

HISTORY  
OF  
LANCASTER COUNTY,  
PENNSYLVANIA,  
WITH  
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES  
OF MANY OF ITS  
PIONEERS AND PROMINENT MEN.

BY  
FRANKLIN ELLIS  
AND  
SAMUEL EVANS.

ILLUSTRATED.

PHILADELPHIA:  
EVERTS & PECK.  
1883.

# P R E F A C E.

THIS History of Lancaster County is presented by the publishers with full confidence that the verdict of its patrons will be one of approval. We feel thus confident, because, having employed faithful and experienced writers upon the work, and having spared no necessary expense in any department or particular of its preparation, we believe we have fully accomplished the object which has been steadily kept in view from the beginning of the enterprise, viz.: to make the work as complete and accurate as possible; to produce an exhaustive and truthful narrative of events of importance or general interest which have occurred within the territory now embraced in the county of Lancaster, or in which any of its former or present inhabitants were, or have been, actors; to embody all obtainable facts worthy of mention in such a work, but to exclude everything of doubtful authenticity from the narrative, and to confine it as closely as possible to the limits of the county; mentioning no outside matters except such as could not properly be omitted, because of their close connection with the history of the region which is especially referred to.

The work embraces a general history of the county, followed by separate histories of Lancaster City and the several boroughs and townships. It is unnecessary here to give a further outline, or to recite the authorities on which the general history is based. The township histories are largely made up of accounts of pioneer settlers, and the families descended from them. In this connection, it is proper to remark that the family names of many of the pioneers and later residents of Lancaster County have been found spelled differently (and some of them in as many as four or five different ways) in the county, township, and church records, and for that reason it has often been found impossible to decide with any degree of certainty on the correct orthography, if, indeed, there is any choice as to correctness, where, as is not infrequently the case in this county, different members of the same family spell their surname variously, each in his own way. An instance of this is found in the case of one of the oldest of the Lancaster County families, different members and branches of which have spelled their name Bare, Bair, Baer, and Bear; and there are found a great number of other similar instances, which however it is not necessary to mention in detail. Under such circumstances, it cannot be regarded as a matter of surprise if the writers of the county and township histories, often finding themselves wholly at a loss to know which manner of spelling to adopt, have sometimes chosen one which may be thought incorrect by some who bear the name.

The matter of biographies, portraits, and other illustrations not immediately connected with the historical character of the work, is a feature which is sometimes made the subject of thoughtless criticism, yet the publishers believe that it should not be omitted. The work is intended to indicate, to some extent, the present development of the county, side by side with its century and a half of history, and under this view it is obvious that after the lapse of twenty, thirty, or fifty years, this very feature of the work—presenting portraits and biographical sketches of a few of the representative men of each condition of life, as well as illustrations of their homes and surroundings, giving an idea of the county as it is in the year 1883—will have become a matter of exceeding interest and importance. Time will  
ly place this feature in its true light, and silence all objections.

In the preparation of this work for the press, a large number of writers have been employed. For several years, Samuel Evans, Esq., of Columbia, has been engaged from time to time in collecting historical facts and data concerning Lancaster County, and the material so gathered by Mr. Evans has been used in the proper places in this work. He has also furnished for the general history of the county, the chapters relating to the Indian Occupation, Indian Traders, Pioneer Settlements, Slavery, Iron and Iron Manufacture, and Public Internal Improvements. The chapters on Topography and Agriculture were written by Simon P. Eby; on Geology by Dr. Persifer Frazer; on the erection of the county, the establishment of the county-seat, the French and Indian War, the Revolution, the War of 1812-15, the Mexican War, the County Buildings and Lands, and the Churches of the Mennonites, Dunkers, New Mennonites, River Brethren, and Amish, by Franklin Ellis; the War of the Rebellion by Dr. Thomas Cushing; the Lancaster County Civil List by A. N. Hungerford; the Bench and Bar by William Leaman; Medicine and Medical Men in Lancaster County by Dr. H. B. Stehman; the Mennonites by E. K. Martin; Tobacco Culture in Lancaster County by Frank R. Diffenderffer.

The history of Lancaster City has been gathered and written by A. N. Hungerford and Alfred Mathews; Columbia and Marietta boroughs, and the townships of Lancaster, East and West Donegal, and East and West Hempfield, by Samuel Evans; the townships of Bart, Conoy, Eden, and Sadsbury, by Dr. Thomas Cushing; the townships of Manheim and Mount Joy, and the boroughs of Mount Joy and Elizabethtown, by Alfred Mathews; the township of Warwick and the borough of Manheim, by Willis J. Wells; the township and borough of Strasburg, by H. G. Book; the township of Manor and borough of Washington, by I. S. Clare; the borough of Adamstown by Hon. E. Billingsfelt; Caernarvon township by Mrs. Martha Jenkins Nevin; Brecknock township by John B. Good; Pequea by W. H. Shaw; Elizabeth by Jacob H. Mace and E. B. Brubaker; Earl, East Earl, and West Earl, by Frank R. Diffenderffer and A. N. Hungerford; East Cocalico by Cyrus Ream; West Cocalico by Milton E. Shirk; Colerain by Annie M. Barnett; Clay by Samuel Nissly; Conestoga by Peter C. Hiller; Drumore by William Chandler; Ephrata by S. L. Fry and A. N. Hungerford; Fulton and Little Britain by John C. Lewis; East Lampeter by Frances Gibbons; West Lampeter by H. W. Miller; Leacock by W. Kennedy; Upper Leacock by R. R. Pleam; Martic by S. C. Stevenson; Paradise by Dr. A. H. Smith; Penn by Israel G. Erb; Providence by Dr. A. H. Helm; Rapho by T. H. Hershey; and Salisbury by John C. Linvill.

To those who have kindly given their aid in the collection of material for the work, we desire to express our thanks; and among these, we would mention in general the pastors, rectors, and bishops of the churches and religious districts of the county, the editors of the various journals, and the county and township officers. We are also under special obligations to the following gentlemen (and others throughout the county) for courtesies and favors extended to our historians, and for valuable information, both oral and written: George Plumer Smith, of Philadelphia; Gilbert Cope, of West Chester, Pa.; Luther Richards, William Amwegg, William A. Atlee, H. E. Slaymaker, of Lancaster City; Robert Dysart, Alexander Dysart, Dr. J. L. Ziegler, and James A. Patterson, of Mount Joy borough; B. F. Baer, of Elizabethtown; J. M. Ensminger and C. J. Mengle, of Manheim borough; Henry Shroiner, Esq., and John Miller, of Manheim; Joseph McClure, of Bart; George D. Hensel, of Eden; Samuel Slokom and Isaac Walker, of Sadsbury; and Samuel Hackenberger, of Conoy.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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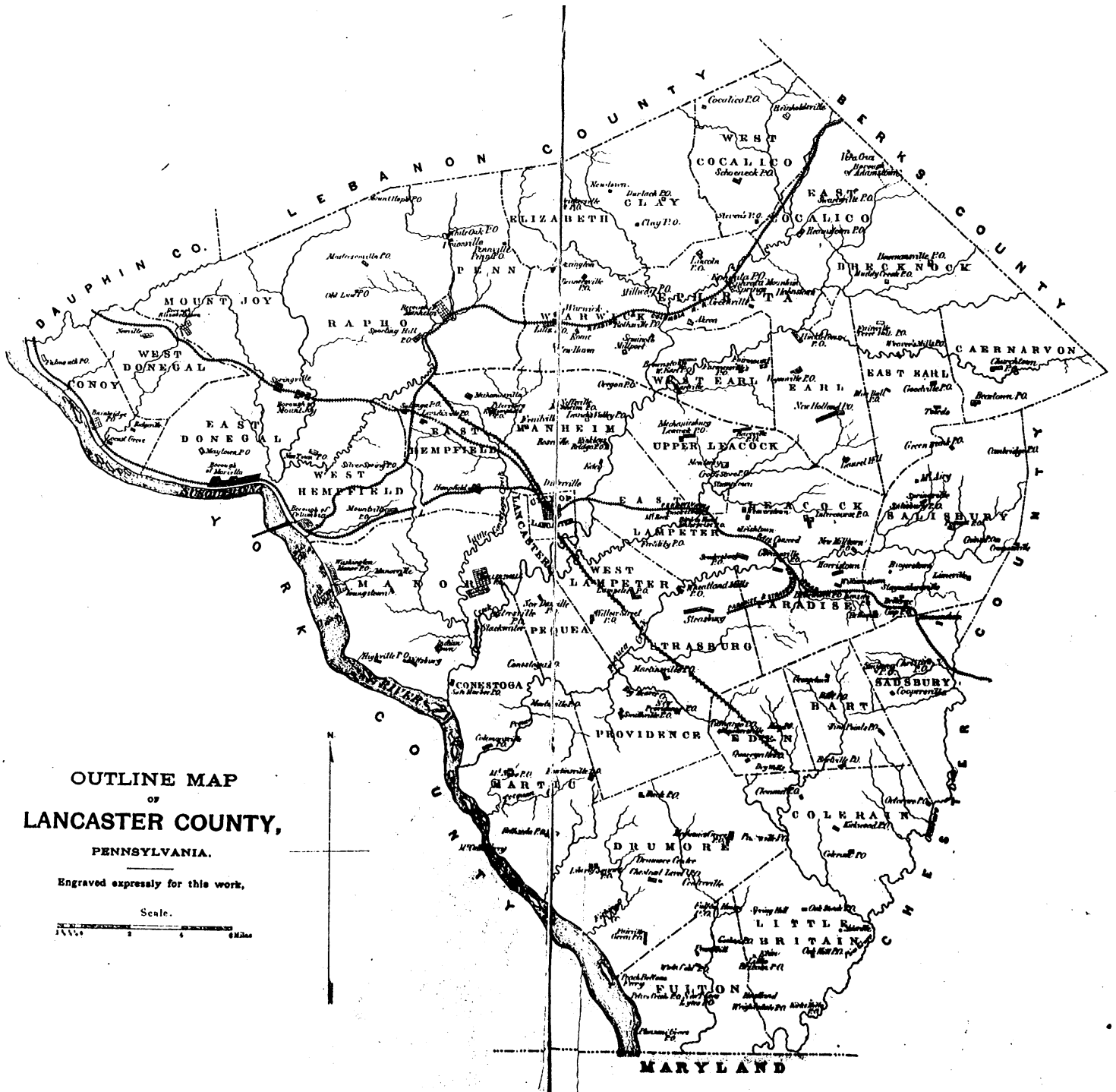
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**OUTLINE MAP  
OF  
LANCASTER COUNTY,  
PENNSYLVANIA.**

Engraved expressly for this work.





# HISTORY

## OF

# LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

### CHAPTER I.

#### TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF THE COUNTY.

**Topography.**<sup>1</sup>—In the southeastern part of the map of Pennsylvania is seen a four-sided space, shaped not unlike a boy's old-fashioned kite, with its western corner somewhat extended, and its lower point slightly flattened on the Maryland line. This represents Lancaster County, resting with its entire southwestern border against the river Susquehanna, in which it has secured from its opposite neighbor, York County, most of the islands which dot the channel of that picturesque stream. Wedged in on the east by Chester County, and abutting on the north and northeast on Dauphin, Lebanon, and Berks, it projects the apex, or what may be considered the top of the kite, into a corner between the two last-named counties. From this extreme north point to the Maryland line it is a little over forty-one miles in width, and its greatest length from east to west is about forty-five miles in a direct line, the whole comprising an area of over nine hundred and sixty square miles, or six hundred and twenty thousand acres of land.<sup>2</sup>

The interior of the county may be compared to a great basin, having an undulating surface inclining towards the south, rimmed in by hills and intersected by smaller ridges. Along its northern boundary lies the South Mountain; on the east, and projecting somewhat into the interior, is the Welsh Mountain; in the southeast is the Mine Ridge; in the south, the Octorara and Martic Hills; on the southwest, the York and River Hills; and on the extreme northwest are the hills of the Conewago. Outside the county line, towards the north and west, are the Blue Ridge and Alleghenies, which serve to break and neutralize the injurious effects of the winds of winter, and the great waves of cold that sweep periodically eastward

from the Upper Mississippi and the great plains beyond.

The lesser ridges, which extend into and through different parts of the interior, generally from west to east, are broken by frequent depressions, through which the numerous streams that water the county find their way southward to the Susquehanna. The principal of these are the Conestoga, which, with its main branches, Muddy Creek, Cocalico, Middle Creek, Hammer Creek, Mill Creek, and lesser tributaries, drain the central portion of its territory from north to southwest, while that on the east is drained by the Octorara and Pequea, and that on the west by Big and Little Chikis and Conewago. A great number of dams have been built in all these water-courses from one end to the other, which, in addition to furnishing water-power, serve in a great measure to check the sudden and rapid flow of heavy rains and thaws, and prevent destructive freshets.

To this sheltered situation of the county may be added its timely rainfalls, uniform temperature, fertile soil, fine timber-lands, numerous springs of pure water, good water-power, and abundance of stone and brick-clay for building purposes,—advantages which, no doubt, in the first place attracted the early settlers hither, and have induced many of their descendants to remain, cultivating their ancestral acres, improving their farms, and adding to the comforts of their homes, until the county has deservedly received the title of the "Garden of Pennsylvania."

Within the memory of its oldest inhabitant (and the county has quite a number of octogenarians) there has been no entire failure of all its crops. And it now contains four hundred and sixty-three thousand acres, in round numbers, of farm-land of different soils, all highly tilled and bearing generous crops, comprising six-sevenths of its entire area, being made up of farms ranging from thirty to one hundred acres, alongside each other, extending over the hilltops, and reaching down to the edges of the streams, with neatly-kept division-fences, immense Swisser barns, and elegant homes, embowered among fruit- and shade-trees, between fields of fragrant grass

<sup>1</sup> By Simon P. Eby.

<sup>2</sup> Smull's Legislative Hand-Book gives its area at 973 square miles; Atlas of Pennsylvania, 1872, at 950 square miles; the county map of 1861 at 620,176 square acres.

and clover and bending grain far as the eye can reach; a picture at the approach of harvest-time that may well gladden the heart of the husbandman and awaken the admiration of the passing stranger.

**Geology.**<sup>1</sup>—There are a great many ages represented by the rocks which form the crust of the earth. Geologists have been able to show a long succession of events, which have left their traces on these rocks during the many millions of years of their formation. It is not the purpose here to refer further to these events; nor to the reasoning by which geologists have connected them with one period or another of the earth's history; nor to the names by which the subdivisions of the natural record are known, except in so far as the following statement may do this. Neglecting altogether the minor details, it will be convenient to carry in the memory the names of the four great and comprehensive divisions under which all the objects of the earth, viewed simply as matter, are classed.

First is the great mass of rocks belonging to an age once called "Azoic" (or without life or evidences of life), but now more generally and properly called "Eozoic" (or early life), because most geologists believe that evidences of life exist in some of the very oldest of these rocks.

This earliest is, without doubt, the largest of the four divisions in thickness of the rocks which it includes, and the time consumed in its completion is almost without question vastly longer than the time required for the production of all the rest. But we have no idea of how much of the rocks of the Eozoic are hidden from us, and the above estimate is based only upon the upper fraction of it which we can see. Speaking in general terms, the Eozoic rocks differ from those of later formations, in exhibiting signs of a physical change in the material from the condition in which it was laid down. This change consists principally in the existence of countless small bodies of definite geometrical form and chemical composition known as crystallized minerals in the place of simply coarse or fine aggregates of matter such as arise from the hardening of mud or sand, or the evaporation of solutions such as sea-water, etc. These rocks are often spoken of as the *crystalline* or *metamorphic* rocks, the latter designation implying change of form; and referring to the production of beautiful crystals of feldspar, mica, and the like, from the muddy or sandy sediments of the waters of an ocean or lake through the agency of chemical activity set up among the particles.

It cannot be said that crystallization and metamorphism are *exclusively* found in the Eozoic rocks, but the latter are more generally observed with these characteristics than any other series. They are found in the southern part of Lancaster County, occupying about one-third of a line drawn from the ex-

treme southern to the northernmost point of the county.

The other three divisions can be disposed of in a few words.

The *Palaeozoic* rocks are those in which the remains of various animals and plants are well known to exist and are usually abundant. The name implies "old life" (or forms of life). They cover the greater part of Pennsylvania, and more of the area of the United States than any other of the divisions.

The *Mesozoic* (or middle life) rocks are represented quite largely in northern Lancaster.

Finally, the *Cainozoic* (or new life) rocks, including under that term all deposits up to the present day, are only sparsely represented in Lancaster County; and chiefly by the muds and gravels of the rivers and streams.

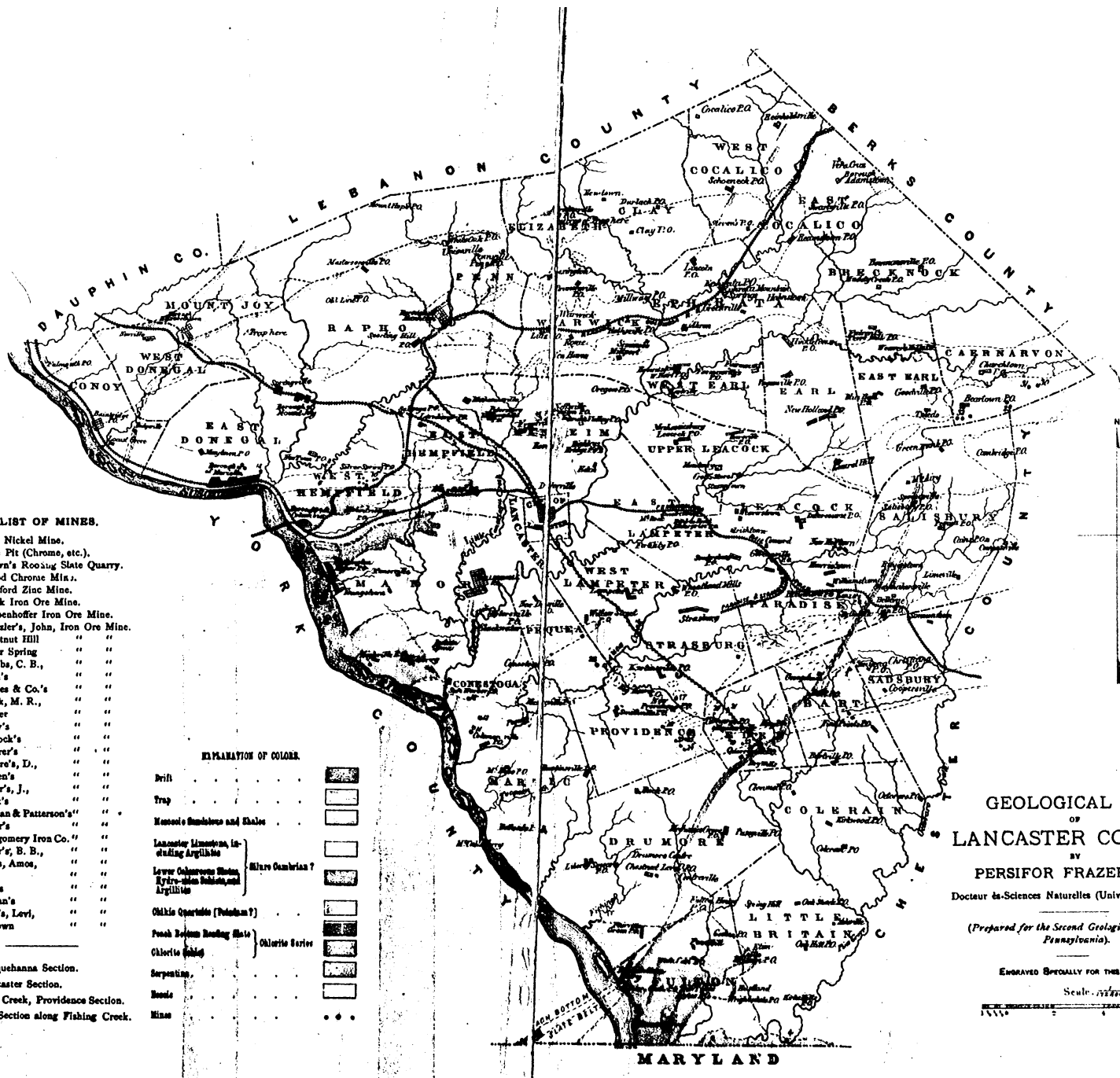
If one looks at a map of the United States, colored to represent these four grand divisions, it will be at once noticed that the greater part of the Western States, from a line passing through New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana to the Pacific Ocean, is composed of Eozoic rocks. Similarly the northern border of the United States, with the exception of that portion which serves as boundary to Dakota, and part of that of Montana, is composed of Eozoic rocks. Again, a narrow strip of these rocks commences in northeastern Maine, and defines the Atlantic coast-line approximately until it passes through the southeastern corner of Pennsylvania, where the present coast-line deflects from it to the eastward as far as Hatteras, while the Eozoic belt continues in a perfectly straight line through Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, to the middle of Alabama, where its superficial exhibitions terminate. Of course, in this general description minor occurrences of other formations, alternating with those of the Eozoic, are neglected. But it is patent to the most inexperienced eye that the country called the United States, the broadest in extent between meridian circles inhabited by people speaking one tongue, resembles a great basin nearly bounded on all sides but the south by the oldest rocks, and containing within it, whether we proceed from the east westward or *vice versa*, or from the north southward, Eozoic, Palaeozoic, Mesozoic, and Cainozoic, and in the above order.

It is with a small, detached, outlying strip of the narrow eastern Eozoic belt that the description of the geology of Lancaster County shall begin. The *main part* of that belt forms the South Mountain. It lies to the northwest of the Eozoic measures forming the southern point of Lancaster, and separated from it by a few miles of Palaeozoic limestone and Mesozoic shales.

We choose here the historical rather than the geographical order, and shall begin with the lowest,—*i. e.*, the oldest rocks known within the limits of the county.

*The Eozoic in Lancaster County.*—Whatever else may be uncertain it would seem that no doubt could exist.

<sup>1</sup> By Dr. Persifor Frazer.



**LIST OF MINES.**

1. Gap Nickel Mine.
2. Line Pit (Chrome, etc.).
3. Brown's Roaming Slate Quarry.
4. Wood Chrome Mins.
5. Bamford Zinc Mine.
6. Sherk Iron Ore Mine.
7. Copenhoffer Iron Ore Mine.
8. Hertler's, John, Iron Ore Mine.
9. Chestnut Hill " "
10. Silver Spring " "
11. Grubbs, C. B., " "
12. Good's " "
13. Reeves & Co.'s " "
14. Shenk, M. R., " "
15. Cooper " "
16. Duffy's " "
17. Peacock's " "
18. Mowrer's " "
19. Lefevre's, D., " "
20. Cabeen's " "
21. Meyer's, J., " "
22. Brook's " "
23. Eckman & Patterson's " "
24. Geiger's " "
25. Montgomery Iron Co. " "
26. Meyer's, B. B., " "
27. Herr's, Amos, " "
28. Mylla " "
29. Shirk's " "
30. Garman's " "
31. Smith's, Levi, " "
32. Beartown " "

**EXPLANATION OF COLORS.**

Drift	[Pattern]
Trap	[Pattern]
Massed Sandstone and Shales	[Pattern]
Lancaster Limestone, including Argillites	[Pattern]
Lower Cambrian Shales, Argillites, and Sandstone	[Pattern]
Oldish Quartzite (Pottsville?)	[Pattern]
Peak Section Sandstone	[Pattern]
Chlorite Series	[Pattern]
Serpentine	[Pattern]
Shales	[Pattern]
Mines	[Pattern]

- A B—Susquehanna Section.  
 C D—Lancaster Section.  
 E F—Mill Creek, Providence Section.  
 H J—Sub-Section along Fishing Creek.

**GEOLOGICAL MAP**  
 OF  
**LANCASTER COUNTY,**  
 BY  
**PERSIFOR FRAZER, A.M.,**  
 Docteur è-Sciences Naturelles (Université de France)  
 (Prepared for the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania).

ENGRAVED SPECIALLY FOR THIS WORK.  
 Scale: 1:50,000 of Nature  
 1880

as to which are the oldest rocks in the county, or where they are situated. About three miles up the Susquehanna from McCall's Ferry is the mouth of a small stream called the Tocquan Creek. This little stream, while very meandering in its lower course, heads up towards Rawlins' Post-Office in a general east-by-north direction, passing about midway between Mount Nebo and Bethesda Post-Offices. This direction marks an anticlinal or median line of a flat arch of rocks which forms by far the most important structural feature in the geology of this part of Pennsylvania, and, indeed, if it be continued, as is suggested here, to Canada one might say even, of the Atlantic border of the Northern United States. It is so important because the flatness of the arch precludes the possibility of the rocks being otherwise than in their natural order, while successive strata to an enormous thickness overlie the central part of the arch with the regularity of courses of masonry, to a point beyond Safe Harbor to the northwest, and almost to Fishing Creek towards the southeast. This arch continues southwestward through York County to the Maryland line, in which part of its course, however, it is much obscured by the decomposed rock which covers it, and northeastward through Chester, Montgomery, and Bucks into and across the State of New Jersey. Its limits have never been defined.<sup>1</sup> The character of the rocks and other features can be learned in Report CCC, of the Reports of the Second Geological Survey, page 129, etc. At the central point on the river they are mica schists with some chlorite, and, if one may judge by the direction of the dips on either side, the prolongation of the axis of this anticlinal would pass a little to the southeast of the Chester Valley, and perhaps join that of the Buck Ridge which crosses the Schuylkill River near Conshohocken.<sup>2</sup> Even supposing the slates at Peach Bottom to be the upper portions of the Eozoic series (a point not at all certain, because the structure at and below Fishing Creek is very puzzling), there were deposited as sediments by the slow and imperceptible attrition of the then exposed rocks and their spreading out by the waves and currents of a sea, *no less than fourteen thousand four hundred feet (2.7 miles or 4.3 kilometers) on top of the central part of the Tocquan anticlinal before the Peach Bottom slates were laid down.* Let those who wish to form an idea of the periods of time indicated by geological phenomena stand on the sea-shore and observe the rapidity with which the waves accumulate sand on the beach, and try to conceive the time required to accumulate 2.7 miles of it. Yet it is almost certain that a vastly greater thickness of sea deposits under-

lies the Tocquan rocks. This anticlinal shows indications of sinking to the southwest,—that is to say, the farther one proceeds southwestward the newer are the rocks which form the mantle conformable to the structure of this arch. Conversely, at least so far as the writer has observed, the anticlinal seems to rise to the northeast, and its upper layers seem to have been denuded by atmospheric agencies to greater depths, exposing (if the conjecture in regard to the relation of the Buck Ridge be correct) some of the oldest rocks of the globe.

These Eozoic rocks, as far as yet known, appear to consist of the following divisions, the lowest being at the bottom of the column:<sup>3</sup>

- VI. Keweenawian.
- V. Taconian.
- IV. Mont Alban.
- III. Huronian.
- II. Norian.
- I. Laurentian.

When it is understood that the entire section along the Susquehanna, described above, lies within the Huronian (*i.e.*, fourteen thousand four hundred feet perpendicular thickness), clearer impressions of its extent can be formed.

The Martic Hills and the Welsh Mountain are formed by these Eozoic measures; the nickel, chrome, magnesia, and serpentine deposits are within them, and, besides the iron ores which properly belong to them, a large amount has been superficially deposited upon them from subsequent action along their boundary with the newer palæozoic strata. Thus, while this most ancient series occupies less area than the two following, it is the most important of all, and furnished the material of which the others are composed.

*The Palæozoic Rocks of Lancaster County.*—The lowest of these in this region, and therefore the first in order according to the system here pursued, is a formation to which American geologists generally give the name of *Potsdam*, from a locality in New York where it was studied many years ago.

*The Potsdam or Chikis Quartzite.*—The distinguished geologist, Professor Henry D. Rogers, in his final report on the geology of Pennsylvania, conceived this formation to consist of three series of rocks, of which the upper and lower were called "talcosc schists," and the middle member primal sandstone, or quartzite. The name "talcosc," which was given because it was then thought that these schists contained "talc" (one of the hydrous silicates of magnesia), has since been abandoned by the best authorities, because these rocks very seldom, if ever, contain talc or any large quantity of magnesia, and the name "hydro-mica," proposed by Dana, or "nacreous schist," by Hunt, has been substituted. Independently of this, it is more than doubtful if the tripar-

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Alfred R. C. Selwyn, director of the geological survey of Canada, in a letter to the writer, comments upon the close similarity of this feature to the great Sutton Mountain anticlinal near Quebec.

<sup>2</sup> The dips vary very much near the axis of the anticlinal, but if the average dip be supposed to be N. 16° W.—S. 16° E., the latter would pass up from the mouth of Tocquan Creek a very little south of Quarryville. If E. 30° N. be supposed to represent the average direction, the axis would pass from the same starting point to the upper part of the village of New Providence.

<sup>3</sup> See Dr. T. Sterry Hunt. List of Pre-Silurian Terranes. Report II, Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, p. 241.

tite division has more than a local value in the region under consideration. It is true that hydro-mica schists appear to belong to the formation, and are seen to occur above, below, and between two layers of quartzite at Chikis Rock, but there are reasons to believe that the lower schists are neither extensive nor continuous, and that the upper schists belong to the next succeeding formation, the limestone. There are a few localities between Peter's Creek and the Maryland line where these beds of quartzite occur, but their relations are doubtful, though a very plausible construction of the plications along the great river would bring them in at the place where the Potsdam, if present, ought to appear. The only two principal localities of Lancaster County where the Potsdam occurs in mass are, first, the narrow ridge which is prolonged at Chikis from a larger triangular mass in York County due east to Hempfield Post-office, and, secondly, the northwestern slope of the Welsh Mountain in Sadsbury, Salisbury, Leacock, East Earl, and Caernarvon townships. Besides these, loose fragments are scattered over the Eozoic measures of Eden and Bart townships, but the quartzite is nowhere there "in place." The iron ores of Chestnut Hill and of other places—hydrrous oxides partly decomposed from pyrites *in situ* and partly deposited from solutions long after the end of the Potsdam period—have been ascribed to this formation; but there seems good reason for assigning this horizon of iron ores to the lower part of the next following, or limestone, period. Its relative position between the quartzite remains the same, however, whichever hypothesis be received.

*The Auroral Limestone.*—This very thick calcareous deposit with intercalated beds of hydro-mica schist was called as above by Professor H. D. Rogers, because he imagined that it was laid down nearly at the dawn of life on this planet. The lower part of the formation wherever well exhibited proves to consist of more or less calcareous beds of hydro-mica schists. In general terms, the lower in the formation these beds are found the more crystals or casts of iron pyrites they contain, and this fact serves in part to explain why the margins of this great limestone (its lower edge), from Canada to Alabama, is dotted all along by mines of the hydrrous oxides of iron. The great Chestnut Hill iron-ore mines, a short distance east of the town of Columbia, are located in these schists, and in one place at a depth of seventy feet the quartzite of Chikis (the Potsdam) was reached. A careful section made by the writer to ascertain the thickness of this limestone and its underlying hydro-mica schists, near the city of Lancaster, established the fact that both together measured three thousand four hundred feet perpendicularly, of which the lower twelve hundred feet were composed of more or less pyritiferous hydro-mica schists, and the upper two thousand two hundred feet chiefly of magnesian limestone (dolomite), containing, however, numerous beds of inter-

calated argillite. (See Lancaster Section, Report CCC. Description, p. 145.)

It would be improper to close this short sketch of the Auroral limestone without mention of the very remarkable deposit within it of carbonate of zinc which (as elsewhere) was long mistaken for a part of itself.<sup>1</sup> One important discovery of the recent survey in Lancaster County is the physical connection between the great Lancaster limestone (identical in age with that of the Great Valley) and the Chester Valley limestone at Quarryville. This connection is proved by several circumstances. Taken in connection with what has been said of the Tocquan anticlinal, it exposes to our view a flat arch consisting of a number of superimposed sheathings of rock which have been more and more stripped off on its north side as one goes eastward, while by a fault or break on the south side of the limestone mass just north of and running nearly parallel to the axis of the arch the lower rocks in that quarter have been brought up level with the upper or limestone series. Erosion stripped off the limestone between Downingtown and Churchtown, while the straight southern edge of the Chester Valley was made by an up-throw.

*The Mesozoic or New Red Sandstone.*—This formation suggests more, as yet, unanswerable questions than any other in the State. It is characterized everywhere over the world by the predominance of red in the coloration of the strata composing it. Its rocks are generally of the nature of more or less baked clays or sands, and when they contain crystallized rocks such as mica or feldspar, it is always as adventitious components. This formation, or those immediately above and below it, with which it is often confounded in this country, contains in certain localities (as in Colorado) oil, very frequently salt, and salt springs, and also coal.<sup>2</sup> These dykes or thin veins of igneous rock are almost invariably observed cutting through the Mesozoic beds, whence they frequently pass outwards into the adjacent formations whether younger or older. Sometimes several of them seem to radiate from a common point outwards. Frequently a large superficial mass is formed by the pouring out from a single vent of a large quantity of the molten material which accumulated on the then surface, forming "mesas," as they are called in the West. It is not to be understood that these dykes never occur except in the Mesozoic measures. In Pennsylvania, dolerite is the species of rock most commonly forming them, but it is also observed in dykes which cut the formations adjacent to

<sup>1</sup> For a description of the Bamford zinc mine near Landisville, see CCC, p. 100.

<sup>2</sup> The great Middlebian coal field of Virginia belongs to this formation. It is not wanting in coal deposits in the neighboring county of York, Pa., but the deposits are too meagre to be of value. Numerous dykes of igneous rocks, called "trap," occur in the Mesozoic sandstone, and though exogenetic (*i. e.*, not connected directly with the causes which produced the former), nevertheless so universally accompany its beds that either series may be anticipated from the presence of the other.

the Mesozoic. As a rule, however, they do not occur at very great distances from the present area of the Mesozoic, and in most cases where these dykes of dolerite are found traversing formations older than the Mesozoic, it is not improbable that the latter may have once covered these localities.<sup>1</sup> The portion of the Mesozoic measures which lie on the older Huronian schists (as do those of the northern edge of the belt we are considering, in Adams and York, and possibly Dauphin and Lebanon Counties) is also characterized by its contents of both copper and iron salts. The lower (southern) margin of the Mesozoic is irregular, and is indented by numerous bays and almost inclosed lakes of limestone.<sup>2</sup> These irregularities of the margin are probably caused by the erosive action of frost, wind, and water, since the beds were formed. This action has uncovered the underlying limestone in proportion to the varying force which it has exerted in different localities, and to the power of resisting erosion which the rocks of those localities may have possessed. It is worthy of notice that the breadth of the Mesozoic formation is reduced where it crosses the Susquehanna River.

*The Cainozoic Formations of Lancaster County.*—It has been stated that the widest meaning is given to the word Cainozoic. Its meaning ("new life, or forms of life") is applied here to all the successive forms which have succeeded the Cretaceous. The Tertiary period has no representative rocks in Lancaster County which are known to the writer. For the purposes of this very brief and imperfect sketch the Cainozoic may be extended to include not only the fluvial gravels and alluvium, but the graphic and other records of man himself, of which many examples are found in Lancaster County, and especially along the borders of the Susquehanna, or "River of Islands."<sup>3</sup>

Many very interesting collections of stone implements, fashioned by the early inhabitants of the shores of the Susquehanna, have been made by various citizens of the county, notably by the writer's honored friend, the late Professor S. S. Haldeman, and Dr. C. H. Stubbs, of Fulton township. This subject more properly belongs to the archæology of Lancaster County.

<sup>1</sup> From what has been said above of the thickness of the strata under the Mesozoic, one of the difficulties in explaining the phenomena which this formation presents will be apparent; for if (as appears to be the case) these dykes of trap cleave not only the Mesozoic rocks but also those on which the latter lies, why are they so seldom found out of the Mesozoic area? However many thousand feet in thickness we are at liberty to give to the rocks of the geological Middle Age, its strata would be to those under it but as a coat of paint.

<sup>2</sup> For an example of this, see the curious boundary of the region of limestone in which Ephrata is built.

<sup>3</sup> The reader is referred to Report CCO of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania for illustrations of the Indian hieroglyphs which still abound on the islands in the southern part of the river, though the natural erosion of the latter, assisted by the wanton destructiveness of some who visit these interesting relics, are fast causing them to disappear.

*Analyses of Ores, etc.*—The following analyses of rocks and minerals in Lancaster County, made at the request of the writer, may prove of interest to the reader. They are quoted from Chap. VI. of Vol. CCC, of the "Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania."

1. This analysis of the Peach Bottom slates which cross a portion of Lancaster and York Counties was made by Mr. Andrew S. McCreath, chemist of the Survey. The specimen was from J. Humphrey & Co.'s quarry, half a mile east of Delta, York Co.:

Silicic oxide (SiO <sub>2</sub> ).....	65.880
Titanic oxide (TiO <sub>2</sub> ).....	1.270
Sulphuric oxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ).....	0.022
Alumina (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ).....	21.819
Ferrous oxide (FeO).....	9.033
Manganous oxide (MnO).....	0.680
Cobaltous oxide (CoO).....	trace.
Lime (CaO).....	0.165
Magnesia (MgO).....	1.495
Soda (Na <sub>2</sub> O).....	0.460
Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O).....	3.640
Carbon (C).....	1.704
Water (H <sub>2</sub> O).....	3.385
Iron bisulphide (FeS <sub>2</sub> ).....	0.051
Total.....	99.800

The following analyses of ores are also from Mr. McCreath:

No. 2. Micaceous iron ore (magnetic), six paces southeast of Rock Shaft, Chestnut Hill (Primal).

No. 3. Magnetic iron ore, Limestone Hill, in the vicinity of John Haldeman's, near trap dyke, five miles (eight kilometers) west of Marietta.

No. 4. Micaceous (slightly magnetic) ore, from ridge dividing the property of the Chestnut Hill Iron Company (Primal).

	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Iron sesquioxide (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ).....	39.181	62.857	87.671
Ferrous oxide (FeO).....	15.171	19.285	5.628
Iron bisulphide (FeS <sub>2</sub> ).....	0.050	.....	.....
Manganous oxide (MnO).....	0.102	.....	0.165
Manganese sesquioxide (Mn <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ).....	.....	0.232	3.217
Lime (CaO).....	0.040	1.010	0.050
Magnesia (MgO).....	0.306	1.396	0.252
Sulphuric oxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ).....	.....	0.007	0.007
Phosphoric oxide (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ).....	0.039	0.082	0.109
Water.....	0.350	1.896	0.950
Insoluble residue.....	43.350	10.670	2.260
Total.....	100.169	100.667	100.999

Further resolution of the compounds above given:

	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Magnetic oxide.....	45.81	62.14	17.81
Surplus of iron sesquioxide over that required by the magnetic oxide.....	5.46	20.00	75.28
Metallic iron.....	39.250	69.00	65.60
Metallic manganese.....	0.079	0.180	0.108
Sulphur.....	0.027	0.003	0.003
Phosphorus.....	0.017	0.036	0.048

The following analyses of Auroral limestones were made by the same chemist:

No. 5. Haldeman's limestone quarry, near Chikis, middle of quarry. Best specimen.

No. 6. Haldeman's limestone quarry, near Chikis, middle of quarry. Worst specimen.

No. 7. Haldeman's limestone quarry, near Chikis, extreme north end of quarry. Sandy layer.

No. 8. Haldeman's south quarry. Best blue limestone.

	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.
Calcium carbonate (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ).....	55.104	53.517	50.339	54.750
Magnesium carbonate (MgCO <sub>3</sub> ).....	43.602	43.522	41.143	44.204
Iron oxide and alumina (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> and Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ).....	0.304	0.869	0.731	0.517
Sulphur (S).....	0.023	0.021	0.030	0.011
Phosphorus (P).....	0.016	0.014	0.029	0.010
Insoluble residue.....	0.847	1.926	7.699	0.436
Total.....	98.896	99.869	99.971	99.928

The following analyses (likewise by Mr. McCreath) were made of a limestone about three hundred yards northeast of the Strickler quarries:

	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.
Insoluble siliceous matter.....	1.610	1.38	4.03
Iron sesquioxide and alumina....	0.84	1.18	2.40
Water.....	0.36	0.48	0.49
Calcium carbonate.....	92.53	90.81	80.89
Magnesium carbonate.....	4.66	6.15	5.30
Manganese.....	.....	.....	trace.
Solid carbonaceous matter.....	.....	.....	0.09
Loss.....	.....	.....	.74
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00

Two specimens of Millerite from the Gap Mine, of which the analyses by Dr. Genth appear in his "Report on the Mineralogy of Pennsylvania, 1875," are as follows (Eozoic):

	No. 12. Millerite.	No. 13. Partly altered to Chalcocite.
Sulphur.....	35.14	33.60
Nickel.....	64.08	69.96
Cobalt.....	0.68	.....
Iron.....	0.40	1.32
Copper.....	0.87	4.08
Gangue.....	0.28	0.54
Total.....	100.35	100.05

A series of determinations of the nickel and cobalt and copper ores of the Gap Nickel Mine, furnished by Mr. Joseph Wharton, are here appended (Eozoic):

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.
	p. c.						
Nickel and cobalt.....	4.23	3.16	4.81	4.25	4.32	2.80	1.53
Copper.....	2.26	0.98	0.10	0.05	0.05	1.10	.....
Sulphur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.67

Some analyses of the nickel ores from the New Caledonia Nickel Mines are of interest in connection with those from the Gap Mine. In the "Comptes Rendus de la Société des Ingenieurs Civils," of 1877, are found the following three analyses:

	I.	II.	III.
Nickelous oxide (NiO).....	3.50	8.50	18.50
Ferrous oxide (FeO).....	5.18	2.50	3.50
Lime (CaO).....	2.20	17.28	{ 2.65
Magnesia (MgO).....	26.65	.....	{ 15.75
Silica and insoluble matter (SiO <sub>2</sub> , etc).....	41.75	57.50	50.00
Water (H <sub>2</sub> O).....	21.25	14.50	10.00
Total.....	100.53	100.28	100.40
Metallio nickel.....	2.75	6.60	14.62
Metallio iron.....	4.03	1.94	2.45

Apparently no Millerite is represented in these analyses.

CHAPTER II.

THE INDIAN OCCUPATION.

It is not proposed to speculate upon the origin of the aboriginal tribes who may have had a settlement within the present limits of the county centuries before the white man landed upon the shores of the

Delaware. This ground has been gone over by historians again and again, but they have failed to throw much light upon the subject. Rather have they bewildered the minds of their readers by their persistent speculative theories, yet they have led many persons to believe that the traditions which they have fostered or invented are history.

The Indians were essentially a nomadic race, and Gen. Clark, of New York, who has given this subject his whole study for some years, has come to the conclusion that not a single tribe ever had a permanent location for a period of fifty years in one place. If there was an exception to this rule, it was probably the old Indian town in Manor township, where the Susquehannocks flourished in 1608, when the famous Capt. John Smith entered the mouth of the Susquehanna River.

The Shawanese belonged to the Algonquin family, and, like the Arabs, wandered from place to place. They were a warlike and brave people, but a perfidious and treacherous nation, and their base conduct towards other tribes, and towards the white people, made them despised and hated wherever they went. They moved from the Ohio to Alabama, and from there to Georgia, where they were soon embroiled in a war with the Catawbias and Cherokees. They held their own for some years, but were finally compelled to move farther north to save the remnants of their several tribes. They came as far as the Potomac. From thence they sent some of their chiefs to the Susquehannock Indians and to Philadelphia to get permission from Penn to locate near the former. The Susquehannocks became responsible for their good behavior. Sixty families came from the Potomac in 1697, and from that time greater numbers followed at intervals of a year or less. They located near the mouth of Pequea Creek, where their principal town remained for thirty-four years, and where their king, Opessah, and his successors resided. These gipsy Indians were not satisfied to remain together in one place, but, true to their character, they split into fragments. We find a Shawannah town in Sadsbury township, where the New Castle Road crossed the Octorara, about two miles above Christiana. They also had a town ten or twelve miles farther down the same stream, where the Charlestown and Conestoga road crossed. These two points were doubtless chosen because game and fish were plenty, with which they were ready to barter with the emigrants passing over these two routes for merchandise or other articles. They also had a town along Shawanese Run, at Columbia, and did not leave that vicinity until several years after the arrival of the white settlers,—Barber, Wright, and Blunston.

During the summer months hunting parties pitched their tents along the banks of the Conestoga, Pequea, and Mill Creeks, but changed their location frequently when they found game scarce or poor fishing.

Their usual mode to catch the latter was to gig or strike them with a spear at night, the fish being attracted by a fire made with faggots.

They mingled with the early settlers, and outwardly were on the best of terms with every one. But it is known that small war parties sneaked away at night and traveled hundreds of miles to strike an enemy in the far South. They seldom returned empty-handed, and if they could get nothing else, they would induce some of the negro slaves in Virginia to come with them. When questioned by the Governor or Council or the Conestoga Indians as to their conduct, they professed to be very innocent, and assured them that they had kept all their covenants with "Onas" (Penn) and their cousins, the Delawares and Conestogas. The colonial authorities and the neighboring tribes of Indians professed to believe what they said while in their presence, but they were not able to conceal their fears when their backs were turned. It cost the proprietors large sums in their efforts to placate and attach them to their cause, which they after all failed to do. No amount of cajolery, or promises of land, or the constant giving of goods was sufficient to bring these wayward and treacherous children of the forest to a true sense of their obligations to the government. Many years of valuable time were frittered away upon them, even after they destroyed the lives of many of the frontier settlers.

Martin Chartière, a French-Indian trader, took up his abode with the Shawanese Indians at Pequea, as did also Joseph Jessup, another French-Indian trader. The latter remained among them but a few years, when he removed a hundred or more miles farther up the river. A few families of this tribe of Indians moved to the same place about the same time. Jessup spoke the Shawanese and Delaware language, and was frequently chosen as interpreter at councils when treaties were made with these Indians. Chartière married an Indian squaw, probably a member of this tribe. Several years before his death, which occurred in 1708, he removed his trading post to a point about a mile above the "Indian Fort" in Manor township. His son, Peter Chartière, married a Shawanese squaw, and took the most warlike section of the tribe over to the French interests in the war of 1755-58.

On June 27, 1707, Governor John Evans, with Messrs. French, Mitchel, Bizailon, Gray, and four servants, started from New Castle, Del., and on the next morning arrived on the Octorara, where the Shawanese met them and presented the Governor with some skins, and the same night the party arrived at Pequehan, the Indian town, and was received at Martin Chartière's by Opessah, their king, and some chiefs, who conducted them to their town, and upon entering were received with a salute of fire-arms. From thence the Governor and his party, on Monday, proceeded to the Susquehanna Indian town, where they met delegations or representatives of the Shawanese, Senegois, Ganawese or Canoise, and Nanticokes. These

Shawanese were not from the town at Pequea, but belonged to two or three other towns, at the mouth of the Juniata, and farther up the river. Of these tribes, the Nanticokes understood the English language.

On the 30th day of June the Governor returned to Pequehan, where Opessah received him, and spoke in behalf of the youth of the town. The Governor remained there a few days, during which time there arrived several families of Shawanese from Carolina, where four hundred and fifty Flat-head Indians had besieged their town. Peter Bizailon, who was present, informed the Governor that the Shawanese in the South had killed several white people.

On July 1st the Governor and party went to Conestoga and remained there all night. From thence, the next day, they went to within three miles of Paxtang village. Martin Chartière, who went along with the party, went into the town and brought Joseph Jessup and James Le Tort back with him. It was then and there that Nichole Godin, an Indian trader who had no license, was arrested and taken thence to Philadelphia.

In June, 1709, the Governor offered each of the young Shawanese braves a gun if they would join an expedition then about to start against the French in Canada. The Shawanese declined the proffered inducements, and refused to risk themselves in a conflict where they were likely to get the worst of it.

In 1711 King Opessah absented himself from his tribe, and remained away for more than three years. During that time he pretended to have been hunting for game in the woods, but it was generally supposed at the time that his absence was due to his attachment to a Delaware squaw, as it was known that he spent much of his time among the Delawares, then located along the Brandywine. In October, 1714, the Shawanese elected a new king in place of Opessah; called "Cakundawanna."

On the 22d day of June, 1715, Opessah appeared before the Governor and Council in behalf of his tribe. He never was reinstated, however, in his old position in the tribe, and gradually went out of notice.

His speeches and bearing at several treaties indicate that he was no ordinary man. He was frank in speech and outwardly friendly to the whites, but he unquestionably gave bad advice to his tribe, who were doubtless ever ready to be at some mischief.

In 1715, Thomas Chalkley, a prominent speaker of the Friends, visited the Shawanese and Conestoga towns and preached to the Indians at both places. Governor William Keith visited the Shawanese and held a conference with them and other Indians at Conestoga July 18, 1717, and again in June, 1722. James Logan also held a conference at the same place in 1720, and he was particularly severe upon the French Jesuits, and blamed them for getting the Indians to take sides against the English. Bizailon, Le Tort, Chartière, and Jessup, Canada French-In-



dian traders, fell under suspicion, and they were arrested and thrown into jail, but subsequently were released upon giving bail for their good behavior.

The Governor of Virginia complained frequently to Governor Keith about the Shawanese for harboring slaves. They became more restless, and chafed under the restraints laid upon them by the Governor and the Conestogas, who became answerable for their good conduct. In May, 1728, they killed two of the Conestogas. In 1731 that portion of the tribe who lived within the present limits of this county suddenly gathered up their movables and moved away at night without asking permission from the Governor or the Conestogas. They crossed the mountains and pitched their tents along the Allegheny. The Governor and Council and Conestoga Indians became very much alarmed, and took immediate measures to coax them back. Samuel Blunston and John Wright were sent to Cumberland Valley to survey and lay out a reservation for them in 1732, and as an additional inducement told them that no one was to live among them but Peter Chartière, whose wife was a Shawanese. Finding that they could not be coaxed back, the colonial authorities undertook to prevent the Indian traders from crossing the mountains and bartering with them upon the Allegheny. This was about as difficult an undertaking as getting the Indians back. In 1735 the Six Nations of Indians, who compelled the Shawanese many years before this time to behave themselves along the Allegheny or leave that hunting-ground, tried to persuade them to return east of the mountains, but they refused. The Six Nations not being satisfied with them, they sent out a chief to talk to them. One of their tribes, consisting of thirty young and ten old men, and several women and children, murdered this chief and fled to the South, the place from whence they moved to the Potomac. A few of the Shawanese returned to Cumberland Valley. In 1787 there were one hundred and thirty Shawanese living along the Susquohanna.

For more than forty years the Shawanese along the Ohio were in an almost perpetual state of war with America, either as British colonies or as independent States. They were the most active allies of the French during the Seven Years' war, and after the conquest of Canada continued in concert with the Delawares in their hostilities, which were only terminated after the successful campaign of Gen. Bouquet. The settlers who crossed the mountains and were pushing their way to the Ohio had to fight this treacherous and perfidious tribe at every step. Western annals are full of descriptions of their atrocities. When the tribe became greatly diminished in numbers by reason of their wars, the places of their dead were more than made good by recruits from other hostile tribes. Many valuable lives were sacrificed through the imbecility of the colonial authorities in their treatment of, and tampering with, these wretches.

No tribe of Indians has given its name to so many places in the United States as the Shawanese, and, perhaps, no other was ever split into so many fragments or changed their place of abode so frequently or deserved to go down through the pages of history as the most perfidious of all the savage tribes.

The Ganawese moved from Piscataway to an island in the Potomac River. From thence their king and chiefs went to Philadelphia to see William Penn in 1698, and get permission to settle in his province, which was readily granted. They returned and brought their whole tribe with them to Conejohala, where the borough of Washington now stands. There they built a town upon the land now owned by Mr. Staman. They remained at that place two or three years, when they asked permission to move farther up the river. They selected a spot upon the land now owned by John Haldeman, a mile or two below the mouth of Canoy Creek. This tribe were also called and better known as Canoise, from whom the stream took its name. They were also called Nanticokes. They were probably an offshoot from the Nanticokes, and came from the eastern part of Maryland. The tribe was small, and under the control of the Six Nations. They were not a vicious people, and gave but little trouble. They were entirely surrounded by Indian traders, who found it profitable to barter with them. They, like the Shawanese, were mere tenants at will, and as game began to get scarce, and the settlers in Donegal township encroached upon their hunting-ground, they became dissatisfied, and asked permission to move farther up the river. In 1748 they removed to Shamokin, now Sunbury, and had the impudence afterwards to ask the proprietors to pay them for the land they vacated at Canoy. Although treaties were held in their town, and their chiefs presented themselves at treaties held at Conestoga, Lancaster, and Philadelphia, the tribe never had much influence, and sank into obscurity, and the name has disappeared from current history.

The Delawares for many years carried on a sanguinary war with the Iroquois, or Six Nations, but after a bloody struggle they were conquered and subjugated, and became dependents of the Six Nations, who selected one of their own chiefs to rule over them, the greatest of whom was the Cayuga chief Shikellimy, the father of Logan, the famous chief in the West. He was a person of great ability, and remained true in his fidelity to the whites until his death. He was not, however, able to control the entire tribe, and they became very troublesome. Penn purchased all their lands, but they acted as though they wanted to regain them and retain their presents also. They were constantly asking for more. Pemberton, and a few other Quakers, listened to their lies, and gave the proprietors no little trouble. Their dealings with the Connecticut people brought forth a

brood of troubles for all parties concerned. The Six Nations treated them as women, and gave them no voice in their councils. A portion of this tribe settled along the Brandywine, from whence small parties found their way to the streams in this county, where they remained a few years, after which they found congenial spirits in villainy and murder among the Shawanese, near whom they settled, and traveled on the same war-path. They called themselves Lenni Lenape, or the Original People.

The Nanticokes settled upon the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay. They were quite numerous, but could not hold their own against the Six Nations, and were compelled to submit to that confederation, and become their vassals. They obtained permission to move to Tulpehocken Valley, where they remained until 1721, when the large settlement of Germans which came from New York and located near them made them restless, and a large portion of them moved east into Cocalico township, and settled along "Indian River." This place was known as "Indian Town" as late as 1758, when there were still a few scattered families living along the little streams and springs in the vicinity. The town embraced five hundred acres, which came into the possession of John Wistar and Henry Carpenter. Another portion of this tribe had also a town upon the land now owned by Levi S. Reist, called "Lehoy." That land was also purchased from the proprietors by John Wistar. As this tribe understood the English language, they mingled and were on good terms with the white settlers. They also moved up to the West Branch of the Susquehanna. The Nanticokes and Ganaweso spoke a kindred tongue. When these tribes were in the height of their power, they were constantly thrown upon their defense by their more powerful neighbors, the Susquehannocks, *alias* Minquas, *alias* Conestogas, who sent out small war parties to pick off the hunters of these tribes whom they found in the woods away from their principal towns.

The Susquehannocks were at one time the most powerful and aggressive of all the tribes along the Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay. They were able to subdue their weaker brethren, but they did not absorb or form a confederation like the Six Nations of New York, and compel their conquered enemies to pay tribute every year or furnish young men to swell their war parties. They were strictly a warlike and hunting nation. After an intercourse of more than one hundred and fifty years with the white settlers, they failed to adapt themselves to agricultural pursuits. Penn, in the goodness of his heart, gave to the remnant of this tribe, whom he called Conestogas, five hundred acres of land, the finest farm within his province, to which they moved from their old stockaded town along the river shore. The Proprietors were compelled to furnish a person to manage and have a portion of the land

cultivated until the remnant of this tribe was extinguished. This tract of land was a source of expense and trouble to the Proprietors while they owned it.

On the 2d day of June, 1608, Capt. John Smith left Jamestown, on the James River, with a company of fourteen persons, in an open barge of three tons burthen, and sailed up along the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay on a voyage of exploration. The party returned to Jamestown on the 21st day of July, and on the 24th of that month, Smith again started down the river and up the bay to finish their discoveries, taking this time twelve men with him.



SUSQUEHANNOCK INDIAN.

After an absence of seven weeks, he returned on the 7th day of September, 1608. When Capt. Smith arrived at the head of the bay, he met a hunting party of Susquehannocks. From his description they were evidently more muscular and larger in stature than other Indians, of whom he saw a great many. Capt. Smith prepared a map of the shores of the Chesapeake Bay and the streams entering into it, and also drew a picture of a Susquehannock chief, of which the above is a *fac-simile*.

Historians have ridiculed Smith, and looked upon his Indian race of giants as existing only in his fertile imagination. Subsequent discoveries, however, would seem to corroborate or give color to his statement. When the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad was being constructed, and the foundations of the bridge which spans the Octorara were being excavated, human skeletons were found, which indicated that they belonged to persons of extraordinary size. At this point this tribe had a small stockade, to afford protection to their hunting parties who went to the head of the bay. Bones were also excavated at or near where their town and fort stood, and where their king lived (a short distance below Washington borough), which indicated that they were the remains of persons above the average height. They were doubtless an athletic and manly race. Knowing their superiority over adjacent tribes, they doubtless upon every occasion displayed an aggressive disposition, and assumed postures and a voice calculated to intimidate strangers, and give them an idea of extraordinary powers which they did not possess.

At this time the tribe could turn out six hundred warriors. They had a stockaded fort, which stood upon what is now John H. Wittmer's land, about midway between Wittmer's Mill and Strickler's Run, at the foot of Turkey Hill. This was large enough to not only protect the warriors, but the whole population also. Bastions were subsequently erected at each of the four corners, where small cannon were placed to protect and rake the sides. It is probable that the fort at first was a plain parallelogram, and that the bastions were added after the implements of civilized warfare were introduced by the Dutch Swedes and the Marylanders.

At what particular period they erected this fort is hard to determine. As they penetrated the forest as far north as the St. Lawrence River and Lake Champlain, and had many a skirmish with the Iroquois, who had their towns protected by stockades, they doubtless copied from their enemies. Some writers have asserted that this tribe belonged to Iroquois stock. This must be a mistake, for it is known that they were at war for at least one hundred years with them. After they were conquered and dismembered by the Cayugas and Onondas, members of the confederated Six Nations, they spoke the Mingo language and were reckoned as a branch of that stock, which also belonged to the Six Nations. This can be accounted for by the fact that it was the policy of the Iroquois, when they conquered a tribe, to send their chiefs away, and select one from the confederated nations to rule over them, and in this instance they may have selected a Mingo.

Smith, in his mention of the chief whom he met at the head of Chosapeake Bay, described the "calves of his legs" as being "three-quarters of a yard about, and all the rest of his limbs so answerable to that proportion, and he seemed the goodliest man I ever

saw." They met them with skins, bows, arrows, targets, beads, swords, and tobacco-pipes for presents. "They seemed like giants, and were the strangest people in all these countries, both in language and attire; their language well becomes their proportions; sounding from them as a voice in a vault. Their attire is the skins of bears and wolves, some have cassocks made of bears' heads, and skins that a man's head goes through the skin's neck, and the ears of the bear fastened to his shoulder, the nose and teeth hanging down his breast, another bear's face split behind him, and at the end of the nose hung a paw, the half-sleeves coming to the elbows, where the neck of bears and the arms through the mouth, with paws hanging at their noses. One had the head of a wolf hanging in a chain for a jewel, his tobacco-pipe, three-quarters of a yard long, prettily carved, with a bird, a deer, or some such device at the great end sufficient to beat out one's brains, with bows, arrows, and clubs suitable to their greatness."

This description accords very well with the illustrated specimen of the chief.

The Massawomekes, a war-like tribe, were located along Bush River, and were enemies of the Susquehannocks. Not only this, but all the tribes on both sides of the bay lived in towns, around which they had palisades. This system of civilized means of defense among these several tribes was in existence before the arrival of Smith in James River, or the Dutch or Swedes in the Delaware.

The fact that the Susquehannocks ceded to the English all the land on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and about the head of the bay would seem to indicate that they had subjugated the tribes living there.

The fur trade with the Susquehannocks at the mouth of the river became so great and profitable (according to John Pory, secretary of the Virginia Company) that one hundred English settled on Kent Island, at the mouth of the river. (This number is probably an exaggeration.) Those that were there hoped to reap a rich harvest from the Indians, and to control the entire trade at a very small outlay. The Susquehannocks were quick-witted, and soon discovered that these people were too avaricious to be honest. Hence they refused to trade with them, and broke up their settlement.

A few years later (in 1680) William Claibourne, a member of the Virginia Council, effected a settlement upon the same island, and established a trading-post, which he surrounded with a stockade for protection. He was apparently firmly established, and a bold freebooter, ready to maintain his foothold upon the island by force of arms. Not long afterwards a body of men, called the "Pilgrims," offered the king fifty pounds for this island. They came in the "Ark and Dove." This was anterior to the date of the arrival of Lord Baltimore and his colonists. After the arrival of George Calvert, the first baron of Baltimore, who was the founder of Maryland, he undertook to

dispossess Claibourne, which led to what is called in Maryland history "Claibourne's Rebellion."

On the 27th day of March, 1634, the Pilgrims found the Yoacomacoes Indians, from whom they purchased the land upon which they made their settlement, in great dread of the Susquehannocks, who were their mortal enemies, who never ceased to make war upon them and ravage their country.

Claibourne saw in this Pilgrim settlement a lurking danger, which might any moment dispel his sanguine hopes of a peaceful possession of his island. He stirred up hostilities between the settlers and the Indians. The former concluded that they would have no peace while Claibourne was free to get the Indians to do the fighting, and they made war upon him. He was not subdued until 1637, when his property was confiscated and himself arrested and attainted of high treason. In 1642 he and Richard Ingle, who was called a pirate and rebel, and a few others from Virginia, recaptured Kent Island, invaded the western shore of Maryland, and forced Leonard Calvert, the Lieutenant-Governor, to seek safety in flight to Virginia. Whether Claibourne's object was the overthrow of Baltimore's government, or to compel him to acknowledge his right to the possession of Kent Island, from which he had been ejected, is not known.

The Susquehannocks continued to give the Pilgrim settlers at Saint Mary's a great deal of trouble, and in May, 1639, the Council resolved to invade that country upon the eastern shore of the bay. An expedition was planned against them, but was abandoned upon receipt of the intelligence that the Susquehannocks were supplied with fire-arms. The Indians of that tribe continued to harass the settlers, and we are not aware that a successful resistance was made to them or their country along the Susquehanna invaded by the Marylanders. But the fire in the rear from the Iroquois became so hot that the Susquehannocks concluded to form an alliance, aggressive and defensive, with the whites. On the 5th of July, 1652, a treaty was made with them at the river of Severn, where Annapolis, the present capital of Maryland, stands. At this treaty the Susquehannocks ceded all the land from Pautuxet River to Palmer's (or Kent) Island, on the western side of Chesapeake Bay, "and from the Choptank River to the northeast branch, which lyes to the northward of Elke River, on the eastern side of said bay, the island of Kent and Palmer's, which belongs to Capt. Claibourne, excepted."

But in this treaty it was provided that both parties were to be permitted "to build a house or forte for trade on Palmer's Island." This treaty indicates the extent of the jurisdiction of the Susquehannocks along the shores of the bay, and also that Claibourne had made his peace with Baltimore and regained possession of his island. This treaty provided for a peace between the parties "which was to endure for-

ever, to the end of the world;" and yet there was a clause inserted which allowed either party, if they grew weary of the terms of the treaty, by giving twenty days' notice, to annul the same. This treaty was signed by Richard Bennett, Edward Floyd, Thomas Marsh, William Fuller, and Leonard Strong, commissioners on the part of the Marylanders, and on the part of the Susquehannocks by Sawahegeh, Ameghtarogh, Scarhuhadig, Ruthelogah, Nathhel-diauch, war captains and councilors appointed and sent to represent the nation.

In April, 1661, the Susquehannocks, as was then supposed, went to Gunpowder River and plundered the settlers, and killed the wife of Robert Gorsuch (ancestor of the one who was killed by his own slave near Christiansa, in this county, in 1851), and a few days later killed John Foustler, and wounded William Wigwell. The Indians went upon a marauding expedition, and meant only to plunder the settlers, but meeting with some resistance, a general flight resulted and several were killed on both sides. Only a few Indians were engaged in this affair, and they probably acted without the consent of their own tribe. A short time after this a small party of Delaware Indians came to Bush River and killed several of the settlers. The latter, however, rallied and killed some Indians. The settlers came to the conclusion that the first murders were committed by Delawares and not by the Susquehannocks. The Indians gave the latter name to mislead the whites, so that the real murderers might escape a just retribution.

At a meeting of the Maryland Council on Spoutin Island in May, 1661, Capt. John Oldber was authorized to take command of fifty soldiers and march to the fort of the Susquehannocks at or near the mouth of the Octorara. This was but a small stockade, and only used to protect hunting parties. He was instructed to "choose some fit place either within or without the fort, which he was to fortify for his own security, and to demand the assistance of the Susquehannocks to fetch timber and other necessaries for the fortification according to articles now concluded between them; and further to cause some spurs and flankers to be laid out for the defense of the Indian fort, whom he was upon all occasions to assist against the assaults of their enemies. Upon his arrival at the fort he was to press the Susquehannocks to appoint one of their great men to assist him, and through whom he was to communicate his wishes to this tribe. He was cautioned to keep his eye upon the Dutch who might come to the fort." These warlike preparations were aimed against the Senecas and other New York Indians who were expected to attack their old enemies and the white settlers.

On the 12th day of October, 1661, Capt. Oldber appeared before the Council at St. Mary's, and when asked why he came down from his expedition without orders, replied that the Susquehannocks could not compel their men to furnish the soldiers with provis-

ions, etc. The fact was the captain and his men were cowards, and had never been as far up as the fort.

At this period the Susquehannocks were at war with the Senecas, who crossed the river many miles above the former's fort and penetrated to the head of the bay, where they robbed the settlers. Several of the whites were killed. In June, 1664, one of the Senecas was captured, and at his trial forty of the Susquehannock warriors were present, among whom were two of Capt. Civility's uncles. They wanted the Indian burned, as they well knew him and his bloodthirsty character.

In 1664 the Senecas came again to the Chesapeake and killed several of the settlers and some stray Susquehannocks, whom they caught hunting. There were one hundred warriors in this raid. In June of the same year, the Marylanders declared war against the Senecas, and appointed Col. Lewis Stockett in command of the forces.

In 1665 preparations were again made to go to war with them, and Col. William Burgess was placed in command, and marched his troops to the frontiers, did not come in contact with the Senecas, who were then on the war-path against the Susquehannocks.

In June, 1666, three of the Susquehannock war captains appeared before the Maryland Council, which met at St. John's, in St. Mary's County. They stated that the Senecas had taken a number of their men at the head of the Patapsco and Bush River, and that they (the Senecas) intended to storm their fort in August next, and if successful would also fall upon the English settlers and exterminate them. The Senecas failed to make the attack upon the fort at the time stated, but they came in the spring of 1667. On Feb. 8, 1667, the Maryland Council ordered an expedition to be fitted out immediately and march against the Senecas. This expedition proved, like those that preceded it, to be a total failure. When they arrived at a point where there was a probability of meeting the Indians their courage failed them, and they returned to their homes.

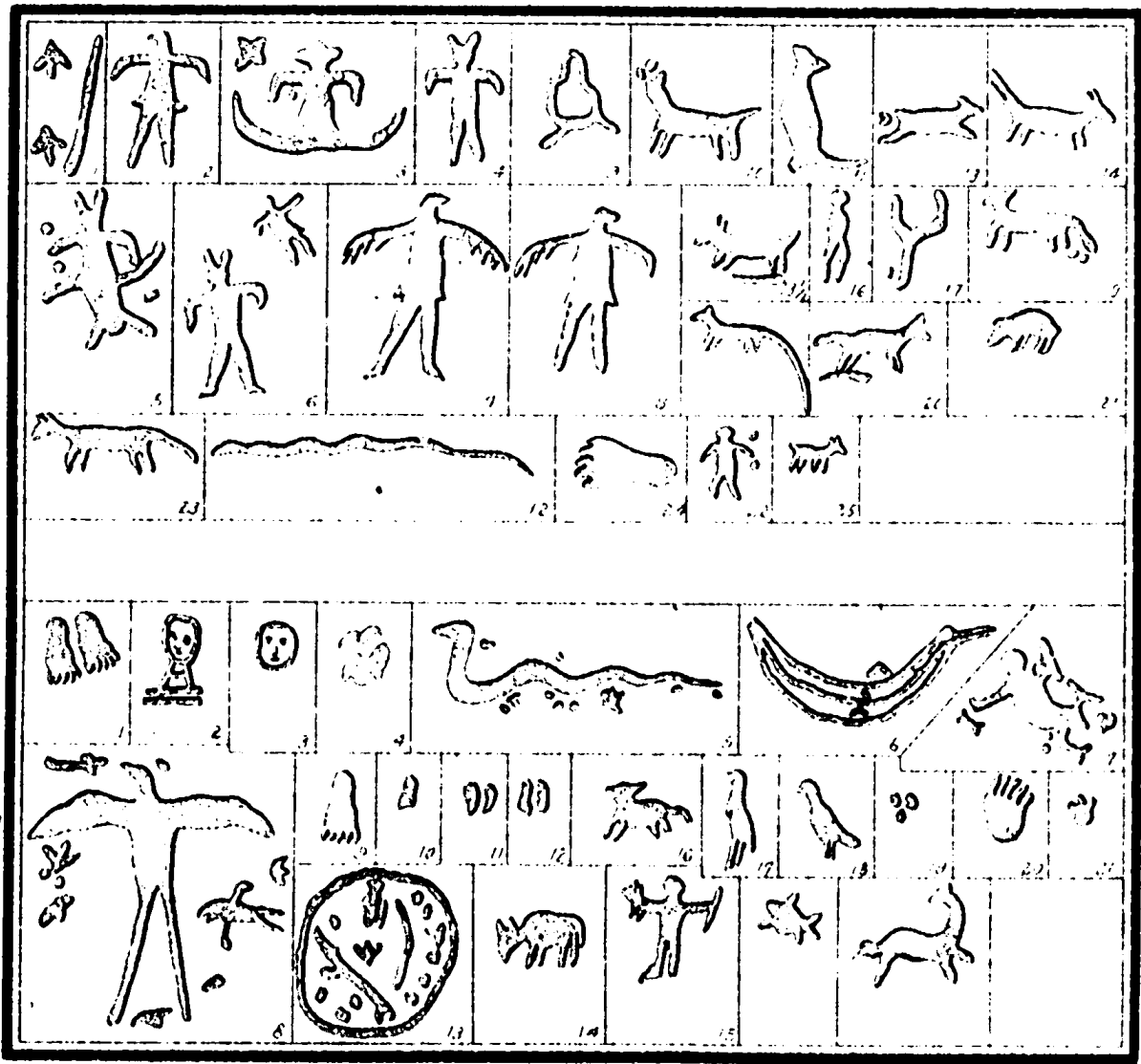
In August, 1667, the Susquehannocks sent for assistance and ammunition to fight the Senecas. The Indians had been skirmishing for some time. When the Marylanders agreed to send some troops up to assist their friends, as usual, they did not go up the river, but left the Susquehannocks to carry on the war single-handed. Matters grew worse and worse, until the Marylanders became greatly alarmed for their own safety, and they renewed their efforts to raise troops to go and help the Susquehannocks. They selected Col. Ninian Beall to command the troops. At last a commander was chosen who was no coward. He marched with his forces up the left bank of the Susquehanna River to the town and fort, which stood, as before stated, on what is now Mr. Wittmer's farm. Col. Beall took several small cannon with him. The exact date of this march and the time when the sanguinary battle was fought at the fort is not given, but it must

have been in the year 1675-76. Mr. Johnston, in his "History of Cecil County," places the period about the year 1682. Evans, in his "Analysis" (2d ed., 1755), says that Bell (Beall), in the service of Maryland at the fort (remains of which were still standing in 1755 on the east side of the Susquehanna, about three miles below Wright's Ferry), by the defeat of many hundreds, gave them a blow that they (the Five Nations) never recovered of. This victory was followed in two or three years by defeat, and the dismemberment of the Susquehannocks by the Cayugas and Senecas, which occurred previous to the arrival of William Penn in the province in 1682. In the following year Penn visited the Susquehannocks at their fort. Col. Talbot, the freebooter, who lived on the eastern side of Chesapeake Bay, heard that Penn was about to make this visit, and he proposed to capture him and his party. No mention has been made by Penn or his Council of any battle being fought by these Indians after his arrival in the province, and it is not likely an event of so much importance occurred in his time, or there would have been some negotiations with the Five Nations in relation thereto. Penn was particularly cautious in not giving offense to the Indians or allowing them to quarrel among themselves, and every event which was likely to cause trouble was inquired into, and the proceedings thereon had was duly recorded in the Council minute-book. In the absence of any mention of a battle, it is presumed that none took place after 1682. After their defeat the old men, women, and children, and a few warriors that survived the general disaster, left their old fort upon the banks of the river and located upon Turkey Hill, four miles east of the place they left. There was an abundance of spring water there, and Penn gave them a reservation of five hundred acres.

In the year 1699, on the 22d day of July, the Maryland Legislature passed an act, entitled "An Act of Gratitude to Col. Ninian Beall, viz., for his services upon all incursions and disturbances of the neighboring Indians seventy-five pounds sterling, to be laid out for three serviceable negroes to him and his wife during their lives, and afterwards to their children. The said negroes and their increase not to be subject to any executions or judgments during the life of Col. Beall or his wife." (*Vide* chap. xx., Bacon's Laws, 1699.)

Although the military power of the tribe was completely broken when they had to succumb to superior numbers, their influence with surrounding tribes and the colonial authorities did not cease until the remnant of that once powerful tribe ended their existence in blood.

After this tribe located upon Turkey Hill, they were called Conestogoes, and always retained that name. Governors Evans, Gookin, Keith, and Logan, held conferences with the Indians in that place, and Penn again visited them in 1700. In 1710 the tribe was ruled by a queen. The tribe afterwards lived a



## INDIAN HIEROGLYPHICS

ON ROCKS BELOW SAFE HARBOR, MANOR TOWNSHIP, LANCASTER CO., PA.

vagabond life, and begged from farm-house to farm-house. The only articles of barter they had were willow-baskets and brooms. If they received any money they spent it for "fire-water." They were constantly begging the colonial authorities for clothing and moccasins. They traveled through the community bare-footed, and many of them had no clothing but a breechclout, and it is stated that many went to Philadelphia naked. To keep them from starving or freezing, James Wright (who lived in the stone house on Second Street, Columbia) was appointed by the Governor to furnish them with clothing and food, which he did faithfully. The clothing he procured in Philadelphia, and the flour he provided was made at the "little stone mill" on Shawanese Run, which was torn down many years ago.

"Bill Sock" and one or two more of these Indians were in the habit of going up to Shamokin to hunt with the Shawanese. When the French and Indian war was impending, in 1754, their absence from Conestoga was frequent and long, and it was the general impression among the frontier settlers that they were secretly aiding the Indians who sided with the French. They were closely watched, and whenever a family along the border was cut off by the Indians the indignation against this tribe ran very high. When the inhabitants along the Upper Susquehanna had to flee to this county and the city of Philadelphia, in 1755, for safety, the lives of this tribe were imperiled. The atrocities committed upon the settlers along the border blunted the conscience of a heretofore peaceful people, and they no longer looked on in horror at the death of an Indian, or shrank back in dismay when a proposition was made to take the law in their own hands and retaliate upon their copper-colored brothers. James Wright wrote to the Governor during this war that these Indians were afraid to go out to hunt anywhere except around his house and his brother's, who lived on the west side of the river. In the spring of 1758 these Indians begged to be allowed to go up to Shamokin and build some cabins and live there, but the request was not granted. They were regarded as the "pets" of the Quakers, but they never showed any gratitude to their benefactors, nor were they of the slightest service to the Proprietors. After this once powerful tribe was defeated and broken, henceforth their career was downward, and a strange fatality seemed to guide them on and on to their final doom. The following copy of a letter of Jacob Taylor, the surveyor for Chester County, was written to the Proprietors:

"May it please the Proprietor.

"This bearer, Michael Baughman (being apprehensive that he can agree with ye Indians to remove from Conestogoe Manor), desires to purchase the spot where the old Indian town stands, with the whole vacancy between ye lines of Henry Bostler and Michael Moyer, James Logan, John Carlidge, and Peter Leman and to extend towards Susquehanna as far as may be not to

incommode the other land, the quantity that may be regularly taken there will be, I think, about 850 A<sup>c</sup>.

"Thy Servant,

"J. T.

"Dec. 8, 1739."

These Indians, although worthless vagabonds, became attached to their home, and could not be persuaded to leave it. Although they cultivated but little, if any, of this land, they frequently complained that some of their white neighbors cultivated hemp upon certain parties, and sometimes grain, without remunerating them for the use of the land.

After the termination of the French and Indian war, in 1758, another war was commenced by the famous Indian chief Pontiac in 1763, and before they were conquered by Gen. Bouquet, in 1764, the destruction of the border settlers was terrible. Some of the Indians who were on familiar terms with the whites declared to them that "Bill Sock," of Conestoga, had committed two or three murders. These reports, whether true or false, had a tendency to exasperate the border settlers against the whole tribe. Under the state of public sentiment then prevailing among the people, this feeling was but natural. Of course there are not included in this class, Quakers and Mennonites, for they believed that no provocation justified the taking of a human life. Nor is it proposed to justify the killing of these Indians, for it was an act wholly indefensible. Had the "Paxton Boys," under a competent leader like Col. Armstrong, instead of attacking these few Indians in the heart of a white settlement, gone to some of the Indian towns over the mountains and destroyed every living thing in them, they would have been regarded as heroes.

On the 18th day of December, A.D. 1763, a company of associators, commanded by Capt. Lazarus Stewart, and made up from the settlers in Paxtang, Hanover, and Donegal, started in the direction of Conestoga Indian town, to destroy the place and its people. It was a cold and blustery day, and before they arrived at the place of their destination it began to snow and sleet, and they were compelled to stop at the dwelling of a German farmer to warm themselves before they commenced their bloody work. In the morning before the break of day the town was surrounded, and the following-named Indians were shot and scalped, viz.: "Sheehays," "George," "Harry," a son of Sheehays, "Sally," an old woman, and another woman, making six victims. The buildings were all burned. A boy made his escape, and ran to the place of Capt. Thomas McKee, who lived near Lancaster borough, and was the manager of the "Indian furni," and gave the first alarm of the tragedy.

Matthias Slough selected the following-named jurors, and hastened to the scene on the morning of Dec. 14, 1763: Matthias Dehuffe, John Dehuffe, John Miller, Anthony Snyder, George Strickler, Wilton Atkinson, Christopher Crawford, Christian Wertz, Andrew

Graffe, John Hambright, John Barr, Frederick Stone, James Ralph, Patrick Work.

The day before this affair Bill Sock and several other Indians went to Thomas Smith's Iron-Works in Martic township to sell baskets and brooms, and did not return to their town, and the Indians, John Smith and Peggy, his wife, and their child, and young Joe Hays were at Peter Swarr's, about two miles and a half northwest from Lancaster, and near the present Harrisburg turnpike. These Indians were greatly alarmed for their safety, and hastened to Lancaster, where they were placed in the work-house (attached to the jail) for safety.

The German with whom the "Paxton Boys" stopped to warm themselves did not suspect the nature of their mission. He went to his neighbor, Robert Barber, who resided in the brick house now used as an office by the Susquehanna Rolling-Mill, in the southeastern part of the borough of Columbia, and complained that some robbers had been at his house and melted some powder plates upon the stove, which they ran into bullets. He wanted Barber to go with him in pursuit of them. The latter only laughed at the German, and told him that they were only on a foolish frolic, and advised him to take no notice of the matter. He was scarcely gone when five or six men came into the house, leaving their guns outside. They were very cold, their coats covered with snow and sleet. Barber made up the fire, and gave them the customary morning refreshments. While they were in the house two of Barber's sons, aged ten and twelve years respectively, went out to look at their horses, which were hitched in a shed near the door.

After these strangers left these boys told their parents that there were tomahawks tied to their saddles, and they were all bloody, and that they had a small gun belonging to a little Indian named "Christy," who they well knew and were much attached to. He was their playmate, and participated in all their boyish sports. An hour later Mr. Herr, who resided in the Manor, brought the news of the dreadful deed. As the news spread over the eastern part of the province it caused great excitement among the Quakers and the colonial authorities. At this time it was the general opinion that the violence displayed by the "Paxton Boys" had spent its force, and that they would not dare to repeat or wreak their vengeance upon those who survived the massacre. It was little known how terribly in earnest these bordermen were, who had suffered the horrors of Indian warfare in all its phases. They did not disband, and as soon as they heard that their work was not completed, they made preparations to go to Lancaster, storm the jail, and wipe out of existence the remnant of the tribe that at one time held complete sway over numerous other tribes in Eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland. They were doomed, and the end was near.

Robert Beatty and John Miller, who resided in the Manor, were appointed by the Proprietors to "over-

see" the Indian town and the lands belonging to the Indians. After the killing of the six Indians on the 14th of December, they gathered up the remnants of the tribe to the number of fourteen and placed them, as before stated, in the "work-house." John Hay, who was sheriff at that time, gave a list of the Indians in jail who were killed, to wit:

Captain John, Betty (his wife), Bill Sock, Molly (his wife), John Smith, Peggy (his wife), Little John (Captain John's son), Jacob, Christy, and Little Peter, boys, and Molly, Peggy, and another little girl, name not given. These were the English names as given by Peggy, wife of John Smith, and taken down by Sheriff Hay, who wrote to Governor John Penn on Dec. 27, 1768, stating that fifty or sixty men, armed with rifles and tomahawks, made their appearance suddenly in the town about two o'clock in the afternoon, and went immediately to the "work-house," and after a feeble resistance by the sheriff and coroner and a number of others, broke open the "work-house" and killed the fourteen Indians named.

They returned by the way they came. They were compelled to stand together in self-defense. They had the sympathy of the entire community along the border townships to sustain and encourage them. One of the strangest and most peculiar features which grew out of these transactions indicates in some measure the motives which governed and impelled the "Paxton Boys" to carry out to the bloody end their terrible work of annihilation. Some of them had been reading, no doubt, the laws of nations and the history of European conquests. The men who participated in these affairs were among the first to strike off the shackles of allegiance to the British crown and proclaim entire independence.

In the spring of 1764 a number of the Paxton Boys came down to Turkey Hill, took possession of the Indian farm and erected a number of log cabins, and made preparations to stay; and as they claimed to own the land by right of conquest, it was some time before they were dispossessed of this land by the Governor's orders, after which the Governor appointed Jacob Whisler, who lived in the neighborhood, overseer of the farm for five years.

On the 18th day of December, 1770, the Rev. Thomas Barton, the Episcopal minister in Lancaster, wrote to Edmund Physick, in Philadelphia (Penn's agent), to appoint him overseer of the farm for five or more years, with permission to plant or sow grain in some of the land for his own use. He stated that there were fifty acres which had been cleared for thirty years. When Barton took possession the fences had gone to decay, it had neither house, barn, or stable, except two cabins erected by the Paxton people. Mr. Barton built a commodious frame barn, lined with boards, and planted a small orchard of fifty grafted apple-trees, and fenced in a small garden. The Penns did not dispose of their interest in this farm until after the Revolutionary war.



## CHAPTER III.

## INDIAN TRADERS.

LANCASTER COUNTY was a prolific field for the operations of that adventurous class of people known as Indian traders. They formed what might be termed the picket line along the borders of civilization, and during the colonial period their influence was, in proportion to their numbers, greater than that of any other class in moulding public sentiment among the frontier settlers. The region of country which became Donegal township was the nursery of a large majority of traders, who were generally Scotch-Irish, and Presbyterian settlers of this nationality formed the skirmish line, which kept following up the traders and forced the savages beyond the mountains and the Allegheny. The right flank of this line was protected and supported by the Lutherans and German Presbyterians from Big Chikis Creek, where it entered Lebanon township. The left flank crossed the Susquehanna and moved as far south as the Maryland line. When the traders moved their stations to the Yellow Breeches Creek and Conococheague this skirmish line of Scotch-Irish moved forward and took possession of the Cumberland Valley.

The pioneer Indian traders in the territory now embraced in this county were Canadian Frenchmen, who first located along the Schuylkill and Brandywine. One of the most noted of them, Martin Chartière, married an Indian squaw. When the Shawanese came from the South and settled at Pequa Creek, he moved there and made his permanent residence among them. He spoke the Delaware language fluently, and acquired great influence with these Indians. The chief Logan was anxious to be upon good terms with him, and took especial pains to cultivate his friendship. The loan commissioners, who were the Penns' agents for the sale of their lands, gave him a large tract, extending from the mouth of Conestoga Creek several miles up the Susquehanna. He built his trading-post, and finally settled upon the farm afterwards owned by the Stehmans, at or near where they built a saw-mill in Washington borough. He died at this place in 1708. A message announcing his death was sent to Logan, who attended his funeral. He left all his property to his only son, Peter Chartière, who married a Shawanese squaw. Peter sold his farm in Manor to Stephen Atkinson in 1727, and moved to the mouth of Yellow Breeches Creek, and thence to Conococheague, thence to the Ohio. With the Shawanese Indians he went over to the French in the war of 1755-58. He was a source of great trouble to the Proprietors and to the English as long as he lived.

Peter Bazillion, who was also a French Canadian, settled near the Schuylkill, where he established a trading-post. He did not remain there long, but moved to East Caln township, in Chester County,

and made his permanent home a few miles east of St. John's Episcopal Church, which was built principally by his wife Martha. He did not have his trading-post at his permanent place of residence, but his headquarters was among the Paxtang Indians. In 1719 a patent was granted to his wife Martha for seven hundred acres of land in Donegal township, a short distance below Canoy Creek, and adjoining the Canoy Indian town. She sold this land to the Brennemans and Hess. Peter Bazillion died at a great age in 1740, and was buried at St. John's Church, as was also his wife, who survived him several years. Both were members of the Church of England. They left no children.

James Le Tort was also a French Canadian. He located on the Brandywine, and from there he moved to Canoy Indian town, where he made his headquarters. His wife, Anno, took up nine hundred acres of land in Donegal, at Sparks' Mill, which afterwards came into possession of the Groves, Zieglers, Stehmans. Le Tort moved to the spring which bears his name near Carlisle, in Cumberland County. From there he moved to the forks of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna River, where he established a store. Both he and Bazillion traveled frequently to the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, on which trading trips they were sometimes absent for a year or two. He was one of the few traders who kept a store in connection with his Indian trade near their field of operations.

Edmund Cartledge and his brother John were the only Quakers who embarked in trade with the Indians. Edmund was a justice of the peace for Chester County several years before Lancaster County was organized. He settled on the west side of the Conestoga Creek near its mouth, and a mile or two from the Conestoga Indian town. Several Indian conferences were held at his house. His brother John settled a few miles east of the Conestoga. When they were at the Monocacy, in Maryland, a drunken Indian came into their tent and wanted more "fire-water," which they refused to give him. Upon this he became very abusive and made an attack upon them, when they killed him. They were thrown into prison for this affair, but were finally released, and nothing further was done with them. The Indians themselves interceded in their behalf. Their intercourse with the Indians and border settlers seems to have led them astray from their early precepts. They never entirely recovered the public confidence after this affair, but they remained at the Conestoga for twenty years. None of their descendants now live in the county.

James Patterson located in 1717 about a mile back of Martin Chartière, along the northern boundary of Conestoga Manor. Here he had his trading post. He also took up several hundred acres of land opposite to this point in Conejohera Valley, on the west side of the Susquehanna River, where he kept the

pack-horses which he used to bring the peltries which he purchased from the Indians along the Potomac River. A portion of this land was cleared for grazing purposes, a part only being inclosed with a fence.

When Col. Thomas Cresap came up from Maryland in 1730, he established a ferry and built his cabin near Patterson's land. The object of the Marylanders in sending Cresap and those who accompanied him to this point was to drive out all settlers under Penn and take possession of the land. They commenced operations by shooting several of Mr. Patterson's horses. As soon as Patterson heard of this he went to Justices John Wright and Samuel Blunston, at "Wright's Ferry," and procured a warrant for the arrest of a man named Lowe, who belonged to Cresap's party. Constable Jones, of Hempfield, Mr. Patterson and his son James, and several others went over the river and arrested Lowe in his house at night, forced him over the river on the ice, and took him to prison in Lancaster, where he was afterwards rescued from jail by a party of Marylanders. This was the commencement of the border troubles, sometimes called "Cresap's war." These troubles between the Marylanders and the Pennsylvanians increased, and entirely broke up Patterson's Indian trade on the west side of the river, and entailed great loss to him. His son James was taken prisoner and confined in "Cresap's Fort" for a short time.

In 1735, before the termination of these troubles, Mr. Patterson died at his home in the Manor. To his son James he gave three hundred acres of land along the Conococheague in Cumberland Valley, and he removed there immediately after his father's death. He was the father of Col. William Patterson, who settled on the Juniata, at Lewistown, and became a prominent officer in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. William's son, Robert, married Sarah Shippen, daughter of Robert Shippen. Mr. Patterson, superintendent of the Safe Harbor Iron-Works, is a descendant of Robert Patterson. James Patterson left another son, Thomas (who died in his minority), also three daughters, Susanna, married James Lowry, an Indian trader, who lived in Donegal; Sarah, married Benjamin Chambers, who settled at Chambersburg, Pa.; Rebecca, married John Keagy, who purchased the interest of her mother and sisters in the old mansion farm.

Peter Allen, another Indian trader, settled on the north side of Chikis Creek in 1718. He remained there trading with the Indians for several years, when he sold his land to Rev. James Anderson, who sold it to William Wilkins, an Indian trader, and who moved to the eastern base of the mountains above Harrisburg.

Jonas Davenport located at Canoy Creek in 1718. He was one of the first three English Indian traders who crossed the Allegheny Mountains to trade with the Indians at the Ohio. He met with many losses from hostile Indians. His ill treatment of a runaway

apprentice alienated a number of his old friends. He finally lost the whole of his property, and died poor at Patrick Campbell's tavern, which stood near the dwelling of Simon Engle, near Canoy Creek.

Robert Wilkins, a trader with the Indians, first settled along the Conestoga Creek, upon land adjoining that of Richard Carter, who afterwards moved farther up the creek. In 1718, Wilkins took up two hundred acres of land along the Susquehanna River, which he sold, in 1727, to the Rev. James Anderson, whose descendants laid out the town of Marietta upon it.

William Wilkins was first "bound out" to the trader Edmond Carlidge. He was present when the Indian was killed by Carlidge at the Monocacy. Not long afterwards he purchased the Allen tract near Chikis, and commenced trading for himself. His principal trade was with the Indians of the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia. He moved to Peters township, in Cumberland County, where he died, leaving three sons,—James, Robert, and William. Janet, the widow of William Wilkins, afterwards married her first husband's administrator, Nathaniel Lytle, by whom she had a son, John. Lytle undertook to convey the Wilkins property to his son John. The heirs of William Wilkins contested the matter in the courts many years after their father's death, and Lytle was compelled to pay James Wilkins, the oldest son of William, to obtain his release. An act of Assembly was passed authorizing and legalizing a sale made by John Lytle to Andrew Hershey. John Lytle removed, in 1772, to Upper Paxtang, where he established a ferry across the Susquehanna River.

Thomas Wilkins took up one hundred and fifty acres on the north side of Robert Wilkins' tract (at Marietta) in 1718. This land was afterwards purchased by John Lowry, also an Indian trader. Thomas Wilkins, son of Robert, moved back several miles from the river and settled near Donegal Church. He died in 1746 and left children,—Andrew, John, Mary, and Elizabeth.

John, another son of Robert Wilkins, took up several hundred acres of land adjoining Gordon Howard's, now in Mount Joy township, where Nissley's mill is. He was one of the first persons who went with the sheriff's posse to arrest Col. Thomas Cresap. He was afterwards arrested by Cresap, who took him to Annapolis, where he was imprisoned. He traded with the Indians along the Ohio, and died in 1741, leaving children, Rachel and John, the latter of whom was born in Donegal in 1733. He was also an Indian trader, and removed to Carlisle in 1763, where he opened a store in the Indian trade. He was appointed county lieutenant for Cumberland during the Revolutionary war. In 1788 he removed to Pittsburgh, where he died in 1810. Peter Wilkins, with whom his father, Robert, lived, died in 1748, and left children,—William, James, and Margaret.

Isaac Miranda, a Huguenot Frenchman and an Indian trader, settled on the east bank of Canoy

Creek, below Bridgeville, in 1715. He died in November, 1732. To his son George (who was also an Indian trader) he left a large tract of land along the Rahway River in New Jersey. To his son Samuel he gave five hundred acres of land in Donegal. To his daughter Mary he left several houses in Philadelphia, and to James Hamilton, Esq., who laid out Lancaster town, he gave several thousand acres of land in New Jersey and a large amount of personal property, *provided he married his daughter Mary*. At the time of his death he had upon his land at Canoy eight breeding mares and four horses, which he used for pack-horses in the Indian trade. His brother Joseph was steward to the Duke of Tuscany.

Henry Bealey was one of the first English Indian traders who crossed the mountains (in 1727) to trade with the Indians at the Ohio. He died in 1745.

John Burt first located near the Indian town in Manor, and took out a license to trade in 1726, but had been trading several years before that time. From there he moved to Snaketown (Harrisburg), where he established a post and store. On Monday, Sept. 11, 1727, a number of Indians had collected about his store, and he had sold them rum until they were in a state of boisterous drunkenness. A white man named Thomas Wright was as drunk as the Indians and was dancing with them, when Burt, the trader, exasperated them in the highest degree by throwing some filth among them. Wright, drunk as he was, took the alarm and fled; but he was too late,—the Indians pursued and killed him, though it does not appear that he had done anything to offend them. This is said to have been the first time the Indians had murdered a white man in Pennsylvania. Burt escaped, though he alone had caused the trouble by his wanton abuse of the Indians, whom he had brought to a state of frenzy by selling them too much rum, an offense for which he had been complained of often before. He became intemperate himself, and soon afterwards left his trading-post on the Susquehanna and removed to the Ohio.

Samuel Smith, Indian trader, also lived at Canoy, adjoining Miranda. He was a son of James Smith. He sold his property to Patrick Campbell.

Moses Combs, brother of Martha Bazaillon, had a trading-post near Canoy. He owned several hundred acres of land along the river. He died near St. John's Church, in East Caln, and was buried by the side of his sister Martha.

John Boggs, son of Andrew, commenced trading with the Indians in 1763. He traded along the Allegheny and Ohio. In 1784-85 he and Col. Alexander Lowry were chosen to bring the Indians to Fort McIntosh. He moved to Cumberland Valley, and became a prominent citizen there.

Lazarus Lowry came from the north of Ireland and settled in Donegal in 1729. He took up three hundred and thirty-three acres of land, now owned by the Hon. J. D. Cameron, about two miles from Ma-

rietta. He established a trading-post, and in 1730 took out a license to trade and also to sell liquor "by the small." His dwelling is still standing. He was remarkable for his energy, industry, and courage. He made frequent trips to the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, taking his sons, James, John, Daniel, and Alexander, with him. He owned several small farms adjoining his first purchase. His second marriage was to the widow of Thomas Edwards. He died in Philadelphia in 1755, leaving Lazarus, Thomas, Benjamin, William, and Martha, children by her.

John Lowry traded with his father, Lazarus, among the Indians west of the mountains before 1740. He owned four hundred acres of land along the Susquehanna, which now embraces the farms owned by Col. James Duffy and Benjamin F. Hiestand, the upper part of Marietta, and the land north of the Maytown turnpike. He also owned in connection with his father the land extending from Maytown to the Colebrook road. In 1750 he purchased from David Magaw some three hundred acres of land at Carlisle, where he intended to remove to and establish a store. This purchase was made while he was on his way to the Ohio to trade with the Indians. When he arrived at his destination he found that the Shawanese and Delaware Indians were inclined to adhere to the French interest and were clearly hostile to the English. While he was seated near a keg of powder an Indian applied a match, and an explosion followed which killed him. He left a wife, Elizabeth, but no children. A curious incident grew out of this affair. On the 18th of August, 1750, Capt. William Trent wrote a letter to the Lieutenant-Governor, dated at Lancaster, in which he says, "A few days ago some of Lowry's traders came in from the woods. They had a Frenchman in company who says he was a French trader, and was put in irons and confined for disobeying the orders of the commander of the fort where he traded. He made his escape to the Picts, who were friends of the English. Some wanted to put him to death for a spy, others wanted him delivered to James Lowry, to be kept till the man that killed his brother John was given up. He's in Lowry's possession now." He was held as a hostage by Mr. Lowry in Donegal for some weeks, but when he found that keeping him in captivity would not compel the French to surrender the Indian who killed his brother John, he set the savage free.

James Lowry, son of Lazarus, married Susanna, daughter of James Patterson, the Indian trader. He bought several hundred acres of land along the Susquehanna River from James Logan, which was a part of James Le Tort's tract of nine hundred acres, a few miles above Marietta. He had great influence with the Indians along the Ohio, and he and George Croghan prevented some of the tribes from going over to the French. The French commander at Detroit offered a large reward for the arrest of those two traders. Lowry was compelled to abandon that field,

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and transfer his trade to the Catawbas, in Carolina. On the 26th day of January, 1753, when Daniel Hendricks, Jacob Evans, William Powell, Thomas Hyde, Alexander Maginty, and James Lowry were on their return from a trading journey among the Catawbas, and were encamped on the south bank of Kentucky River, about twenty miles from Blue Lick town, with a large stock of goods, skins, and furs, they were attacked by the French Caughnawaga Indians, and were taken prisoners. A few were wounded on both sides. While these prisoners were on their way to Detroit, Lowry made his escape, and returned to his home in Donegal. The others were not so lucky. Jacob Evans and Thomas Hyde were sold to Monsieur Celeron, the French commander at Detroit; the others were taken to Montreal. Jacob Evans and Thomas Hyde were sent prisoners to France. Powell, Jabez Evans, and Maginty were distributed among the Indians in the northern part of New York. Maginty communicated these facts to the Governor and Council of Pennsylvania, who sent Conrad Weiser to Albany to inquire about the matter, and if possible procure the release of the captive traders, all of whom belonged to Lancaster County. Weiser found that Jabez Evans was adopted by a squaw, and had some difficulty to get him away. All these traders except Lowry were financially ruined by their misfortunes. Maginty afterwards became prominent in Cumberland Valley.

In a letter which Capt. Stobo wrote when a prisoner at Fort Duquesno, dated July 29, 1754, he says that the Indians under John, a Mingo Indian, made an attack upon Lowry's traders at Gist's, and took Andrew McBrier, Nehemiah Stevens, John Kennedy, and Elizabeth Williams prisoners. Several persons were killed. Kennedy was shot through the leg, and was left at Fort Duquesno until he was able to be moved; the others were sent to Canada. The Indians demanded a ransom of forty pistoles for each. They were employed by James, Daniel, and Alexander Lowry. Their goods were all destroyed. These frequent losses were too much for James Lowry. He sold his land in Donegal, and moved away about the year 1758.

Daniel Lowry owned three hundred acres of land adjoining Hon. Simon Cameron's farm on the north. He afterwards sold this farm and purchased the one previously owned by his brother, John, who was then dead. His losses were very heavy in the West. When Col. James Burd had command of Fort Augusta (Sunbury), in 1757-58, Daniel Lowry had a fleet of bateaux, and supplied the soldiers with provisions. His brother Alexander purchased his farm on the 5th day of June, 1759. He moved to the Juniata. The late John G. Lowry, of Centre County, was his son.

Alexander Lowry was the most prominent of these brothers. He commenced to trade with the Indians about the year 1744. He had made frequent trips to the Indian country for his father and brothers before

this and when yet a minor. He acquired the Indian language readily, and could speak the tongue of several tribes. He at once became a great favorite with the Indians, and participated with them in their sports, and hunted and trapped with them. He established trading stations at Forts Pitt and Carlisle, and employed men to visit various tribes and trade for him. He went as far west as Kaskaskia and Fort Chartres, on the Mississippi. Although he frequently went among hostile tribes, he never was molested but once by Indians, and then he only saved his life by his courage and fleetness of foot. After his father's death he purchased his mansion, farm, and other property belonging to his estate, and from that period accumulated large tracts of land, and notwithstanding his great losses by the Indians at "Bloody Run" in 1763, he steadily added to his wealth. His losses alone at Bloody Run amounted to over eight thousand pounds, and his subsequent heavy losses grow out of this affair by reason of money advanced to some of the other sufferers, and money expended to establish a title and get possession of certain large tracts of land in Virginia. He followed the Indian trade for more than forty years, and was much of this time interested with his life-long friend, Joseph Simons, an Indian trader, who resided in Lancaster. When these two men had passed their threescore and ten, they selected three friends, among whom was the late Adam Reigart, to settle their transactions, which had run through this long period. When they came before these friends they stated verbally (for neither had a written account) all of their transactions with each other. There was no dispute or difference between them, and then and there they made an arrangement of their affairs that could not be disturbed by their heirs had they been disposed to do so.

Col. James Hamilton, of Lencock township, opened a trading-post at Canawago, where he owned a farm and a large island opposite to it, which is now owned by Col. James Duffy. He carried on his trade with the Indians at and in the vicinity of the Forks of the Ohio, where he established a store.

Joseph Simons was one of the richest and most prominent Indian traders in the province. He came to Lancaster about the year 1740, and at once embarked in the Indian trade. He also established a store at the southeast corner of Penn Square, and subsequently another one on the southwest corner. He made frequent trips to the Ohio and Illinois country. He also had an interest in several other stores in the Indian territory in connection with Gratz, Frank, Eiting, Callender, Trent, and others. His real estate transactions were on a grand scale, and at one time he owned many thousands of acres of land. He was one of the twenty-two Indian traders who were attacked by the Indians at Bloody Run in 1763, and lost a large amount of goods. He died in Lancaster in 1804.

Thomas Harris established a trading-post at Cone-

wago Creek, at a point where the Paxtang and Conestoga road crossed. He became one of the wealthiest of the Indian traders. He left Donegal and removed to Harford County, Md., before the Revolution, and from thence he went to Baltimore. He had several sons, who became eminent physicians, one of whom remained in Baltimore, another removed to Philadelphia, another to New Brunswick. Some of them were prominent officers in the Revolutionary army.

Barnabas Hughes, who kept tavern at Canoy Creek (now Elizabethtown), was also an Indian trader.

John Galbraith, son of James Galbraith, Jr., located at the mouth of Canoy Creek, where he had an Indian trading-post as early as 1760. He removed to Cumberland Valley. James Galbraith, father of the above, was also an Indian trader, but did not follow the business for any length of time.

Col. John Gibson removed to the Forks of the Ohio before the Revolutionary war. He was an Indian fighter as well as an Indian trader. He was born in Lancaster borough. It has been said that it was to him that the chief Logan delivered his famous speech on the murder of his relatives. Gibson and Logan were intimate and warm friends. He had great influence with the Indians, but knew how to punish them when they misbehaved. Col. Gibson's field of operations during the Revolutionary war was with the Western army.

Col. George Gibson, brother of John, was also born in Lancaster, and became an Indian trader and fighter. He married a daughter of Francis West, and settled at Shearman's Creek, in Perry County. He commanded a regiment during the Revolutionary war, and was in a number of battles. He was killed at "St. Clair's defeat." He was the father of John Bannister Gibson, chief justice of the State.

John Kennedy, who had been trading for Lazarus Lowry for some years, became a trader on his own account. He purchased the farm upon which Maytown is built, from Lazarus Lowry. After being wounded and captured by the Indians he raised a company and fought through the Indian wars.

Dennis Sullivan owned at one time the farm sold to John Kennedy. He traded on the Ohio, and lost everything by the Indians.

James Harris, an Indian trader, had his post near James Le Tort's, about two miles west from Maytown.

Gordon Howard was one of the earliest and most prominent of the Indian traders. He lived on and owned the farm now owned by Mr. Hershey, two miles west from Mount Joy.

Simon Girty, the notorious renegade, was an Indian trader, located at one time in Lancaster County, having his post on the Conowago. From there he moved to Shearman's Creek, and thence to the theatre of his later infamy in the territory beyond the Ohio.

## CHAPTER IV.

### PIONEER SETTLEMENTS—ERECTOR OF THE COUNTY —ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNTY-SEAT.

THE earliest white settlements within the territory now embraced in the county of Lancaster were made by people called (on account of their religious belief) Mennonites, who had emigrated to America from Switzerland and the Palatinate. The first of these who settled here came in 1709, and they were followed in the next and succeeding years by others of the same people. They were not only the first, but were also more numerous than any other class of the pioneer settlers in this region. Their earliest settlements were made along Little Beaver Creek, and where the city of Lancaster now stands, from which localities they afterwards spread over other parts of the county.

Next after the Mennonites came a number of French Huguenots from the departments of Alsace and Lorraine. These settled in Pequea Valley. During the then pending struggle between England and Catholic France these French-speaking people (as also the Mennonite settlers, in less degree) were, on account of their language, suspected by the colonial authorities of sympathy, if not complicity, with the French. For this reason they were compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the king of Great Britain, and to submit to other restrictions which were somewhat unpleasant to them. The suspicions against them (which afterwards proved to be wholly unfounded and unjust) were increased by the fact that upon their arrival in this country they made little if any stop in Philadelphia, but in their eagerness to secure homes pressed on without delay towards the frontier, and not infrequently took up lands without the proper authority for doing so.

The Scotch-Irish people who came to Pennsylvania on the invitation of the first Proprietary first entered this region in 1715, and pushing on past the Mennonite and Huguenot settlements, located themselves on Chikis Creek, along which stream they soon after spread themselves for a distance of eight or nine miles from its mouth. A few years later a cordon of settlements of these people (who were all Presbyterians) had been made and extended along Octopara Creek from Sadsbury to the Susquehanna, and thence along the river to the Conestoga. These people had been encouraged by the authorities to settle near the disputed boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania, because it was believed they would be more disposed and better able to defend the settlements against the Catholic Marylanders than would either the Huguenots, the Friends, or the Mennonites.

Nearly simultaneously with the coming of the first Scotch-Irish immigrants to this region, a number of English Quaker families settled in Salisbury and

Sadsbury townships. They were followed, about 1717, by a body of Welsh Episcopalians, who settled in what is now Caernarvon township.

All the settlements above mentioned were made within the jurisdiction of the original county of Chester,<sup>1</sup> which then comprehended all of the present county of Lancaster, and extended thence indefinitely west and northwest. In 1718 a part of that county was laid off and erected into Conestoga<sup>2</sup> township, embracing all that portion lying west of Octorara Creek, and extending northward to and including the Welsh settlements along the eastern branch of the Conestoga. The first assessment in Conestoga township was made in 1718, and shows approximately the names of the heads of families and single men who were then living in what is now the county of Lancaster:

*English Inhabitants.<sup>3</sup>*

Francis Warly.	John Farrer.
John Cartedge.	John Grist.
James Hendricks.	William Hughes.
James Le Tort (French trader).	Peter Bezaillon (French trader).
James Patterson.	John Comb.
William Sherrel.	Joseph Roe.
John Hendricks.	Andrew Mason.
Collum Macquair.	Joseph Hickman.
Thomas Baldwin.	Daniel Cookson.
Thomas Gale.	Thomas Clark.
Alexander Bouse.	William Clark.
John McDaniel.	Stephen Atkinson.
Richard Carter.	Morgan Jones.
John Linvill.	Edmund Cartledge (collector).
Robert Wilkins.	

*Freemen.*

John Harris.	Samuel Birchfield.
David Priest.	William Ludford.
Robert Middleton.	Thomas Wilkins.
Richard Grice.	James Davis.
Nathaniel Christopher.	Evan Evans.
Thomas Perrin.	Thomas Jones.

*Dutch Inhabitants.<sup>4</sup>*

Martin Kendig.	Isaac Lefovre.
Martin Millin.	Richard Davis.
Christian Herr.	Thomas Falkner.
John Herr.	John Millen.
Wendall Bowman.	Hans Haure.
Jacob Miller.	John Taylor.
Joseph Steman.	Martyn Baer.
Daniel Harmor.	Immanuel Herr.
John Miller.	Henry Kendig & Son.
John Funk.	Jacob Moyer.
Henry Carpenter.	Hans (illegible).
Henry Haines.	Hans Keage.
Christopher Francisous.	Jacob Gridler.
Peter Beller.	Jacob Hostetter.
Benedictus Veuerick.	John Widner.
Daniel Ferree.	Andrew Kauffman.
John Ferree.	Isaac Kauffman.
Phillip Ferree.	John Brubaker.

<sup>1</sup> The other original counties of Pennsylvania, as established by William Penn in 1682, were Philadelphia and Bucks.

<sup>2</sup> The township when erected was named *Conestogoe*, which in later years became changed to *Conestoga*, as at present. The modern orthography will be used in these pages (except when occurring in quotation) for the sake of uniformity.

<sup>3</sup> Including also the Welsh, the Scotch-Irish, and a few French.

<sup>4</sup> Including a few of the French and also a few names of English-speaking people who lived in the German settlements.

John Brubaker, Jr.  
Jacob Brubaker.  
Peter Swarr.  
Abraham Herr.  
Melchior Erisman.  
Christian Hershey & Son.  
John (illegible).  
Henry Bear.  
Michael Downan.  
Hance Burkholder.  
Hance Nowcomer.  
Melchior Brennenan.  
George Kendrick.  
John (illegible), Jr.  
Michael Shank, Jr.  
John (illegible), Sr.  
Henry Funk.  
Benjamin Witmer.  
Jacob Landes.  
Hance Henry Neff.  
Michael Miller.

Felix Landes.  
Jacob Kendrick, Jr.  
Jacob Landes, Jr.  
Martyn Boyer.  
Hance Boyer.  
John Bowman.  
Benedictus Brackbill.  
Christian Shank.  
Michael Shank, Sr.  
John Shank.  
Rudy Moyer.  
Hance Brand.  
Hans Groff, Sr.  
Hans Groff, Jr.  
Peter Yorte.  
Theodorus Ely.  
Hans Currick Moyer.  
Christian Schaus.  
Hans Weaver.  
Woolrich Howell.  
Peter Laman.

*"Non-resident Lands upon the River Pequea."*

	Acres.		Acres.
James Logan.....	1000	Amos Strettle.....	3380
Rebecca Shaw.....	300	Richard Robinson.....	1090
Elizabeth Pace.....	250	William Bradford.....	125
John Marlow.....	250	Col. John French.....	500
Thomas Story.....	1768	Jeremiah Langhorne.....	350
Abraham Dubois.....	1000	John Bundille.....	500
Herman Ritzman.....	1100	Col. John Evans.....	1000

Not more than five of these non-residents moved to the county after this period.

In 1720 the township of West Conestoga was erected, embracing all the territory west of Pequea Creek. In 1722 this name was changed to Donogal in deference to the Scotch-Irish settlers, who then composed nearly the entire population of that township. Their names, including a few Germans who resided between Pequea and Conestoga Creeks, were:

Peter Allon.	Ephraim Moore.
Richard Allison.	John Mitchell.
John Allison.	Alexander McKeen.
Stephen Atkinson.	John MacDaniel.
John Burt.	William Maybee.
Robert Buchanan.	John MacLutry.
Thomas Baldwin.	Robert McFarlan.
Thomas Ballie.	Calanou MacLutry.
Alexander Bense.	John McKurly.
William Bryans.	Ralph Miller & Son.
Robert Bakerson.	David McClure.
Stuflatt Brennenan.	Robert Monday.
Melchior Brennenan.	Jenak Davongout.
Abraham Blazer.	James Davis.
John Benour.	James Dawson.
Peter Bazallion (French).	Evan Evans.
Patrick Campbell.	Samuel Fulton.
Andrew Cornish.	John Gage.
James Couch.	James Galbreath.
James Cunningham.	John Galbreath.
Elizabeth Cartledge.	Andrew Gallbreath.
Joseph Clapan.	George Giff.
Rowland Chambers.	William Gresh.
David Jones (constable, who lived at the mouth of Pequea Creek).	Thomas Gale.
James Le Tort (French).	John Gardner.
Hans League.	John Harris.
John Linville.	Gordon Howard.
James Kyle.	Thomas Howard.
John Karr.	Henry Hendrickson.
Malcom Karr.	William Hey.
James Mitchell.	James Hendricks.
Robert Middleton.	Albert Hendricks.
William Middleton.	John Hendricks.
George Middleton.	John Hester.
	Alexander Hutcheson.

Owen O'Neil.  
James Patterson.  
Thomas Perrin.  
David Price.  
James Roddy.  
Samuel Smith.  
James Smith.  
George Stewart.  
William Sherrill.  
Adam Sherrill.  
John Stoneman.  
Christian Stoneman.

Edward Tille.  
John Taylor.  
Robert Wilkins.  
Thomas Wilkins.  
William Wilkins.  
Joseph Work.  
William Walker.  
Francis Morley.  
Caleb Morley.  
John Williams.  
Hugh White.

Edward Cartledge.  
Henry Carpenter.  
John Child.  
Christopher Charles.  
James Davis.  
John Davis.  
John Davis, Jr.  
Thomas Davis.  
Richard Davis.  
Gabriel Davies.  
Phillip Davis.  
John Davies.  
Edward Davies.  
Peter Eby.  
John Ely.  
Robert Evans.  
Culwalader Ellis.  
Daniel Krisman.  
Thomas Edwards.  
David Evans.  
Nathan Evans.  
Theodorus Eby.  
George Eby.  
Jacob Freick, Jr.  
Jacob Funk.  
John Funk.  
John Farrow.  
Henry Funk.  
Rudall Furrell.  
John Furrill.  
John Frothruckfull.  
Daniel Ferree.  
Andrew Ferree.  
John Ferree.  
Rudy Ferree.  
Phillip Ferree.  
John Fry.  
John Ferree.  
George Gray.  
Jacob Graff.  
Jacob Grove.  
Hance Groff.  
Martin Graff.  
John Good.  
Hance Groff.  
Peter Good.  
George Groff.  
Jacob Grolder.  
John Grolder.  
Michael Grolder.  
William Gingorick.  
Christian Graybel, Jr.  
John Graybel.  
John Jacob Groff.  
Abraham Hair.  
Abraham Hair, Jr.  
Benjamin Hershey.  
Jacob Hostetter.  
Christian Hershey.  
Tobias Hendricks.  
James Hendricks.  
John Hoover.  
Henry Haines.  
Andrew Hershey.  
Emanuel Hair.  
John Jacob Huber.  
John Hendricks.  
Hance Henry.  
John Haines.  
Christian Hair.  
Jacob Hoover.  
Martin Harnish.  
Woolrich Howser.  
Albert Hendricks.  
John Hess.  
George Hudson.  
Immel.

David Jones.  
Charles Jones.  
John Jones.  
David Jenkins.  
Michael (Irishman).  
Jacob Kaener.  
George Kassner.  
Jacob Kendrick.  
John Kenegy.  
Henry Kendrick.  
Andrew Kauffman.  
Isaac Kauffman.  
John Kauffman.  
John Kendrick.  
John Kinsley.  
Anthony Kinsley.  
Matthias Kitson.  
Jacob Kendrick, Jr.  
Martin Kendrick & Son.  
William Kendrick.  
Jacob Kendrick.  
George Kendrick.  
Simon King.  
Thomas Lewis.  
Hugh Low.  
Joseph Lloyd.  
Hans Long.  
Thomas Linnvill.  
Christian Martin.  
Thomas Morgan.  
Michael Miller.  
Rudy Myer.  
John Moyer.  
Michael Moyer.  
Christian Musselman.  
Henry Musselman.  
Samuel Meilin.  
Hance Milen.  
Hans Henry Neaff.  
Henry Neaff.  
Jacob Nisley.  
Charles Polke.  
John Patterson.  
Jacob Reiff.  
John Rutter.  
Michael Shank.  
John Shank.  
Hans Jacob Snively.  
John Snively, Jr.  
Jacob Snively, Jr.  
John Schneider.  
Phillip Shuffelbach.  
John Shank.  
Thomas Snively.  
Benjamin Snelder.  
John Shuer.  
Phillip Shuer.  
Samuel Stout.  
Peter Swarr.  
Christian Stoneman.  
Jacob Stell.  
William Sherrill.  
John Swoape.  
Henry Seldomrich.  
Joseph Sternan.  
Michael Shank.  
Christian Stoneman.  
Christian Shank.  
John Stampler.  
Signon Lendor.  
Jacob Landree & Son.  
John Lyon.  
Felix Landers.  
Isaac Le Fevery.  
Peter Lemon.  
Joshua Lowe.  
Casper Laughman.

The township of Pequea<sup>1</sup> was erected in 1721; the following is a list of its taxables, as shown by the assessment-roll for 1722, viz.:

William Richardson.  
Joseph Richardson.  
John Barger.  
John Whiteside.  
Benjamin Heath.  
Thomas Clark.

Morgan Jones.  
John Williams.  
Hugh Thompson.  
William Clark (collector).  
Joseph Rowe.  
Daniel Cookson.

The following came into that township in 1723-24, viz.:

Joseph Jerine.  
Joseph Hickman.  
Samuel Verner.  
James Verner.  
James Galt.  
John Clemson.  
James Whitehill.  
Morgan Brian.  
Henry Cowen.  
John Thompson.  
Samuel Robinson.  
Isaac Low.  
John Barnit.  
William Wilson.

David Cowin.  
John Hastings.  
James Cole.  
Fred. Foulk.  
James Ganston.  
David Cowyn.  
William Cowyp.  
John Miller.  
Thomas Faulkner.  
James Mitchell.  
Thomas Edwards.  
Samuel Lewis.  
Calob Copeland.  
Joseph Brinton.

The non-resident land-holders in this township were:

James Logan.  
Thomas Story.  
John Moore.

James Clemson.  
Rebecca Shaw.  
Thomas Libckley.

The settlers in Conestoga township, as shown by the assessment-rolls for 1724-25, were:

Stephen Atkinson.  
Daniel Ashelman.  
Thomas Baldwin.  
Peter Bello.  
Christ. Billman.  
Woolrick Brackbill.  
John Brubaker.  
Adam Brand.  
Henry Bair.  
Martin Boyer.  
Samuel Boyer.  
John Bourgardner.  
John Boyer.  
Michael Baughman.  
John Baughman.  
Jacob Brubaker.  
Jacob Bankowzer.  
John Bowman.  
Jacob Bear.  
Abraham Blaiser.

Stephen Brennerman.  
Robert Baker & Son.  
Hans Henry Bair.  
George Blison.  
George Bair.  
Martin Bair.  
Conrad Blesel.  
Christ. Bomberger.  
Hugh Bryan.  
Michael Brenneiman.  
Abraham Burkholder.  
Hance Burkholder.  
Jacob Beaver.  
Wendel Bowman.  
Richard Barker.  
Richard Carter.  
James Cobron, Jr.  
Christian Cleman.  
Andrew Cox.  
Emanuel Carpenter.

<sup>1</sup> The boundaries of this old township were not clearly defined, but it included the settlements along Pequea Creek and its branches (now in Salisbury township). It is not to be identified in any way with the present township of the same name, which was erected more than one hundred and thirty years later.

John Linvill.  
John Landes.  
Adam Lightner.  
Michael Loyue.  
Jacob Loyne.  
John Loyne.  
Sigmou Landellas.  
Jacob Moyer.  
Jacob Moyer.  
Abraham Moyer.  
Hance Moyer.  
Collum McCurry.  
Martin Mellin.  
Jacob Miller, Jr.  
George Middleton.  
William Middleton.  
Budall Miller & Son.  
Henry Miller.  
Andrew Mixseil.  
John Musselman.  
Robert Murray.  
Jacob Matt.  
John Nisley.  
Hance Newcomer.  
Poter Newcomer.  
Owen O'Neil.  
Simon Pickel.

John Postlethwait.  
Thomas Perin.  
David Priest.  
Anthony Preuter.  
Michael Turnor.  
Jacob Turner.  
John Taylor.  
Samuel Taylor.  
Benedick Venerick.  
Elizabeth Vineyard.  
John Widman.  
Michael Welfer.  
Francis Worley.  
William Wilkins.  
Caleb Worley.  
Michael Wollwifer.  
John Wittmer.  
William Willis.  
Balser Wennerick.  
Casper Walter.  
Jacob Weaver.  
Henry Weaver.  
Benjamin Wittmer.  
Benjamin Wittmer, Jr.  
Hance Weaver.  
Bruce Worley.

During this period settlers, as soon as they arrived at Philadelphia, hurried forward to the forests along Conestoga, Pequea, Beaver, and Mill Creeks, where the earliest settlers located, and each commenced to battle with the forest and clear a small piece of land for cultivation. The German settlers invariably followed the streams, large and small. It was always a struggle with the pioneers of these settlements to build homes and secure subsistence. One of the first things they did was to erect along these streams at convenient distances grist- and saw-mills, and occasionally we find a fulling-mill, an oil-mill, and hemp-mill. All was peace and quiet, and every one was earnestly engaged in securing a comfortable home. These little communities were generally made up of persons professing some form of the religious belief of Protestants. They were distinct in manners and customs. Members of the Lutheran and German Reformed Churches formed a general community, and when their respective congregations were few in numbers and poor in worldly goods, they worshiped alternately in the same meeting-house.

As the white settlements increased in number and extent the old Indian villages became surrounded, their hunting-grounds circumscribed, and game comparatively scarce. This had the effect to create great dissatisfaction among the sons of the forest. They gradually ceased to hunt for game in this region and became persistent beggars among the settlers. They made brooms and willow baskets, which they bartered for food and fire-water, but they depended upon the colonial authorities to furnish them with what little clothing they had or needed. This restlessness among the Indians and the settlers, who were constantly pushing farther back into the forests, was destined in a few years to give the Proprietors of the province a great deal of trouble. It must not be forgotten that during the period in question, and while

this was a part of Chester County, the Proprietors had not purchased from the Indians the lands on the west side of the Susquehanna River, and in accordance with their earliest compacts with them they did not sell or permit settlers to locate upon the land until they had first purchased it from the savages. One of the most difficult problems the Penns had to deal with was to hold back or prevent persons from locating upon these lands, and in this attempt they were only partially and temporarily successful.

Occasionally a settler crossed to the west side of the river to hunt for game, and when they returned to their homes on the east side they ever set longing eyes upon the land on the west side of the river. Among these was a person named John Grist, who went over the river to Conejehela Valley and built a cabin. Several others followed, and they became very abusive to the Indians who went there to hunt. The Indians made complaint to the Governor and Council, who took immediate measures to dispossess them. About the same time it came to the knowledge of the Governor that the Marylanders intended to settle upon the land upon the west side of the river, and many miles above the division line. With the consent of the Indians, immediate measures were taken to lay out the land in dispute upon the west side of the river into a manor. The object of this was to give the Penns a prior claim, and to prevent settlers from going there. No person who settled upon any of the Proprietors' manors could procure a title to their land without first obtaining their consent. Governor Keith took the surveyor-general with him and hastened to the Susquehanna. On the 4th of April, 1722, they crossed the river and surveyed five hundred acres for Governor Keith's own use, near Codonus Creek. They returned and met the Indians at Conestoga, and told them what they had done. The Indians became alarmed at the encroachments of the Marylanders, and a council was held with the Indians at Conestoga, June 15, 1722. In pursuance thereof, Governor Keith issued an order to Col. John French, Francis Worley, and James Mitchell (June 20, 1722), directing them to proceed to the west side of the river and lay out a tract of land containing about seventy thousand acres, to be called "Springett Manor."

In the year 1723 a number of Germans, who came from Schoharie, N. Y., settled along Tulpehocken Creek, upon lands not yet purchased from the Indians. They soon received the attention of the Proprietors. Most of these Germans were Lutherans, and members of the German Reformed Church, and there were with them a few Jews. They were industrious and not disposed to antagonize the Proprietors' interests, and hence they gave them but little trouble. The land they settled upon was laid out into a manor, and after the title from the Indians was purchased it was divided into small tracts and sold to the settlers upon very reasonable terms.

A few years later a large number of German emi-



grants, who landed in Philadelphia, traveled to the Susquehanna, crossed the river, and took up the land in the valley extending to Codom's Creek at York. They knew they had no right to settle there without the consent of the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, but they did not seek their consent nor ask for warrants of survey, but went to Maryland and obtained patents upon very liberal terms, which the agents of Lord Baltimore were very willing to grant for lands that lay many miles above the northern boundary of Maryland.

When the Proprietors found that these Germans had acknowledged the jurisdiction of Lord Baltimore over these lands by paying quit-rents to his Lieutenant-Governor, they took measures to prevent the Marylanders from getting a foothold in the valley. This movement alarmed the Germans, and many of them renounced allegiance to Maryland and sought protection from Pennsylvania. The land commissioners refused to issue any patents for land to them for reasons heretofore stated, but the Proprietors directed Samuel Blunston, Esq., who resided at Wright's Ferry (now Columbia), to give actual settlers tickets, which authorized the commissioners to issue to the holder a patent for the land when it could properly be placed in the market for sale. This change in the German movement soon led to a conflict between the Marylanders and the Pennsylvanians, and culminated in what is known as Cresap's war. The Germans suffered in person and estate, but they alone were to blame for it by their vacillating conduct.

The Proprietors found a harder problem to solve in the Scotch-Irish who settled in Donegal. They took up the land, and refused to apply for, or take out, warrants, nor would they consent to pay any quit-rents, although they paid the provincial and county taxes readily. It was fifteen or more years before these differences were amicably adjusted.

Up to the period when the county was organized, there was no white settlement which assumed the dignity of a town or village. The settlers went many miles to church, where once a week the neighbors met to worship and to greet each other. They were in constant dread of attacks from the wild beasts of the forest, which prowled around their log cabins at night and destroyed or carried away their fowls and domestic animals.

It has always been the policy of the courts to offer bounties for the scalps of wild animals which disturb new settlements, in the hope that these inducements will stimulate the hunters to destroy them. The following copy of receipts for scalps indicates the kind of animals which disturbed the slumbers of the early settlers here:

"CHESTER, 22.

"CONESTOGA, January ye 1st, 1722.

"Rec<sup>d</sup> then of Nathaniel Christophers one wolfe's head fresh killed by ye same hee says hee himself killed in ye Inhabitable part of ye sd county to pay him for ye same as ye law directs, as witness my hand the day afores<sup>d</sup>.

"JOHN CARTLIDGE."

"August ye 12th, 1722.

"Then Received of Joseph Hickman a wolf which was coat near Pecquay and therefor disers his pay according to law.

"FRANCIS MORLEY."

Cartlidge and Morley were both justices, and lived on or near the Conestoga.

There was paid to Stephen Atkinson, who had a fulling-mill upon the Conestoga a few miles below Lancaster, two pounds "for two wolfs, 5 mo. 30, 1722." There was paid from March 10, to July 20, 1722, fifty-nine pounds ten shillings, for the scalps of wolves, some of them being young ones at half price, or ten shillings. More than half the payments were to Indians. During the same period there was paid for foxes at the rate of two shillings for old and one shilling for young ones, five pounds fourteen shillings. After the organization of the county, the bounties paid for wolves, fox, and squirrel scalps increased largely, and became rather a burden upon the taxpayers. About the period of the Revolutionary war wolves within the present limits of the county were nearly exterminated. Occasionally a stray one wandered in from a neighboring district, but he was soon dispatched by the settlers.

In and after the year 1725 the settlements within the present territory of Lancaster County increased and spread with much more rapidity than before, but up to the year named, and for four years afterwards, there were (as has already been mentioned) no towns or villages built or laid out; and the most important, as also the most widely-known, points were those where taverns (or "ordinaries," as they were then often called) had been opened, to meet the requirements of ever-increasing volumes of immigration and travel, along the routes of which they were generally located. One of these was kept by John Postlethwait at a point on Conestoga Creek, near Rockville, in Conestoga township. This was at that time one of the best known and most important places west of the Octorara, and was soon afterwards strongly recommended as the most proper and eligible site for the seat of justice of Lancaster County. There was a public-house kept by Francis Jones at the Gap; another by Wendell Bowman in what is now Strasburg township. In Beaver Valley, in the same township, Samuel Taylor had a tavern and a grist-mill. Mary Denny kept an "ordinary" in Donegal township, near Chikis Creek. There were three or four taverns along the old Peters' road. John Galbreath was located near Chikis; Samuel Smith kept public-house at Canoy; Jacob Bear lived and kept tavern near where the old Peters' road crossed the Horse-shoe road. Christian Stoneman lived in Hempfield township, where he had a public-house, and a mill on the Little Conestoga. The grist-mills were places of note fully as widely known as the taverns, and much more useful to the community than the latter. Both were places where the settlers in the new country met and intermingled more freely and generally than anywhere

also excepting only the places of public religious worship. Of church edifices, or "meeting-houses," as they were called, few, if any, had been built in this region at the time referred to, the services of the different denominations being held at the dwellings of settlers centrally and conveniently located.

**Erection of the County.**—In 1728 the project of forming a new county from the western part of Chester began to be warmly discussed and urged. The principal reason why this was regarded as necessary, was that the settlements had been extended to parts of the county very remote from the seat of justice. And the inconveniences and hardships to which the inhabitants of the western part of the county were subjected from this cause were set forth and explained in the "Petition of y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> Upper Parts of Chester County," presented before Lieutenant-Governor Patrick Gordon, and the Council at Philadelphia, on the 6th of February, 1729, as follows: "That by reason of their great distance from y<sup>e</sup> County Town, where Courts are held; Offices are kept and annual elections made, they lie under very great Inconveniences, being obliged in the recovery of their just Debts to travel near One Hundred Miles to obtain a Writ; that for want of a sufficient number of Justices, Constables, and other Officers in those parts, no care is taken of y<sup>e</sup> highways; Townships are not laid out nor bridges built when there is an apparent Necessity for them; and further, that for want of a Gaol there several Vagabonds and other Dissolute people harbour among them, thinking themselves safe from Justice in so remote a Place." For which reasons the petitioners prayed for the partition of Chester County, and the erection of a new county from the upper part of it.

Upon this petition the board resolved "that, as well for the reasons set forth in said petition as the security, peace, and good order of the whole government, there doth appear a real necessity that a new county should be erected according to the prayer of said petition, and although the power of erecting counties is wholly vested in the Proprietary, and therefore in the Governor as his Lieutenant, yet, inasmuch as this will require the establishment of Courts of Judicature, with other alterations for which a due provision will best be made by a law, it may be convenient that the Governor should acquaint the House of Representatives, now sitting, with the application made to him, that the same may be carried on with and strengthened by the joint and unanimous concurrence of the whole Legislature." Accordingly, the Governor "acquainted the House of Representatives with his intention to erect the upper part of the county of Chester into a separate county." The House concurred, and desired the Governor to appoint a commission to run a division line to be described in the proposed act of erection. Therefore the Governor and Council appointed twelve commissioners, who were to be assisted in running the line by John Tay-

lor, Esq., surveyor of Chester County. The commissioners so appointed were Henry Hayes, Samuel Nutt, Samuel Hollingsworth, Phillip Taylor, Elisha Gatchel, James James, John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Samuel Blunston, Andrew Cornish, Thomas Edwards, and John Musgrave, the last-named six being residents within the territory of the proposed new county, and the others citizens of that part of Chester lying east of the Octorara. The Governor could not have made a better selection of men to compose the commission. Several of them were practical land-surveyors, and nearly all of them were in commission as justices of the peace. Some of them were members of the Legislature, and each and every one was an honest and reputable citizen.

The commissioners proceeded to perform the duty assigned them, and on the 2d of May, 1729, presented to the Governor and Council a report (signed by all of them except Samuel Nutt), setting forth that they had "met together on the 17th day of March, 1728-9, near the head of the Northern Branch of Octoraro Creek, and with the assistance of John Taylor, surveyor of the county of Chester, run a line from the said branch to the river Schuylkill according to the courses following, viz.: Beginning on a corner marked white-oak, standing on the eastern side of the said branch, on the land of John Minshall; thence" (here reciting a number of courses and distances) "to a corner marked white-oak, standing by the said river Schuylkill, about three-quarters of a mile below the house of John Burroughs."

The report was laid before the House of Representatives, and on the 10th of May, 1729, "An Act for erecting the Upper Parts of the Province of Pennsylvania, lying towards Susquehanna, Conestogoe, Dunnegal, etc., into a county" was passed into a law of the province "by the Honourable Patrick Gordon, Esq., Governour of the Province of Pennsylvania, etc., by and with the advice and consent of the Freeman of the said Province, in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same." This act provided and declared "that all and singular, the lands within the Province of Pennsylvania lying to the Northward of Octoraro Creek, and to the Westward of a line of marked trees running from the North Branch of the said Octoraro Creek northeasterly to the River Schuylkill, be erected into a county, and the same is hereby erected into a county, named and from henceforth to be called LANCASTER COUNTY;<sup>1</sup> and the said Octoraro Creek, the line of marked trees, and the river Schuylkill aforesaid, shall be the Boundary Line or Division between the said County and the counties of Chester and Philadelphia."

The county of Lancaster, for more than twenty

<sup>1</sup> The name Lancaster was given to the new county at the suggestion of John Wright, Esq., in honor of his native county, Lancashire, England.

years from the time of its erection, embraced a vast territory, extending south and west as far as the limits of the province of Pennsylvania. The first reduction of its immense area was made by the erection of York County from a part of its territory Aug. 19, 1749. Again, Jan. 27, 1750, it was diminished by the erection of Cumberland County. Two years later Berks County was erected (March 11, 1752), from parts of the counties of Philadelphia and Bucks and the northern and northeastern portions of Lancaster. Its area was further diminished by the erection (March 21, 1772) of Northumberland County from parts of Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks, Bedford, and Northampton. Another part of its territory was taken to form the county of Dauphin, March 4, 1785; and finally by the erection of Lebanon County, Feb. 16, 1813, from parts of Dauphin and Lancaster, the latter county was reduced to its present limits.

Immediately after the erection of the new county the following-named persons were appointed magistrates, viz., John Wright, Samuel Blunston, Tobias Hendricks, Andrew Cornish, Thomas Edwards, Caleb Pearce, Thomas Reid, Samuel Jones. These magistrates at once proceeded to call a public meeting of the most prominent inhabitants, who met at the tavern of John Postlethwait, near Conestoga Creek, in Conestoga township, on the 9th day of June, 1729, to agree upon the names of townships, and define their respective boundaries. The magistrates' court met at Postlethwait's on the 5th day August, 1729, and duly confirmed the report of the meeting of June 9th, which was as follows:

*"Boundaries of the Townships in Lancaster County, as they were settled and agreed upon by the Magistrates and Inhabitants of the said county on the 9th day of June, and confirmed by the Court of Quarter Sessions the First of August ensuing, Anno Domini, 1729:*

"1. DRUMORE.—The township of Drumore, beginning at the south line of Sadsbury by Octoraro, thence down the said creek to the province line towards Maryland, thence up the Sasquehanah to the mouth of Muddy Run, thence by the said run to Richard Becson's land, and from thence on a direct course to the southwest corner of John Keyl's land on Sadsbury line, and by the said line to the place of beginning.

"2. SADBURY.—The township of Sadsbury beginning by the county line at the mountain which divides Octoraro and Pequea, thence westerly along the said mountain to the northwest corner of John Keyl's land, thence by said land to the southwest corner, and from thence south 200 perches, thence east to Octoraro, thence up the said county line, and along the said line to said place of beginning.

"3. MARTOCK.—The township of Martock, beginning at the mouth of Muddy run, thence up Sasquehanah to Pequea, thence up Pequea to the mouth of Great Beaver creek, thence up the said creek to Sadsbury line, then by the said line to John Keyl's corner aforesaid, thence by Drumore township to the place of beginning.

"4. CONESTOGA.—The township of Conestoga, beginning at the mouth of Pequea, thence up Sasquehanah to Chickasalunge, thence up the said creek to Peters' Road by the Log Cabins, thence to Little Conestoga, and down the same to the Manor line, and thence down the same line to Great Conestoga, and down the same to the place of beginning.

"5. HEMPFIELD.—The township of Hempfield, beginning at the mouth of Conestoga, thence up Sasquehanah to Chickasalunge, thence up the said creek to Peters' Road by the Log Cabins, thence to Little Conestoga, and down the same to the Manor line, and thence down the same line to Great Conestoga, and down the same to the place of beginning.

"6. DONEGAL.—The township of Donegal, beginning at the mouth of the Chickasalunge, thence up the East Branch to Peters' Road, thence

(taking in the present inhabitants) on a northerly course to Conewago, thence by the same and the said river to the place of beginning.

"7. DERRY.—The township of Derry, beginning at the mouth of Conewago, thence up Sasquehanah to the mouth of Suataaro, thence up Suataaro to the mouth of Quetopohello, thence south on a direct line to Conewago, and down the same to the place of beginning<sup>1</sup>

"8. PESHTANE.—The township of Peshtank,<sup>2</sup> beginning at the mouth of Suataaro, thence up the river to Kehtohtoning hill above Peter Allens, thence eastward by the south side of said hill to the meridian of Quetopohello mouth, thence on a south course to the mouth of the same at Suataaro, and down Suataaro to the beginning.

"9. LEBANON.—Lebanon<sup>2</sup> township, beginning under the aforesaid hill at the northeast corner of Peshtank, thence by the said hill easterly to the meridian of the west line of Tolpehockan manor, thence southerly and by the said line to the hills bounding Warwick township, thence by the said hills and township westerly to the corner of Derry on Conewago, thence northerly by Derry and Peshtank to the place of beginning.

"10. EARL.—Earl township, beginning at Peters' Road by Conestoga creek, being a corner of Leacock township, thence up Conestoga creek and up Muddy creek to the Indian Path, thence along the southern branch of said creek to the brow of Turkey Hill, thence southerly in a direct course to the northeast corner of Thomas Edwards' land, and by the said land southerly over Conestoga creek to another corner of said land, thence on a direct course to the corner of the west line of Nathan Evans' land, then by the said land and along southerly to the top of the mountain, thence westerly along the said mountain by Salisbury line to David Cowen's west corner, thence to Peters' Road and along the same to the place of beginning.

"11. WARWICK.—Warwick township, beginning by Conestoga creek at a corner of Manheim township by Peters' Road, thence up by the west side of Conestoga to Hans Graff's mill, thence up a northerly branch to David Pries's mill, thence westerly along the hills by Lebanon township to Derry, thence southerly to Donegal to the aforesaid road, thence along the said road easterly to the place of beginning.

"12. MANHEIM.—Manheim township, beginning by Peters' Road at a corner of Donegal and Warwick townships near the head of Little Conestoga, thence along the said road by Warwick township to Conestoga creek, thence down the said creek to the Old Doctor's Ford, thence westerly by Lancaster township on a direct line to Little Conestoga at the upper side of Peter Bomgarner's land, thence up the said creek to the place of beginning.

"13. LANCASTER.—Lancaster township, beginning at the Old Doctor's Ford, thence down the west side of Conestoga to the Manor line, thence by the said line to Little Conestoga, thence up the said creek by Hempfield township to Manheim township, thence by the said township to the place of beginning.

"14. LEACOCK.—Leacock township, beginning at the mouth of Beaver creek, thence up the east side of Pequea to Philip Fairo's lower corner, thence west by Lampeter township to Conestoga creek at the upper corner of George Baud's land, thence up the said creek to Peters' Road, thence easterly along the said road by Earl township to David Cowen's land, thence southerly and westerly by Salisbury, Sadsbury and Martock townships to the place of beginning.

"15. LAMPETER.—Lampeter township, beginning at the mouth of Mill creek at a corner of Conestoga township, thence up the east side of Conestoga creek to Leacock township, thence easterly by the said township to Pequea, thence down Pequea by the said township to Beaver creek, thence by Conestoga township to the place of beginning.

"16. SALISBURY.—Salisbury township, beginning at the county line at the northeasterly corner of Sadsbury township, thence northerly along the said line to the mountain at Brandywine head, thence westerly by Caernarvon township along the said mountain to a corner of Leacock township by David Cowin, thence by the said township southerly to the east lino of Thomas Story's land, thence continuing by the said township along another mountain to Sadsbury line, thence by the said line easterly to the place of beginning.

"17. CAERNARVON.—Caernarvon township, beginning at the county line at a corner of Salisbury on the mountain, thence northerly along the said line to the northeast corner of Cadwaleder Elis's land, thence westerly by — township along a ridge of mountains to Earl township at the northeast corner of Thomas Edwards' land, thence southerly by the said township to the corner of Leacock and Salisbury township, thence easterly by Salisbury and along the said mountain to the place of beginning."

<sup>1</sup> Now in Dauphin County.

<sup>2</sup> Now in Lebanon County.

This list is the only one on record of the first divisions of the county. It is not full and complete, but is only the result of the deliberations of the June meeting. No mention is made of Robinson, Berne, and Tulpehocken townships, which were erected before the county was set off, and are now in Berks County. Conestoga, Donegal, and Pequea had also been previously erected as townships of Chester County. The first two were reduced in area, and continued as townships of Lancaster County. The territory of Pequea was absorbed chiefly in Salisbury, and the name ceased to exist among those of the townships of the county until 1853, when the new township of Pequea was erected.

Cocalico township was erected in the fall of 1729, but there seems to be no record of the fact upon the Quarter Session minutes. There is, however, abundant evidence that it was in existence then, for in 1729 the magistrate appointed a constable and overseers of the poor for Cocalico township. In naming the townships, the magistrates generally selected names of places where they, or any considerable number of the settlers, came from in the British empire or Germany. Some, however, took their names from local circumstances.

Robert Barber, who resided near Wright's Ferry, was appointed sheriff until the election, which was to take place the first week in the ensuing month of October. Andrew Galbraith, who lived about one-fourth of a mile east from Donegal Church, was appointed coroner. Oct. 4, 1729, Robert Barber and John Galbraith were returned for sheriff. The former was commissioned on the same day. Joshua Lowe, of Hempfield township, was elected and commissioned coroner.

The commissioners elected in October, 1729, were John Postlethwait, Conestoga; John Davis, Caernarvon; Andrew Cornish, Conestoga; George Stewart, Donegal. The first person named was selected president of the county board.

One of the most important offices held was that of assessor. They were elected upon a general ticket with other officers. The very best citizens were selected for this office. They laid the assessments and placed a valuation upon the land. The board of assessors for a few years sat only in Lancaster borough, but as the settlements extended, appeals were held at some convenient place in the respective townships by one or more of their members. The first appeal was held at the house of Jacob Funks, Jan. 13, 1730.

The assessors for 1729 were: Patrick Campbell, Donegal; Joshua Lowe, Hempfield; Richard Huff, John Dearer, John Callwell, Isaac Robinson, Salisbury. The assessment and valuation of property for 1729 amounted to £201 9s. 4d.

The first clerk to the board of commissioners and assessors was Richard Marsden. The first grand jury drawn were: James Mitchell, Donegal; George Stewart, Donegal; Edward Smout, Hempfield; Ed-

mund Cartlidge, Conestoga; Andrew Galbraith, Donegal; Thomas Baldwin, Conestoga; John Hendricks, Hempfield; James Hendricks, Hempfield; Francis Jones, Sadsbury; Samuel Taylor, Strasburg; James Roddy, Donegal; Patrick Campbell, Donegal; William Hay, Paxtang; John Galbraith, Donegal; Matthew Atkinson, Conestoga; Ephraim Moore, Donegal. Only four of this number were members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, whose principles sat lightly upon their shoulders. They were all disowned or "read out" of the Society afterwards, generally for some trivial offense. The name of any German does not appear in this list. It is presumed that the Mennonites declined to serve as jurors.

There were Lutherans and members of the Reformed Church living in the northern section of the county who did not have any scruples against serving as jurors, but on account, probably, of their living many miles away from the place where the court was held they were not summoned. The duties and responsibilities of this body devolved upon the Scotch-Irish.

The first case tried in Lancaster County before a petit jury was that of Morris Cannady, against whom a true bill was found for larceny. The jurors called to try this case were John Lawrence (Paxtang), Robert Blackshaw, Thomas Gale (Lampeter), John Mitchell (Donegal), Joseph Burton, Edward Dougherty, Richard Hough, Joshua Minshall (Hempfield), Richard Carter (Warwick), Joseph Worke (Donegal), David Jones (Conestoga), Lawrence Bankson.

The defendant had stolen fourteen pounds seven shillings from Daniel Cookson, who owned a mill at the head of Pequea Creek in Salisbury township. Cannady was convicted, and was ordered to restore the amount stolen, to pay an equal amount in fine for the support of government, also the costs of prosecution, "with two pounds eighteen shillings by the court allowed the said Daniel Cookson for his loss of time, charges and disbursements in the apprehending and prosecuting the said Morris Cannady, and that the said Morris stand committed to the custody of the sheriff of this county until he make satisfaction for the sums aforesaid by the court in manner aforesaid adjudged;" besides which he was sentenced to be publicly whipped "on his bare back with twenty-one stripes well laid on." He received the whipping, and restored the amount stolen, but being wholly unable to pay the fines and costs, remained in jail for about one year, at the end of which time the court ordered the sheriff to sell him, the said Morris, "to the highest bidder for any term not exceeding six years; and that the money thence arising be applied for or towards payment of the fine and costs aforesaid." Accordingly he was sold by the sheriff for six years to John Lawrence, of Peshtank, for sixteen pounds, of which sum, however, only fourteen pounds five shillings was collected.

At November court, 1730, the following-named persons petitioned the court to recommend them to

the Governor (who issued licenses) to trade with the Indians, viz.: James Patterson (who had been a trader for thirteen years), Edmond Cartlidge (a trader for thirteen years), Peter Chartière (an old Indian trader), John Lawrence (old trader), Jonas Davenport (old trader), Oliver Wallis, Patrick Boyd, Lazarus Lowry, William Dunlap (old trader), William Beswick, John Wilkins (old trader), Thomas Perrin, John Harris (old trader).

In October, 1730, John Davis, of Caernarvon, was elected county commissioner, and Joshua Lowe (Hempfield), Emanuel Carpenter (Cocalico), Walter Denny, John Caldwell, Gabriel Davies (Earl), and Thomas Wilkins (Donegal), were elected assessors. For the year 1730, John Postlethwait was elected treasurer of the county, and in that year he paid £71 6s. bounties "for sixty-three old wolves heads and sixteen young wolves heads."

**Establishment of the County-Seat.**—By the act erecting the county of Lancaster (Section v.) it was provided: "That it shall and may be lawful to and for Caleb Pierce, John Wright, Thomas Edwards, and James Mitchell, or any three of them, to purchase, and take assurance to them and their Heirs, of a Piece of land situate in some convenient place in the said county, to be approved of by the Governor in Trust, and for the use of the said County, and thereon to erect and build, or cause to be erected and built, a Court House and Prison sufficient to accommodate the public service of the said County, for the ease and conveniency of the Inhabitants."

There were three principal points whose claims and advantages were each vigorously urged in the selection of a county-seat. One of these was at "Gibson's Pasture" (the site of the present city of Lancaster), another was Postlethwait's, a point some seven or eight miles southwesterly from Gibson's, it being the place where John Postlethwait kept an ordinary or tavern in Conestoga township, on or near Conestoga Creek. The third was Wright's Ferry (now Columbia), on the Susquehanna. The claims and advantages of this last-named point were strongly urged and advocated by Robert Barber (first sheriff of the county), John Wright (first presiding magistrate), and Samuel Blunston, all of whom resided and owned land there. Postlethwait's, however, was at first regarded most favorably; the first courts were held (in temporary quarters) there, and it was generally thought to be the place most likely to be selected as the seat of justice. But a more powerful influence favored the site at Gibson's (Lancaster), and after an extended and deliberate examination the last-named site was selected and agreed on by the Commissioners, who, in their report to the Governor in February, 1730, said, "We, the subscribers, after much pains and diligent search for a proper place for the aforesaid use (the building of a court-house and county prison) for the ease and accommodation of the majority of the inhabitants, have agreed upon

a certain lot of land lying on or near a small run of water, between the plantations of Rudy Mire, Michael Shank, and Jacob Imble, and being about ten miles from the Susquehanna River, which we conceive the most convenient for the use aforesaid. And we pray the Governor would please to approve and confirm the same, that we may proceed to purchase and build as the said law directs."

The report was signed by Pierce, Wright, and Mitchell, but not by the other member of the commission, Thomas Edwards, who was a justice of the peace, and resided on the Conestoga, two or three miles east of Hinkletown. Whether he withheld his signature and assent to the report because favoring the location of a site at or nearer his own residence does not appear.

The report was approved by the Governor Feb. 17, 1730, but on the 19th of the same month he laid before the Council the fact that the commissioners had certified to him their selection of the site as described, and "the Governor therefore referred the matter to the consideration of the board, whether the situation of the place those gentlemen had pitched on for a town might be fit to be confirmed, and that a town should accordingly be fixed there. But the question being asked, to whom the land they had made choice of now belongs, and who has the property of it, because it may be in such hands as will not part with it, or at least on reasonable terms, for that use, and this not being known by any at the board, it was deferred till such time as that point could be ascertained. But as it is presumed, for anything that is yet known, to be unsurveyed land, and that the right is only in the Proprietor, it is the opinion of the board that it is more proper to be granted by the Proprietor for such uses than by any other person." The matter of the ownership of the land being afterwards inquired into, and "the Governor having understood that the right to the land pitched upon for the townstead of Lancaster remains yet in the Proprietaries, was advised to approve of the place agreed on by Messrs. Wright, Pierce, and Mitchell, and the same was confirmed accordingly by a writing dated May 1, 1730."<sup>1</sup>

In point of fact, however, the Governor had been misinformed as to the ownership of the land, as it had passed from the Proprietors to the hands of Andrew Hamilton. Meanwhile, under authority of the Governor's approval of the commissioners' report, on the 17th of February they had made arrangements for the purchase of the land, and on the 15th of May, 1730, Andrew Hamilton and his wife, Ann Hamilton, conveyed by deed, for the consideration of five shillings, two lots of land for the use and service of the county,—viz., one for a court-house site, and the other for the erection of a county prison. At the same time they also conveyed a lot one hundred and

<sup>1</sup> Colonial Records.

twenty feet square as a site for a public market-house for the (then newly laid out) town of Lancaster, which then, in the manner above narrated, became the seat of justice of Lancaster County. The court-house lot, sixty-six feet square, was located in the centre of the Centre Square of the town; the prison lot was on the north side of King Street, extending from Prince to Water Streets. The erection of county buildings on these lots will be especially and fully noticed in a chapter devoted to that subject.

## CHAPTER V.

### THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

*Beginning of the War in Pennsylvania—Braddock's Defeat—Indian Massacres in the Susquehanna Valley and Elsewhere on the Frontier—Expeditions of Armstrong, Forbes, and Bouquet—Peace with the Indians—Lancaster County Officers in the War.*

THE French and Indian war, as it has usually been termed, commenced in 1754. For ten years prior to that time war had existed between England and France, but the American colonies felt none of its effects until the month of May in the year named, when Col. George Washington, then a youth of twenty-two years, in command of a small body of Virginia troops, attacked a party of Frenchmen and Indians led by M. de Jumonville, in a ravine of the Laurel Hill, in the present county of Fayette, Pa. This affair, in which the French leader and a number of his party were killed, was the opening fight of the French and Indian war, as it was also the first battle of the man who afterwards became commander-in-chief of the patriot armies of America.

Immediately afterwards the French commandant at Fort Duquesne, M. de Contrecoeur, marched at the head of a much stronger party of French and Indians to attack Washington, who in the mean time had erected a slight defensive work which he called Fort Necessity, located at the Great Meadows, a short distance from the scene of his attack on Jumonville. The work was invested by the French, and a battle ensued, resulting in Washington's surrender of the fort to Contrecoeur, and its evacuation (July 4, 1754) by the colonial troops, who were allowed by the victorious French commander to march away without further molestation to Fort Cumberland, at the place where Cumberland, Md., now stands.

In the following year Maj.-Gen. Edward Braddock was sent from England to lead a formidable force against the French at Fort Duquesne. He brought with him two veteran regiments of British regulars. Arriving at Alexandria, Va., they marched thence to Fort Cumberland, where they were joined by the colonial troops destined for the expedition. The army having been organized at Fort Cumberland, marched thence under command of Gen. Brad-

dock across the Alleghenies and the Laurel Hill to the Monongahela River, where, on the 9th of July, 1755, in a forest defile near the north bank of the stream, the proud army of Braddock fought the bloody battle and sustained the historic defeat, of which the dismal story has been too often told to need repetition here. The rash but heroic general, mortally wounded, was borne back by his faithful followers to the Laurel Hill, where he died four days after, and where his bones still repose. The remnant of the army, disorganized and panic-stricken, made a precipitate retreat to Fort Cumberland, leaving the French and their Indian allies in complete possession of the country from the Ohio to the eastern base of the Alleghenies.

Soon after the French had succeeded in expelling the English forces from the region of country west of the Alleghenies, and establishing themselves in the absolute possession of that territory, they reduced their force at Fort Duquesne, sending a part of it to Venango and other northern posts, and many of their Indian allies scattered and returned to their homes, being in a state of discontent and incipient disaffection, though still holding to their French allegiance. But it soon became apparent that they had no intention to be at peace with the English, for within a little more than two months from the time of Braddock's defeat the Shawanese and the Delawares under King Shingis had advanced eastward to the Alleghenies, and made incursions beyond that range. About the 25th of September a body of one hundred and sixty Indians (afterwards found to be Shawanese and Delawares under command of Shingis) set out from Fort Duquesne and its vicinity on an expedition against the English, and a few days later they burst upon the defenseless people of the Maryland and Virginia settlements. On the 4th of October, Capt. William Trent wrote Col. James Burd, at Shippensburg: "Last night came to the mill at Wolgomoth's an express going to the Governor of Maryland with an account of the inhabitants being out on Patterson's Creek; and about the Fort (Cumberland), the express says, there is forty killed and taken, and that one whole family was burnt to death in an house. The Indians destroy all before them, firing houses, barns, stack-yards, and everything that will burn." A week later Governor Sharpe, of Maryland, wrote the Governor of Pennsylvania: "Within a few days I have received several letters by express from Capt. Dagworthy, who commands the garrison consisting of one hundred and thirty-seven men at Fort Cumberland, and from some other people, advising me that the Indians have, since the 1st instant, cut off a great many families who lived near Fort Cumberland, and on both sides of Powtownmack, some miles eastward of the fort. It is supposed that near one hundred persons have been murdered or carried away prisoners by these barbarians, who have burnt the houses and ravaged all the plantations in that part of the country. Parties of the enemy appear within sight of Fort

Cumberland every day, and frequently in greater numbers than the garrison consists of. As I presume it will not be long before these people pay a visit to your borders, I take this opportunity of intimating what I think may be expected."

The first blow struck by the Indians within the bounds of Pennsylvania was on the 18th of October, when they attacked the settlements on Mahanoy or John Penn's Creek, that flows into the Susquehanna about five miles below the confluence of the North and West Branches. Information of this incursion was sent to Governor Morris on the 22d by Conrad Weiser. "I take this opportunity," he said, "to inform you I received news from Shamokin that six families have been murdered on John Penn's Creek, on the west side of Susquehanna, about four miles from that river; several people have been found scalped, and twenty-eight are missing; the people are in a great consternation, and are coming down, leaving the plantations and corn behind them."

On the 23d of October a party of white settlers (forty-nine in number, among whom were John Harris, of Paxtang, Justice Forster, and Capt. Thomas McKee), who had been to Shamokin to ascertain if possible where the party came from who did the murderous work on John Penn's Creek, were on their return fired on from an ambush, and four killed, four drowned in attempting to swim the river, and the rest put to flight. Upon this "all the settlements between Shamokin and Hunter's Mill, for the space of fifty miles along the River Susquehannah, were deserted." Adam Terrence, one of the white party who were fired on, said, "As I understood the Delaware tongue, I heard several of the Indians that were engaged against us speak a good many words in that tongue during the action." The savages who attacked were supposed to be a part of a force mentioned by Governor Morris in a letter to the Governor of Virginia, dated October 29th. He said, "I have received Intelligence that a large body of French and Indians were seen to pass the Allegheny Mountains moving towards the Inhabitants of this Province, and that a party of them have since passed the Susquehannah, and killed all before them, and were within five miles of Harris' Ferry [Harrisburg]. The people are mostly without arms, and struck with such a panick that they flee as fast as they can from their habitations." On the same date, John Harris, of Paxtang, said in a letter to Edward Shippen, of Lancaster, "The Indians is cutting us off every day, and I had a certain account [from Andrew Montour] of about fifteen hundred Indians beside French being on their march against us and Virginia, and now close to our borders, their Scouts Scalping our Families on our Frontiers daily. . . . I am informed that a French officer was expected at Shamokin this week with a party of Delawares and Shawanese, no doubt to take possession of our River; and as to the suite of the Susquehannah Indians, a great part of them is actually in the French Interest."

In a letter written about this time by Conrad Weiser to Governor Morris, narrating how he had marched with a party of about three hundred men in pursuit of the savages who committed the atrocities on the Susquehanna, from Hunter's Mills to John Penn's Creek, but found that the enemy had withdrawn from that region, the writer continued: "Upon this we had a consultation, and as we did not come up to serve as guards to the Paxtang people, but to fight the enemy, if they were come so far, as we first heard, we thought best to return and take care of our own townships. After I had given the necessary caution to the people to hold themselves in readiness, as the enemy was certainly in the country, to keep their arms in good order, and so on, and then discharged them, and we marched back, with the approbation of Mr. Reed.<sup>1</sup> By the way we were alarmed by a report that five hundred Indians had come over the mountains at Tolheo to this side, and had already killed a number of people. We stopped and sent a few men to discover the enemy, but, on their return, it proved to be a false alarm, occasioned by a company that I had sent that way the day before, whose guns getting wet, they fired them off, which was the cause of alarm; this not only had alarmed the company, but whole townships through which they marched. In going back I met messengers from other townships about Conestoga, who came for intelligence, and to ask me where their assistance was necessary, promising that they would come to the place where I should direct."

In the morning of Sunday, the 2d of November, the Indian allies of the French attacked the Great Cove settlement, in Cumberland County, killed six persons, and carried away seventeen prisoners. On the same day Benjamin Chambers wrote from Fallow Spring:<sup>2</sup>

"To the Inhabitants of the Lower Part of the County of Cumberland. If you intend to go to the assistance of your neighbours, you need not wait any longer for the Certainty of News. The Great Cove is destroyed. James Campoll left this Company last night and went to the Fort at Mr. Steel's Meeting-House, and there saw some of the Inhabitants of the Great Cove, who gave this account, that as they came over the Hill they saw their houses in flames. The messenger says there is but one hundred, and that they divided into two parts, the one part to go against the Cove, and the other against the Conolloways, and that there are no French among them. They are Delawares and Shawanese. The part that came against the Cove are under the command of Shingis, the Delaware King. The people of the Cove that came off saw several men lying dead; they heard the murder shout and the firing of Guns, and saw the Indians going into the Houses that they had come out of before they left sight of the Cove. I have sent express to Marsh Creek at the same time that I send this, so I expect there will be a good Company from there this day, and as there is but one hundred of the Enemy, I think it is in our power (if God permit) to put them to flight if you turn out well from your parts."

On the day following the massacre and burning at Great Cove the settlements at Little Cove and Conolloways were attacked, all the houses burned, and several persons carried away as prisoners. Mr. Potter, sheriff of Cumberland County, reported "that of ninety-

<sup>1</sup> Adam Reed, Esq., of Hanover township, Lancaster Co., now Lebanon County.

<sup>2</sup> Col. Rec., vol. vi. p. 676.

three families which were settled in the two Coves and the Conolloways forty-seven were either killed or taken and the rest deserted."

On Sunday, the 16th of November, the Indians, having penetrated Berks County, attacked the settlements only a few miles from the town of Reading, murdering and burning as before. A letter dated at Reading on that day, written by Edward Biddle to his father in Philadelphia, said, "I am in so much horror and confusion I scarce know what I am writing. The drum is beating to arms, and bells ringing, and all the people under arms. Within these two hours we have had different though too uncertain accounts, all corroborating each other, and this moment is an express arrived, dispatch from Michael Reis at Tulpehoccon, eighteen miles above this town, who left about thirty of their people engaged with about an equal number of Indians at the said Reis'. This night we expect an attack, and truly alarming is our situation. . . . I have rather lessened than exaggerated our melancholy account." On the 18th the Governor notified the mayor and corporation of Philadelphia as follows: "I have received intelligence that the Indians have fallen upon the settlements at Tulpehoccon; that they had slaughtered many of the inhabitants and laid waste the country, and were moving towards the Town of Reading, which is within Sixty Miles of this city; and though I am in hopes their cruel progress will be stopped long before they can come hither, yet as I can get no certain intelligence of their strength, or of the number of Frenchmen that are among them, I think it my duty to take every cautionary measure in my power for the preservation and safety of the people and the province."

Passing on from Berks into Northampton County, the French and Indian force on the 21st of November attacked the Moravian settlement of Gnadenhutten, on the Lehigh. "Six of the Moravians were killed, and their dwelling-houses, meeting-house, and all their outhouses burnt to ashes, with all their Grain, Hay, Horses, and upwards of forty head of fat cattle that were under cover." On the 11th of December the enemy, about two hundred strong, attacked Brodhead's plantation and other settlements in the vicinity of the Delaware Water Gap, killed several families, and laid the country waste. On the 29th the secretary of the Council presented to that body an account of Indian outrages committed since the first outbreak east of the mountains on the 18th of October. In the closing part of this account he said, "During all this Month [December] the Indians have been burning and destroying all before them in the county of Northampton, and have already burned fifty houses here, murdered above one hundred persons, and are still continuing their ravages, murders, and devastations, and have actually overrun and laid waste a great part of that County, even as far as within twenty miles of Easton, its chief town. And a large body of Indians, under French officers, have fixed

their headquarters within the borders of that county, for the better security of their prisoners and plunder.

. . . All our frontier country, which extends from the River Patowmac to the River Delaware, not less than one hundred and fifty miles in length and between twenty and thirty in breadth, but not fully settled, has been entirely deserted, the houses and improvements reduced to ashes, the cattle, horses, grain, goods, and effects of the inhabitants either destroyed, burned, or carried off by the Indians.

"All our accounts agree in this, that the French, since the defeat of Gen. Braddock, have gained over to their interest the Delawares, Shawanese, and many other Indian nations formerly in our alliance, and on whom, through fear and their large promises of rewards for scalps, and assurances of reinstating them in the possession of the lands they have sold to the English, they have prevailed to take up arms against us, and to join heartily with them in the execution of the ground they have been long meditating, the possession of all the country between the river Ohio and the river Susquehanna, and to secure that possession by building a strong fort at Shamokin, which, by its so advantageous situation at the conflux of the two main branches of Susquehanna (one whereof interlocks with the waters of the Ohio and the other heads in the centre of the country of the Six Nations) will command, and make the French entire masters of all that extensive, rich, and fertile country, and of all the trade with the Indians, and from whence they can at pleasure enter and annoy our territories, and put an effectual stop to the future extension of our settlement on that quarter, not to mention the many other obvious mischiefs and fatal consequences that must attend their having a fort at Shamokin. *Note.*—Some Fachines have lately been discovered floating down the river Susquehanna, a little below Shamokin, by which, as the Indians were never known to use Fachines, it is conjectured the French have begun, and are actually building a fort at that most important place."

All the horrors of these Indian massacres and outrages failed to move the Assembly from their position of antagonism to the Governor, or to cause them to take adequate measures for the defense of the settlements, and their course at this alarming crisis awoke the deepest indignation among the people. Public meetings were held in various parts of Lancaster and in the frontier counties, at which it was resolved that they would "repair to Philadelphia and compel the provincial authorities to pass proper laws to defend the country and oppose the enemy." In addition, the dead bodies of some of the murdered and mangled were sent to that city and hauled about the streets, with placards announcing that these were victims of the Quaker policy of non-resistance. A large and threatening mob surrounded the House of Assembly, placed the dead bodies in the doorway, and demanded immediate relief for the people of the fron-



tiers. In this situation of affairs and in deference to the demands of the people of this region, the Governor of Pennsylvania, with the advice and consent of the Council, issued on the 14th of April a proclamation,<sup>1</sup> declaring war against the Delaware nation and offering rewards for scalps and prisoners, as follows: "For every male Indian enemy over twelve years of age as prisoner, one hundred and fifty Spanish dollars or Pieces of Eight; for the Scalp of any such, one hundred and thirty Spanish dollars or Pieces of eight; for every female Indian prisoner, and for every male Indian prisoner under twelve years, one hundred and thirty Pieces of Eight; for the scalp of every Indian woman, produced as evidence of being killed, fifty pieces of Eight; and for every English subject that has been taken and carried from this Province into captivity, and recovered and brought to Philadelphia to the Governor, one hundred and fifty Pieces of Eight, but nothing for their scalps;" these rewards to be paid out of the appropriation of sixty thousand pounds then recently granted by the Assembly for the use of His Majesty, and which was placed at the Governor's disposal for that and other purposes of defense. This offering of bounties for scalps may at the present day seem barbarous, but it was then regarded as purely a measure of necessity and of self-defense; and it is said that under it no Indian was ever wantonly murdered for the sake of the reward.

In the spring of 1756 the enemy continued their depredations. McCord's block-house, on Conococheague, was attacked and burned by savages, and twenty-seven persons killed or captured. The marauding party was pursued and a part of it overtaken at Sideling Hill, where a fight ensued and the whites were repulsed with severe loss. About the 1st of April a party of French and Indians, discovered in the vicinity of Fort Cumberland, were attacked by a party from the fort, and the French commander was killed and scalped.

In July the Indians in strong force, headed by King Shingis, appeared at Fort Granville<sup>2</sup> (near the present site of Lewistown), stormed it, killed several whites, and took a number of prisoners, whom they carried to Kittaning, an Indian village on the Allegheny, at or near the site of the present town of the

<sup>1</sup> The Delawares had long been friends of the English, and continued to be so regarded up to the commencement of the murderous outrages committed by them under lead of their king, Shingis. The Shawanees were regarded as enemies without any formal declaration to that effect.

<sup>2</sup> To afford some degree of security against the incursions of the French and Indians, the province of Pennsylvania built, at a total expense of £85,000, a chain of forts and block-houses, extending across the province from the Delaware to the Maryland line, commanding the principal passes of the mountains. On the east side of the Susquehanna, and extending to the Delaware, were Forts Dupui, Lehigh, Allen, Everitt, Williams, Henry, Swatara, Hunter, Halifax, and Augusta. West of the Susquehanna were Fort Louthor, at Carlisle; Forts Morris and Franklin, at Shippensburg; Fort Granville; Fort Shirley, on a branch of the Juniata; Fort Lyttleton; and Fort Loudoun, on Conococheague Creek. Lieut. Col. John Armstrong, with eight companies of Pennsylvania troops, was stationed on the west side of the Susquehanna.

same name in Armstrong County. This Indian Kittaning was at that time the residence of King Shingis, as also of the redoubtable Delaware chief, Captain Jacob, both of whom had been among the most prominent of the Indian leaders of murdering parties in this and the preceding year. To this place the French sent ammunition and supplies for their savage allies, and it was a principal rendezvous from which Indian war parties made their bloody forays into the settlements. For these reasons it was decided to send an expedition against the Delaware stronghold to destroy it if possible; and Lieut.-Col. John Armstrong, who commanded the eight companies of the Second Pennsylvania Battalion stationed west of the Susquehanna, was designated as the commander for the campaign.

Col. Armstrong accordingly marched from Fort Shirley (in what is now Huntingdon County) on the 30th of August with a force of three hundred and seven men, of whom about one hundred were sent some distance in advance as scouts. The force reached Kittaning in the night of the 7th of September "a little before the setting of the moon," and early on the following morning attacked the town and totally destroyed it by fire, though nearly all the Indians escaped. The results of the campaign were the destruction of the Indian rendezvous of Kittaning, with large quantities of ammunition and stores, the release of eleven English prisoners who had been captured east of the mountains by Shingis' and Jacob's bands. The destruction of the savage stronghold caused great rejoicing in the settlements, and corresponding depression and dismay among the hostile Indians. To them it was a severe blow. They were amazed to find that the white settlers, whom they had supposed to be cowering behind their stockades east of the mountains, had suddenly and boldly advanced into the wilderness and destroyed the Indian town, with all its accumulated supplies and munitions of war.

After the burning of old Kittaning the French used every means in their power to goad the Indians to further bloodshed and hostility against the English, to avenge the destruction of their principal town, and the killing of their kindred; but they did not readily respond to these appeals, and for a long time they refused to go out in parties against the Eastern settlements, fearing that another blow might fall on their villages during their absence. "Such of them as belonged to Kittaning and had escaped the carnage refused to settle again on the east of Fort Duquesne, and very wisely resolved to place that fortress and the French garrison between them and the English." They had also begun to show no little dissatisfaction with the French, on account of the meagre return which they were receiving for their services on the war-path, and symptoms of open disaffection were becoming apparent.

The accounts which came to Philadelphia of disaf-

fection among the Indians towards the French, and an apparent inclination to make peace with the English, caused the Governor and Council to declare on the 10th of September a suspension of hostilities against the Delawares and Shawanese, and in January, 1757, this was extended for a further period of fifty days. Finally, on the 4th of August, at a treaty council held at Easton, Pa., with Teedyuscung, the king of the Eastern Delawares, a peace was concluded, and messengers were at once sent by the king to proclaim it to the Delawares at the head of the Ohio. These professed to receive the news favorably, and returned a message to that effect, acknowledging that they had been deluded by the French. King Shingis, however, did not return any such assurances, but remained hostile, and held a large body of the Delawares with him. The Shawanese also continued hostile, and acted with the French, though considerably disaffected. Several Indian forays were made in the region bordering the Susquehanna in the summer and fall of 1757, and also in the following year, as late as the 9th of June, when the savages burned the house of John Krantz, and carried him with his wife and three children into captivity. But the people of the frontier settlements had by this time become better armed and organized than before, keeping out parties of scouts along the border to guard against surprise, so that the savages did not succeed in repeating the scenes of widespread devastation and massacre which they had enacted in 1755-56.

In 1758 the English ministry planned and sent forward an expedition much more formidable than that placed under Braddock, three years before, for the capture of Fort Duquesne. Gen. Abercrombie, who had been appointed commander-in-chief of His Majesty's forces in North America, assigned the command of this new expedition to Brig.-Gen. John Forbes. His force (of which the rendezvous was appointed at Raystown, now Bedford, Pa.) was composed of three hundred and fifty Royal American troops, twelve hundred Scotch Highlanders, sixteen hundred Virginians, and two thousand seven hundred Pennsylvania provincials, two hundred and fifty men from Maryland, one hundred and fifty from North Carolina, and one hundred from "the lower counties on Delaware," a total of six thousand three hundred and fifty effective men, besides one thousand wagoners and laborers. Gen. Forbes with the main body of his army left Raystown in October, and arrived at Loyahanna early in November. A council of war was held, at which it was decided that on account of the lateness of the season and approach of winter (the ground being already covered with snow) it was "unadvisable, if not impracticable, to prosecute the campaign any further till the next season, and that a winter encampment among the mountains or a retreat to the frontier settlements was the only alternative that remained." But immediately afterwards a

scouting party brought in some prisoners, from whom it was learned that the garrison of Fort Duquesne was weak, and the Indian allies of the French considerably disaffected. Thereupon the decision of the council of war was reversed, and the army again put in motion. When within about twelve miles of the fort word was brought to Forbes that it was being evacuated by the French, but he remembered the lesson taught by Braddock's rashness, and treated the report with suspicion, continuing the march with the greatest caution, and withholding from the troops the intelligence he had received. But on the 25th of November, on arriving within sight of the fort, it was found to be indeed evacuated and in flames, and the last of the boats in which its garrison had embarked were seen in the distance on their way down the Ohio. Forbes took immediate possession, and thus after repeated attempts, each ending in blood and disaster, the English standard was firmly planted at the head of the Ohio, and the French power there overthrown forever.

The Indians had become greatly dissatisfied with the French, and had entirely ceased acting with them against the English. Gen. Forbes, in his report to Governor Denny, dated November 26th, after announcing the capture of the fort, said that the French were "abandoned, or at least not seconded, by their friends the Indians, whom we had previously engaged to act a neutral part, and who now seem all willing to embrace His Majesty's most gracious protection." On the capture of the fort the Delawares sued for peace, which was granted to them at a treaty conference held with them at the fort immediately after it came into possession of the English forces.

When the "Pontiac war" broke out in 1763 the Indians in Pennsylvania, like those in all parts of the West, became actively hostile. They made their first demonstrations about the 1st of June in that year, in the neighborhood of Fort Pitt, then moved across the Alleghenies, and again committed fearful havoc in the settlements of the same region which they had ravaged from the fall of 1755 to 1757. A large body of savages also besieged Fort Pitt, cutting off all supplies and communication. No information could be obtained as to the situation at the fort, and great alarm was felt for the safety of the garrison. At this crisis Col. Bouquet was ordered forward to its relief with a force composed of a body of colonial troops and the remnants of the Forty-second and Seventy-seventh Royal Regiments. At Bushy Run, near the Monongahela, his force was attacked by a greatly superior number of Indians, and a fierce battle ensued, in which Forbes completely routed the savages, and then pushed on to the relief of the fort. The Indians retreated to the wilderness, thoroughly humbled and cowed for the time, but they were not yet sufficiently punished to insure peace to the settlements. In the following year (1764) Bouquet was sent out with another expedition, composed of the same High-

land regiments who fought at Bushy Run, with Pennsylvania and Virginia provincial troops, amounting in all to nearly two thousand men. Leaving Fort Pitt on the 3d of October, he marched to the Muskingum River, in the present State of Ohio, where the Delawares and Shawanese met him in council and asked for peace. Bouquet treated the Indians sternly, telling them he would yield nothing to them, and distrusted their protestations. Whichever they wanted, peace or war, he was prepared to give them. If it was peace then they must deliver up all their white prisoners, and each tribe give hostages to vouch for their good faith. The savages could do nothing but accede to the terms offered them, though they did so with a bad grace. The treaty was concluded with the Delaware chiefs on the 7th of November, and with the Shawanese on the 12th of the same month. They gave hostages for their future good behavior, and delivered up all their white prisoners (amounting in all to about three hundred), many of whom had been taken from the settlements in the Susquehanna Valley.

It had been made a part of Bouquet's agreement with the Indians on the Muskingum that they should go to Sir William Johnson, on the Mohawk, to subscribe to a formal treaty of peace. This they did according to agreement, and a treaty was concluded May 8, 1765. From the time of Bouquet's march to the Muskingum, the people of the interior and eastern parts of Pennsylvania felt no more of the horrors of Indian warfare until the Senecas and Cayugas were incited to massacre by British emissaries in the time of the Revolution.

Many of the savage atrocities of the French and Indian war were committed within what was then Lancaster County, though none were perpetrated within its present limits. But the alarm was general in the lower, as well as in the upper, parts of the county, and all the people (non-resistants excepted) rallied under arms for the general defense, and performed their tours of duty on the border, and many of them served as officers and soldiers in the battalions which marched with Forbes and Bouquet to the Ohio, and from time to time garrisoned the frontier forts from the North Branch of the Susquehanna to the Potomac. Rolls of companies cannot be given here, but the following is a list<sup>1</sup> of Lancaster

<sup>1</sup> Taken from a paper in the handwriting of Col. James Burd, and given by him to James Irvin, of Dauphin (then Lancaster) County. It is entitled:

"A list of officers of the three battalions of the Pennsylvania regiment who served in the former war against the French and Indians on the western frontier, in conjunction with the British and regular forces of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware government, and between the years 1760 and 1763, and who were entitled to a grant of crown lands in America in virtue of the King of England's proclamation of October, 1763." The residence of nearly every officer is given in the original list, and on the back is the following certification:

"The list of the officers of the three battalions of the Pennsylvania regiment of last wars, as they stand on this and the other side, is just & true, to the best of my knowledge, as witness my hand this 1st October, 1783. "JAMES BURD."

County men who served during the French and Indian war as officers in the battalions above referred to, viz.:

James Burd, colonel.	William Reynolds, lieutenant.
Joseph Shippen, lieutenant-colonel and brigade-major.	Alexander McKee, "
Asher Clayton, major.	Henry Haller, "
John Phillip DeHaas, major.	Adam Boyd, "
Samuel Grubb, captain.	Samuel Scott, "
Samuel Atlee, "	John Foster, "
John Hambricht, "	William McClay, "
Richard Gardner, "	James Barnbridge, "
William Johnston, "	John Conrad Bucher, "
Thomas Price, "	Robert Lowry, ensign.
John Byers, "	Blatchford Duffield, "
Ludwick Stone, "	John Brisbane, "
John Singleton, "	Richard Hudson, "
Caleb Gradon, "	Memucan Hughes, "
Samuel Hunter, "	James Dorough, "
Robert Boyd, "	Martin Heldler, "
Samuel Lindsay, "	Evan Shelby, "
William Ewing, lieutenant and adjutant.	James Young, paymaster.
James Ewing, lieutenant and adjutant.	Peter Bard, commissary of stores.
Henry Gelger, lieutenant.	James Read, judge advocate.
David McClay, "	Rev. Thomas Barton, chaplain.
Frederick Van Hambach, lieutenant.	Rev. Alexander McDowell, "
	Rev. Charles Beatty, "
	Rev. John Steel, "
	Rev. Hector Allison, "

The last-named five were all Presbyterian clergymen.

## CHAPTER VI.

### LANCASTER COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTION.

Opening of the War—Meetings at Lancaster—Prompt Measures of Resistance—Relief sent to Boston—Election of Committee of Observation—News of Lexington Battle and Organization of Associates—Raising of Military Companies—Lancaster County Companies in the Rifle Battalion—Campaigns of Boston and Quebec—Lancaster Companies in the First Continental Regiment of Pennsylvania.

In the great Revolutionary struggle for independence an earnest and patriotic part was taken from first to last by the inhabitants of the county of Lancaster. They heard as from afar off the mutterings of discontent which arose at the passage of the oppressive Stamp Act of 1765 and the more ominous rumblings of incipient rebellion occasioned by the "Boston Massacre" and the forced importation of tea,—a tone of warning which deepened into the unmistakable roar of revolution as it rolled away to the west and south from Lexington and Bunker Hill. Then the patriotic flame burst forth in all the colonies, and nowhere in the province of Pennsylvania did it burn brighter or more steadily than among the hills and valleys of Lancaster County, though her boundaries embrace no historic battle-fields, nor any spot of ground that was ever pressed by the foot of a foreign invader.

The passage of the odious and oppressive "Boston Port Bill" in the British Parliament (in March, 1774) evoked in all the American colonies a patri-

otic indignation, which found expression at meetings held for the purpose at nearly every county town. In Lancaster County the first public Revolutionary demonstration was a meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Lancaster (sufficient time not being given for the circulation of a general notice to the people of the outlying townships), held at the court-house, on Wednesday the 15th of June, 1774, in pursuance of a call made by the Committee of Correspondence of the city of Philadelphia, transmitted by their clerk, Charles Thompson, Esq., to William Atlee, of Lancaster, and promulgated by him to his fellow-townsmen. At that meeting it was

"Agreed—that to preserve the constitutional rights of the inhabitants of America, it is incumbent on every Colony to unite and use the most effectual means to procure a repeal of the late Act of Parliament against the Town of Boston.—That the Act of Parliament for blocking up the Port and harbour of Boston, is an Invasion of the rights of the said Town, as subjects of the crown of Great Britain.—That it is the opinion of the Inhabitants at this meeting, that the most proper and effectual means to be used to obtain a repeal of the said Act, will be to put an immediate stop to all imports and exports to and from Great Britain until the same Act is repealed.

"That the traders and inhabitants of this Town will join and concur with the patriotic Merchants, Manufacturers, Tradesmen, and Freeholders of the City and County of Philadelphia, and other parts of this Province, in an Association or Solemn agreement to this purpose, if the same shall by them be thought necessary.

"That Edward Shippen, Esq., George Ross, Esq., Jasper Yeates, Esq., Matthias Slough, Esq., James Webb, Esq., William Atlee, Esq., William Henry, Esq., Mr. Ludwig Lauman, Mr. William Bausman, and Mr. Charles Hall be a Committee to correspond with the General Committee of Philadelphia; and that these sentiments be immediately forwarded to the Committee of Correspondence at Philadelphia."

The resolutions of the meeting were forwarded to Charles Thompson, Esq., clerk of the Philadelphia Committee, by Eberhardt Michael, clerk of the Lancaster Committee, with the following letter, signed by all the members of that committee except George Ross and Jasper Yeates, viz.:

"LANCASTER, the 15th June, 1774.

"SIR,—Agreeable to the request of the Committee of Correspondence for the City of Philadelphia, signified to some of the Inhabitants here by your Letter, We have this evening had a Meeting of the Inhabitants of this Town (at which a very great number attended) at the Court-House, and unanimously gave their assent to the Resolves or Agreement inclosed. As taking the sentiments of the County could not be so expeditiously done by having a general Meeting of the Inhabitants, we thought best to give you those of the Town, and have the pleasure now to assure you that the Inhabitants of the county in general Legly to entertain similar opinions within as to this matter,—and no doubt will heartily concur in them at a Meeting which we shall endeavor as soon as possible to have with them. We hope you will give us intelligence of any matters worthy of notice, and be assured we shall do everything in our power to promote the General Interest."

On Saturday, June 18th, a large number of "the freeholders and freemen" of Philadelphia held a meeting in the State-House Square in that city, at which time and place the proposition for the convening of a general congress was discussed and a number of resolutions adopted, among which was one requesting the Philadelphia Committee of Correspondence "to determine on the most proper mode of collecting the sense of this province in the present critical situation of our affairs, and appointing deputies to attend the proposed congress," pursuant to which resolution the

committee, through its chairman, Thomas Willing, Esq., addressed a communication (June 28th) to the Lancaster Committee, embracing the following propositions which had been determined on by the Philadelphia Committee, viz.:

"First. That the Speaker of the honorable House of Representatives be desired to write to the several members of Assembly in this Province, requesting them to meet in this city as soon as possible, but no later than the 1st of August next, to take into their consideration our very alarming situation.

"Second. That letters be written to proper persons in each county, recommending it to them to get committees appointed to their respective counties, and that the said committees, or such a number of them as may be thought proper, may meet at Philadelphia at the time the representatives are convened, in order to consult and advise on the most expedient mode of appointing deputies for the general Congress, and to give their weight to such as may be appointed.

"The Speaker of the Assembly [continued the committee in their letter to the Lancaster committee], in a very obliging and ready manner, had agreed to comply with the request in the former of those propositions; but we are now informed that, on account of the Indian disturbances [meaning Duumore's war against the savages in the Ohio valley], the Governor has found it necessary to call the Assembly to meet in their Legislative capacity, on Monday the 18th of July, being about the same time the Speaker would probably have invited them to a conference or convention in their private capacity.

"What we have, therefore, to request is that if you approve of the mode expressed in the second proposition, the whole or part of the committee appointed, or to be appointed for your county, will meet the committees from the other counties at Philadelphia on Friday the fifteenth of July, in order to assist in framing instructions, and preparing such matter as may be proper to recommend to our representatives at their meeting the Monday following. . . ."

In accordance with the request embodied in the preceding communication, the Lancaster committee met in the borough on the 2d of July, and adopted the following resolutions, viz.:

"Resolved, That they do most heartily concur with their brethren of Philadelphia, in the mode proposed for taking the sentiments of the good people of this province, on the present alarming and critical situation of the American Colonies; therefore,

"Resolved, That notice be given to the freemen and inhabitants of this county with the utmost expedition, to choose a committee to join with the committees of the other counties of this province to meet at Philadelphia for the very great and useful purposes mentioned in the said resolves and circular letters; and therefore,

"Resolved, That the freemen and inhabitants of this county be requested to meet on Saturday the 9th day of this instant at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the court-house in Lancaster for the purposes aforesaid."

These resolves of the committee, signed by Edward Shippen, Esq., chairman, were printed in Lancaster, and copies were sent out and posted at all the public places in the county. In accordance with the call, a general meeting of the inhabitants of the county was held the 9th of July, at the court-house in Lancaster. George Ross, Esq., was chosen chairman, and the meeting unanimously adopted the following declaration:

"1. We do sincerely profess and declare that his most gracious Majesty, King George the Third, is our rightful and lawful sovereign; and that we will support and defend him to the utmost of our power with our lives and fortunes against his enemies.

"2. We do further declare that no power is constitutionally lodged in the hands of any body of men to give and grant our money, save only our representatives in Assembly, who have at all times cheerfully granted aid to his Majesty whenever he has made requisition upon them.

"3. That the acts of the British Parliament for directing us of such

right, and assuming such power themselves, are unconstitutional, unjust, and oppressive.

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

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

"6. That it is highly expedient to appoint a committee to meet the committees of the other colonies of this Province at Philadelphia on the 15th instant, to confer with them on the important matters mentioned in the letter from the chairman of the committee of Philadelphia.

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

"8. That we tenderly sympathize with our brethren of Boston who are suffering in the American cause by an unconstitutional and oppressive act of the British Parliament, called the Boston Port Bill.

"9. That a subscription be opened for the relief of our suffering brethren there.

"10. That the subscription be put into the hands of the committee of this county, to be by them laid out in the purchase of provisions and sent to Boston towards the relief of their distresses.

"11. That the committee for the borough of Lancaster, already appointed, be a committee of correspondence, and that George Ross, James Webb, Matthias Slough, Joseph Ferree, Emanuel Carpenter, and William Atlee, Esqrs., Mr. Alexander Lowry, and Mr. Moses Irwin, be a committee to meet and consult with the committees of the other counties of this province at Philadelphia, the 15th instant, and also to join with the committee of correspondence in receiving subscriptions for the relief of our Boston brethren."

Subscriptions for the purpose mentioned were commenced even while the meeting was in session, and were immediately afterwards circulated in the borough of Lancaster and through the several townships of the county. The sum thus obtained in the borough was one hundred and fifty-three pounds, fifteen shillings, and two pence; the amount raised in the townships has not been ascertained, but it is mentioned as very considerable, and the whole was remitted by Edward Shippen, chairman of the Lancaster committee, to John Nixon, treasurer of the city and county of Philadelphia, and afterwards forwarded to Boston with the other contributions from the province of Pennsylvania.

The Lancaster County deputies (appointed by the meeting held at the court-house on the 9th of July, as before mentioned), viz., Messrs. Ross, Webb, Ferree, Slough, Carpenter, Atlee, Lowry, and Irwin, met the deputies of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, York, Cumberland, Berks, Northampton, Northumberland, Bedford, and Westmoreland in convention at Philadelphia on the 15th of July. Their sessions were continued from day to day until the 21st, during which sessions they passed a number of resolutions, including the following: "That there is an absolute necessity that a Congress of Deputies from the several colonies be immediately assembled, to consult together and form a general plan of conduct to be observed by all the Colonies for the purposes of procuring relief for our grievances, preventing future dissensions, firmly establishing our rights, and restoring harmony between Great Britain and her Colonies, on a constitutional foundation." And, for the promotion of the objects referred to in the foregoing resolution, the convention

adopted a long and elaborate draft of instructions (prepared by a committee, of which William Atlee, of Lancaster, was one) to the Representatives, then soon to meet in General Assembly, directing them, among other things, "to appoint a proper number of persons to attend a Congress of Deputies from the several Colonies, at such time and place as may be agreed on, to effect one general plan of conduct for attaining the ninth resolve," meaning the one above quoted. The Assembly did so appoint deputies, and they, with the delegates from the other colonies, assembled in Continental Congress at Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, on the 4th of September, 1774, organized on the 5th, with Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, as President, and continued in session until the 25th of October following; among the business of the session being the adoption of a memorial to the inhabitants of the American Colonies, recommending the non-importation of British goods into this country and the non-exportation of American produce to Great Britain; an address to the people of Great Britain, a list of grievances, with a petition to the King for their redress, and a proposition for another Congress to convene on the 10th of May following, unless such redress should be afforded in the mean time.

The patriotic people of Lancaster were very much in earnest in the determination expressed in their resolves at the before-mentioned meeting at the court-house on the 15th of June,—viz., that the proper and most effectual means to be used for obtaining a repeal of the Boston Port Bill would be "to put an immediate stop to all imports and exports to and from Great Britain until the same act be repealed," and that the traders and inhabitants of Lancaster would join in an association and agreement with those of Philadelphia and other parts of Pennsylvania for this purpose; one of the chief means of accomplishing which was to be abstaining from the use and prohibiting the sale of articles (especially tea) on which the duty imposed by Parliament had been paid. A case of supposed violation of this "association" or agreement by two merchants of Lancaster was brought to the notice of the committee, to be by them dealt with and punished. The record touching the matter is as follows:

"At a meeting of the committee August 11th, they were informed that Josiah and Robert Lockhart, of this borough, shopkeepers, had brought to this town a quantity of Tea that hath paid duty under the late Act of Parliament. A note was therefore sent to them by the committee, requiring their immediate attendance. In consequence thereof one of the partners called on the committee, but denied their having received any tea; but as this account by no means appeared satisfactory from several matters which escaped the partner attending, the Committee did inspect their shop, and with some difficulty learned of a chest of Bohem tea, weight, 349 neat weight, which they had bought from a certain merchant in Philadelphia. The Committee, taking an account of all the marks of the case in which it was packed, removed the Tea, and wrote to the committee of Philadelphia, who examined the matter, and it appeareth that this Tea never had paid any Duty, but was part of a seizure made by the Custom house, and was afterwards purchased at

Public Sale by the original owner of it, as by a letter from the committee of Philadelphia, dated August 25th, wrote and signed by the Honourable Thomas Willing, the chairman, directed to this Committee, appears; upon which the said Teas were returned again, and the said Lockharts were acquitted."

The Continental Congress, which sat at Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, from the 4th of September to the 25th of October, as before mentioned, had, in addition to its other business, formed and adopted an Association, the articles of which were signed Oct. 20, 1774, by all the members present. The object of the Association was mutually to promote the safety and success of the several colonies in their resistance to the oppressions of the British ministry; and by one of its articles it was required that a Committee of Observation "be chosen in every county, city, and town, by those who are qualified to vote for Representatives in the Legislature." In accordance with this requirement the Lancaster committee, at a meeting held on the 22d of November, prepared and published the following call, viz.:

"To the freeholders and electors of the county of Lancaster:

"The committee for the borough of Lancaster, taking in their consideration the resolves and recommendations of the American Continental Congress, request that the freeholders and others qualified to vote for Representatives in Assembly for the county of Lancaster, would meet at the Court-house in Lancaster, on Thursday the fifteenth day of December next, to choose by ballot sixty proper persons for a committee, to observe the conduct of all persons touching the general Association of the general Congress; which committee, it is proposed, when elected, shall divide the county into different districts, and appoint members of the committee to superintend each district, and any six of the members so appointed for a district to be a quorum for transacting business.

"It will be necessary, previous to the general election, that each township shall elect a proper person to act as Inspector, and receive the tickets of the electors on that day."

The foregoing, printed in the form of a hand-bill, was distributed through the county, and posted in all the public places. Pursuant to this notice an election was held for the county at the time and place designated. The following-named were elected members of the committee for the borough and townships comprised in the present territory of Lancaster County:

Lancaster borough.—Edward Shippen, George Ross, James Webb, Adam S. Kuhn, Jasper Yeates, William Atlee, Adam Reigart, William Bausman, Christian Voght, Eberhardt Michael, Charles Hall, Casper Shaffner.

Conestoga township.—Martin Bare.

Manor township.—John Killhafer, Jacob Wistler, James Jacks.\*<sup>1</sup>

Hempfield township.—Val. Breneman.

Manheim township.—Samuel Bear, Sebastian Graff.

Mount Joy township.—James Cunningham,\* Abraham Frederick.

Rapho township.—Jacob Erisman, Patrick Hay.

Donegal township.—Bartram Galbraith, Alexander Lowry, Frederick Mummart.

Warwick township.—Jacob Erb, Peter Grubb.

<sup>1</sup> Names thus (\*) marked are those of persons who were elected in their respective townships, and afterwards confirmed as members of the committee.

Elizabeth township.—Hans Frantz.

Earl township.—Alexander Martin,\* Emanuel Carpenter,\* Anthony Ellmaker,\* William Smith, Zachaeus Davis,\* George Rein, John Brubaker.

Cocalico township.—John Jones.

Brecknock township.—Benjamin Lessley.

Caernarvon township.—David Jenkins.

Salisbury township.—James Clemson,\* John Whitehill.\*

Leacock township.—David Watson, Nathaniel Lightner.

Strasburg township.—Eberhart Gruber, Michael Witter.

Lampeter township.—John Witmer, Jr.

Sadsbury township.—Robert Bailly.

Little Britain township.—John Allton, Thomas Whitesides.

Drumore township.—Thomas Porter,\* William McEntire.\*

Bart township.—Jacob Bare, Hieronymus Hickman.

Colerain township.—Joshua Anderson.

Martie township.—John Snodgrass.

Twenty-one other persons were elected members of the committee for townships then belonging to Lancaster County, but not now embraced in its limits. Why the number of members elected was so largely in excess of the number contemplated (sixty) is not explained. The duties of this committee of Observation and Correspondence were, by the eleventh article of the Association adopted by the Congress, declared to be "attentively to observe the conduct of all persons touching this Association; and when it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of any such committee, that any person within the limits of their appointment has violated this Association (by buying, selling, or using imported articles which had paid a duty to the British government, or by opposing in any way the efforts of the patriotic colonists to free themselves from the oppression of the Parliament and Ministry) that such majority do forthwith cause the truth of the case to be published . . . to the end that all such foes to the rights of British America may be publicly known and universally contemned as the enemies of American liberty; and thenceforth we, respectively will break off all dealings with him or her." The line of duty indicated as above, in the articles of Association, was rigorously pursued by the committee<sup>2</sup> and people of

<sup>2</sup> On the 30th of March, 1775, a complaint was made before the committee, then in session at the house of Adam Reigart, in Lancaster borough, that Charles Hamilton, a merchant of the borough, had sold tea contrary to the articles of association of the Continental Congress. Thereupon Mr. Hamilton was summoned by the committee, as follows:

"SIR,—You are charged before the committee of this county of having reuded a quantity of tea since the first instant, contrary to the association of the Continental Congress. The committee are now sitting at Mr. Adam Reigart's, and desire your attendance to answer to this charge.

GEORGE ROSS, JUN., Clerk.

"To Mr. CHARLES HAMILTON, Shopkeeper.

"March 30, 1775."

Lancaster County, and in no part of Pennsylvania or of the other colonies were suspected persons more closely watched, or enemies of the patriot cause more severely dealt with than here.

The Committee of Observation and Inspection for Lancaster County met at the court-house in Lancaster on the 14th of January, 1775, pursuant to a request sent by the Philadelphia committee (in a circular letter to the several county committees of the province) that deputies should be appointed in each county, to meet in a general Provincial Convention at Philadelphia on the 23d of the same month. Edward Shippen, Esq., was chosen chairman of the meeting. The communication from the Philadelphia committee was read, also a letter from the Committee of Correspondence of Berks County, stating that deputies had already been appointed to represent that county in the proposed convention, and urging that the same be done in Lancaster County.

The question of appointing deputies was brought to a vote, decided in the affirmative, and the following-named persons appointed, viz.: Adam Simon Kuhn, James Burd, James Clemson, Esq., Peter Grubb, Sebastian Graff, David Jenkins, and Bartram Galbraith, who (or any five of them) were authorized, on behalf of the county of Lancaster, to attend the Provincial Convention, the holding of which was proposed, as stated by the Philadelphia committee in their letter, before referred to, because of "the obvious necessity of giving an immediate consideration to many matters of the greatest importance to the general welfare, . . . and that the measures to be taken thereupon may be the result of the united wisdom of the colony." The Berks County committee, in their communication urging their brethren of Lancaster to appoint deputies to the convention, said, "When we consider that our disputes are drawing fast to a crisis, and that the most cordial unanimity is absolutely necessary for our preservation, we cannot doubt that your respectable committee will, without hesitation, appoint deputies to attend the Provincial Congress. The neglect of any one county may have the most fatal consequences. And we well know the pleasure it would give our enemies to see even the appearance of a disunion at this very important time." Evidently all understood that a dan-

Hamilton appeared, and made his statement, viz., that the tea had been sold by the clerk, John Taylor, during his (Hamilton's) absence in Philadelphia, and contrary to his express orders. This statement being substantiated by the clerk, Taylor, under oath, the committee acquitted Hamilton of the charge upon his signing the following declaration:

"I, Charles Hamilton, of the borough of Lancaster, shopkeeper, do hereby declare and assert that I utterly disapprove of the sales of any tea in my store since the first day of March instant; and it is, and always hath been my fixed intention and determination to adhere inviolably to the association of the American Continental Congress, being fully convinced that the measures proposed thereby are the only probable modes of rescuing America from British Parliamentary despotism. Witness my hand this thirtieth day of March, A.D. one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five.

"CHARLES HAMILTON."

gerous crisis was near at hand, but they could then hardly have realized how near they stood to the event of actual war.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 19th of April, 1775, a detachment of British regular troops that had been sent out from Boston to the town of Concord met and fired upon a body of armed but unorganized and undisciplined farmers and mechanics who had collected at Lexington Common. The volley of the regulars told with an effect fatal to some of the provincials, and this was the first blood shed in the war of the Revolution. It has been called the battle of Lexington. Before the crack of the yeomen's rifles had ceased to sound along the road from Lexington to Boston, the Committee of Safety of the town of Watertown had sent out express-riders to carry the momentous news south and west. The dispatch destined for New York and Philadelphia passed on through Worcester, Norwich, New London, and New Haven (being successively forwarded by relays by the committees at those places), and reached the chamber of the New York committee at 4 o'clock P.M. on Sunday, the 23d of April. From New York<sup>1</sup> the dispatch was forwarded in all haste by way of New Brunswick, Princeton, and Trenton to Philadelphia, reaching that city in the afternoon of the 24th. From there the express sped away southward to Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas, while the momentous news was sent by other messengers up the valleys of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna and across the Alleghenies, spreading like wildfire through every town and hamlet from the Delaware to the Monongahela.

Two days after the alarming news from Lexington was received at Lancaster the borough committee convened at the Grape Tavern for deliberation, and to take such action as might seem necessary. The following is the record of its proceedings on that occasion, viz.:

"At a meeting of the committee of inspection and observation of the borough of Lancaster, the 27th of April, 1775, at the house of Adam Rolgart. Present, Edward Shippen, Esq., William Atlee, William Bauman, Charles Hall, William Patterson, Casper Shaffner, Eberhart Michall, Adam Riegart. Edward Shippen was chosen president.

"It appearing by intelligence from divers places, and by the papers, that Gen. Gage hath at length attacked the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay, and killed and wounded many of them, and the latest accounts from England confirming the accounts that the Parliament of

<sup>1</sup> At New York the dispatch was thus indorsed by the committee: "Recd the within Account by express, and forwarded by express to New Brunswick, with Directions to stop at Elizabeth Town and acquaint the committee there with the following Particulars. By order of the Committee, Isaac Low, Chairman. The committee at New Brunswick are requested to forward this to Phila." The other indorsements made on the dispatch in its passage through New Jersey were as follows: "New Brunswick, Ap. 24, 1775, 2 o'clock in the morning, recd the above express, and forwarded to Princeton, Wm. Oake, Jas. Neilson, Az. Dunhams, Coms"; "Princeton, Monday, Ap<sup>l</sup> 24, 6 o'clock, and forw<sup>d</sup> to Trenton, Tho. Wiggins, Jno. Baldwin, Com. members"; "Trenton, Monday, Ap<sup>l</sup> 24, 9 o'clock in the morning, recd the above per express, and forwarded the same to the Committee of Philadelphia, Sam. Tucker, Isaac Smith, Coms."

Great Britain are determined by force of arms to compel the colonies to an abject submission to the late acts of the British Parliament, calculated to deprive the inhabitants of the colonies of their inestimable rights and privileges, and that a formidable fleet and army are preparing to invade the colonies, or some of them, it is, therefore, thought proper to request a general meeting of the committee for this county to consult and determine upon such measures as may be necessary to be pursued at this alarming crisis; and it is unanimously agreed that handbills be immediately printed and distributed throughout the county requesting the members of the committee to meet at the house of Adam Reigart in the borough of Lancaster, on Monday, the 1st day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for those purposes; and Mr. Bailey is requested to print a sufficient number of handbills for this purpose, in the following words, to wit:

"The members of the committee of observation for the respective districts and townships are desired to meet at the borough of Lancaster, at the house of Adam Reigart in the said borough, on Monday, the 1st day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to consult and determine upon proper and necessary measures to be taken for the general good in the present alarming situation of affairs. At the request of the committee of observation in the borough of Lancaster."

"EDWARD SHIFFEN, Chairman."

In accordance with this call, the committee of Lancaster County met at the time and place designated in the handbill, and continued their session during two or three succeeding days. On the first day of their session they adopted the following:

"The association of the freemen and inhabitants of the county of Lancaster, the 1st of May, 1776.

"WHEREAS, The enemies of Great Britain and America have resolved by force of arms to carry into execution the most unjust, tyrannical, and cruel edicts of the British Parliament, and reduce the free-born sons of America to a state of vassalage, and have flattered themselves from our unacquaintance with military discipline that we should become an easy prey to them, or tamely submit and bend our necks to the yoke prepared for us. We do most solemnly agree and associate under the deepest sense of our duty to God, our country, ourselves, and posterity to defend and protect the religious and civil rights of this and our sister colonies with our lives and fortunes to the utmost of our abilities against any power whatsoever that shall attempt to deprive us of them. And the better to enable us so to do, we will use our utmost diligence to acquaint ourselves with military discipline and the art of war.

"We do further agree to divide ourselves into companies not exceeding one hundred men each, so as to make it most convenient to our situation and settlement, and to elect and choose such persons as the majority of each company shall think proper for officers, viz.: for each company a captain, two lieutenants, and one ensign, who shall have the power of appointing the other officers under them necessary for the companies.

"That when the companies are formed and the officers chosen and appointed, an association shall be signed by the officers and soldiers of each company for the good order and government of the officers and soldiers."

On the 3d of May the committee further resolved to take an account or census of the white people of the several townships of the county,—men, women, and children,—to be forwarded by the members residing in Lancaster to the Provincial Congress of Pennsylvania. It was also resolved "that the members of the committee do examine the quantity of powder and lead the storekeepers have in their hands in the respective townships, and that the storekeepers be required that they sell no powder or lead before the first of June next, as they tender the trade and custom of the inhabitants of the respective townships; provided that it be sold only by such storekeepers having a license from two members of the committee." On the 4th of May the committee, in session,

received tenders of ammunition from several merchants, as follows:

Charles Hamilton, 26 casks of powder at £14 per cwt., the county to pay the transportation of the same. Also about 800 cwt. of lead at 45 pence per cwt.

Josiah and Robert Lockhart, five quarter casks of powder at £15 per cwt. (with carriage), and their stock of lead at 45 pence per cwt.

Matthias Slough, four quarter casks of powder at £15 per cwt. and carriage, and his lead at 45 pence per cwt.

Andrew Levy (for Mr. Simons), two quarter casks of powder at £15 per cwt. and carriage, and his lead (about 200 pounds) at 45 pence per cwt.

Christian Wirtz, five quarter casks and some pounds loose of powder at £15 per cwt. and carriage, and about 150 pounds of lead at 45 pence per cwt.

John Hopson, two quarter casks of powder at £15 per cwt. and carriage.

Mr. Crawford, 10 or 12 pounds of powder, and Mr. Graff, about one quarter cask of powder, both at £15 per cwt. and carriage.

This warlike action of the committee was followed within a single week by the formation of companies of "associators," embracing the greater part of the able-bodied men of military age in the entire county. Among the first of these were the companies of Capt. Jacob Cook (of the Cook family of Donegal township), Capt. George Hudson, Capt. Casper Stoeber (of Coalico), Capt. George Null, and Capt. Henry Sheaffer. Other companies formed within a few days of the same time were those of Capts. William Paine, Philip Weiser, Michael Holderbaum, Leonard Immel, Valentine Shouffler, and Daniel Oldenbrück (the last-mentioned nine companies composing the battalion of Col. Philip Greenawalt). All or nearly all of them served with credit in the campaign of the following year on Long Island, in the vicinity of New York, and in New Jersey, and later many of their officers and men fought at Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. But for some months after the formation of these and the other companies of Lancaster County Associators they remained in the county, engaged in frequent drilling and "acquainting themselves with military discipline and the art of war," yet always ready to march when called on for duty in the field.

On the 14th of June, 1776, the Continental Congress passed a resolution to raise six companies of expert riflemen in Pennsylvania, two companies in Maryland, and two in Virginia, to join the patriot army near Boston. By a resolution dated June 22d, the colony of Pennsylvania was called on for two more companies, making eight in all, which were to be formed into a battalion, commanded by officers to be recommended by the Assembly or convention of the province. This resolution having been communicated



to the Assembly, that body resolved, June 24th, "that the members of Congress deputed by this Assembly be a committee to consider of and recommend proper officers of the said battalion." This was done, and the officers recommended by the Pennsylvania deputies were commissioned by Congress on the 25th of June. The field-officers so commissioned for the battalion were: Colonel, William Thompson, of Carlisle; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward Hand, of Lancaster borough; and Major, Robert Magaw, of Carlisle. The adjutant was Lieut. David Zeigler, and the quartermaster Lieut. Frederick Hubley, both of Lancaster. The command formed of the eight Pennsylvania companies was styled "Col. Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen." Each company was to consist of one captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, a drummer or trumpeter, and sixty-eight privates. The pay of the officers and privates was as follows: captain, twenty dollars per month; a lieutenant, thirteen and one-third dollars; sergeant, eight dollars; a corporal, seven and one-third; a drummer or trumpeter, the same; privates, six and two-thirds, to find their own arms and clothes. The term of enlistment was one year.

For the formation of the battalion, two companies were to be raised in Cumberland County, and one in each of the counties of York, Northumberland, Bedford, Berks, Northampton, and Lancaster. On the 11th of July Congress was informed that two companies had been raised in Lancaster County instead of one, and it resolved that both companies be taken into the Continental service. This battalion, therefore, consisted of nine companies, enlisted as follows: Chambers' and Hendricks' in Cumberland County, Doudel's in York, Lowdon's in Northumberland, Cluggage's in Bedford, Nagel's in Berks, Miller's in Northampton, and those commanded respectively by Capt. James Ross and Capt. Matthew Smith, in Lancaster. Capt. Ross was a citizen of Lancaster borough, and his company was raised in the territory of the present county of Lancaster. Capt. Smith was of Paxtang, and his company was made up largely of men of that vicinity, with a smaller proportion from the lower parts of Lancaster. His lieutenant, Archibald Steele, was from Drumore township. James Wilkinson, afterwards Brig.-Gen. Wilkinson, of Revolutionary fame, was a volunteer in one of the companies, as was also John Joseph Henry, of Lancaster (afterwards Judge Henry), who was then but a boy, and joined the riflemen contrary to the wishes of his family and friends. There were also a number of Lancaster County men who joined the battalion as unenlisted volunteers.

Within three weeks from the time of their enlistment, some of the companies (not waiting for the entire battalion to be ready) took up their line of march to the Hudson River, on their way to the army at Cambridge, Mass. The *Philadelphia Evening Post*, of Aug. 17, 1775, stated, on the authority of a commu-

nication from New York, that "between the 28th of July and the 2d instant, the riflemen, under the command of Capts. Smith, Lowdon, Doudel, Chambers, Nagel, Miller, and Hendricks, passed through New Windsor (on the Hudson, a few miles above West Point), in the New York government, on their way to Boston." The first of the companies (that from York County) reported at headquarters at Cambridge on the 25th of July, and the last of the battalion arrived there on the 18th of August. Lieut.-Col. Hand wrote, August 20th, that he arrived with Col. Thompson on the 17th; that they were under Gen. Lee's immediate command, but were to move four and a half miles into Gen. Putnam's department, and that Maj. Magaw was in command at Cape Anne. The fine appearance and condition of the rifle battalion is thus mentioned by Thacher in his "Military Journal of the Revolution," under date of August, 1775:

"They are remarkably stout and hardy men, many of them exceeding six feet in height. They are dressed in white frocks or rifle shirts and round hats.<sup>1</sup> These men are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim, striking a mark with great certainty at two hundred yards distance. At a review, a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inches diameter at the distance of two hundred and fifty yards. They are now stationed in our lines, and their shot have frequently proved fatal to British officers and soldiers who expose themselves to view, even at more than double the distance of common musket-shot."

But though the riflemen were, physically, among the finest troops in the patriot army, they were by no means equally remarkable for soldierly discipline and subordination; in fact the very opposites of these qualities were shown by the men of some of the companies to an extent that brought them to arrest and punishment, as is made apparent by parts of the following extracts from officers' correspondence, which, however, are not given here for that purpose, but mainly to show the services and movements of the battalion.

In a letter dated Cambridge, Aug. 13, 1775, Capt. James Chambers said, "We arrived in camp on the 6th ultimo [instant?], about twelve o'clock. We were not here above an hour until we went to view the lines where the English camp is all in plain sight. We crossed the lines, and went beyond the outposts to a small hill, within musket-shot of a man-a-war and a floating battery, and not farther from the works at the foot of Bunker Hill, where we could see them very plainly. While I was standing there, some of

<sup>1</sup> "Each man," says Judge Henry, "bore a rifle-barreled gun, a tomahawk or small axe, and a long knife, usually called a 'scalping-knife,' which served for all purposes in the woods. His under-dress, by no means in a military style, was covered by a deep ash-colored hunting-shirt, leggings and moccasins, if the latter could be procured. It was the silly fashion of those times for riflemen to ape the manner of savages."

our rifleman slipped down the hill, about a gun-shot to the left of us, and began firing. The regulars returned it without hurting our men. We thought we saw one of the red-coats fall. Since the riflemen came here, by the latest accounts from Boston, there have been forty-two killed and thirty-eight prisoners taken at the light-house, twelve of the latter Tories. Among the killed are four captains, one of them a son of a lord, and worth £40,000 a year, whose name I cannot recollect. *The riflemen go where they please, and keep the regulars in continual hot water.*

"They are every day firing cannon at our people, but have not yet killed a man. We expect six wagons loaded with powder here in two or three days, and when they arrive, our twenty-four-pounders will begin to play on their ships and the lines on Bunker Hill. It is difficult for our men to get within shot of them, as they have floating batteries that flank the end of Winter Hill and men-of-war on the other side, though our boys think they killed several of them. About an hour ago I saw a small cannonading between two of the enemy's boats and one of our batteries to the north of Boston. We can see all the town distinctly from our fort on Prospect Hill, and it is a very pretty place. Two deserters came to us last night."

The battalion was first actually engaged and sustained its first loss in killed and wounded on the morning of the 27th of August, while covering an intrenching party. An account of the affair is given in a letter written by Capt. James Chambers to his wife on the 29th of August, viz.:

"On the evening of the 26th instant, Saturday, I was ordered to draw fifty men out of each of the Cumberland companies, and to be ready to march at sunset. Accordingly I did so, and marched without beat of drum to Prospect Hill, and thence proceeded with the rifleman stationed there—in all about four hundred—to Ploughed Hill, and then down the hill within three or four hundred yards of the enemy's strongest works, to cover a party of about two thousand musketeers who were at the same time to entrench on Ploughed Hill. They labored hard all night, and at daybreak had the redoubts nearly completed. The English began a heavy cannonading, which continued all day. They killed one adjutant and one soldier with cannon, and wounded three others with musket-balls. William Simpson, of Paxton, was struck by shot, and his foot carried away. . ."

Concerning this affair with the enemy and the death of private Simpson, Gen. James Wilkinson (who, as before mentioned, was at that time a volunteer soldier in the rifle battalion) wrote<sup>1</sup> as follows: "The provincials broke ground at Ploughed Hill August 26th, about one mile northwest, and in front of the British post at Bunker Hill, on the peninsula of Charlestown. A detachment of riflemen ordered to cover the working party took post in an orchard, and under cover of

stone fences in advance. As soon as the enemy discovered the workmen they opened a battery upon them, and kept up a brisk cannonade by which volunteer Simpson, of Pennsylvania, had one of his heels and ankles so much shattered that mortification ensued, and he died in a few days. The young man was visited and consoled during his illness by Gen. Washington in person, and by most of the officers of rank belonging to the army. Every exertion of the faculty was made to save him, and his death became a theme of common sorrow in an army of twelve or fourteen thousand men." William Smith was a member of Capt. Smith's company from Lancaster County. He died on the 29th of August, 1775, the first Pennsylvania soldier who fell in the war of the Revolution.

In the summer of 1775 the Continental Congress and the commander-in-chief planned an expedition against Canada, the invading forces to consist of a column under Gen. Richard Montgomery to march from the head of the Hudson River by way of Lake Champlain and Montreal, and a detachment from the army in the vicinity of Boston to be under command of Col. Benedict Arnold, and to march through the wilderness of Maine and down the valley of the Chaudière River to the St. Lawrence, near Quebec; the detachment to consist of about eleven hundred men, all New England troops, except three companies of riflemen. The rifle companies selected for this service were those of Capt. Daniel Morgan, of Virginia; Capt. William Hendricks, of Cumberland County, Pa.; and Capt. Matthew Smith, of Lancaster County. The orders, detailing these companies to join the expeditionary force, were received on the 5th of September, and five days later they, with the rest of Arnold's troops, marched from Prospect Hill, Cambridge, for Newburyport, whence they were to be moved by transports to a point on the Kennebec River.

Referring to the departure of the expedition from Cambridge, Jesse Lukens, in a letter dated September 13th, said, "On Monday last (11th) Col. Arnold, having chosen one thousand effective men, consisting of two companies of riflemen (about one hundred and forty), the remainder musketeers, set off for Quebec, as it is given out, and which I really believe to be their destination. I accompanied on foot as far as Lynn, nine miles. Dr. Coates, who goes as surgeon, Mr. Matt. Duncan, Mr. Melcher, and several other southern gentlemen as volunteers. Here I took leave of them with a *wet eye*. The drums beat, and away they go as far as Newburyport by land, from there they go in sloops to Kennebeck river, up it in batteaux, and have a carrying place of about fifty miles, over which they must carry on their shoulders their batteaux and baggage, scale the walls, and spend the winter in joy and festivity among the sweet nuns." It proved to be very far from a true prophecy. Lieut.-Col. Hand, in a letter to Jasper Yeates, of Lancaster, dated September 23d, said,

<sup>1</sup> Memoirs, vol. 1. p. 16.

"Morgan, Hendricks, and Smith have left with their companies for Canada. Seven hundred musqueteers from here are on the same expedition. The expedition with which the York company was raised does not help on for their misconduct; *had Smith's company been better behaved, they might probably saved themselves a disagreeable jaunt.*" The general refused peremptorily to take the York company. This clearly indicates the general insubordination that existed at that time among the men of the rifle battalion, and which seems in fact to have been worse in Capt. Ross' Lancaster company<sup>1</sup> than in any of the others. A mild

<sup>1</sup> Jesse Lukens, in the letter before referred to, dated September 13th, tells the story of the misconduct of the men of Ross' company as follows:

"Our camp is separate from all others about one hundred yards. All our courts-martial and duty was separate. We were excused from all working parties, camp guards, camp duty. This indulgence, together with the remissness of discipline and care in our young officers, has rendered the men rather insolent for good soldiers. They had twice before broken open our guard-house and released their companions who were confined there for small crimes, and once when an offender was brought to the post to be whipped, it was with the utmost difficulty they were kept from rescuing him in the presence of all their officers. They openly damned them, and behaved with great insolence. However, the colonel was pleased to pardon the man, and all remained quiet; but on Sunday last the adjutant having confined a sergeant for neglect of duty and murmuring, the men began again, and threatened to take him out. The adjutant being a man of spirit seized the principal mutineer and put him in also, and coming to report the matter to the colonel where we were all sitting after dinner, were alarmed with a huzzing, and, upon going out, found they had broken open the guard-house and taken the man out. The colonel and lieutenant-colonel, with several of our officers and friends, seized the fellow from amongst them and ordered a guard to take him to Cambridge to the main guard, which was done without any violent opposition, but in about twenty minutes thirty-two of Capt. Ross' company, with their loaded rifles, swore by God they would go to the main guard and release the man or lose their lives, and set off as hard as they could run. It was in vain to attempt stopping them. We stayed in camp and kept the others quiet. Sent word to Gen. Washington, who reinforced the guard to five hundred men with fixed bayonets and loaded pieces. Col. Hitchcock's regiment (being the one next to us) was ordered under arms, and some part of Gen. Greene's brigade (as the generals were determined to subdue by force the mutineers, and did not know how far it might spread in our battalion), Gens. Washington, Lee, and Greene came immediately, and our thirty-two mutineers who had gone about a half a mile towards Cambridge and taken possession of a hill and woods, beginning to be frightened at their proceedings, were not so hardened, but upon the general's ordering them to ground their arms they did it immediately. The general then ordered another of our companies (Capt. Nagel) to surround them with their loaded guns, which was immediately done, and did the company great honor. However, to convince our people (as I suppose, mind) that it did not altogether depend upon themselves, he ordered part of Col. Hitchcock's and Col. Little's regiments to surround them with their bayonets fixed, and ordered two of the ringleaders to be bound. I was glad to find our men all true and ready to do their duty except these thirty-two rascals. Twenty-six were conveyed to the quarter guard on Prospect Hill, and six of the principals to the main guard. You cannot conceive what disgrace we are all in, and how much the general is chagrined that only one regiment should come from the South, and that set so infamous an example, and in order that idleness shall not be a further bane to us, the general's orders on Monday were 'that Col. Thompson's regiment shall be upon all parties of fatigue (working parties), and do all other camp duty with any other regiment.'

"The men have since been tried by a general court-martial and convicted of mutiny, and were only fined twenty shillings each for the use of the hospital, too small a punishment for so base a crime, mitigated, no doubt, on account of their having come so far to serve the cause, and labeling the first crime. The men are returned to their camp and seem exceedingly sorry for their misbehaviour, and promise amendment. I

lesson, taught them by court-martial, however, restored them to their senses, and they afterwards became as well-behaved and soldierly in camp as they had ever been brave and steady in times of danger.

The forces destined for the march to Canada under Arnold reached Newburyport on the 12th of September. They remained there in camp five days, and on the afternoon of the sixth day "embarked aboard of ten transports; sailed in the evening, and at dawn of day departed the mouth of the Kennebec River." They "ascended the river to Col. Coburn's ship-yard, whence they were transported in bateaux as far up the stream as Fort Western. There Col. Arnold designated Capt. Smith's lieutenant, Archibald Steele, to command a party of seven men (to be selected by himself) for the purpose of ascertaining and marking the paths which were used by the Indians at the numerous carrying-places in the wilderness towards the heads of the river; and also to ascertain the course of the river Chaudière, which runs from the height of land towards Quebec." Steele made up his party by selecting Jesse Wheeler, George Merchant, and James Clifton, of Morgan's company, and Robert Cunningham, Thomas Boyd, John Tidd, and John McKonkey, of his own company. These made out the party of seven privates as ordered by Arnold, but by some means Steele managed to add "his messmate and friend," the youth John J. Henry, of Lancaster, who had in the first place left home and joined the riflemen as a volunteer in defiance of the wishes of his father, then left the army at Cambridge and joined the Canada expedition without leave,<sup>2</sup> and finally succeeded in adding himself to the already full party of pioneers. "Jeremiah Getchel, a very respectable man, and John Horne, who had grown gray in this cold climate," were employed as guides; and the party thus composed embarked in canoes, and paddled northeastwardly, bound for the waters of Dead River and the wilderness beyond.

charge our whole disgrace upon the remissness of our officers, and the men being employed will yet, no doubt, do honor to their Province; for this much I can only say for them, that upon every alarm it was impossible for men to behave with more readiness, or attend better to their duty; it is only in the camp that we cut a poor figure."

The general orders referred to as disgracing the rifle battalion, dated Cambridge, Sept. 11, 1776, were as follows:

"Col. Thompson's battalion of riflemen posted upon Prospect Hill, to take their share of all duty, of guard and fatigue, with the brigade they encamp with." Also, September 13th: "The thirty-three riflemen of Col. Thompson's battalion, tried yesterday by a general court-martial, whereof Col. Nixon was president, for 'disobedient and mutinous behaviour,' are each of them sentenced to pay the sum of twenty shillings, except John Leamon, who, over and above his fine, is to suffer six days' imprisonment; the paymaster of the regiment to stop the fine from each man out of next month's pay, which must be paid to Dr. Church for the use of the general hospital."

In a letter written by Lieut.-Col. Hand, October 3d, he said, "Capt. Ross goes for Lancaster to-morrow;" and in a letter of the 23d, to Jasper Yeates, he said, "Gen. Washington is irritated by Capt. Ross' absence without his knowledge, and declared to Col. Thompson that any officer who went home from his regiment must resign his commission."

<sup>2</sup> Lieut.-Col. Hand, in a letter to his wife dated Oct. 3, 1776, said, "Mr. Henry, Junior, has followed the troops to Canada without leave. Nothing but a perfect loss to his feelings will tame his rambling desire."

It would be hardly practicable, and certainly tedious and unnecessary, to narrate the events of the wonderful march of Arnold's column through the swamps and forests from the Kennebec to the St. Lawrence. The advance party under Steele proceeded, marking the route, until they reached the dividing ridge from which the waters of the Chaudière flow northward. Having reached this point they retraced the route of their advance, and after almost unparalleled hardships and sufferings rejoined the main body on Dead River. The whole force then pressed on, and early in November reached Point Levi, on the south side of the St. Lawrence opposite Quebec. On the night of the 13th of that month Arnold moved his troops across the river to "Wolfe's Cove," and during the following night they toiled up the steep and lofty bluff, and took position on the historic "Plains of Abraham," three miles west of the city. Five days later they retired some fifteen or twenty miles up the river to Pointe aux Trembles, where, on the 1st of December, Gen. Montgomery arrived, having come down the St. Lawrence after capturing the British posts of St. John's, Chambly, and Montreal. On the night following the arrival of the commanding general the whole force moved down the river to St. Foix, about three miles from Quebec.

In the disposition of the troops around the city the riflemen were posted on the low grounds along St. Charles River, about two miles from the Palace Gate and St. Roch's Gate in the city walls. Cannonading and sharp-shooting occurred daily until and including the last day of the year 1775. The early part of the night of the 31st of December was clear and "admirably enlightened by a luminous moon. . . . Officers as well as privates had dispersed in various directions among the farm- and tippling-houses of the vicinity,"<sup>1</sup> but at midnight the heavens became overcast, and a furious snowstorm set in. Every officer and man of Montgomery's command knew that this was the signal for battle, for the general had only been waiting for such a night of storm as a favorable time to assault the city. By two o'clock A.M. the troops were under arms and on the march through the blinding snow and piercing cold towards the gates. In the furious but unsuccessful assault which immediately followed, Gen. Montgomery was killed and Col. Arnold dangerously wounded in the leg. The rifle companies took part in the attack at the Palace Gate. In that assault Capt. Hendricks, of the Cumberland company, was killed, and Lieut. Archibald Steele, of Drumore (who was then in command of the Lancaster County company<sup>2</sup>), was wounded in

<sup>1</sup> Judge Henry's Narrative, p. 113.

<sup>2</sup> Although Capt. Matthew Smith received great credit at home for the heroic part he was supposed to have taken in the assault on Quebec, it appears that he took no part in it, but was several miles away (on the island of Orleans in the St. Lawrence) at the time of the battle. Judge Henry, who was himself present and in the ranks of the force that attacked the Palace Gate, published an account of the campaign, in which

the hand, losing three fingers. The survivors of the command were forced to surrender after desperate fighting. They were paroled on the 7th of August, 1776, and after being exchanged, for the most part re-entered the service, following the fortunes of the Pennsylvania Line with Gen. Wayne down into Georgia, resisting the fearful night attack made upon Wayne's camp near Sharon, Ga., on the 24th of May, 1782, entering Savannah in triumph with him on the 11th of July, Charleston on the 14th of December, 1782, and only returning in the month of July, 1783, when the last of the Pennsylvania troops embarked at James Island, S. C., on board of transports for Philadelphia.

Following is given the roll of the Lancaster County company, commanded by Capt. Matthew Smith, who was allowed a bounty of one dollar each for eighty men enlisted. Henry states that sixty-five of their number reached the Plains of Abraham in November. Of nearly the whole company captured on the 1st of January, scarcely thirty, he states, remained in prison. They arrived at New York, Sept. 11, 1776, and were exchanged, in 1778, for the St. Johns prisoners, captured by Gen. Montgomery.

*Captain.*

Smith, Matthew, Paxtang.

*First Lieutenant.*

Steele, Archibald,\*<sup>2</sup> Drumore. Steele was in command of Smith's company on the night of December 31st, and lost three fingers. He returned from captivity Oct. 10, 1776; was transferred to commissary department, under Col. Flowers, April, 1777; subsequently United States military store-keeper at Philadelphia; died Oct. 19, 1832; fifty-seven years in the service of the United States.

*Second Lieutenant.*

Simpson, Michael, Paxtang, promoted captain First Penn'a.

*Third Lieutenant.*

Cross, William, promoted first lieutenant in Col. Moylan's cavalry, and June 3, 1777, captain in Fourth Penn'a.

he says (pp. 220-222), "In former times, as now, lying was in vogue, but methinks within the last thirty years there have been vast improvements in the art. Receive information of two instances which were somewhat remarkable in those days. Simpson (second lieutenant of Smith's company), one of the most spirited and active of officers, always alert, always on duty, was traduced and vilified for a want of courage because he was not taken prisoner at Quebec. On the other hand, Capt. M. Smith, our commander, was applauded for his immense bravery shown in the attack of that place, when in fact he was on the Isle of Orleans, many miles distant from the city. Simpson had been commended to that place by a regular order from Col. Arnold. Capt. Smith skulked there illicitly. . . . Smith wrote, but Simpson acted. A letter from Smith to a worthy and patriotic clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Elder, of Paxton, which was filled with bombast and trash, and stuffed with the most flagrant untruths, that he was in the midst of battle, covered by smoke, bullets of all sizes playing around him, etc., every word of which was fabulous. This person was among the last of those savage men who murdered the innocent and unoffending Indians in the jail of the town we now live in. They have all died miserably, but a few remaining to relate the occurrence of that horrible massacre." The last two sentences have reference to the killing of the remnant of the Onestoga Indians, men, women, and children, in the old Lancaster work-house by the "Paxton Boys" in December, 1763.

<sup>3</sup> The names marked with the asterisk are of those who were taken prisoners at Quebec. Those in *italics* enlisted in the king's service while prisoners, to avoid being taken to England. Many of them afterwards deserted and rejoined the American army.

*Sergeants.*

Dixon, Robert, killed in front of Quebec, Nov. 17, 1776.  
 Boyd, Thomas,\* subsequently captain-lieutenant First Penn'a.  
 Cunningham, Robert,\* died at Lancaster, about 1790, of disease contracted in service.  
 Snodgrass, Joseph.\*  
 Weaver, Martin, Upper Paxtang, was a Justice of the peace; died Aug. 29, 1803.

*Corporal.*

Harrigan, Henry.\*

*Drummer.*

Shaffer, John,\* residing in Lancaster in 1809.

*Privates.*

Anderson, John.\*  
 Angles, James, killed at Quebec.  
 Ayres, John, Upper Paxtang, returned from Boston, and not on the expedition to Quebec.  
 Bell, John, died in Dauphin County, 1823.  
 Birnagle, Curtis.  
 Black, James, residing in Dauphin County, 1825.  
 Black, John. Bollinger, Emanuel.\*  
 Boyd, Hugh.\*  
 Brandon, James, left sick at Cambridge.  
 Campbell, Patrick.\*  
 Carlach, Peter,\* Paxtang, wounded; after his return, enlisted in Capt. J. P. Schott's company.  
 Carbeck, Samuel.\*  
 Curvaugh, Edward,\* residing in Cumberland County, 1835, aged 81.  
 Chancellor, Robert, left sick at Cambridge.  
 Connor, Timothy,\* Bethel.  
 Crain, Daniel.\* Dixon, John.  
 Dixon, Richard, of Dixon's Ford.  
 Dougherty, James,\* subsequently enlisted in Twelfth Penn'a.  
 Elliott, Alexander, killed at Quebec.  
 Feely, Timothy, Dixon's Ford.  
 Fitzpatrick, Michael.\*  
 Fralay, Francis, left sick at Cambridge.  
 Griffith, John, Harris' Ferry, left sick at Cambridge.  
 Gunn, Thomas.  
 Harris, John, son of John, founder of Harrisburg, killed at Quebec.  
 Henry, John Joseph, of Lancaster Volunteers.  
 Higgins, Joseph.\*  
 Hoffman, Daniel, left sick at Cambridge.  
 Kennedy, John. Lebant, Anthony.\*  
 McAnnaly, Henry.  
 McCarter (McArthur), Alexander.  
 McGlaule, Oweh. McGranagan, Charles.  
 McKonkey, John.  
 McMullan, Daniel, left sick at Cambridge.  
 Marshall, Lawrence. Meyers, Conrad.\*  
 Mellen, Atchison.  
 Miller, Henry, killed at Quebec.  
 Miller, John,\* wounded at Quebec.  
 Moore, Robert, left sick in Canada; returned in June, 1776.  
 Mortworth, Ingrahart, killed at Quebec.  
 Nelson, Alexander, killed Jan. 1, 1776.  
 Newhard, Phillip.\* Old, James.  
 Nogol, Nicholas.\* Pugh, Thomas.  
 Purtee, John, left sick at Cambridge.  
 Randolph, William.  
 Reynolds, William, October 24, sent back from wilderness sick.  
 Richmond, Robert.\* Ryan, John.  
 Rowland, Thomas. Sheaf, Michael.\*  
 Sillourne, Thomas,\* wounded at Quebec.  
 Simpson, William, Paxtang, wounded Aug. 27, 1776, in front of Boston, and died a few days after. He was a brother of Lieut. (afterwards Gen.) Michael Simpson, and of John Simpson, many years recorder of Northumberland County.  
 Smith, Samuel, died in Dauphin County, 1785.  
 Sparrow, William.  
 Stewart, James, re-enlisted and discharged at Trenton, 1781.  
 Taylor, John M., living in 1809. (Henry's page 67.)  
 Taylor, Henry,\* returned Nov. 10, 1776.  
 Toeder, Michael. Topp, John.

Thompson, Robert, subsequently in quartermaster's department, and taken prisoner in the naval service; died in Dauphin County in 1823.

Walker, Thomas.\*

Wann, Michael, re-enlisted First Penn'a, February, 1777.

Warner, James, died in the wilderness, near Chaudière.

Weirick, Valentine,\* residing in Dauphin County, 1813.

Wheeler, ———.

Wilson, James, residing in Lancaster County in 1812.

Young, John Henry, enlisted in Hazen's regiment; residing in Dauphin County, 1813.

The roll of the Lancaster Rifle Company, commanded by Capt. Ross, which was not included in the detail for the Quebec expedition, but continued on duty with the main body of the battalion, is here given, viz.:

## ROLL OF CAPT. JAMES ROSS' COMPANY.

[Enlisted in Lancaster County. Arrived in camp, at Cambridge, Aug. 18, 1776.]

*Captain.*

Ross, James, Lancaster.

*First Lieutenant.*

Zanck, Jacob.

*Second Lieutenant.*

Hubley, Frederick, Lancaster.

*Third Lieutenant.*

Ziegler, David, Lancaster.

*Sergeant.*

Dick, John, promoted third lieutenant First Pennsylvania.

*Privates.*

Anderson, Adam.

Bealor, George.

Barnett, Joseph.

Brown, James, re-enlisted in Capt. Lane's company of new levies, and taken prisoner at Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776; subsequently enlisted in the British service, and deserted to the American lines Nov. 23, 1776.

Collins, Robert.

Connelly, John.

Croighton, Alexander, mortally wounded at Lechmere Point Nov. 9, 1776.

Carpenter, Richard.

Burd, William.

Burke, ———, captured at Lechmere Point Nov. 9, 1776.

Decker, Henry.

Dorsh, Frederick.

Delwick, Casimer.

Dugan, Michael.

Dillinger, William.

Egle, Adam, promoted to wagon-master; resided in Lancaster, 1782.

Fortney, Henry.

Galbraith, Hugh.

Freaney, James.

Gribben, James.

Freany, John.

Grimes, William.

Grubb, Jacob, discharged July, 1776; joined Capt. App's company of militia, of Lancaster County, and at the battle of Germantown; re-enlisted in Capt. Craig's cavalry company, served to end of war; resided in Lancaster County, 1814.

Hamilton, ———.

McCoy (McCoy), John.

Hoover, Albright.

McHaffey, James.

Lock, Conrad.

McWilliams, Ephraim.

Lutz (Lutts), John.

Maloney, John, re-enlisted First Pennsylvania; served until January, 1781; resided in Lancaster in 1810.

McNair, Archibald, re-enlisted in Capt. Andrew Porter's company of artillery.

Matthews, Henry.

Scamls, Stephen.

Miller, Frederick.

Shaver, Jacob.

Morrison, John.

Smith, George.

Moskell, Lawrence.

Sommers, Matthias.

Newsorper, Christopher.

Stratton, John.

Newcomer, Christopher.

Thompson, Charles.

Newman, John.

Weaver, Albright.

Ogelby, Charles.

Welsh, Thomas.

Porter, William.

Weyland, Michael.

Reese, David.

Winegardeu, Henry.

Belmer, William.

Capt. Ross' company remained with Washington's army near Boston during the fall of 1775, and, with the other companies of the rifle battalion, was engaged in a skirmish with the enemy near Charlestown, and lost one man killed and one taken prisoner. This slight affair was mentioned in a letter from Lieut.-Col. Hand to his wife, as follows:

"CAMP ON PROSPECT HILL, 10th November, 1776.

"I give you the particulars of the fun our regiment had yesterday. About 1 P.M. a number of regulars, taking advantage of a high tide, landed from twenty boats on Lechmers Point, to carry off some cattle. Six men of our regiment were on the point to take care of our horses; they did their utmost and partly effected it. One poor fellow was taken; he was of Capt. Ross' company. I think his name was Burke. When the alarm was given Col. Thompson was at Cambridge. I had gone to Watertown to receive the regiment's pay, but thanks to good horses, we arrived in time to march our regiment, which was the first ready, though the most distant of our brigade. Col. Thompson, who arrived before we had crossed the water with thirteen men only of Ross' company, but not being supported by the musqueteers, before I could get up with the remainder of our regiment off duty, returned, and met Maj. Magaw and myself on the causeway; the whole then passed with the utmost diligence, up to our middles in water. David Ziegler, who acts as adjutant, tumbled over the bridge into ten or twelve feet water; he got out safe, with the damage of his rifle only. As soon as the battalion had passed the defile we divided them into two parties, part of Capt. Chambers', Capt. Miller's, and Loudon's, with Maj. Magaw and Col. Thompson, marched to the right of the hill; with part of Cluggage's, Nagel's, and Ross', I took the left, as the enemy had the superiority of numbers and the advantage of rising ground, with a stone wall in front and a large barn on their right and flank, aided by a heavy fire of large grape-shot from their shipping and batteries. We had reason to expect a warm reception; but, to the disgrace of British arms be it spoken, by the time we had gained the top of the hill they had gained their boats and rowed off. We had but one man wounded, I believe mortally, by a swivel-ball, Alexander Crelighton, of Ross' company. William Hamilton need not grudge the money his son cost him. His coolness and resolution surpassed his years. Billy Burd had his eyes closed by the dirt knocked off by a cannon-ball."

On the return of Lieut.-Col. Hand from Lancaster, where he had been on leave of absence, Col. Thompson and Maj. Magaw (the latter of whom had been commissioned colonel of the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion on the 6th of January) left the army for Pennsylvania (February 2d), leaving Col. Hand in command of the rifle battalion. The latter, writing on the 8th of March, said, "I am stationed on Cobble's Hill, with four companies of our regiment. Two companies, Cluggage's and Chambers', were ordered to Dorchester on Monday; Ross and Loudon relieved them yesterday. Every regiment is to have a standard and colors. Our standard is to be a deep-green ground, the device a tiger partly inclosed by coils attempting the pass, defended by a hunter armed with a spear (in white), on crimson field the motto *Domari nolo*." This color is still in existence, in possession of the State of Pennsylvania.

At that time (the early part of March, 1776) there were unmistakable indications that the British commander was preparing to evacuate Boston, and as his destination was evidently New York, Washington commenced moving the patriot army to that city. On the 18th of March the commander-in-chief ordered Hand's riflemen, with five other regiments (all under command of Gen. Sullivan), to proceed to New York.

The battalion left Cambridge on the 14th and reached New York on the 28th. Col. Thompson had been promoted to brigadier-general on the 1st of March, and on the 7th Hand succeeded to the colonelcy of the battalion, Capt. James Chambers being promoted to lieutenant-colonel. On the 5th of April, Hand's regiment was moved, by order of Gen. Israel Putnam, to Long Island, where it remained, at a station near New Utrecht, during the remainder of April and the months of May and June, doing some good service.

On the 22d of April, 1776, Gen. Washington said in a letter to the President of Congress, "The time for which the riflemen enlisted will expire on the 1st of July next, and as the loss of such a valuable and brave body of men will be of great injury to the service, I would submit it to the consideration of Congress whether it would not be best to adopt some method to induce them to continue. They are, indeed, a very useful corps; but I need not mention this, as their importance is already well known to the Congress." But Congress had already (without the knowledge of the commander-in-chief) passed a resolution, dated April 15th, to recruit and re-enlist the battalion, and the independent rifle companies attached to it, for the term of two years, unless sooner discharged. On the 30th of June, the day when the time of those who did not re-enlist expired, Col. Hand said in a letter, "Almost all the men discharged to-day declare that they will stay to know what the fleet will do," meaning the British fleet, bringing Howe's army from Boston to the harbor of New York.

On the 1st of July, 1776, the rifle battalion, recruited and re-enlisted, entered on another term of service as the First Regiment of Pennsylvania in the Continental Line. The original enlistment was for two years, but in October, 1776, a committee of the Assembly succeeded in changing the term to the duration of the war. The commanding officer of the regiment was Col. Edward Hand, of Lancaster, who was promoted to brigadier-general March 7, 1777, having, however, acted as brigade commander prior to his promotion.

GEN. EDWARD HAND was born at Elzduff, Kings County, province of Leinster, Ireland, Dec. 31, 1744, and died at his farm, "Rockford," near Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 3, 1802. In 1767 he was appointed by George III. surgeon of the Eighteenth Royal Irish Regiment of foot, and sailed with the regiment from Cork on May 20th of the same year, arriving in Philadelphia July 11th. He was ensign of the same regiment, his commission bearing date 1772. He went with his regiment to Fort Pitt, and returned to Philadelphia in 1774, resigning his commission, and receiving a regular discharge from the British service. The same year he came to Lancaster, with recommendations, in order to practice his profession, and the following year married Catharine (1751-1805), daughter of Capt. John Ewing (1727-1754) and Sarah Yates



Chas. L. King Esq.

(1731-1823), a sister of Judge Yates, of Lancaster. In 1775 he entered the Continental service, and left Lancaster as lieutenant-colonel First Battalion Pennsylvania Riflemen, with his commission dated June 25th of that year. He was on Prospect Hill on August 20th, when the battalion distinguished itself. He was raised to the rank of brigadier-general in 1777, subsequently to adjutant-general, and held this rank at the battle of Yorktown, marching back with the troops to Philadelphia, where they were dismissed. In 1785, Gen. Hand was elected to the lower branch of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and in 1789 he was a delegate from Lancaster County to the convention that amended the first State Constitution. He was a member of the Continental Congress in 1784 and 1785, as a Federalist. In 1798 he was appointed major-general in the Provisional army. Gen. Hand was an intimate friend of Gen. Washington, and had his full confidence during the entire struggle of the colonies for independence, as the following letter attests, and he was one of the original members of the "Order of Cincinnati:"

"MOUNT VERNON, JAN 14th, 1784.

"DEAR SIR,—When I left Philadelphia I hoped to have had the pleasure of seeing you at Annapolis before my departure from thence, and to have had an opportunity (previous to my resignation) of expressing to you personally, amongst the last acts of my Official life, my entire approbation of your public conduct, particularly in the execution of the important duties of Adjutant General.

"Notwithstanding I have been disappointed in that expectation, and have it now in my power only as a private character to make known my sentiments and feelings respecting my military friends, yet I cannot decline making use of the first occasion after my retirement of informing you, my dear Sir, how much reason I have had to be satisfied with the great zeal, attention, and ability manifested by you in conducting the business of your Department, and how happy I should be for an opportunity of demonstrating my sincere regard and esteem for you. It is unnecessary, I hope, to add with what pleasure I should see you at this place, being, with great truth,

"My dear Sir,

"Y<sup>r</sup> real friend &

"Most Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

"G<sup>o</sup> WASHINGTON.

"THE HON<sup>ble</sup>

"GEN<sup>l</sup> HAND."

His children were: Sarah (1775-1860), wife of Samuel Bethel, of Columbia; Dorothy (1777-1862), wife of Edward Brien (1769-1816), a native of Ireland, County Tyrone, and an iron-master at the Martie Iron-Works in Lancaster County; Mary (1780-1880), died unmarried, at New Haven, Conn.; Edward, born in 1792, died at Havana; Jasper, born in 1784; and John (1782-1807).

The children of Edward Brien are: Edward, died

in Lancaster in 1834; Harriet; Sarah Bethel, born in 1810, is the widow of Henry Rogers (1803-1868), a lawyer of Lancaster, and brother of Judge Rogers of the same city; Henry, died in Madeira at the age of twenty-one; and Catharine.

The children of Henry Rogers and Sarah Bethel Brien are: Anna Russum, wife of Edward Reilly, of New York; Sarah Hand, died; Catharine Brien, wife of Dr. John L. Atlee, Jr., of Lancaster; Mary Hand, died; Harriet Dorothea, wife of Washington W. Hopkins, a lawyer at Port Deposit, Md.; and Edward Brien Rogers, deceased.

One of Col. Hand's aides-de-camp was Jasper Ewing, nephew of Hon. Jasper Yeates, of Lancaster. The adjutant of the regiment was David Zeigler, of Lancaster County, severely wounded at the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776; retired from the army Jan. 1, 1783; died at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1811, aged sixty-three. Frederick Hubley, of Lancaster borough, was appointed quartermaster.

Among the list of company commanders are found the following of Lancaster County, viz.: Capt. Matthew Smith, Capt. James Ross, Capt. James Hamilton (taken prisoner Nov. 2, 1777; promoted to major Second Pennsylvania Dec. 10, 1778), and Capt. (afterwards major) Henry Miller. Capt. Ross was promoted to major of the regiment, Sept. 25, 1776, and to lieutenant-colonel March 12, 1777, and transferred to the Eighth Pennsylvania. Ross' promotion to major over the heads of senior officers caused Capt. Smith to resign Dec. 5, 1776. Capt. Cluggage, of Bedford County, also resigned for the same reason. The only rolls found of any of the above-named companies are the following incomplete ones of the companies of Capt. Ross and Miller, viz.:

CAPT. JAMES ROSS' COMPANY.

Captains.

Ross, James, promoted major Sept. 25, 1776.

Holliday, John, from first lieutenant of Cluggage's company Sept. 25, 1776.

First Lieutenant.

Zauck, Jacob, resigned Oct. 1, 1776, resided in Lancaster County in 1814.

Second Lieutenant.

Hubley, Frederick, promoted first lieutenant and quartermaster.

Sergeants.

Franey, James.

Ward, John.

Privates.

Anderson, Adam, May 1, 1776.

Allsworth, Ludwig, July 14, 1776.

Allison, Thomas, July 23, 1776.

Barnett, Joseph, May 1, 1776.

Bellor, George, re-enlisted May 1, 1776, for three years; wounded at Paoli in the shoulder; residing at Marietta in 1835, aged eighty seven.

Cameron, Angus, Feb. 14, 1777.

Galbraith, Hugh, Feb. 12, 1777.

Carroll, John, March 4, 1777.

Gamble, Michael, Feb. 15, 1777.

Collins, Robert, May 4, 1776.

Gorman, James, March 4, 1777.

Connelly, John, May 6, 1776.

Gribben, James, May 1, 1776.

Decker, Henry, May 1, 1776.

Grimes, William, May 6, 1776.

Delwich, Gualmer, May 1, 1776.

Hagen, William, March 4, 1777.

Dillner, William, May 5, 1776.

Hugerty, Henry, July 16, 1776.

Dorsh, Frederick, July 11, 1776.

Hartnes, James, Feb. 1, 1777.

Dugan, Michael, May 9, 1776.

Hoover, Albright, May 10, 1776.

Foulke, Solomon, July 17, 1776.

Hoover, Felix, March 4, 1777.

Franey, John, May 6, 1776.

Keller, Andrew, March 4, 1777.



Kiesinger, John, March 4, 1777. Metz, Elias, July 10, 1770.  
 Kuhns, Daniel, July 26, 1776. Miller, Frederick, May 5, 1776.  
 Lock, Conrad, May 6, 1776. Morrison, John, May 8, 1776.  
 Long, Robert, March 4, 1777. Moskell, Lawrence, May 1, 1776.  
 Lutfie, John, May 11, 1776. Naglee, Anthony Henry, March 4,  
 Lutz, John, May 5, 1776. 1777.  
 McCay (McCoy), John, May 1, Nensorper, Christopher, May 4,  
 1776. 1776.  
 McGee, Charles, July 21, 1776. Newcomer, Christopher, May 14,  
 McHaffey, James, May 1, 1776. 1776.  
 McLane, James, March 4, 1777. Newman, John, May 4, 1776.  
 McLane, William, March 4, 1777. Ogelly, Charles, May 6, 1776.  
 McWilliams, Ephraim, May 1, 1776. Porter, William, May 3, 1776.  
 Matthews, Henry, May 4, 1776. Reese, Ambrose.  
 Reese, David, May 1, 1776; drafted into the artificers; in Capt. Hamilton's  
 company before July, 1777, afterwards in Capt. Zeigler's company.  
 Reimer, William, May 1, 1776. Thompson, Charles, May 6, 1776.  
 Scannels, John, Feb. 2, 1777. Todd, Thomas, Feb. 2, 1777.  
 Seams, Stephen, May 4, 1776. Veese, David, March 4, 1777.  
 Shafer, Jacob, May 9, 1776. Ward, John, Feb. 15, 1777.  
 Silvers, Amos. Weaver, Albright, May 3, 1776.  
 Smith, George, May 12, 1776. Welsh, Thomas, May 1, 1776.  
 Stamford, Robert, March 4, 1777. Stenland, Michael, May 7, 1776.  
 Stratton, John, May 1, 1776. Williams, Jr., March 4, 1777.  
 Summers, Matthias, May 1, 1776. Winegarde, Henry, May 7, 1776.  
 Tegan, James, March 4, 1777.

## CAPT. HENRY MILLER'S COMPANY.

## Captains.

Miller, Henry, promoted major March 12, 1777, to rank from Sept. 28,  
 1776.

Matson, James, from first lieutenant.

## First Lieutenant.

Matson, James, promoted captain.

## Second Lieutenant.

Clark, John, promoted aid to Gen. Greene.

## Privates.

Allen, William, May 25, 1776. Graft, Patrick.  
 Armor, Robert, May 24, 1776. Griffith, John.  
 Armstrong, George. Griffith, Thomas, May 18, 1776.  
 Bell, John, April 28, 1776. Halbut, Joseph.  
 Beverly, John. Harvey, Robert, from Flying Camp.  
 Bittlinger, Christian, June 15, 1776. Humphries, John, May 17, 1776.  
 Block, Richard, May 23, 1776. Kennedy, Richard.  
 Brown, George, from Flying Camp. Kennedy, Thomas.  
 Burke, John, June 6, 1776. Lelper, John, April 15, 1776.  
 Campbell, Thomas. Lewis, Abraham.  
 Carnahan, William, May 23, 1776. Line, John, June 6, 1776.  
 Clark, John. Liness, Charles, May 5, 1776.  
 Conyers, Robert, June 5, 1776. McAllister, John.  
 Cooper, William. McCray, John.  
 Crone, Thomas, May 10, 1776. McCrea, George.  
 Deherly, George. McCurt, John.  
 Douthet, John. McQuestion, Joseph.  
 Evans, Able. Mill, James.  
 Fanning, Thomas. Minshall, Joshua.  
 Ferguson, John. Moore, Edward.  
 Goudy, William, May 16, 1776. Morrison, James, April 10, 1776.  
 Murphy, Patrick, March 13, 1776; discharged Aug. 8, 1776.  
 Patton, John, May 13, 1776. Shaven, John.  
 Preston, Patrick, June 2, 1776. Shibly, Joseph, June 10, 1776.  
 Quin, Michael, May 29, 1776. Shields, Matthew.  
 Quint, John. Smith, James, May 10, 1776.  
 Sharp, Andrew. Staley, Jacob.  
 Start, Andrew.  
 Stephens, Alexander, sifer; since taken by his master.  
 Stowlan, Patrick, May 12, 1776. Taylor, William, June 7, 1776.  
 Stoyle, Matthew, June 5, 1776. Torrence, David, July 12, 1776.  
 Tanner, Tobias. White, Edward.  
 Taylor, John. Winters, Timothy, May 15, 1776.

Return of the Number of Men enlisted (in Capt. Miller's Company, First  
 Regiment, Col. Hand) during the War.

Enlisted of my company..... 34  
 Enlisted out of the Flying Camp..... 13

N. B.—Five of the above taken Nov. 10, 1770, on York Island (Fort  
 Washington).

HENRY MILLER,  
 Captain, First Regiment.

Nov. 24, 1770.

Following is a list of drummers and fifers for the  
 First Regiment, under tuition at Lancaster, sent for-  
 ward by the committee of Lancaster to New York,  
 July 26, 1776, viz.: William Ferguson (fife-major,  
 Jan. 1, 1777), Henry Wilson, — Maloy, William  
 Porter, Robert Chalkley, George McGachakin, James  
 Elliott, Robert Jones, Christian Newcomer.

The first general action in which the First Regi-  
 ment was engaged was the battle of Long Island,  
 fought on the 27th of August, 1776. Some account  
 of the battle, and of the retreat of the Americans  
 across the East River to New York, is given in the  
 following extracts from a letter written by Lieut.-  
 Col. Chambers (of the First Regiment) to his wife,  
 and dated "Camp at Delancey's Mills, three miles  
 above King's Bridge (N. Y.), Sept. 3, 1776."

"On the morning of the 22d of August there were  
 nine thousand British troops on New Utrecht plains.  
 The guard alarmed our small camp, and we assembled  
 at the flagstaff. We marched our forces, about two  
 hundred in number, to New Utrecht to watch the  
 movements of the enemy. When we came on the  
 hill we discovered a party of them advancing towards  
 us. We prepared to give them a warm reception,  
 when an imprudent fellow fired, and they immedi-  
 ately halted and turned toward Flatbush. The main  
 body also moved along the great road toward the  
 same place. We proceeded alongside of them in  
 the edge of the woods as far as the turn of the lane,  
 where the cherry-trees were, if you remember. We  
 then found it impracticable for so small a force to  
 attack them on the plain, and sent Capt. Hamilton,  
 with twenty men, before them, to burn all the grain,  
 which he did very cleverly and killed a great many  
 cattle. It was then thought most proper to return to  
 camp and secure our baggage, which we did, and left  
 it in Fort Brown. Near twelve o'clock the same day  
 we returned down the great road to Flatbush, with  
 only our small regiment and one New England regi-  
 ment sent to support us, though at a mile's distance.

"When in sight of Flatbush we discovered the  
 enemy, but not the main body. On perceiving us  
 they retreated down the road perhaps a mile. A  
 party of our people, commanded by Capt. Miller,  
 followed them close with a design to decoy a portion  
 of them to follow him, whilst the rest kept in the  
 edge of the woods alongside of Capt. M. But they  
 thought better of the matter, and would not come  
 after him, though he went within two hundred yards.  
 There they stood for a long time, and then Capt.  
 Miller turned off to us, and we proceeded along their  
 flank. Some of our men fired upon and killed sev-  
 eral Hessians, as we ascertained two days afterwards.  
 Strong guard were maintained all day on the flanks  
 of the enemy, and our regiment and the Hessian

yagers kept up a severe firing, with a loss of but two wounded on our side. We laid a few Hessians low, and made them retreat out of Flatbush. Our people went into the town and brought the goods out of the burning houses.

"The enemy liked to have lost their field-pieces. Capt. Steel, of your vicinity, acted bravely. We would certainly have had the cannon had it not been for some foolish person calling retreat. The main body of the foe returned to the town, and when our lads came back they told of their exploits. This was doubted by some, which enraged our men so much that a few of them ran and brought away several Hessians on their backs. This kind of firing by our riflemen and theirs continued until two o'clock in the morning of the 26th, when our regiment was relieved by a portion of the Flying Camp, and we started for Fort Greene to get refreshment, not having lain down the whole of this time, and almost dead with fatigue. We had just got to the fort, and I had only laid down, when the alarm-guns were fired. We were compelled to turn out to the lines, and as soon as it was light saw our men and theirs engaged with field-pieces.

"At last the enemy found means to surround our men there upon guard, and then a heavy firing continued for several hours. The main body that surrounded our men marched up within thirty yards of Forts Brown and Greene; but when we fired they retreated with loss. From all I can learn we numbered about twenty-five hundred, and the attacking party not less than twenty-five thousand, as they had been landing for days before. Our men behaved as bravely as ever men did, but it is surprising that with the superiority of numbers they were not cut to pieces. They behaved gallantly, and there are but five or six hundred missing.

"Gen. Lord Stirling fought like a wolf, and is taken prisoner; Cols. Miles and Atlee, Maj. Burd, Capt. Peebles, Lieut. Watt, and a great number of other officers also prisoners. Col. Piper missing. From deserters we learn that the enemy lost Maj.-Gen. Grant and two brigadiers and many others, and five hundred killed. Our loss is chiefly in prisoners.

"It was thought advisable to retreat off Long Island, and on the night of the 30th it was done with great secrecy. Very few of the officers knew it until they were on the boats, supposing that an attack was intended. A discovery of our intention to the enemy would have been fatal to us. The Pennsylvania troops were done great honor by being chosen the *corps de reserve* to cover the retreat. The regiments of Cols. Hand, Magaw, Shee, and Hazlett were detailed for that purpose. We kept up fires with outposts stationed until all the rest were over. We left the lines after it was fair day, and then came off. Never was a greater feat of generalship shown than in this retreat, to bring off an army of twelve thousand men within sight of a strong enemy, possessed of as strong a fleet as ever floated on our seas, without any loss and saving

all the baggage. Gen. Washington saw the last over himself."

Maj. Jasper Ewing, who left the army on sick leave September 3d, wrote from Lancaster on the 10th of the same month to his uncle, Jasper Yeates, at Pittsburgh, as follows:

"As it has pleased Divine providence to spare my life, I think it my duty to send you as good an Ac't of the engagement, together with the enclosed Draught, as lays in my power. As I had gone from Elizabeth point, New Jersey, to Long Island, to see my brothers, I had an opportunity of seeing every thing that occurred from the time the enemy landed on the Island until a day or two before we retreated from thence. Col. Hand's Reg<sup>mt</sup> had been on duty 2 days, & the second night were relieved between 12 and 1 o'clock in the morning, and about 'Two, it is thought, the enemy began their movements from Flat Bush to the Right and Left, and at between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, we had the mortification from our Lines to see our men, commanded by Lord Stirling, almost surrounded by the Regulars, as they kept their stand on a Hill without flinching an Inch. The Regulars were firing at them like Fury; they at last descended; then there was a continued peal of small arms for an Hour or better. Our men at last partly got off by the marsh, as in the Draught inclosed. I have been very Ill of a Fever which I got by being clothed too thin, and lay at York about 2 Days before our people had made that Grand Retreat from the Island, which will ever reflect honour to our Generals; from York I was removed to King's Bridge, twelve or fifteen miles from thence, after I had recovered; my Health suffered from Traveling; the Col. was good enough to send me Home in a carriage, where, thank God, I happily am, and don't doubt of recovering Health shortly.

"P.S.—I shall refer you to the papers for our Loss in the Battle, though it is with infinite regret, I must inform you of Major Burd's being among the prisoners, tho' Lord Howe treats them with great politeness. Time will not permit my saying so much as I would wish. I left the Col. & all friends very well at King's Bridge, where the Reg<sup>t</sup> is stationed, as I only left them this day week."

The regiment continued with Washington's army during the subsequent movements of 1776, in the vicinity of New York and in New Jersey, and went into winter-quarters at Morristown. About the 25th of May, 1777, it moved with the army to a new position at Middlebrook and Mount Prospect, N. J. From the regimental camp at the last-named place, Col. Chambers, of the First, wrote Gen. Hand under date June 18, 1777, in which letter he said, "We are now Encamped on the Mountain, on the back of Bound Brook, and have before us a very fine prospect of Brunswick and all the Low Country. On the night of the 14th the Enemy Moved a Detachment of their army to Somerset Courthouse. In the

Morning our Partizans and them had a Skirmish; killed Severals—forced one of their Piquet Guards, and took a hessian officer prisoner. The morning following a party from General Sullivan's army way-laid a party of Light horse, killed a Com<sup>d</sup> and 2 or 3 privates, and took 2 Sergeants with their horses and accoutrements. When the Enemy first advanced, General Sullivan Retreated over Delaware, in order to Draw the Enemy on towards Princetown, and then we would have fallen in their Rear, but they thought it not Safe to Leave so formidable an Enemy in their Rear, Least they should find Difficulty in case of a Retreat. They have pitched their Main Camp at Middlebrook, about half-way between Summerset and Brunswick. General Washington long undisturbed, and has left the way Clear for Men to advance to Trenton if they Chuse; but it seems to me they see his Scheme, and Will not Go that Way, for if they do their Ruin to all appearances is inevitable. We have always three days' Provisions Ready Cooked, and keep in Readiness to March at a Minute's warning. We have a partizan Reg<sup>t</sup>—Col. Morgan Commands—Chosen Marksmen from the Whole Army Composes it. Capt. Parr, Lt. Lyon and Brady, & fifty men from my Reg<sup>t</sup> are amongst the number. I have sent Frederick, agreeable to your Request. Pleas to Let me hear from you when opportunity offers.

"N.B.—My best Compliments to Major Ewing. Look out for Good Mill Seats, and Remember old friends."

"This day week we drove the enemy from Brunswick, and I was one of the first officers that entered the town. The advanced party took two prisoners, one a Hessian officer. We cannonaded them smartly, and they ran, and left the works as we approached without firing a gun, though we were within shot of small arms."

In its later service the First Regiment took prominent and honorable part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Paoli, Monmouth, and several others of the principal engagements of the Revolution, and continued in the field to the end of the war. A return, dated Sept. 23, 1783, shows that its field-officers at that time were colonel, Daniel Brodhead; lieutenant-colonel, Josiah Harmar (subsequently adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, and general-in-chief of the United States Army); major, James Moore. The captains of its companies were John Doyle, Walter Finney, Thomas B. Bowen, John Bankson, Jacob Humphrey, William Wilson, Thomas Boude (of Lancaster borough), Andrew Irvine, and Benjamin Fishbourne.

## CHAPTER VII.

### WAR OF THE REVOLUTION—(Continued).

Lancaster County Companies in the Battalions of Cols. De Haas, St. Clair, and Shee—Election of Generals at Lancaster—Formation of the Flying Camp—Lancaster County Troops in the Flying Camp and on Duty as Militia in New Jersey in 1776—Companies in the Rifle and Musketry Battalions of Cols. Miles and Allen—Companies in the Tenth and Twelfth Continental Regiments—Militia Ordered out for Defense of Philadelphia—Lancaster County Troops in the Campaign of Brandywine and Germantown—Hospitals established in Lancaster County—Removal of Supreme Executive Council and Congress to Lancaster—Their Return to Philadelphia—Lancaster County Men in the "New Eleventh" Regiment in Sullivan's Expedition of 1778.

SOON after Thompson's rifle battalion took the field, as already mentioned, other troops were raised and organized in Lancaster County, for the patriot army. The First Pennsylvania Battalion, raised in pursuance of a resolution of Congress, passed Oct. 12, 1775, recommending the Assembly or the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania to raise a battalion on the same terms as those ordered to be raised in New Jersey, contained a large number of Lancaster County men, and was commanded by a Lancaster County officer—Col. John Philip De Haas—whose residence, however, was in that part of the county which is now Lebanon. The surgeon of the battalion was Dr. Robert Boyd, of Lancaster County, and among the names of its line-officers is found that of Lieut. Adam Hubley, Jr., of Lancaster, who in 1776 was promoted to major of one of the additional regiments, and subsequently to lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth Pennsylvania, and still later (June 5, 1779) to "lieutenant-colonel commandant" of the "New Eleventh" Pennsylvania Regiment, of the Continental Line, and Jacob Ziegler, of Lancaster. The term of enlistment was one year. The line-officers were commissioned Oct. 27, 1775.

The battalion rendezvoused at Philadelphia, whence, on the 19th of January, 1776, it was ordered to join the expedition which was preparing to invade Canada under Gen. Gates. Two companies marched in the latter part of January, and advanced into Canada to a point below Trois Rivieres in the St. Lawrence, where they met Col. Arnold, who was moving up the river with the forces which had made the unsuccessful attack on Quebec on the morning of January 1st. The combined forces retired up the St. Lawrence and Sorel Rivers before the advancing columns of Burgoyne's army, and reached St. John's, at the foot of Lake Champlain, where, on the 16th of June, all the companies of De Haas' command were united as a battalion for the first time. Still retreating before the British advance, the battalion, with the other commands of Gates' force, moved up the lake to Ticonderoga.

On the 13th of November this battalion was taken off duty at Ticonderoga, and ordered to embark the next morning for Fort George. It was raised "to the 27th of October" (as shown by a note to Col. De Haas'

return, dated October 20th), but remained three weeks longer, at Gen. Gates' request, for the defense and security of Ticonderoga, for which the general thanked them in general orders of the 14th. It was then evident that the British had gone into winter-quarters and would make no further attempts that fall to come southward. Gen. St. Clair came down the Hudson River with this battalion to join Gen. Washington, "and when, on the 8th of December, it reached New Germantown, in New Jersey, the field-officers and staff were still with the battalion, together with Capts. Harmar, Dorsey, and Davis, but the rank and file were reduced to sixty-nine men, the rest having scattered off to their homes." Many of the men of De Haas' battalion re-enlisted, forming the nucleus of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Line, in which was Maj. James Hamilton, of Lancaster County, in later years a resident of Charleston, S. C.

The Second Pennsylvania Battalion, raised under authority of a resolution of Congress, dated Dec. 9, 1775, contained one Lancaster County company, commanded by Capt. John Brisban, of Leacock township, an officer who had seen service in the French and Indian-war. The field-officers of the battalion were Col. Arthur St. Clair (afterwards a major-general in the Revolutionary army), Lieut.-Col. William Allen (promoted from captain in the First Battalion), and Maj. Joseph Wood. The adjutant was George Ross.

On the 16th of February the secret committee of Congress was directed to furnish Col. St. Clair's battalion with arms, and to write to him to use the utmost diligence in getting his battalion ready, and to march the companies as fast as they were ready, one at a time, to Canada. On the 13th of March, Lieut.-Col. Allen had arrived in New York, and embarked some of the companies for Albany, and received an order from Gen. Stirling to direct the rest of the companies to proceed to New York, where quarters would be found for them. On the 12th of April, 1776, five companies of the Second Battalion were at Fort Edward, N. Y., on the Upper Hudson River, where they remained until the 19th, when they were ordered to Fort George, whence they moved northward by way of Lake Champlain into Canada. The other companies of the Second came up, and on the 6th of May, Lieut.-Col. Allen with the battalion had passed Deschambault, and was within three miles of Quebec, where he met Gen. Thomas with the army retreating from Quebec. On the 7th, at a council of war, at which he was present, it was determined that the army should continue the retreat as far as the Sorel. Thomas with the army left Deschambault on the 13th, and was at Three Rivers on the 15th with about eight hundred men. On the 20th, Gen. Thomas was at Sorel, and the same day issued an order to Col. Maxwell to abandon Three Rivers, which he did, and with the rear of the army reached Sorel on the 24th. From

Sorel, Col. St. Clair's battalion with other troops turned back and proceeded to Trois Rivières on the St. Lawrence, where, on Saturday, the 8th of June, a severe battle was fought, resulting in the defeat of the American force, which retreated up the St. Lawrence, and reached Sorel on the 10th. On the 14th the British general, Burgoyne, reached that place, the Americans having evacuated it only a few hours before, and moved up the Sorel River to St. John's, at the foot of Lake Champlain. From there the retreat was continued to Isle aux Noix, and thence to Crown Point and Ticonderoga, which last-named place the Second Battalion left Jan. 24, 1777, and moved southward to Pennsylvania, the enlistment of the men having expired. Subsequently many of them enlisted in the Third Regiment of Pennsylvania.

Following is given a copy of the roll of the Lancaster County company of the Second Battalion, viz.:

*Captain.*

Brisban, John, of Leacock township, Lancaster County, commissioned Jan. 5, 1776; furloughed by Gen. Gates from Nov. 25, 1776, captain in Third Pennsylvania; died March 13, 1822, aged ninety-one.

*First Lieutenant.*

Gross, John, commissioned Jan. 5, 1776.

*Second Lieutenants.*

Seltz, Charles, commissioned Jan. 5, 1776.

Chambers, William, commissioned Jan. 5, 1776; resigned July 5, 1776.

*Ensigns.*

Evans, John, of Lancaster County, commissioned Jan. 5, 1776; died June 20, 1776.

Ross, George, of Lancaster County, commissioned July 4, 1776; promoted lieutenant of marines.

*Sergeants.*

Gowmie, Joseph.

Hagan, James.

Bloom, Daniel, subsequently lieutenant in Capt. Bloom's company, at Red Bank in 1777, etc.; died May 29, 1819, in Bedford County.

Biggs, Joseph.

Bartholomew, Benjamin.

*Corporals.*

Bradley, William, died at Ticonderoga, on the march to Canada.

Carman, William.

Peacock, William.

Evans, Evan.

Whitman, Ulrich.

*Drummer.*

Joseph Hall.

*Fifer.*

Charles Haney.

*Privates.*

Adams, Joseph.

Denner, Frederick.

Allen, Thomas.

Douly, James.

Amor, James.

Ebren, James.

Baird, Edward.

Ebone, Moses.

Bayard, Jacob.

Farlow, Isaac.

Bayley, Robert.

Ferguson, Charles.

Beatr, Samuel.

Frest, Adam.

Boyd, John.

Fritz, Peter.

Bradford, William.

Graham, John.

Byers, Jacob.

Gwinn (Quinn), James.

Campbell, George.

Green, John.

Corsin, Benjamin.

Hamble, Thomas.

Cormen, Samuel.

Hamilton, Charles.

Craiger, John.

Hand, Dominick.

Crawford, John.

Haney, Charles.

Cummings, Edward.

Hammond, Christopher.

Curry, Morris.

Henry, Abraham.

Hogan, John.	Odier, Dennis.
Holmes, John.	Ogan, John.
Hughes, Richard.	O'Neill, Henry.
Hule, William (lost an eye in action).	Overholtzer, Samuel.
Jones, Thomas.	Oxford, John.
McEnally, Patrick.	Pemperton, Christian.
McCormick, James.	Reed, Hugh.
McDowell, Michael.	Roadmaker, Michael.
McGill, John.	Rodgers, Patrick.
McGugan, Alexander.	Ross, James.
McGraw, —.	Shannon, Hugh.
McKenzie, Neal.	Shortley, Ludwig.
McLaughlin, Henry.	Short, Richard.
McMahon, Barnabas.	Sloan, John.
McMahon, Constans.	Sloan, Lawrence.
McNabb, William.	Stewart, James.
McPick, James.	Steward, Robert.
Merede, James.	Sutton, Hugh.
Miller, Conrad.	Thomas, Nicholas.
Montgomery, James.	Weaver, Anthony.
Moore, Adam.	Wier, Daniel.
	Wilhelm, Adam.

Lancaster County contributed one company (and a considerable number of men in other companies) to the Third Pennsylvania Battalion, enlisted for one year under authority of a resolution of Congress passed Dec. 9, 1775. The battalion was commanded by Col. John Shee, at that time a resident of Lancaster County, and among its line-officers were Capt. Joseph Hubley and Ensign Jacob Weaver, of Lancaster. On the 11th of June, 1776, Congress ordered the Third and Fifth Battalions (the latter under command of Col. Magaw) to New York, where they arrived from the 20th to the 25th, and were placed in the command of Brig.-Gen. Mifflin. Both battalions marched to the upper part of New York Island, and commenced the construction of Fort Washington, under immediate command of Col. Rufus Putnam. They remained on the work until the 27th of August, when they were marched down to the East River, arriving too late in the afternoon to cross and take part in the battle of Long Island, which was fought on that day. They crossed on the 28th, and remained until the morning of the 30th, when the army crossed to New York, the two battalions forming a part of the force that was assigned to the duty of covering the retreat. A day or two later they reoccupied the position at Fort Washington, where nearly all the men and officers of both battalions were made prisoners in the capture of the fort by the British forces, on the 16th of November. Most of the officers were held prisoners for two years and more. The privates were released in the month of January following their capture, the time of their enlistment having then expired. The remnant of the Third Battalion was the nucleus of the Fourth (Continental) Regiment of Pennsylvania.

When the British general, Howe, evacuated Boston, in March, 1776, it was supposed that his destination was New York, and accordingly Gen. Washington moved his army to that point. It proved, however, that Howe, with the fleet on which his army was embarked, proceeded first to Halifax, to await the arrival of reinforcements from England; but as these did

not arrive at or near the time when they were expected he became wearied by the delay, and on the 10th of June set sail from Halifax with the troops of his command bound for Sandy Hook, where a part of the fleet arrived on the 25th of the same month, and a few days later the lower bay of New York, and all the adjacent waters, were thickly dotted by the black hulls of almost innumerable transports and ships of war.

Gen. Washington had received intelligence of Howe's movement to Halifax, yet he never doubted that the ultimate destination of the British army was New York, and he urged upon Congress the necessity of taking immediate measures for raising additional troops to reinforce the army. Thereupon, Congress, on the 3d of June, resolved "that a Flying Camp be immediately established in the middle colonies, and that it consist of ten thousand men, . . ." to be raised in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, and on the same day, "Resolved, That thirteen thousand eight hundred militia be employed to reinforce the army at New York."

The formation of the Flying Camp, as directed by Congress, from such of the associated battalions as volunteered for the purpose, required full organization, and a meeting was called at Lancaster, to which the militia of the State were directed to send representatives. This meeting, consisting of the delegates from the officers and privates of the fifty-three battalions of associators, convened on the memorable Fourth of July, 1776, for the purpose of choosing two brigadier-generals. The delegates present representing the Lancaster County battalions were:

*First Battalion.*

Officers.—Col. George Ross, Lieut.-Col. Adam Reigart.  
Privates.—Christ. Wirtz, Francis Baily.

*Second Battalion.*

Officers.—Col. Curtis Grubb, Maj. Philip Marsteller.  
Privates.—James Sullivan, Lodwick Ziering.

*Third Battalion.*

Officers.—Lieut.-Col. Robert Thompson, Maj. Thomas Smith.  
Privates.—John Smith, Isaac Erwin.

*Fourth Battalion.*

Officers.—Capt. Joseph Sherer, Capt. James Murray.  
Privates.—Abraham Darr, William Leard.

*Fifth Battalion.*

Officers.—Col. James Crawford, Capt. James Morcer.  
Privates.—Henry Shaymaker, John Whitehill.

*Sixth Battalion.*

Officers.—Lieut.-Col. Alexander Lowry, Maj. James Cunningham.  
Privates.—John Bealy, John Jameson.

*Seventh Battalion.*

Officers.—Col. M. Slough, Lieut.-Col. Leonard Baudfang.  
Privates.—Christian Bough, Simon Saldor.

*Eighth Battalion.*

Officers.—Col. Peter Grubb, Capt. Henry Weaver.  
Privates.—William Smith, George Ury.

*Ninth Battalion.*

Officers.—Lieut.-Col. Christian Wegman, Maj. Michael Till.  
Privates.—Michael Dissenbaugh, Anthony Deblor.

*Tenth Rifle Battalion.*

Officers.—Col. John Forree, Lieut.-Col. Andrew Little.  
Privates.—George Line, Joseph Whitehill.

*Eleventh Rifle Battalion.*

Officers.—Col. Timothy Green, Lieut.-Col. Peter Heddricks.  
Privates.—William Barnet, George Little.

Col. George Ross was chosen president of the meeting, and Col. David Clymer, secretary. Col. Mark Bird, Col. George Ross, and Capt. Sharp Dulaney were appointed judges of the election. It was decided that the delegates should vote by ballot singly; that both brigadiers should be voted for at the same time, the one having the highest number of votes to have seniority. The election was had, and resulted in the choice of Daniel Roberdeau and James Ewing, the former having 160 votes, and the latter 85. Of the others who received more or less support, Samuel Miles had 82 votes; James Potter, 24; Curtis Grubb, 9; George Ross, 9; Thomas McKean, 8; and Mark Bird, 7 votes. On the announcement of this result, the president immediately declared Daniel Roberdeau first brigadier-general, James Ewing second brigadier-general, and the meeting

"Resolved, That the Brigadier Generals shall have full Power & Authority to call out any Number of the Associators of this Province into Action—their Power to continue until succeeded [superseded] by the Convention or by any Authority under their Appointment. . . .

"Resolved, That we will march under the Direction & Command of our Brigadier Generals to the assistance of all or any of the free, independent States of America."

The appearance of the British fleet and army at the mouth of the Hudson River created great consternation in New York and New Jersey, and scarcely less in Pennsylvania, and measures were at once taken to send forward additional troops to reinforce the army of Washington. On the 2d of July the Council of Safety at Philadelphia resolved that, "In Consequence of Intelligence Just Received, Col. Miles is requested immediately to march his Battalions to this City, & suspend the sending a Battalion to Billingsport 'till further orders,"—the colonel having previously been directed by the Council to march one of his battalions to the fortifications at the place named. The record of the same day's session proceeds: "Letters were this day wrote to the Colonels of the different Battalions of the Counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, and Lancaster, Requesting that they would hold themselves in Readiness to march at an Hour's warning, with their Battalions, to this City."

The Continental Congress, on the 3d of July, "took into consideration the letter from the Convention of New Jersey" (asking for immediate assistance to repel the expected invasion by Howe's army), and thereupon

"Resolved, That the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania be Requested to send as many of the Troops of their Colony as they can spare to Mouth

County in New Jersey, to the assistance of the Inhabitants of that Colony, & to be subject to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, the said Troops to be allowed the same pay and Rations as the Troops in the service of the Continent, from the time of their March until their Return."

A copy of this resolve was sent to the Committee of Safety, and thereupon, on the same day, "a Letter was wrote to Colo. Miles, requesting he would give orders for the most Speedy March of the Rifle Battalions to this City, and to Colo. Atlee of the Musket Battalion, desiring his attendance on this Board."

July 4, 1776. The following communication was sent by Robert Morris, on behalf of Congress, to the Committee of Safety:

"Gent'n.—The Congress passed a Recommendation this day Requesting a Conference of the Committee of Safety, the Committee of Inspection of this City, the Delegates of New York, New Jersey, & Pennsylvania, and the Commanding Officers of the Association, to devise the most expeditious mode of raising & marching the Militia of this Province, to the Assistance of the Neighbouring Colonies."

The following appears in the minutes of the Council of Safety, under date of July 5th:

"Upon application of Congress for a Quantity of Fillets for the use of the Army under General Washington; By order of the Board, Robert Towers, Commissary, was directed to deliver 30 thousand of them, and in order to their being conveyed to New York with the greatest expedition, four Chaises were employed for that purpose, two of which set off yesterday evening, and the other two at 4 o'clock this Morning, with a request to the different Committees to aid & assist with Fresh Horses, if found necessary."

On the 8th of July the Committee "Resolved, That Doct'r Adam Kuhn [son of Dr. Adam Simon Kuhn, of Lancaster] be appointed Physician and director General of the Hospital for the Provincial Troops under orders for New Jersey. Resolved, That Doct'r Kuhn be requested to Adjust a plan for the Establishment of said Hospital."

The troops of the Flying Camp, composed of men from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, and under command of Gen. Hugh Mercer (who was killed in the battle of Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777), were stationed at Perth Amboy and points north of that place, opposite the west shore of Staten Island, where the British forces were encamped. This corps never actually reached its nominal strength of ten thousand men, and prior to the 15th of July the command of Gen. Mercer had been materially reduced by the sending of detachments to Gen. Washington in New York, amounting to about two thousand men. That the enlistments for the Flying Camp proceeded but slowly, in Pennsylvania, at least, is evident in the minutes of the Council of Safety. On the 24th of July it was by that body

"Resolved, That all the Militia who may be furnished and equip'd agreeable to the Resolve of Congress, do march to such Place as they have been respectively ordered by Congress; and that the persons who have been appointed Captains in the Flying Camp, & have not enlisted twenty-five Men for that Service, do return them to their respective Corps of Associators to which they formerly belonged, and Continue with them. The appointments of Officers for the Flying Camp still to continue, and the men already enlisted, to be considered as bound by their enlistment, and to be continued in service when the Militia may be permitted to return, and subject to the further orders of the Con-

vention, or of this Board. And it is further recommended that those Companies which have been raised to form the Flying Camp, which already consist of twenty-five Privates and upwards, do Immediately proceed to Trenton or Brunswick, as heretofore directed." And again, on the 7th of August, the Committee "Resolved, That Col. Matlack lay before the Convention the Necessity of Raising the Flying Camp, and to request them to take the most effectual Measures to encourage the same, by allowing what may be esteemed a sufficient Bounty."

On the 30th of August the Committee of Safety published the following:

"Whereas some designing, ill-disposed persons have spread false Reports that the number of Troops now in New Jersey is too great; that many are in Consequence discharged by the Generals, and that there is not any occasion to forward the Troops who have not yet been at Camp. The Council, therefore, to frustrate the designs of such persons, and to hasten the March of the Associators to the Camp in Jersey, Make known that there is an Immediate Necessity for the Associators to hasten their March to the said Camp with all expedition, and pay no regard to any reports which do not come from this Council or other proper authority."

In regard to the Lancaster County troops which joined the Flying Camp, and the militia battalions and companies which marched to the Jerseys in the summer of 1776 for a two months' tour of duty, it has been found impracticable to give a connected or complete account, or to give the dates of their departure to join the forces around New York; but the minutes of the Council of Safety furnish items of information concerning various military commands of Lancaster County then forming, equipping, preparing to move, or already on the march to Washington's army, as follows:

Col. Matthias Slough's battalion, May 25, 1776. "Upon application of Col. Samuel Miles for a sum of Money for the use of himself and Col. Slough for the service of the Provincial Battalions. By order of the Board an order was drawn in favour of Col. Miles for the use of Col. Slough on Michael Hillegas, Esqr., Treasurer, for two thousand pounds, & one other order in favour of Col. Miles for one thousand pounds." September 28th, in the Council of Safety, "Mr. Nesbitt was directed to pay Col. Matthias Slough £177 12s. 6d. for arms purchased by him for the use of his Battalion, to be charged to his acc't; also £665 4s. 9½d. for Clothing, &c., for a Company in the Flying Camp, under the Command of Capt. Jacob Glotz." Capt. Glotz (or Klotz) was of Lancaster borough. Slough's battalion was among the earliest of those that joined the Flying Camp, some of its companies (if not the whole battalion) being there on duty prior to the 8th of July. It was in the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776, and after performing its tour of duty in the vicinity of New York, returned home, and was subsequently employed in guarding prisoners of war at Lancaster and Lebanon.

Col. George Ross' battalion. July 15, 1776, the Committee of Safety directed Robert Towers, com-

missary, to deliver a certain number of rifles to Col. George Ross, "for the use of his Battalion of Associators, taking Receipts for the same." Mention is made of the companies of Capt. Hoofnagle and Capt. Andrew Graff, of this battalion. August 27th the Committee ordered payment "to Capt. Peter Hoofnagle £58 10s., for arms Purchased for the use of his Company of Col. George Ross' Battalion, of Lancaster County, to be charged to the Col." August 30th, board allowed "Christian Wert & Co. for victualing 4 Companies of Col. Ross' Battalion, Lancaster County, £110 3s. 9d., to be charged to Congress." Nothing is found to show the date when the battalion marched to New Jersey.

Col. James Crawford's battalion. Aug. 5, 1776, "By order of the Board, Mr. R. Towers, commissary, was directed to deliver Maj. Fullerton 25 stand of Arms for the use of Col. James Crawford's battalion, of Lancaster County, taking his receipt for the same." August 14th, "By order of the Board, John M. Nesbitt, Esq., Treas'r, was directed to pay Alexander Rutherford £82 5s., for Cartouch Boxes, and Bayonet Belts £68 5s., to be charged to Col. James Crawford, of Lancaster County." August 16th the board allowed "Col. Crawford's acc't for Arms, &c., £205 14s. 9d., to be charged to Col. James Crawford."

Col. Bartram Galbraith's battalion. August 13th the Council ordered the delivery of a quantity of arms to Col. Galbraith, "for the use of his Battalion." August 15th, "By order of the Board, Mr. Nesbitt was directed to pay to Capt. Robert Craig £17 2s. 0d., for Blankets for the use of his Company," of Col. Galbraith's battalion. August 17th, "An order was drawn on Messrs. Mease & Caldwell for £38 0s. 6d., for Blankets purchased by Capt. Padon, to be Charged to Col. Bartram Galbreath, & to be deducted out of men's wages." August 21st the Council directed Mr. Nesbitt to pay Col. Bartram Galbraith certain sums for powder-horns, cartouch-box, bayonet-scabbards, and "Blankets for the use of his battalion;" also "mileage for two men of Col. Galbreath's Battalion, to be Charged to Congress," showing that the battalion was in the service of the United States, in the Flying Camp, instead of the two months' militia tour of duty. "A Muster-Roll of Capt. Robert McCallen's Company of Militia of Col. Bartram Galbreath's battalion, of Lancaster County, 20th August, 1776, destined for the Camp in the Jerseys," bears the names of the following company officers: Captain, Robert McCallen; First Lieutenant, Matthew Hays; Second Lieutenant, David McQueen; Ensign, Thomas McCallen; Sergeants, James Morrison, John Wear; Corporals, Andrew Hunter, James Kelloy.

Col. Thomas Porter's battalion. The earliest entry in the minutes of the Council of Safety, in 1776, concerning this command is dated August 18th, when Robert Towers (commissary) was directed to deliver arms to "Capt. Ross, of Col. Porter's battalion of Lancaster County," August 29th. "Mr. Robert

Towers, commissary, was directed to deliver Maj. Ewing 100 Stand of Arms for the Use of Col. Porter's Battalion of Lancaster County." Same date, Capt. Thomas Morrison (of Porter's battalion) was allowed £25 2s. 6d. for mileage of sixty-seven men ninety miles, "and £6 10s. for a Rifle, to be charged to Col. Porter." September 13th. The Council of Safety allowed £2 8s. 9d. for "dieting" sixty-five men of the company of Capt. William Ross, in the battalion of Col. Thomas Porter, and £1 9s. 3d. "for dieting, 39 meals, of Capt. John Boyd's Company, Col. Thomas Porter's Battalion." Mention is also found of the companies of Capts. Boyd, John Eckman, and John Patton, of Porter's battalion.

Col. John Ferree's battalion. Various entries in August, 1776, relate to deliveries of arms to this battalion by order of the Council of Safety. August 19th. The Council allowed bills of Valentine Vahalt for meals furnished to the companies of Capts. John Rowland, Jacob Carpenter, — Bowman, and Alexander Martin, of Ferree's battalion, and to Capt. Robert McKee, of the same battalion, for mileage of men of his company. August 26th. Council allowed "Col. John Ferree, of Lancaster County, for arms, etc., purchased for his Battalion to be charged to his acco't, £97 18s. 6d.;" and August 29th, "Capt. Andrew Bean £103 15s. for Arms purchased for his Company, to be charged to Col. Ferree," and "Capt. John Withers, of Col. Jno. Ferree's Batt'n, Lancaster County, for Arms Purchased for the use of his Company, to be charged to the Collonel."

Col. Peter Grubb's battalion. August 22d. Council of Safety ordered delivery of arms to Capt. Alexander Martin, of this battalion, and on the 23d allowed "Major John Jones for diet of Capt. Alexander Martin's Company, Col. Grubb's Battalion, £2 3s. 3d., to be Charged to Congress." September 6th. "To pay Capt. Henry Weaver £11 2s. 9d. for diet of his company, Col. Grubb's Battalion, Charged to Congress." September 13th. "Archibald Thompson £4 7s. 9d. for dieting Capt. Adams' & Capt. Morgan's Companies, of Col. Peter Grubb's Battallion, to be charged to Congress," showing that the battalion was in the Continental service.

Col. James Burd's battalion and Col. Timothy Green's battalion were made up principally of men living in that part of Lancaster County which is now Dauphin. The minutes of the Council make reference to the companies of Capt. James Murray, James Cowdon, Joseph Shorer, William Boll, Richard Manning, Jacob Fridloy, John Reed, and Allbright Döbler, of Burd's battalion, and of Capts. Richard McQuown, William Brown, Thomas Koppenhoffer, and James Rogers, of Col. Green's battalion.

A company of the Flying Camp was commanded by Capt. Paul Zantzinger, of Lancaster. Other companies from the county are mentioned as follows; Sept. 6, 1776, Council resolved "to pay Martin Holman for 84 meals for Capt. Joshua Evans' Company

of 8th Battalion, Lancaster County, £3 3s. 0d.; for 410 meals for Capt. Wm. Parey's Company, £15 7s. 6d.; for 321 meals for Capt. John Jones, £12 0s. 9d., to be charged to Congress." Sept. 2. "An order was drawn on Mr. Nesbitt in favor of Matthew Hand £50 towards Bounty Money for a Company now raising by him for the Flying Camp, to be charged to his acco't." August 16. The Council "resolved that the Committee of Inspection and Observation of Lancaster County be requested to assist Capt. Matthew Smith in the procuring of 160 Rifles, and that they direct the Gun Smiths in their county to make that quantity of Rifles with all Convenient dispatch, so as not to hinder them from repairing the arms of the Militia now on their march to Head Quarters in Jersey."

It is much to be regretted that we cannot give the rolls of the above-mentioned battalions and companies, which served well and honorably with the army of Gen. Washington in the summer and fall of 1776. Many of the militia returned home after a two months' tour of duty, but the commands which joined the Flying Camp generally remained until the following winter; taking part in the battle of Long Island on the 27th of August, in the later movements in the vicinity of the city of New York, in the retreat across New Jersey to the Delaware River in December, and in the battles of Trenton and Princeton.

The Pennsylvania rifle regiment of Col. Miles, and the musketry battalion of Col. Atlee (to which reference has already been made in extracts from proceedings of the Council of Safety) were recruited in the spring of 1776, and on entering the field in the following July, joined the Flying Camp under Gen. Mercer. These commands were raised (strictly for the defense of the Province of Pennsylvania) at the suggestion of the Committee of Safety to the House of Representatives, which last-named body, on the 5th of March, 1776, resolved to levy and to take into pay fifteen hundred men, officers included; and that the men be enlisted to serve until the 1st day of January, 1778, subject to be discharged at any time, upon the advance of a month's pay to each man. On the 6th, they determined that one thousand of the levies should be riflemen, divided in two battalions of five hundred men each, the remaining to be a battalion of musketeers. The two rifle battalions to have one colonel; each battalion to consist of six companies, to be officered with one lieutenant-colonel, one major, six captains, eighteen lieutenants. The battalion of musketeers to consist of eight companies, officered by a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, eight captains, eight lieutenants, eight ensigns, and to have sixteen sergeants, sixteen corporals, eight fifes, eight drums, one adjutant, two surgeons, and one quartermaster, each company to have fifty-two privates.

The rifle regiment was commanded by Col. Samuel



Miles, and the musketry battalion by Col. Samuel J. Atlee, of Lancaster County. In Atlee's command were two Lancaster County companies, commanded respectively by Capt. Thomas Herbert and Capt. Abraham Dehuff. In the second battalion of Miles' regiment was the Lancaster County company of Capt. Peter Grubb, Jr. Two other companies of the regiment (those of Capts. John Murray and John Marshall) raised in what is now Dauphin County, also contained a considerable number of Lancaster County men; and one at least of the officers of Murray's company, Ensign James Hamilton, was of this county. One of the surgeons of Miles' regiment was Dr. Jacob Reiger, of Lancaster. Following are given the rolls of the above-mentioned Lancaster County companies of Miles' and Atlee's commands, viz.:

ROLL OF CAPTAIN THOMAS HERBERT'S COMPANY OF ATLEE'S BATTALION.  
(Raised in Leacock and Sallsbury townships, Lancaster County.)

*Captain.*

Herbert, Thomas, appointed March 15, 1776; captured Aug. 27, 1776.

*Lieutenant.*

Caldwell, Robert, captured at Fort Washington; exchanged Jan. 20, 1779; appointed March, 1779, captain of the marines, on board of ship "General Greene."

*Ensign.*

Butter, James, appointed March 28, 1776; promoted Lieutenant in command at Pennsylvania Salt-Works Aug. 25, 1777.

*Sergeants.*

Evans, William. Cain, Hugh.

*Corporals.*

Colter, William. Forbes, James.

*Drummer and Fifer.*

Thompson, John. Royal, David.

*Privates.*

Bacon, William.	Bowen, Noah.
Barry, Bartholomew.	Carver, George.
Denuett, Isaac.	Cook, John.
Blair, Samuel.	
Crain, Eleazer, missing Aug. 27, 1776.	
Dickson, William.	Eaton, James.
Dougherty, Anthony.	
Everhart, John, missing Aug. 27, 1776.	
Gallagher, Patrick.	
Gaughby, James, re-enlisted in Thirtieth Pennsylvania.	
Gerhart, Adam.	Gorhart, George.
Ingram, John, missing Aug. 27, 1776.	
Kelly, Barney.	McGahagan, Philip.
Ketz, Valentine.	McLaughlin, Patrick.
Krydor, David.	Miller, Henry.
Lyon, Robert.	Moore, Hampton.
Martin, Samuel.	
Nagle, Philip, enlisted in Philadelphia; re-enlisted in Capt. Gray's company; disch. at Annapolis; resided in Guilford township, Franklin Co., in 1810, aged sixty-seven.	
O'Bryan, Sylvester.	Peelin, Korshaw.
Peelin, Joshua.	Quindlen, John.
Ridge, George, missing Aug. 27, 1776.	
Ryan, Andrew.	Terry, Daniel.
Sheets, Henry.	
Wagoner, Boston, missing Aug. 27, 1776.	
Wagoner, Daniel.	Walker, Patrick.
Woeaver, Michael, missing at the battle at Long Island Aug. 27, 1776.	
Wilson, Benjamin.	Yeagler, Henry.

ROLL OF CAPT. ABRAHAM DEHUFF'S COMPANY.

(Raised in Lancaster County.)

*Captain.*

Dehuff, Abraham, appointed March 15, 1776; taken prisoner at Fort Washington Nov. 16, 1776; exchanged April 20, 1778.

*Lieutenants.*

Schaffner, Peter, appointed March 20, 1776.  
Hentges, Francis (supernumerary)

*Ensign.*

Apo, Michael, appointed March 20, 1776; taken prisoner Aug. 27, 1776; exchanged Dec. 9, 1776, for Ensign Thomas.

*Sergeants.*

Eicholtz, Jacob, of Lancaster, Pa., sergeant and quartermaster; wounded in the groin with a musket-ball; pensioned March 5, 1804.  
Druchonbrod, Andrew.  
Schaffner, George, pro. to ensign Aug. 20, 1776.

*Corporals.*

Kuntz, Christian. Becker, Philip.  
Forey, Martin. Remly, John.

*Drummer.*

Wial, Daniel.

*Fifer.*

Melenor, Frederick.

*Privates.*

Appley, John.	Balsback, Andrew
Arter, Peter.	Brand, Daniel.
Ass, David.	Brunnguard, Peter.
Baylor, John.	Cauger, Daniel.
Becker, Philip.	
Decker, Jeremiah, discharged August, 1776.	
Drimlee, John (or Remley).	
Eicholtz, George.	Harmonloe, Henry.
Eringier, Daniel.	Hermantle, Henry.
Eirich, Andrew.	Hartnaffell, Frederick.
Epple, John.	Hock, Henry.
Fox, Adam.	Hollonbach, Melchior.
Franciscus, Jacob.	Kellor, Frederick.
Frey, Martin.	Kelly, Timothy.
Fultz, George.	Koch, Ludwig.
Gighmiller, Frederick.	
Kuntz, Christian, promoted corporal.	
Layman, Andrew.	Lindensmith, Jacob.
Layman, Henry.	
Loy, Michael, missing Aug. 27, 1776.	
Marke, Jacob, missing Aug. 27, 1776.	
Mentzer, Christian, missing Aug. 27, 1776.	
Messersmith, Peter.	Minaugh, Philip.
Mulvanoy, Patrick, missing Aug. 27, 1776.	
Musketmuzzo, John.	Powel, Adam.
Muskotmuzzo, Adam.	Quast, John.
Nogol, Joseph.	Quirk, Gilbert.
Oswald, John.	
Raimly, John, promoted corporal.	
Row, Adam, deserted August, 1776.	
Sekmiller, Frederick.	Shrot, Samuel.
Slemor, Joseph.	Stevenson, Joseph.
Shaffer, George.	Stinohouser, Christopher.
Sheaffer, Michael.	
Sullivan, Thomas, enlisted one year and nine months; wounded in the left leg at Fort Washington; re-enlisted at Mud Island, under Capt. Clark; resided near Shippensburg, Pa., in 1821.	
Unrough, George.	Wille, Frederick.
Wentzel, John.	Wilson, John.
Wile, Peter, missing Aug. 27, 1776.	
Wiseman, Godlip, missing Aug. 27, 1776.	

ROLL OF CAPT. PETER GRUBB, JR.'S COMPANY OF MILES' REGIMENT.

*Captain.*

Grubb, Peter, Jr., March 12, 1776.

*First Lieutenants.*

Bowen, Thomas Barth (adjutant), April 6, 1776; promoted captain Ninth Pennsylvania Nov. 28, 1776.  
Carpenter, John, from second lieutenant Aug. 9, 1776.

*Second Lieutenant.*

Carpenter, John, promoted first lieutenant Aug. 9, 1776.

*Third Lieutenant.*

Smith, Abraham, resigned Jan. 6, 1776.  
Moore, William, from sergeant, promoted first lieutenant Pennsylvania State Regiment.

*Sergeant-Major.*

Frith, John.

*Sergeants.*

Ashton, John, March 21, 1776; promoted ensign of Ninth Pennsylvania.  
Bower, Jacob, March 30, 1776; promoted July 15, 1776.  
Moore, William, March 26, 1776; promoted third lieutenant.  
Boyle, Peter, from private July 16, 1776.  
Crawford, Benjamin, from private July 24, 1776.  
Everett, Thomas, March 22, 1776; disch. July 23, 1776.  
Young, William.  
Grandison, George.

*Drummer.*

Reinoehl, Christopher, April 20, 1776.

*Fifer.*

Miller, Michael, March 18, 1776.

*Privates.*

Alcorn, James, March 24, 1776.  
Ansht (Unct), Nicholas, April 26, 1776.  
Baker, Francis, May 13, 1776.  
Bowman, Abraham, April 1, 1776.  
Boyle, Peter, promoted sergeant July 16, 1776.  
Bradshaw, George, March 22, 1776.  
Brown, George, March 25, 1776; missing Aug. 27, 1776.  
Butt, Henry, July 7, 1776. Campbell, John, April 2, 1776.  
Chambers, John, April 6, 1776.  
Chapman, George, March 26, 1776; transferred to Second Pennsylvania.  
Chapman, James, April 30, 1776.  
Crawford, Benjamin, March 25, 1776; promoted sergeant July 24, 1776.  
Cromer, Martin, May 10, 1776. Eichelberger, Jacob, April 6, 1776.  
Dale, Richard, March 28, 1776. Eichelberger, John.  
Daniel, Jacob, April 28, 1776.  
Eisenhauer, Frederick, April 16, 1776.  
Elliott, William, April 14, 1776. Grace, Andrew, April 13, 1776.  
Gobson, Edward, April 1, 1776.  
Greaves (Graves), Jacob, March 23, 1776.  
Grove, John, March 19, 1776. Hall, Robert, May 8, 1776.  
Grove, Samuel, April 8, 1776. Hall, William, May 12, 1776.  
Helm, John, April 22, 1776; missing Aug. 27, 1776.  
Helm, Frederick, April 20, 1776.  
Henderson, Robert, July 6, 1776; missing Aug. 27, 1776.  
Henry, James. Kennedy, John, March 27, 1776.  
Henry, Joseph, July 28, 1776. King, Peter, March 27, 1776.  
Henry, William. Kline, Conrad, April 9, 1776.  
Hill, John, May 21, 1776. Kline, John, April 8, 1776.  
Johnston, James, April 30, 1776.  
Kremer, John Adam, April 28, 1776.  
Leah, Michael, March 19, 1776. Logan, William, March 23, 1776.  
Long, Benjamin, enlisted at Lebanon April 9, 1776; discharged Jan. 1, 1778; resided in Franklin County in 1827.  
Lowden, Stephen, April 26, 1776. Mansfield, James, April 30, 1776.  
Lutz, Henry, March 31, 1776. McAfee, Neal, April 16, 1776.  
McConnomy, William, July 12, 1776.  
McCormack, Charles, March 24, 1776.  
McDonald, James, July 12, 1776.  
McFarland, Joseph, April 13, 1776; missing Aug. 27, 1776.  
McNeal, Loughlin, March 22, 1776.  
McQuaide, John, April 8, 1776.  
Messersmith, Andrew, April 11, 1776.  
Miller, Jeremiah, March 30, 1776; his wife Betty accompanied him, and Nov. 27, 1776, escaped from the enemy at Brunswick.

Miller, Michael.  
Miller, Peter, April 1, 1776.  
Newin, Patrick, March 26, 1776.  
Newman, Walter, March 29, 1776.  
Schreiber, Sebastian, March 21, 1776.  
Scott, James, March 25, 1776.  
Scott, John, March 26, 1776.  
Sawalt, Jacob, March 22, 1776.  
Schott, Ludwig, March 25, 1776.  
Sell (Sull), John, March 29, 1776.  
Sipples, John, April 20, 1776.  
Slotterbach, George, April 9, 1776.  
Smith, John, April 8, 1776.  
Smith, Robert, March 25, 1776.  
Walborn, Mardinous, March 21, 1776.  
Weyland, Michael, May 16, 1776; re-enlisted in Thirteenth Pennsylvania.  
Wickle, John, May 3, 1776.  
Young, William, July 3, 1776.  
Pontus, John, April 28, 1776.  
Powell, Frederick, March 31, 1776.  
Robinson, William, May 9, 1776.  
Ross, John, March 26, 1776.  
Snellbecker, George, June 27, 1776.  
Snellbecker, John.  
Springer, Phillip, April 6, 1776.  
Stewart, Richard, May 4, 1776.  
Stone, John, April 22, 1776.  
Vancourt, Jacob, April 9, 1776.  
Wolfe, Daniel, April 11, 1776.  
Wolfe, Matthias, April 28, 1776.  
Walborn, Andrew, March 21, 1776.

The rifle regiment and musketry battalion rendezvoused at Marcus Hook. On the 2d of July Miles' regiment was ordered up to Philadelphia, and on the 4th, one battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Brodhead, ordered to Bordentown, N. J., and on the 5th, the whole regiment marched for Trenton, whence it marched to Amboy, under orders to join the Flying Camp, under Gen. Mercer, which it accomplished on the 16th. Col. Atlee's battalion arrived on the beach at Amboy on the 21st. Col. Miles was ordered over to New York on the 10th of August, and Col. Atlee on the 11th; on the 12th they were brigaded with Glover's and Smallwood's regiments, under command of Brig.-Gen. Lord Stirling. In the battle of Long Island, August 27th, Miles' regiment and Atlee's battalion suffered so severely that Gen. Washington ordered the three battalions to be considered as a regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Brodhead, until further orders. On Thursday, September 19th, "the three battalions mutinied, and appeared on the parade under arms. After this they deserted in parties with their arms, about two hundred men in the whole." A party of about thirty of them, attempting to desert, was kept back by force, and during the affair a corporal of the mutineers attempted to bayonet a lieutenant and shoot an ensign. Those who deserted gave as a reason for doing so, a lack of clothing, blankets, rations, and pay, notwithstanding that all had been paid to the 1st of August, "and some deserted immediately after having their full pay to the 1st of September." The following petition or statement of alleged grievances, signed by fifty-eight "privates in Col. Miles' and Atlee's battalions, returned from camp without leave," was addressed and presented to the Committee of Safety:

"We, your Petitioners, Soldiers enlisted for the Province of Pennsylvania, now returned from New York Government, being Willing & Desirous of Letting your Honour know the reason of our returning. Our Commanders told us, the Subscribers, that if we went out of the Province that we should be used well, and return in six weeks from the time we left the Province. We were out of the Province upwards of Two Months and not used according to promise. We never had half of our Provisions Given us that was allowed to us by the Honourable the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, nor never received any pay for the time we were out of the Province. We lost our Chief Commanders on Long Island, and not knowing who to apply to for Redress when out of the Province, we returned to seek Redress, and hope your

Honours will take it into your Consideration. Your Petitioners did not leave New York for Cowardice but for bad usage, and we are willing to fight to Defend the Province where we were enlisted.

"Your Petitioners Humbly beg that you would take it into your Consideration."

On the 5th of October, 1776, the Council of Safety ordered a rearrangement of the three battalions, and on the 25th of the same month ten of the companies of the battalions ceased to exist, by being consolidated with the others. Among those so consolidated were the Lancaster County companies of Capts. Thomas Herbert and Peter Grubb, Jr.<sup>1</sup> The company of Capt. Abraham Dehuff retained its organization in the reorganized command, which then became known as the "State Regiment of Foot." A part of the regiment was present in the action at Fort Washington, November 16th, and fell into the hands of the enemy, with several of its officers, among whom was Capt. Dehuff. The remainder of the regiment remained with Washington's army in the retreat to the Delaware River, and fought in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. Afterwards it moved to Philadelphia, and remained there till March, 1777, when it was moved to the works at Billingsport, N. J.

On the 8th of May, John Bull, Esq., was appointed colonel of the regiment, but he was promoted to adjutant-general on the 17th of June, and Walter Stewart succeeded him as colonel. The regiment was transferred to the Continental service, and took part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. By a resolution of Congress, Nov. 12, 1777, it became the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Line, which, in turn, was consolidated (July 1, 1778) into the Second, the Thirteenth having become reduced in strength by the expirations of the terms of original enlistments in Miles' and Atlee's battalions.

The "German Regiment" contained one company from Lancaster County. This regiment was raised under a resolution of Congress, passed June 27, 1776, "That four companies of Germans be raised in Pennsylvania and four Companies in Maryland to compose the German Battalion. . . . That the said Companies be enlisted to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged, and Receive Bounty, pay, rations, and all other allowances equal to any of the Continental Troops. . . . That five thousand Dollars be sent to the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania & 5000 Dollars to the Convention, or in their Recess, to the Committee of Safety of Maryland to defray the expence of Raising the German Companies."

The Lancaster County company of the "German Regiment" was commanded by Capt. George Hubley, of Lancaster, and afterwards by Capt. Bernard Hubley. The adjutant of the regiment was Lieut. John Weldman. David Dloeffenderfer, of Lancaster, was one of the ensigns.

<sup>1</sup> Capt. Grubb was transferred to the command of a company in the "Additional Regiment" of Col. John Patton, in which Ensign Jacob Weitzel, of Lancaster, also served until his transfer to the "New Eleventh."

The regiment took the field in 1776, and took part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. It afterwards fought at Brandywine and Monmouth. After the last-named battle the colonel, Nicholas Haussegger, deserted to the enemy, and Lieut.-Col. Ludwig Weltner succeeded to the command. In 1779 the regiment took part in Gen. Sullivan's campaign against the Indians, and in the following year was stationed on the frontier of Northumberland County. By a resolution of Congress in October, 1780, the "German Regiment" was reduced, and its organization ended on the 1st of January, 1781. None of the rolls of the companies of this regiment are known to be in existence.

An independent company, raised in Lancaster County for the purpose of guarding the prisoners of war confined at Lancaster (as will be more fully mentioned hereafter), was commanded by Capt. Jacob Weaver, of Lancaster, who afterwards served with his company in the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Line, in which there were also considerable numbers of Lancaster County men in the companies of Capts. Jacob Stake and Thomas Herbert of Lancaster County, previously captain in Atlee's battalion. Among the other line-officers were the following of Lancaster County: Capt. John Steele,<sup>2</sup> Lieuts. John Hambright, William Feltman (paymaster), Edward Cowan, and Henry Small (quartermaster); Ensign, Samuel Boude. The second lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth was Adam Hubley, Jr., of Lancaster, previously a line-officer in the First Battalion, and major of one of the additional regiments, and thence transferred to the Tenth. He afterwards became lieutenant-colonel commandant of the "New Eleventh," as before mentioned.

The Tenth was raised in the fall of 1776, under authority of a resolution of Congress, dated September 16th in that year. The line-officers were nearly all commissioned on the 4th of December following. The regiment took the field immediately, and fought in the battles of Princeton, Bound Brook, N. J. (April 13, 1777), Brandywine, Germantown, Paoli, and in several of the later battles of the war. Following is given a "Return of Men Recruited for the service of the United States of America by Capt. Jacob Weaver, of Col. Richard Humpton's Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment from the State of Pennsylvania in 1778," viz.:

Names.	Where Enlisted.	Names.	Where Enlisted.
Peter Robb.....	Lancaster.	Jacob Lank.....	Lancaster.
Anthony Bouzman..	"	Hugh Edmiston.....	"
Henry Weiger.....	"	Richard Burnham...	"
John Shuman.....	"	John Make.....	Philadelphia.
Richard Burk.....	"	Nicholas Geiger.....	Lancaster.
John Stewart.....	"	Joseph Swartz.....	"
Andrew Hoek.....	"	George Poffor.....	"
Jacob Daubenberger	"	James Berry.....	"
Nicholas Haughen-	"	James Traveller.....	"
dubler.....	"	Michael Swalm.....	"
John Mari Lajpara..	"	William Richardson	"
John Williams.....	"		

<sup>2</sup> Brother of Lieut. Archibald Steele, of Thompson's rifle battalion, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Quebec, Jan. 1, 1776. Capt. John Steele was wounded at Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777, promoted to captain-lieutenant May 27, 1778, and to captain March 23, 1779.

The original of the foregoing return is now in possession of Mr. John E. Weaver, of Lancaster, who has also Capt. Jacob Weaver's commission, signed by John Hancock in 1776, and the "muster-roll of Capt. Jacob Weaver's Company in the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment of Foot in the service of the United States, commanded by Col. Richard Humpton, for the month of June, 1779," as mustered and certified June 3d, in that year, by Lewis Woodruff, commissary of musters. It is as follows:

"Commissioned Jan. 13, 1777, Capt. Jacob Weaver.  
" June 2, 1778, Lieut. William McMarry, in the Geographical Department, Surveying."

<i>Sergeants.</i>	
Michael Eberly.	James Tracey.
John Sullivan.	
<i>Corporals.</i>	
Frederick Kantz.	Michael House.
<i>Drum and Fife.</i>	
David Linden.	John Burk.
<i>Privates.</i>	
Ludwick Kramer.	Frederick Bladenberger.
John Beck.	Francis Shover.
Zachariah Mills.	Anthony Peatry.
William Getty.	Owen Winter.
Caspar Shirtzer.	Phillip Michael.
Michael Sheadler.	Alexander McGullian.
John Galvain.	Samuel Tom (Thom).
George Montgomery.	Edward Griffen.
Benjamin Worrall.	Jacob Daubenberger.
Heros. Brantfigum.	John Thompson.
Conrad Burgh.	Mark Colle.
John Brees.	Christian Nagle.
James Forsyth.	Samuel Spler.
John Stusman.	John Ellenton.
Samuel Deal.	Michael English.
Christian Winger.	John Meck.
Michael Pitts.	Michael Altick.
Christian Sinn.	

Additional to the above, the following names have been found of Lancaster County men who served in Capt. Weaver's company of the Tenth:

Ludwick Coll.	Nicholas Knite.
John Blainey.	George Laudersmith (died in Lancaster County, June 8, 1820, aged seventy-six years).
John Davis.	Thomas Latta.
John Elcholtz (died in Lancaster County, May 29, 1821, aged seventy-seven years).	Benjamin Wallis.
Matthias Groats.	

One of the companies in the Twelfth Pennsylvania (Continental) Regiment was commanded by Capt. Stephen Chambers,<sup>1</sup> of Lancaster. Another Lancaster County officer in the Twelfth was Lieut. Stewart Herbert,<sup>2</sup> who recruited part of a company in Salisbury and adjoining townships. No rolls of this or other companies can be given. The regiment was

<sup>1</sup> Stephen Chambers, Esq., promoted from first lieutenant, 1777; was afterwards one of the Council of Censors, 1783; delegate to the Federal Convention, Dec. 12, 1787; wounded in a duel with Dr. Jacob Rieger, on Monday, May 11, 1780; died on Saturday, 16th, at his home in Lancaster borough.—*Pennsylvania Archives*, 2d series, x. 769.

<sup>2</sup> Wounded in the battle at Short Hills, N. J., June 26, 1777; promoted to first lieutenant, Jan. 9, 1778; transferred to Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, July 1, 1778.

raised in the fall of 1776. In December it moved to join Washington's army on the Delaware. In 1777 it took part in various actions and skirmishes in New Jersey, and fought at Brandywine and Germantown, losing heavily. In June, 1778, it fought at Monmouth, sustaining such severe losses that the remnant was incorporated with the Third Regiment in the following July.

At the close of the year 1776, when Gen. Washington retreated from the Hudson to the right bank of the Delaware River, closely pursued by the victorious columns of Lord Cornwallis, it was the general belief that the British forces would proceed down the Delaware and occupy Philadelphia. This caused great alarm in the city, and Congress and the Council of Safety made preparations to remove at shortest notice. On the 8th of December, at a meeting of the last-named body, "a letter was laid before the Board from Col. Bayard to Mr. Andrew Hodge, dated at Trenton, two o'clock yesterday afternoon, informing that Gen. Howe was advancing at the Head of his Army towards Head Quarters at Princetown. . . . Letters were dispatched to the Colonels or Commanding Officers of the several Battalions of Militia in this State, informing them of the movements of the Enemy, and entreats them to march with their Battalions to succour Gen. Washington, and empowering them to impress waggons to assist the Inhabitants of the Country to remove their effects, if not to be had without."

On the 9th of December the Council "Resolved, That our Treasury and the Books of that office be removed to Lancaster, & that a waggon be provided to-morrow morning early for that purpose. That Mr. Robert Erwine provide John M. Nesbitt, Esqr., with the first waggon that comes in, for the Service of the State." On the 13th the Council "Resolved, That Col. John Bull be empowered to employ a number of Waggons to remove the Powder and other Military Stores from the New Powder Mills at French Creek and Norrington towards Lancaster, there to remain until further orders, under the care of such persons as he shall appoint to Guard the same." Soon afterwards the Lancaster County battalion, under Col. Matthias Slough, and Capt. Mercer's company of Col. Ross' battalion, were ordered to march immediately to Philadelphia.

The victories of Gen. Washington at Trenton and Princeton, and the consequent retirement of the British forces to New Brunswick and the vicinity of New York, had the effect to quiet the alarm which had been felt for the safety of Philadelphia. Congress and the Council of Safety continued their sessions in the city, and the orders for the militia to rendezvous there for its defense were countermanded. Again, in June, 1777, it was believed that the army of Gen. Howe was about to move on Philadelphia by way of the Delaware Bay and River. On the 10th of that

month in the General Assembly "Gen. Mifflin desired leave to be introduced into the House, which being done, he informed that he had it in charge from His Excellency Gen'l Washington to Assure them that it was his firm opinion that the Enemy's Army meditated a sudden and immediate attack upon some part of this State, and that he therefore earnestly requested that the Militia of this State, and particularly of the City and its neighborhood, might be ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning to such parts as may be necessary." The alarm, however, subsided in a great degree when it was ascertained, soon afterwards, that the enemy was not approaching the city by way of the Delaware.

But in the following month of August it was definitely ascertained that the British fleet of war-vessels and transports had landed Howe's army north of the Elk River, and that it was preparing to move on Philadelphia, and thereupon all the available troops of Lancaster, as of the other eastern counties, were ordered to march without delay to join the forces of Washington, who were moving to meet the enemy. In this emergency Lancaster County sent forward even more troops than had marched, in 1776, to the relief of New York and New Jersey.

Among the troops who moved promptly to join the army of Washington at this time were the Lancaster County battalions of Col. Alexander Lowry, Col. James Watson, and Col. Philip Greenawalt. All of these fought well, and were commended for their bravery in the battles which occurred soon afterwards at Brandywine and Germantown. Many of the wounded from those engagements (particularly from Brandywine) were carried to Lancaster County. Between five and six hundred were placed in hospital at Ephrata, where more than one hundred and fifty of them died during the following three or four months. Through the winter of 1777-78 detachments of troops were stationed at Lancaster, Mount Joy, Manheim, and other places in the county.

When the defeat of the American army at Brandywine (Sept. 11, 1777) made it evident that Gen. Washington could interpose no successful resistance to the occupation of the city of Philadelphia by the victorious forces of Gen. Howe, the Continental Congress and the Executive Council of Pennsylvania took measures looking to an immediate removal from the city to places of safety. On Sunday, September 14th, the Council "ordered that Mr. Lowden and Mr. Hoge be appointed to have the Money and Papers belonging to the Public Loan Office removed to Easton, in the County of Northampton, and John Snyder and Henry Bartholomew were employed with a Waggon to convey it to the said place. . . . That Col. Nicola furnish a guard of Two Men to go with the said Waggoners. These Papers, &c., are contained in a case, a Barrel, and an Iron Chest." At the same time Col.

Flower was directed by the Council to employ workmen "to take down the Bells of all the publick Buildings in this City, and convey them to a place of safety." On the 17th it was "ordered that the Books in the Library belonging to the State be sent immediately to Easton, in Northampton County, and committed to the care of Robert Levers, Esq., of the said county, to whose care a case and a Barrel containing the Books and Papers of the late Council of Safety and the Board of War have already been sent, with the Loan Office Money and Papers. N. B.—Fourteen Boxes and Two Trunks sent by Philip Mosser and Jacob Kuhn, accordingly." These orders seem to indicate that it was the original intention of the Council to remove from Philadelphia to Easton; but, if so, the plan was afterwards changed, and Lancaster became their objective point, as will appear.

The British army under Gen. Howe entered Philadelphia on the 27th of September. The last session of the Council prior to that event was held in the city on the 23d. Its next meeting was on Wednesday, October 1st, at Lancaster, where its sessions continued to be held for nearly nine months, during which time the president of the Council, the Hon. Thomas Wharton, Jr., died. On that occasion a committee of the Council, appointed to superintend the funeral, ordered "That the Body be inclosed in a double Coffin and interred in the Evangelical Trinity Church in this [Lancaster] borough; the Elders and Vestry of that Church having politely requested that it might be there interred."

The Continental Congress continued its sessions in Philadelphia after the battle of Brandywine, until the 18th of September, when, after the usual routine of business, it adjourned to ten o'clock A.M. of the next day, "but during the adjournment the president received a letter from Col. Hamilton, one of Gen. Washington's aids, which intimated the necessity of Congress leaving their place of deliberation. The members resolved at once to repair to Lancaster, where they arrived on the 27th of September, the very day on which Sir William Howe entered Philadelphia." The Continental records and treasury were removed to Lancaster by way of Bristol and Reading, to avoid capture by the enemy's rangers, who were then scouring portions of Chester County. One session of Congress was held at Lancaster, but the members, believing that they would here be liable to interruption by the enemy, resolved to remove to York, which was done, and their first session at that place was held on the 30th of September, 1777.

In the morning of the 18th of June, 1778, the British army under Sir Henry Clinton (who had succeeded Gen. Howe in the command on the 11th of May preceding) left Philadelphia, and, crossing the Delaware, moved into New Jersey on the campaign which resulted in the battle of Monmouth and the retirement of the enemy to New York. By this evacuation of Philadelphia it became again a place of safety for

the deliberations of the Congress and the Council of Pennsylvania, and both bodies made immediate preparations to return to the city. The Executive Council closed its sessions in Lancaster on the 20th, and held its "first meeting in the city, after the evacuation by the enemy," on the 26th of June. Congress remained at York until the 27th of June, and on that day adjourned to meet in Philadelphia at the State-House.<sup>1</sup>

In the spring of 1778 an expedition was fitted out under command of Maj.-Gen. Sullivan, to march by way of the North Branch of the Susquehanna into the country of the Cayuga and Seneca Indians, for the purpose of destroying the villages and crops of those tribes in retaliation for their bloody participation in the massacre at Wyoming in July of the previous year. One of the regiments in Sullivan's expedition was the "New Eleventh" Pennsylvania, under "Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant" Adam Hubley, Jr., of Lancaster, who was commissioned to that office June 8, 1779, to rank from the preceding 13th of February. Of the "New Eleventh," the third company (of which the commissioned officers were Capt. George Bush, Lieut. William Lemmon, and Ensign Jacob Weitzel) contained a considerable number of Lancaster County men, and in the other companies there were a number of privates and officers from this county,—among the latter being Lieuts. Samuel Morrison (quartermaster), William Huston (adjutant), and Samuel Reed.

The regiment, with other commands, rendezvoused at Sunbury, Pa., from which place it marched in the latter part of June, 1779, to Wyoming. The force there concentrated consisted of the brigades of Gens. Maxwell, Poor, and Hand, the "New Eleventh" Regiment being a part of the last-named brigade, which was termed the "Light Corps." The forces left Wyoming July 31st, and reached Tioga Point August 11th. Here two regiments were left to erect defensive works, and the main body proceeded by way of Newtown (Elmira) and the head of Seneca Lake to the "Genesee country,"—the home of the Senecas,—through which the avenging columns of Gen. Sullivan swept like the angel of destruction, doing all that in them lay to cripple and distress the treacherous butchers of Wyoming and Cherry Valley. "The axe and the torch soon transformed the beautiful region from the character of a garden to a scene of sickening desolation. Forty Indian towns, the largest containing one hundred and twenty-eight houses, were destroyed; corn, gathered and ungathered, to the amount of one hundred and sixty thousand bushels, shared the same fate. Mere fruit-trees were cut down, and the Indians

were hunted like wild beasts, and neither house nor fruit-tree remained in the country."<sup>2</sup>

The objects of the expedition being accomplished, the army set out on the return march from Genesee September 15th, and reached Fort Sullivan (at Tioga) on the 30th. On Sunday, October 3d, the fort was demolished, the two regiments which had been left behind to build and garrison it rejoined the main body, and on the 4th the army marched from Tioga for Wyoming, and reached that place in the afternoon of Thursday, the 7th of October. Thus closed Sullivan's famous campaign of 1779, having fully accomplished the mission on which it was sent, viz., "The total ruin of the Indian settlements and the destruction of their crops, which were designed for the support of these inhuman barbarians while they were desolating the American frontiers."<sup>3</sup>

## CHAPTER VIII.

### WAR OF THE REVOLUTION—(Continued).

Prisoners of War at Lancaster—March of Mutinous Soldiers from Lancaster to Philadelphia—Close of the War—Continental Money.

A GREAT number of prisoners of war were confined at Lancaster at different times during the war of the Revolution. The first of these arrived at Lancaster in the latter part of October, 1775, and the number was afterwards increased by the arrival of other detachments. Some of them had been taken from British vessels driven ashore on the New Jersey coast, and some were of those captured in November, 1775, at St. John's, Canada, by Gen. Richard Montgomery when on his way to Quebec. The first arrival of British prisoners from Canada was on the 9th of December, 1775, when eight officers<sup>4</sup> and two hundred and forty-two privates of the Seventh Royal Fusiliers came to Lancaster in charge of Mr. Egbert Dumont and a guard. Thirty women and thirty children belonging to these prisoners were brought to Lancaster,<sup>5</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Stone's "Life of Brant."

<sup>3</sup> Extract from Sullivan's General Orders, Sept. 15, 1778.

<sup>4</sup> In a communication by Judge Yeates at that time, he said, "From the Return brought in to us we find the Commissioned Officers of the Regt. are Eleven in number, of whom one is left sick at Esopus and two are with the Baggage. The non-commissioned officers and privates, 242; women, 30; and 30 children."

<sup>5</sup> At a meeting of the Council of Safety in Philadelphia on the 7th of December, 1775, "by order of Congress, Robert Morris, Esq., made application to this Board that they would supply with Provisions the Women and Children belonging to the Ministerial forces taken at St. John's, and to give the necessary directions for their being conveyed to Reading, York, & Lancaster, the places of their destination." And the Council "Resolved, That Mr. Mease & Colo. Robertson be a Committee to see the above request of Congress carried into Execution."

On the 10th of January following the Lancaster Committee said, in a letter to Congress, "The women and children of the prisoners complain that they are denied further provisions by Mr. Franke, Agent in this place. The Agt. says he has rec'd Express orders not to deliver any allowance of Meat or Bread to the soldiers' Wives & Children. The Com., moved by pity, have requested Col. Slough to supply them. The

<sup>1</sup> In a letter from Edward Shippen to Col. Bird, dated Lancaster, June 30, 1778, the writer says, "I suppose there have gone to Philadelphia this week at least a dozen families, and more are removing. The President and Council left the borough last week, and most of the Congress passed through it yesterday. . . ."—*Provincial History of Pennsylvania*, "Shippen Papers," p. 205.

as also, at the same time or soon afterwards, a party of prisoners, officers and soldiers of the Twenty-sixth British Regiment.

The officers of the prisoners were at first lodged in one of the public-houses, and the privates were placed in the Lancaster barracks (which were subsequently inclosed by a strong stockade). No provision having been made for their subsistence, the committee were at a loss how to proceed, and asked advice and instruction from Congress. In the mean time Col. Matthias Slough proposed to the committee to supply rations for the prisoners. Mr. Egbert Dumont, who came with the prisoners of the Fusiliers, informed Congress "that the Captive Soldiers are in great distress for want of Breeches, Shoes, and Stockings, especially the latter."

Among the British officers prisoners at Lancaster was one whose sad fate afterwards made his name familiar through all America and England—"Maj. André was captured by Gen. Montgomery in Upper Canada, when on his way to Quebec, Nov. 3, 1775, and taken with other officers to Lancaster, where he became an inmate of Caleb Cope's house. There the eldest brother, John, then thirteen years of age, received lessons in drawing from . . . the lively young English officer who was destined to figure so terribly in the after history of this country."

Besides the military prisoners sent to Lancaster as above mentioned, several persons were placed in confinement there in the fall and winter of 1775 for political offenses. Among these were a Dr. Kearsley and a man named Brooks, who were arrested in Philadelphia by order of the Council of Safety, and placed in jail there on a warrant issued by that body as follows:

"To Thomas Doweels, Keeper of the Gaol for the City & County of Philadelphia. You are hereby directed to receive into your Custody the Bodies of John Kearsley, I. Brooks,<sup>1</sup> and Leonard Snowden, charged before us with practices inimical to the Liberties of America and dangerous to the Peace and Safety of this Province, and there Safely keep until you shall receive Directions from this Committee for their Discharge; and this shall be your warrant for so doing.

"ROBERT MORRIS, *Presid't pro temp'y.*

"WM. GOVETT, *Sec'y.*

"Philadelphia, 7th October, 1776."<sup>2</sup>

A person named Christopher Carter was also arrested, charged with "being concerned with Doct'r John Kearsley & I. Brooks in their endeavor to procure British Troops to invade this and the other Colonies in a Hostile manner, with other inimical Correspondence and practices," but in consideration of a promise which had been made to him by a committee

Com. ask that Cong. will provide supplies for the children & women. The Com. have taken up a number of blankets at the pub. expense for the Prisoners—have added 72 new blankets to the 165 old ones now in the Barracks. They have purchased coarse strong linen to be filled with straw for bedding."

<sup>1</sup> In a few instances the minutes of the Council of Safety give this name as J. Brooks, but generally I. Brooks, which is probably correct.

<sup>2</sup> Colonial Records, x. 359.

of the Council of "protection from punishment on condition of his delivering up the Papers, and giving information of the Designs to be executed by him and the others concerned, which he has complied with," he was set at liberty by the Council on security of £500 "for his good behaviour, & that he will not leave the Province without License from the Assembly or Committee of Safety, nor be concerned in practices or correspondence, during his Stay, that shall be inimical to the United Colonies."

On the 19th of October, "By order of the Board, a Letter was this day wrote to the Committee of York County, and one other Letter to the Committee of Lancaster County, respecting Doct'r Kearsley & I. Brooks' confinement in each County." Dr. Kearsley was allowed a servant to be kept at his own expense, and also a clerk to attend him during his confinement, to assist in the settlement of his private affairs. The clerk appointed by the Council of Safety for this purpose was Mr. Stephen Bayard.

Kearsley left Philadelphia on the 24th of October, "guarded by an Escort of Light Horse under the command of Capt. Markoe, for Lancaster, and from thence to be conveyed by a guard to York Town, there to be put into the custody of the Committee of York County, who are to see the Sentence of this Board effected. I. Brooks went at the same time under the same guard for Lancaster, there to be delivered to the Committee of that County, who are to see the Sentence of this Board carried into Execution against him. Letters were wrote, Read, and Approved of, and sent by Capt. Markoe to the Committees of Lancaster and York County, inclosing the Resolves and Sentence against Doct. Kearsley and I. Brooks. . . . A letter dated the 24th inst. was received on the 28th from the Committee of Lancaster County, informing that Capt. Markoe had safely Lodged in the Gaol of that County the Bodys of Doct'r John Kearsley and I. Brooks, and that Doct'r Kearsley would be forwarded to York Town next day under a proper Guard, and that I. Brooks would be continued in his confinement, and dealt with agreeable to the sentence & direction of the Committee." On the 9th of November the Lancaster Committee said in a letter to the Council of Safety, ". . . According to your desire, a proper Guard from hence conducted Doct'r Kearsley to York, and took a receipt for his safe delivery to the Committee there. I. Brooks remains confined in our Gaol.<sup>3</sup> A sub-committee of twelve Gentlemen residing in and near this town has been appointed to see that your Sentence and Resolves respecting Brooks be carried into Execution, and no person is permitted to visit him but in the presence of one or more of these Gentlemen." The twelve gentlemen referred to (appointed a sub-committee November 8th by the committee of Lancaster County) were George Ross, Jasper Yeates, William Atlee,

<sup>3</sup> Brooks made his escape from the jail in Lancaster Oct. 4, 1777.

William Bausman, Matthias Slough, Christian Voght, Jacob Glatz, Abraham Dehuff, Sebastian Graff, Andrew Graff, John Witmer, Jr., and Jacob Krug.

A paper entitled, "A State [Statement?] of the Guards kept up in the Borough of Lancaster for preserving the Peace of the Borough, keeping the Prisoners in order, and protection of the Magazine, &c., with the approbation of the Honourable, The Continental Congress, from October 25th, 1775, to March 6, 1776," gives the daily details of officer of the day, sergeants, and corporals of the guard, drummers, fifers, and number of privates on duty as guards between and including the dates indicated. It shows that the detail for October 25th (which appears to have been the date of the first posting of guards for the purposes named) was: officer of the day, Capt. Paul Zantzingler; sergeant of the guard, Arnold Bombarger; corporal of the guard, Andrew Cunningham; drummer, — Kersey; fifer, — Brooks; number of privates, sixteen. Afterwards, during the period mentioned, the daily guard detail never exceeded twelve privates, except on the 29th of February, when the number was nineteen. From the 30th of December, 1775, to March 6, 1776, inclusive, the names of officers of the day and sergeants of the guard are given for each day, without break, as follows:

Date.	Officers of the Day.	Sergeants.
1775.		
Dec. 30.....	Lieut. John Hubley.	John Messencope.
31.....	Lieut. George Bickham.	Ludwick Heck.
1776.		
Jan. 1.....	Lieut. John Offner.	Robert Lockhart.
2.....	Capt. Samuel Boyd.	Isaac Solomon.
3.....	Lieut. C. Crawford.	John Fleiger.
4.....	Lieut. Ch. Hall.	John Fleiger.
5.....	Capt. Hoofnagle.	Phillip Wehmer.
6.....	Lieut. Huttenstein.	John Slater.
7.....	Lieut. Lightner.	Daniel Stricker.
8.....	Ensign Francisus.	Jacob Messencope.
9.....	Capt. Musser.	John Snyder.
10.....	Lieut. Moore.	John Weidlo.
11.....	Lieut. Trislar.	Godlieb Nowman.
12.....	Ensign Feltman.	John Blattenberger.
13.....	Capt. Henry.	John Palmer.
14.....	Lieut. Hynor.	Henry Maurer.
15.....	Lieut. Keineck.	Peter Row.
16.....	Capt. Graaff.	George Weiss.
17.....	Lieut. Graeff.	Henry Stouffer.
18.....	Ensign Miller.	Andreas Geiss.
19.....	Capt. Clatz.	George Eberly.
20.....	Lieut. C. Shaffner.	Matthias Snyder.
21.....	Lieut. P. Shaffner.	Andrew Truckenblide.
22.....	Lieut. Baker.	Jacob Young.
23.....	Ensign Petry.	George Strehley.
24.....	Lieut. Dehuff.	Christopher Hager.
25.....	Ensign Musser.	Christian Eberman.
26.....	Ensign Fortino.	Henry Geiger.
27.....	Lieut. Hubley.	Ludwick Kuk.
28.....	Lieut. Bickham.	John Messencope.
29.....	Lieut. Ewing.	Robert Lockhart.
30.....	Capt. Boyd.	Nicholas Bousman.
31.....	Lieut. Crawford.	John Epple.
Feb. 1.....	Lieut. Hall.	Isaac Solomon.
2.....	Ensign Krug.	Jacob Hepple.
3.....	Capt. Hoofnagle.	Phillip Wehmer.
4.....	Lieut. Huttenstein.	John Slater.
5.....	Lieut. Lightner.	Daniel Stricker.
6.....	Ensign Francisus.	Jacob Messencope.
7.....	Capt. Mosser.	John Snyder.
8.....	Lieut. Moore.	John Weidlo.
9.....	Lieut. Trislar.	Godlieb Nowman.
10.....	Ensign Feltman.	John Blattenberger.
11.....	Capt. John Henry.	Henry Maurer.
12.....	Lieut. Hynor.	Peter Row.
13.....	Capt. Graaff.	George Weiss.
14.....	Lieut. Graeff.	Michael Gorb.
15.....	Lieut. Graeff.	Henry Stouffer.
16.....	Capt. Clatz.	George Eberly.
17.....	Lieut. C. Shaffner.	Matthias Snyder.
18.....	Lieut. Baker.	Andrew Truckenblide.
19.....	Lieut. P. Shaffner.	Jacob Young.
20.....	Capt. Yeates.	George Strehley.

Date.	Officers of the Day.	Sergeants.
1776.		
Feb. 21.....	Lieut. Dehuff.	Henry Geiger.
22.....	Lieut. Petry.	Frederick Mann.
23.....	Ensign Musser.	Christopher Hager.
24.....	Lieut. Hubley.	Arnold Bomberger.
25.....	Lieut. Bickham.	John Messencope.
26.....	Lieut. Offner.	Francis Dalley.
27.....	Lieut. Crawford.	Michael Crawford.
28.....	Lieut. Hall.	Matthias Young.
29.....	Capt. Boyd and } Ensign Krug. }	John Fleiger, John Epple, & James Kaln.
March 1.....	Capt. Hoofnagle.	Phillip Wehmer.
2.....	Lieut. Francisus.	John Slater.
3.....	Lieut. Graeff.	Daniel Stricker.
4.....	Ensign Turbert.	Jacob Messencope.
5.....	Capt. Musser.	John Snyder.
6.....	Lieut. Moore.	John Weidlo.

At about this time the independent company of Capt. Jacob Weaver, which had been raised in Lancaster for the purpose of guarding the prisoners, was assigned to that duty, in place of the militia guards. The company afterwards joined the Tenth Regiment of Pennsylvania, as before mentioned.

In the spring of 1776 it was thought expedient to remove the British officers, prisoners of war, at Lancaster, from that place, and on the 14th of March, 1776, the Council of Safety "Resolved, That, agreeable to authority Delegated to this Board by Congress, one-half of the Officers, prisoners of war, who are or have been by any former order stationed in the Borough of Lancaster, be removed to the Town of Carlisle, and the other half removed to the Town of York; and that the Committee of Lancaster take order in this matter, and have full authority to make the arrangements according to their best judgment. Resolved, That Colo. Roberdeau draw up a Letter to the Committees of Lancaster, Cumberland, and York Counties on this subject, and furnish them with the resolution of Congress and this Board, respecting the disposition of the Officers ordered to be removed, agreeable to the resolution of this day; also with a form of the parole said Officers are to take." But at that time the smallpox was raging at York, and the prisoners made strong objections on that account to being sent there.<sup>1</sup> The result was that nearly all who would otherwise have been sent to York were sent to Lebanon, whence, soon afterwards, many of them made their escape in a manner which was for a time regarded as very mysterious, but which was afterwards fully explained.

On the 8th of July, 1776, the Council "Resolved, That the Iron Masters employed in Casting Cannon or shot for the publick service in the Counties of Chester, Lancaster, and Berks, be permitted to employ any of the Soldiers, prisoners of war, at Lan-

<sup>1</sup> The following, written by Jasper Yeates, on behalf of the Lancaster County committee, has reference to one of the British officers who objected to removal to York:

"April 17, 1776.

"To Committee of Safety:

"Lieut. Dullhanty declines to go to York with the other prisoners, officers of the 26th Regt.—he fears the small pox, now said to be raging in York—having with him a wife & 2 children. The Com. of Lanc. ask if it would be proper for him to remain in Lancaster, where the privates of his Regt. are yet stationed. Lieut. D. requests to be permitted to go with his family to Reading."



caster and Reading, as Labourers in the said Business, giving an Account to the Committees of Lancaster and Reading of the times of such soldiers as they shall so employ." This permission, which had previously been asked by Col. Curtis Grubb and others, and opposed by the Lancaster Committee as inexpedient, was now given in view of the public exigency, requiring additional artillery and war material for repelling invasion by the army of Gen. Howe, who had then recently appeared with the British fleet at New York.

On the 16th of August "permission was given [by the Council of Safety] to one Officer belonging to each of the Battalions of Prisoners confined at Lancaster, now on Parole at Carlisle, to go to Lancaster and continue for such a Space of Time as is Sufficient to muster the Prisoners belonging to their respective Battalions, & directed to the Committee of Inspection of Cumberland."<sup>1</sup>

The number of prisoners at Lancaster was largely increased by the arrival of the Hessians and others captured from Howe's army in the battles of Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776, and Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777. It is stated that during the latter year as many as two thousand of them were held at one time in Lancaster, and there was also a large number confined at Lebanon, which was then in this county. On the 6th of January, 1777, the Council of Safety, having ordered Col. Slough's battalion and a part of Ross' battalion from Lancaster to Philadelphia, "*Resolved*, That the Committee of Lancaster direct a sufficient number of aged or infirm Persons, who are unfit to bear the fatigues of the Campaign, to be enrolled under the Town Major, for the purpose of guarding the Prisoners in the Barracks, the Ammunition and Stores in Lancaster during the absence of the militia;" and Mr. Christian Wirtz was at the same time appointed Town Major of Lancaster for the purpose indicated in the resolution. Jan. 11, 1777, the Council authorized John Hubley, Esq., "to employ all the shoemakers amongst the Hessian Prisoners at Lancaster in making of Shoes for this State; for which purpose the sum of two thousand pounds shall be advanced to him or his order, for the purchase of leather or other materials for working upon; and he is to pay them a small allowance for their labor; for which service Mr. Hubley is to have a reasonable compensation."

On the 2d of July, 1777, when the British fleet was daily expected to appear in the Delaware, "a Letter from Christian Wirtz, Town Major of the Borough of Lancaster in the County of Lancaster, dated June 25, 1777, was read in Council. Among other things, Mr. Wirtz represents that the British Prisoners threatened the destruction of Lancaster, and that it alarmed the inhabitants; and proposing for consideration the removing of the said Prisoners to some

other place." The Council referred the matter to Congress, and measures were taken to guard the prisoners more securely. On the 9th of August, in Executive Council, "The Continental Board of War, having made application to the Council for a guard, in case it shall be found necessary to remove the Prisoners from Lancaster; thereupon Ordered, that an application of the Commissary of Prisoners, or his Deputy, the Lieutenant of the County of Lancaster [then Col. Bartram Galbraith] do furnish the Guard which may be necessary for the said purpose." And on the 1st of October following the Council "Ordered that Colo. Galbraith, Lieutenant of the County of Lancaster, do immediately send the [three ?] hundred of the Militia of the County to the Borough of Lancaster, and that he do furnish a guard for Prisoners whenever the same may be necessarily required of him."

Of the British and Hessian prisoners surrendered by Gen. Burgoyne to Gen. Gates at Saratoga, on the 16th of October, 1777, a large number were sent to Lancaster. Some of the prisoners were forwarded from Lancaster to York in the following February,<sup>2</sup> but whether they were of those taken by Gates' army or otherwise does not appear. It is evident, however, that a large number remained in Lancaster, from the nature and extent of the precautions taken to keep them securely guarded. On the 18th of March, 1778, the Executive Council "Ordered that the eighth class of Militia of the County of York be immediately called into service and sent to this [Lancaster] Borough. The Council being informed that John Hubley, Esq., has received orders from the Board of War to remove the Powder and other Ammunition from this Borough over the Susquehanna, and as the necessity of keeping a supply of Cartridges for the Guards &c. is evident; therefore Ordered that John Hubley, Esq., be directed to supply Major Wirtz with as much Gunpowder as will fill Twenty thousand Cartridges, & that Maj. Wirtz make up that number of Cartridges for the Guards of this Borough. Ordered that Bart'm Galbraith, Esq., Lieut. of this County, be directed to furnish a guard of two hundred Militia to serve in this Borough, to guard the Prisoners & other purposes." And on the 9th of June following the Council (still holding its sessions at Lancaster) "Ordered that the Lieut. of the County of Lancaster do supply two hundred Militia for a

<sup>2</sup> At a session of the Council at Lancaster, Feb. 13, 1778, "The Hon'ble W. A. Atlee, Esq., Commissary of Prisoners, informed the Council that there was a number of Prisoners to be now forwarded to York Town, & that Capt. Long, with a Company of the York County Militia, was now in the Borough on their way home, whose term of Service expired this day; and that they were willing to take charge of the Prisoners & conduct them to York Town, on condition that they draw Rations & receive Pay during the time they shall be employed in this service. Thereupon Ordered, That Capt. Long and his Company, employed in conducting Prisoners from this Borough to York Town, be continued in Pay & receive Rations from this day until they shall have performed that Service."

Guard for this Borough, & that he do exert himself to procure them as soon as Possible."

The Saratoga prisoners who were taken to Lancaster remained there until December, 1778, when they were sent South. On the 6th of that month, in Executive Council, "The President laid before the board a Copy of a Letter from the Board of War of this date to Col. Bland, and also a Letter from that Board to the President respecting the escort of the Convention Prisoners: Whereupon Resolved, That the Lieut. of York County be directed to call out one Class of the Militia of said County to meet the said Prisoners at Wright's Ferry [Columbia] on the Susquehanna, & escort them from thence to the borders of this State; and if there are not a sufficient number of Arms in said County, application be made to Mr. Henry, at Lancaster, or any other Person having the care of Arms belonging to this State, to furnish the necessary quantity, for which the Lieut. of the County is to give Receipts & to be accountable, unless lost by unavoidable accident." The date of the departure of the prisoners has not been ascertained, but reference to the fact is found in a letter from Edward Shippen to Col. Burd, dated Lancaster, Jan. 2, 1779, as follows: "All General Burgoyne's army are gone over Susquehanna. Happy for this borough they were not detained by the weather all winter."

The Continental Congress passed a resolution March 3, 1781, directing that the Convention prisoners should be removed back from Virginia and Maryland to Pennsylvania, the British to York Town, and the Hessians to Lancaster or such other place as the Council of Pennsylvania might direct, and "that after the said troops shall enter the State of Pennsylvania, they be supplied from the said State. That the Executive authority of the State of Pennsylvania be requested to order the supplies, agreeable to the above resolution, and make the necessary preparations for the reception of the Prisoners at the towns or places assigned as aforesaid, and upon their arrival at those places respectively, the Board of War take order for their future security and supply." Upon which the Supreme Executive Council ordered (March 14th), "That the Honourable Mr. Atlee be requested to give directions to the Barrack Master to have the necessary repairs made in the Barracks at Lancaster, so as to accommodate about twelve hundred men, and report the expence thereof to the Council; that if there is no acting Barrack Master, Mr. Atlee be requested to appoint one, and report the same to the Board. That the Lieutenant of the County of Lancaster be authorized and required to call into service two classes of militia of the said county for the purpose of guarding the prisoners. That the Commissioner of Purchases of the said County of Lancaster be authorized and required to take immediate and effectual measures for supplying the said militia with provisions." And on the same day it was by the Council "Resolved, That John Mil-

ler be appointed a Commissioner of Purchases for the County of Lancaster, in the room of Christian Wirtz, suspended."<sup>1</sup>

The number of prisoners held at Lancaster at this time was only about eight hundred,<sup>2</sup> instead of twelve hundred, as indicated in the foregoing order of Council. They were principally Hessians, and of the class termed "unconditional prisoners." They were guarded by details of men from the militia, which were changed from time to time; and besides these, a detachment of Col. Moylan's cavalry was stationed at Lancaster<sup>3</sup> to give greater security to the town, the magazine (in which was more than twenty tons of powder), and the large quantities of supplies which were stored there. But between the cavalrymen and the militia guards there was soon developed a feeling of animosity which, on the 19th of May, resulted in

<sup>1</sup> Some of the acts of Wirtz which led to his removal from the office of Commissioner of Purchases in Lancaster County are referred to in letters of William Henry, of Lancaster, to President Joseph Reed. In a letter of March 3, 1781, he said, "Mr. W—— has been bound over for asking a greater Sum in State Money than in Specie for an Article he offered for Sale, and yet he is every day crying down the State Money, saying it is good for nothing and will depreciate, &c.; that the price he gives for Wheat is too little, that it will be dearer, &c., &c. Wheat is now bought from 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. specie per Bushel, and he gives Eight Shillings; he has nearly got the amount of the last Order for £2000. If Slough or Belgart would act in W——'s office they would certainly serve the publick much better. Some time after I wrote you, at the Request of Col. Temple, concerning the Difficulty of procuring Forage, the Forage Master of the Corps went to the most disaffected part of this County and got 22 Tuns of hay by a voluntary Subscription in Two Days and one half Riding, although a Stranger without Credit and Money, and this in the Winter. Mr. W——, who was here at Hay Making, could get none, or at least sold so." On the 26th of May, Mr. Henry said in a letter to President Reed, "Mr. Wirtz gives Certificates to the Collectors of the Taxes for the Wheat delivered by the people. I offered to pay his Draughts in favour of the Collectors, but he declines. This, with some other Circumstances, occasions me to think he intends to keep the Grain for his private use; this prevents the Collectors from settling their Accounts with the Board, and gives them much unnecessary trouble and expence."

<sup>2</sup> In a letter from Col. Adam Hubley, county Lieutenant, to President Reed, dated Lancaster, May 21, 1781, the writer said, "We have 800 Prisoners here; the number of disaffected people through this County is very considerable, so that our situation is truly alarming when I consider the state in which I find the militia. . . . The farmer will now be wanted in the field to gather his Harvest, and the expences of quartering Country militia when called upon to perform a tour of duty can be saved, as the Town people have their own houses to go to; besides, should there be a call for militia to march this summer, this town must in a manner be left naked, as the Guards merely would not be sufficient to secure 800 prisoners, exclusive of their Emisaries, which I believe are not inconsiderable."

<sup>3</sup> "From the many and frequent applications, I conceive it my duty to represent to your Excellency the situation of this place. The powder magazine, in which is deposited between twenty and thirty Tun of Powder, is and has been for some time past without Guard. The Militia of this place are unarmed, nor are there any for them in this place, so that little or nothing would be done to oppose any attempt against the magazine or other publick property."

"In consideration of the singular situation of this place application for a Guard from the Corporation was made some time since to the Board of War, who, in consequence thereof, ordered Colo. Moylan's [Moylan's] Reg't (stationed here) to do that duty; but the peculiar state of those Troops I fear they were not acquainted with. I am informed by the commandant they have so few men as scarcely to enable them to furnish a sufficient Guard for the Stables (which is absolutely necessary) and those are destitute of clothing, and some of them sickly."—Letter of Col. Adam Hubley to President Reed, dated Lancaster, March 3, 1781.

a collision that was mentioned as follows in a letter written two days afterwards by Col. Adam Hubley, Jr., to President Reed :

"Necessity, as well as duty, obliges me to demand a further indulgence and give Council a short narrative of an unhappy affair which happened on the 19th inst. between the guards and Col. Moylan's Dragoons. It appears one of the Dragoons, for some offence which he had committed, was put into the Goal house; a rescue by the Dragoons was agreed on; they accordingly assembled, armed with pistols and swords, marched to the Barracks, and one more daring than the rest stepped up to the Sentinel, who previously desired him not to advance or he would put him to death; this, however, had no effect, he (the Dragoon), first cocking and presenting his loaded Pistol, attempted to seize the sentinel's arms, who instantly fired and killed him; the deceased's Pistol in his falling went off also and wounded one of the militiamen in the thigh. This gave alarm to the Town, and the Horse, finding their situation rather precarious, made off to their respective quarters. Ever since this affair the Inhabitants have been kept in continual alarm on account of the threats and behaviour of the dragoons, who swear vengeance against the militia, and particularly the Sentinel, who, like a good soldier, did his duty on his post (an Inquest was held on the body of the deceased). He, for his security, has kept in the guard-house ever since; they have threatened to force the Guards and seize him, indeed, last evening (12 o'clock) some attempts were made, but the activity of the out-Sentinel, after halting some men who were coming towards him, and receiving impertinent language, fired, and this day, though it is not yet clearly found out, we are informed one of the Horsemen was shot through the arm. I have called on the Commanding officer of the Horse and requested he, with his officers, should exert themselves in putting a stop to this affair; every step by them is taken, I believe, to find out the leaders and have them punished."

"I have no doubt," said Hon. William Atlee, in a letter of May 25th, to President Reed, in which he narrated the incidents of the affair, "but their Officers will do everything in their power to keep them in order, and am persuaded the Militia will be watchful, but should a party of those people attack the Guard in the night (which was apprehended and believed to have been their intention a few nights since) the Prisoners would probably take that opportunity to force their way from the Barracks, and the consequences would be bad. This consideration has induced me to order the Block-Houses at the four corners of the Stock-ade to be put in order, so that the whole of the militia ordered for Guards, as well those off as those on duty, may live in them, and not be scattered thro' the Town by Billets; they will then be ready at their Posts in case of any alarm, and will have a better eye on the conduct of the Prisoners."

Three days before the above-mentioned affray between the dragoons and militia guards the authorities at Lancaster discovered a well-concerted plot among the prisoners to effect their escape, and which they had intended to put in execution on the 17th of May. The particulars of the affair were narrated as follows by Col. Adam Hubley, Jr., county lieutenant, in a letter to President Reed, dated Lancaster, May 21st :

"A daring plot was discovered on the night of the 16th instant, at the Barracks in which are confined the British Prisoners, which, however, by the early intelligence we received, was happily frustrated. About 11 o'clock at night I was called upon by the Officer of the Guard, who informed me a soldier of the 71st Regiment had come to the guard-house (one of y<sup>e</sup> Block-houses) desiring admittance, that he had a matter of importance to communicate; he was accordingly admitted, and gave the following intelligence: That the Sergeants of the Prisoners had a private and unanimous meeting that day, and form'd a plan to effect the escape of the whole, viz.: They, after their meeting broke up, inform'd the Prisoners

of their resolution, and gave directions for the whole to be in readiness on the proceeding day to avail themselves of the opportunity when the gates opened for the delivery of their wood the whole to rush out, surprise the Guard, and disarm them; they then would proceed to town, where a certain Inhabitant (his name we cannot find out) would conduct them to a Magazine of arms and ammunition; these they were also to take, then to fight their way thro' the Country and effect their escape.

"Immediately on receiving the information, after making some necessary dispositions of the Guard, entered the Barrack-yard and ordered the whole of the Sergeants (upwards of forty in number) to parade, which after some time was effected. I then gave them in charge of the Guard, and had them conducted to the jail, where they are now safely lodged. . . . If some ways and means could be fallen on to arm the militia of this Town, I should consider it safe from any attempt of the prisoners or their Emissaries."

At the beginning of the summer of 1781, the people of the borough of Lancaster became greatly alarmed by the appearance and rapid spread of a malignant fever among the prisoners in the barracks, and this alarm was increased by the arrival of a body of "convention prisoners" from the South (those previously confined in the barracks being of the class known as "unconditional prisoners," as before mentioned). Strong protests were made by the inhabitants against the quartering of this additional detachment of prisoners in the borough, and with a view to laying the matter before the Council and asking for their removal, Paul Zantzinger, chief Burgess of Lancaster, procured from Dr. Houston the following certificate :

"LANCASTER, July 14, 1781.

"SIR,—My opinion being desired concerning the State of the Fever of the Prisoners in the Barracks in this Borough, I think it my Duty to assure you that the Jail Fever, attended with the most malignant symptoms prevails very generally among them; that it will be extremely difficult to eradicate it from those already there, without some additional Quarters or Buildings, and morally impossible, if those of the Convention be added; and that the Inhabitants of the Borough, especially those any way concerned in the Care of them, are in the most imminent danger of contracting the Contagion.

"I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient Servant,

"J. HOUSTON."

This certificate, as also "a Petition of the Corporation of the Borough of Lancaster at the request of the Inhabitants," praying for the removal of the Convention prisoners from Lancaster, was forwarded (July 14th) to President Reed. Another letter, favoring the removal of the prisoners, was addressed to the President by the county lieutenant on the 17th. On the 20th, in Council, "A letter from Col. Adam Hubley, Lieutenant of the County of Lancaster, dated the seventeenth instant was read, and thereupon Ordered: That the Lieutenant of the county of Lancaster do call one hundred and twenty militia for the purpose of guarding prisoners to Easton and Philadelphia. The militia which may be sent to Easton to continue

there on duty until relieved by the militia of the county of Northampton, and on their return to Lancaster to complete their tour of duty as guards at Lancaster. The militia sent to Philadelphia, on their return to Lancaster, also to complete their tour of duty there as guards."

No mention is found of the number of prisoners thus sent to Easton and Philadelphia. With regard to those who remained in Lancaster, it does not appear that they suffered very severely from the ravages of the fever, or that the disease spread to any great extent among the people of the town. Later, during the summer and fall of 1781, there were frequent escapes of prisoners, sometimes singly, oftener by twos and threes, and sometimes in larger parties. These escapes were believed (correctly as it was afterwards shown) by the authorities to have been assisted by inhabitants of the town and surrounding region. In Col. Hubley's letter to President Reed (before quoted) he speaks of "a certain Inhabitant" of Lancaster, who was privy to the projected escape of prisoners on the 17th of May, and who, in case of their success, was to guide them to the magazine of ammunition and arms. Various other references are found in public documents of that year to "emissaries," "disaffected inhabitants," and others, suspected of furnishing assistance to escaping prisoners.

The Hon. William Atlee, writing to President Reed, Aug. 6, 1781, urged that more efficient guards be placed over the prison-barracks at Lancaster, "for keeping in order a set of artful fellows who frequently persuade some of those [militia guards] from the country, as well officers as privates, when on duty, to let them pass from the barracks on various pretences; by which means they get opportunities of straggling into the country, and with the assistance of the disaffected, make their escape."

In this situation of affairs the Board of War decided to send a body of Continental troops to supersede the militia detachments in the duty of guarding the prisoners, and, in the latter part of December, 1781, Gen. Moses Hazen—who had served under Washington against Cornwallis at Yorktown—was ordered with his regiment ("Congress's Own") to Lancaster<sup>1</sup> for that purpose. Detachments were sent as guards to York and Reading, but the main body of the regiment was stationed at Lancaster, where there was a larger number of prisoners than at either of the other places named.

Gen. Hazen at once set about the business of ascertaining how, and by means of what assistance, the

escapes had been (and still continued to be) effected; but for a time the matter remained apparently as far from explanation as ever. "Many and various were the conjectures as to the means of their escape; the officers inquired and investigated in vain; the country was explored to no purpose; the soldiers shook their heads and told of fortune-tellers, peddlers, and such characters, who had been seen at intervals; and sundry of the more credulous could think of nothing but supernatural agency; but whether man or spirit was the conspirator, the mystery remained unbroken."

Finally Hazen conceived a new plan, which seemed to promise success. He then procured an interview with Capt. Andrew Lee (then on recruiting service at Paxtang), who, on being informed of the project, and the manner in which it was to be accomplished, at once assented to it. The plan proposed was this: It was to be given out that Capt. Lee was absent on furlough or command. He, meantime, was to assume the dress of a British prisoner, and having provided himself with information and a story of his capture, was to be thrown into the barracks, where he might gain the confidence of the soldiers and join them in a plan of escape. It was a dangerous service, one which might cost him his life should he be discovered, but he was brave as a lion and shrewd as he was brave; and how well he sustained his part and maintained his disguise may be understood from the fact that when he had disappeared and placed himself among the prisoners his own officers and soldiers saw him daily, yet none of them had the least suspicion of his identity.

The plan was successful. For many days Lee remained in the barracks among the prisoners without making any discovery, but finally, on a dark night and amid the howling of an autumnal storm, he found himself included, by mistake, in a party of four prisoners (including himself), for whose escape arrangements had evidently been made. They passed the sentinel without discovery, and were then joined by an unknown man and an old woman, who, under the supposition that she was deaf, half-witted, and harmless, had been allowed to pass freely inside the stockade to sell apples and other fruit to the prisoners. She took them to her hut, in a lonely place about a mile from the borough, whence, after partaking of some coarse food, they set out on their journey towards the Delaware River, reaching that stream without molestation, but being there captured by a party of patriot militiamen scouting along its banks. They were sent in irons to Philadelphia, where Capt. Lee disclosed his identity to the Minister of War, Gen. Lincoln, and was of course released. By his dangerous adventure he had gained information which enabled the authorities to bring to justice fifteen persons who had aided in the escape of British prisoners. Among those who were convicted of this offense in the Lancaster County court were Jacob Grove, Chris-

<sup>1</sup> The following is from the Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council, Philadelphia, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1782: "Maj.-Gen. Lincoln, Minister of the War Department, informs the Council that General Hazen's regiment is appointed to guard the prisoners in the counties of Lancaster, Berks, and York; whereupon Ordered, that the Lieutenants of the counties of Lancaster, Berks, and York, respectively, do discharge the militia now on duty as guards over the prisoners, so soon as the said Continental troops shall take charge of the prisoners in those counties."

tian Grove, Jacob Snyder, and Henry Martin.<sup>1</sup> The names of the others can easily be ascertained, but it has not been thought a matter of much importance. As a result of Lee's daring adventure, the escape of prisoners was afterwards almost entirely prevented.

During the time of Gen. Hazen's command at Lancaster (in the summer of 1782), it was represented to the Supreme Executive Council "that, under pretence of supplying British prisoners with clothing, a store of British merchandise is opened in or near the borough of Lancaster, within this State, whereby a clandestine traffic is carried on between the inhabitants of this county and those who reside within the garrisons, and places therein now in the possession of the enemy, a market is provided for British merchandise, the circulating specie is exported from the United States, the payment of taxes rendered more difficult and burthensome to the people at large, and great discouragement occasioned to honest and lawful commerce." Upon which information the Council, on the 27th of June,

"Ordered, That William Henry, Esq., of the said borough, taking to his assistance a Justice of the Peace of Lancaster, do inquire concerning, and inspect the store in the said borough which has been opened on the pretence aforesaid; and if it shall appear that any goods, wares, and merchandise shall be found therein other than made-up uniforms for the said prisoners, to take possession of the said store, with all merchandise therein contained, and report to this Board; placing a sufficient guard to secure the same until further order from this Board. And if any goods, wares, and merchandise other than made-up uniforms shall hereafter be brought into the said borough or county under the pretence aforesaid, to seize and secure the same in like manner and report to this Board."

July 8, 1782, "The Council, being informed that a quantity of merchandise was said to be lodged in the house of John Musser, in the borough of Lancaster, which, from circumstances that have transpired, it appears probable the same are British goods, clandestinely imported; whereupon Ordered, That the Attorney-General do issue an attachment in the name of the State against the British merchandise in the house of the said John Musser, supposed to be clandestinely imported, and report his proceedings to this Board.

"On consideration of the circumstances attending the seizure of the store of British goods at Lancaster by William Henry, Esquire, Ordered, That the said William Henry, Esquire, be authorized and directed to seize and secure the books and papers relative to the store aforesaid and report to this Board. Ordered, That the Secretary desire Mr. Henry not to deliver the wine or goods, but to seize the wine if brought from New York, and if not from New York, to inquire if the duty be paid, and seize it if not paid the duty."

The Continental troops, under Gen. Hazen, remained on the duty of guarding the prisoners at Lancaster until the fall of 1782. On the 9th of September, in that year, the Minister of War notified the Council of Pennsylvania that a detachment of Hazen's troops were to be moved to Fort Pitt, and that upon their departure it would be necessary to have one hundred and forty-five militiamen (besides officers) ready to take their places as guards over the prisoners at Philadelphia, York, Lancaster, and Reading, viz.: one hundred men at Lancaster, and fifteen at each of the other places named. Upon which the Council ordered that the lieutenants of the counties of Philadelphia, Berks, and York each

call into service one subaltern, one sergeant, one corporal, and fifteen privates; and "That the Lieutenant of the county of Lancaster be directed in like manner to call into service two captains, four subalterns, eight sergeants, eight corporals, and one hundred rank and file of the militia of said county next in order of duty, for the purpose of guarding the British prisoners of the said county, to be in readiness to mount guard on the twenty-fifth instant."

Gen. Hazen's troops had been ordered to Fort Pitt for the purpose of joining an expedition (composed mainly of militia of Westmoreland and Washington Counties) to start from the fort on the 6th of October and march against the hostile Indians at Sandusky. But immediately after the troops left Lancaster for Fort Pitt (September 25th), the War Department was notified that the British had called in their Indian allies.<sup>2</sup> The Sandusky expedition was therefore abandoned, and the Continental soldiers returned to Lancaster,<sup>3</sup> where they remained until the early part of November following. On the 2d of that month, on the eve of the departure of Hazen and his command, the burgesses of the borough of Lancaster, in accordance with the request of "several reputable inhabitants, who desired that the thanks of the corporation should be given to Gen. Hazen and the officers under his command, for their good and uniform behaviour to them and the inhabitants during their residence in it," agreed on and adopted the following address, which was presented to Gen. Hazen by William Parr and John Hopson, appointed a committee for that purpose:

"SIR,—We, the Burgesses and assistants, &c., of the Borough of Lancaster, do, with the utmost satisfaction, return you and your officers our most sincere and warmest thanks for the many distinguished proofs of your regard and attention to them and the inhabitants. Your generous undertaking of erecting Barracks for the reception of your Troops and others that may require hereafter quarters in this place, and thereby easing the inhabitants; your faithful and steady attention as Superintendent of the Prisoners of War, and your spirited conduct in general in promoting the public weal merits the highest approbation and thanks of this incorporated body.

"To Brigadier-General Hazen.

"Signed by order of the Burgesses,  
"LEWIS HECK, Clerk."

<sup>2</sup> The Secretary at War at this time wrote Gen. Irvine, the commandant at Fort Pitt, as follows:

"WAR OFFICE, Sept. 27, 1782.

"DEAR SIR,—From late accounts, forwarded by his Excellency General Washington, we learn that the Indians are all called in. This has induced the resolution to lay aside the expedition I mentioned to my last

"I am, dear Sir, your ob't serv't

"B. LINCOLN."

<sup>3</sup> On the 28th of September it was, by the Council, "Ordered, That the militia of the Counties of Lancaster, York, and Berks, called into service on the 9th instant for guarding the British prisoners in the said counties, be discharged as soon as the Continental troops shall return to that duty."

It does not seem entirely clear whether the whole body of prisoners left Lancaster at this time or whether some remained under guard of the militia.<sup>1</sup> No record is found of the subsequent calling out of militia for that service at Lancaster. In the spring of 1783 another small body of Continental troops was stationed in the borough, but it is not shown that they were there as guards. Many of the Hessian prisoners never returned to Europe or to the British army, but settled in Lancaster County and other parts of Eastern Pennsylvania, where their descendants are still found.

The preliminary articles of the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain were signed on the 30th of November, 1782, the treaty to take effect on the 20th of January following. The cessation of hostilities was formally proclaimed on the 16th of April. Then arose the question of how the army could be disbanded in safety, for Congress was without means to pay the soldiers, and there was on that account a deep and general dissatisfaction among both officers and men, and this was accompanied in many quarters by open threats of mutiny and violence.

It was found to be next to impossible to hold together under discipline the men enlisted for the war (who composed the greater part of the army), after the proclamation of an indefinite cessation of hostilities, but at the same time it would be an act of amazing folly for America to disarm entirely until the articles of the provisional treaty were carried into execution. This consideration caused Congress to adopt the expedient of offering furloughs to such of the soldiers as chose to return to their homes, to be mustered out and discharged upon the ratification of the definite treaty. The furlough was accepted by all, or very nearly all who had enlisted for the war, except those of the Pennsylvania line who were then in the State. These refused the furloughs, and became violent and insubordinate (especially the detachments at Philadelphia and Lancaster), and openly threatened mutiny in case they did not receive in full the arrears of their pay.

At this time there was stationed at Lancaster a body of Continental troops under command of Col. Richard Humpton. With regard to these troops the Minister of War, Gen. Lincoln, instructed Gen. St. Clair (June 14, 1783) as follows: "Should any of the men now at Lancaster decline receiving their furloughs, you will please to form them in complete corps, and cause them to be marched to the barracks at Carlisle." The orders were sent to Col. Humpton

<sup>1</sup> Maj. James Gordon, of the Eighth British Regiment, is mentioned as being in Lancaster, and writing from there, Dec. 16, 1782, to the Executive Council "requesting the Board to order some inquiry to be made concerning certain goods seized by William Henry at that place." (*Old Records*, xiii. 453.) It is not shown, however, whether he was there as a prisoner, under guard, or on parole and waiting there on account of the seizure of the goods as mentioned.

at Lancaster. But the soldiers (in particular those who were recent recruits) demanded an immediate settlement. There was no one at Lancaster who was empowered to make settlement with them, and had it been otherwise their demand must have been refused, as it was. Upon refusal, a body of about eighty of the soldiers, with their non-commissioned officers, set out, June 18th, on the march for Philadelphia, with the avowed purpose of obtaining justice from Congress or the Executive Council, by force if necessary.

On the 19th of June the war office in Philadelphia received by express the intelligence that "the troops at Lancaster have mutinied, and are now on the march to this city." On the same day in Council "Letters from William Henry, Esq., and Col. Richard Butler, containing information of the march, temper, and intentions of part of the troops stationed at Lancaster, were read, and transmitted to the delegates of this State in Congress." A conference was then had with a committee of Congress "on the subject of the preceding advices from Lancaster. In this conference the idea of reducing the [insurgent] party by force, or of preventing them from crossing the Schuylkill (the next desirable object) was suggested, and the probability that their confidence would increase with their numbers, and that under their uncorrected example, the remaining part of Butler's and all Armand's corps would take the same steps. Maturely considered, the result of which was that the committee and Council concurred in the opinion that from the good order observed in their march, the tranquil temper of the troops already here [in Philadelphia], and the measures pursued by government to make them all easy and contented, the language of invitation and good humor became more advisable than any immediate exertion of authority." On the same day orders were issued from the war office, that the soldiers should on their arrival be received into the barracks and supplied with rations.

The insurgent party from Lancaster arrived in Philadelphia on the 20th of June and marched to the barracks, where, as had been anticipated, they were joined by soldiers of the detachments stationed in the city, augmenting the force of the mutineers to about three hundred men. On Saturday, June 21st, a party of thirty soldiers under arms marched from the barracks to the State-House, where both Congress and the Executive Council held their sessions, and sent in to the Council a written message, as follows:

"May It please your Excellency,—

"We, the non-commissioned officers and soldiers now in this city, demand of you and the Honorable Council authority to appoint commissioned officers to command us, and redress our grievances, which officers to have full power to adopt such measures as they may judge most likely to procure us justice. You will immediately issue such authority and deliver it to us, or otherwise we shall instantly let in those injured soldiers upon you and abide by the consequence. You have only twenty minutes to deliberate on the important matter. The officers in general have forsaken us, and refuse to take any further command. This I presume you all know.

"We are, in behalf of ourselves and the men,

"Yours, etc., etc."

The terms of this message were immediately and unanimously rejected by the Council, who about an hour later sent the secretary to inquire of the soldiers at the door (whose numbers had in the mean time been increased to fully three hundred) whether the message sent to the Council was approved by the soldiers in general. The secretary reported that he had been answered insolently by some of the leaders that it was approved by all, and that the Council should hear more from them. The Council adjourned at four o'clock P.M., at which time the soldiers marched back to the barracks.

No regular session of Congress was held on that day, it being Saturday, the usual day of recess. But on learning of the gathering of the troops, the President summoned the members to meet in special session. They left at about three o'clock P.M., having had an informal conference with the Council, and having also passed the following resolution:

*"Resolved, That the President and Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania be informed that the authority of the United States having this day been grossly insulted by the disorderly and menacing appearance of a body of armed soldiers about the place in which Congress were assembled, and the peace of this city being endangered by the mutinous disposition of the said troops now in the barracks, it is, in the opinion of Congress, necessary that effectual measures be immediately taken for supporting the publick authority."*

At an extraordinary session of Council, held on Sunday the 22d, the foregoing resolution of Congress was read by a committee of that body, who explained that it meant a demand by Congress that the Council should immediately call out a militia force sufficiently strong to disarm the mutineers, reduce them to obedience, and place them within the power of Congress. The Council was not disposed to carry out such a measure, giving as one of the reasons to the contrary "that the State Magazine was in the hands of the soldiery, and the Commissary of Military Stores had but a very inconsiderable quantity of fixed ammunition in his possession, . . . that this was not so much to be considered as an insurrection of citizens of Pennsylvania as a mutiny of Continental troops; that if the rest of the army could be relied on it appeared advisable that intelligence of this disturbance should be immediately dispatched to the Commander-in-Chief, and a body of men put in motion towards this city," etc. The committee replied that the army *could* be relied on, and that Congress was determined on coercion, and a force would at once be ordered here from the Continental Line; and that as to the matter of insufficiency of ammunition, the Council might be assured that any quantity of musket and cannon cartridges could be supplied in fifteen minutes, "one of the committee having pointed his inquiries to that subject, and his information being derived from a person whose business it was to know." Whereupon the Council desired "that the ammunition mentioned by the committee might be secured, lest it might be discovered and seized by the soldiers."

The result of the conference of Sunday, the 22d,

was to show that while Congress was determined to use strong measures, the Council was equally determined to temporize with the insurgents. At a meeting held on the morning of the 24th, at which several officers were present by invitation, Col. Shee gave the following opinion, as senior officer present, viz., "That it would be imprudent to call upon the militia now, as we are convinced that it would be ineffectual," etc., and the Council in effect concurred in the opinion. But in the afternoon of the same day, "Information having been received that the soldiery meditate an immediate attack upon the Bank," the Council thereupon "ordered that the militia officers be directed to call for as many of their respective commands as possible, and, repairing thither, take such posts as may be best calculated for its defense. That Capt. Joseph Stiles, Commissary of Military Stores, repair immediately to the old work-house, and deliver to the militia such publick arms and ammunition as he may be possessed of."

The Council, having finally committed themselves to the policy of using force to compel the mutineers to submission, continued their energetic efforts to that end; in the session of June 25th, ordering an increase of the force in the city to five hundred, and the issue of the necessary arms and ammunition. "We then adjourned," says the Council's record, "and were severally employed in engaging the militia and citizens in general to take arms immediately." These preparations, together with the intelligence which just then reached the city that a Continental force, ordered by Congress from New Jersey, was then marching towards Philadelphia, caused the mutinous troops to realize the danger of the position in which they had placed themselves. At this crisis President Dickinson requested Col. Humpton to go to the barracks and reason with the leading ones among the soldiery. "He did so, and some citizens went to assist, by advising the soldiers to behave prudently in the present exigency. After some time they were prevailed on to leave their arms under guard at the barracks, to come to the President's, and hear what he should say to them. They came, and paraded before his house. He addressed them on the subject of their late and present behaviour, insisted on their giving a further evidence of their good disposition, and of their duty full submission to the offended Majesty of the United States, by compelling the soldiers lately arrived from Lancaster to lay down their arms, or begin their march for that place, under the command of their officers at the end of twenty-four hours, unless in that time these unhappy men should return to a sense of their duty. At the conclusion of the address they were ordered to repair to the Barracks under command of their officers, then present, and behave themselves as soldiers ought to do, and they instantly obeyed. The next day [June 26th], at twelve o'clock, the soldiers from Lancaster submitted, and soon after began their march for that borough."

The Continental Congress, thinking themselves grossly insulted in Philadelphia by the occurrences above mentioned, resolved to leave the city; and, accordingly, on the 24th of June, adjourned at the State-House, to meet in Princeton, N. J. Pursuant to the adjournment, they convened on the 26th in the library-room of Nassau Hall, in Princeton, where their sessions were continued during the remainder of the season. Some time after the removal to Princeton, Congress wrote to Gen. Washington, then at Newburg, N. Y., asking his attendance before that body, to consult on the arrangements for peace, the disbandment of the army, and other public concerns. Leaving the army on the Hudson in command of Gen. Knox, he at once repaired to Princeton, reported to Congress, and established his headquarters in a mansion at Rocky Hill, about four miles from the town. There he remained until November, in attendance upon Congress, and in consultation with its committees; and there he wrote his farewell orders and address to the armies of the United States. In that address, which was issued from the headquarters at Rocky Hill on the 2d of November, 1783, he referred to the proclamation of Congress of the 18th of October applauding the armies for their virtue, fortitude, and magnanimity, giving them the thanks of the country for their long and faithful services, and ordering their discharge from service after the 3d of November, and said,—

"It only remains for the commander-in-chief to address himself once more, and that for the last time, to the armies of the United States (however widely dispersed the individuals who composed them may be), and to bid them an affectionate, a long farewell. But before the commander-in-chief takes his final leave of those he holds most dear, he wishes to indulge himself a few moments in calling to mind a slight review of the past; he will then take the liberty of exploring with his military friends their future prospects,—of advising the general line of conduct which, in his opinion, ought to be pursued; and he will conclude the address by expressing the obligation he feels himself under for the gifted and able assistance he has experienced from them in the performance of an arduous office. . . . And, being now to conclude these his last public orders, to take his ultimate leave in a short time of the military character, and to bid a final adieu to the armies he has so long had the honor to command, he can only again offer in their behalf his recommendation to their grateful country and his prayers to the God of armies. May ample justice be done them here, and may the choicest of Heaven's favors, both here and hereafter, attend those who, under the Divine auspices, have secured innumerable blessings for others! With these wishes, and this benediction, the commander-in-chief is about to retire from the service. The curtain of separation will soon be drawn, and the military scene, to him, will be closed forever."

**Continental Money.**—Inseparable from the history of the Revolutionary struggle is the story of the Continental currency (issued as the only resource for keeping the patriot armies in the field), and its remarkable depreciation. The Continental dollar, which at first passed for its face value, was in September, 1777, reduced to seven shillings and sixpence.<sup>1</sup> In October it had fallen to seven shillings; November, six shillings and three pence; December, five shillings and eightpence; January, 1778, five shil-

lings and twopence; February, four shillings and eightpence; March, four shillings and threepence; April, three shillings and ninepence; May, three shillings and threepence; June, two shillings and tenpence; July, two shillings and sixpence; August, two shillings and twopence; September, one shilling and ten and one-half pence; October, one shilling and seven and one-half pence; November, one shilling and fourpence; December, one shilling and twopence; January, 1779, one shilling; February, ten and one-half pence; March, ninepence; April, eightpence; May, seven and one-half pence; June, six and one-third pence; July, sixpence; August, five and one-half pence; September, fivepence; October, four and one-half pence; November, fourpence; December, three and one-half pence; January, 1780, threepence; February, threepence; March, two and one-half pence; and up to the 18th of May, 1780, two and one-tenth pence, and then nothing. In Pennsylvania, however, as late as Feb. 1, 1781, the Executive Council resolved that Continental money should be received for public dues at the exchange of seventy-five dollars for one in specie. This continued till the 1st of June in that year, when an act of Assembly went into effect that only specie, or bills of credit equivalent thereto, should be received for taxes or other public dues. This was the end of all value to Continental money in this State. In some other States it had become worthless nearly a year earlier. How the people ever managed, with such a currency, to buy, sell, or traffic at all, or how the government ever succeeded in carrying the war to a successful issue with such a currency seems a mystery. It could never have been done but for the assistance of the great financier, Robert Morris, who more than once placed his immense fortune at the disposal of Congress to save the patriot cause. As it was, the depreciation of the Continental currency brought great hardship, loss, and ruin to multitudes of people; and those who suffered most were the brave men who had borne the toil and privation of the march and the camp, and risked their lives in battle, to make their country free.

## CHAPTER IX.

### SLAVERY IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

Early Slaveholders—The Abolition Law of 1780—The Underground Railroad—Operations under the Fugitive Slave Law.

THE first white settlers along the Delaware River were slaveholders, and when William Penn founded his colony in 1682, he not only found slavery established along the northern shore of the lower river, but some of his followers were not averse to owning negro slaves themselves.

The system which permitted slaves to be held for

<sup>1</sup> New York currency, eight shillings to the dollar.



life was no more rigorous, nor were they treated any more severely than were the "redemptioners," who were sold into servitude to pay the cost of their passage from Europe to America. The records of our courts fully attest the frequency of runaway redemptioners, who, in many cases, were harshly treated. Slavery as it existed in Pennsylvania was rather of a mild type, and her citizens did not care to carry on a traffic in slaves, and make profit by breeding them for another market. No follower of George Fox, who believed sincerely in his precepts, could look upon human bondage with approval, hence we find that the Quakers in England and America were the first to make a public protest against the system. Societies were formed to promote the gradual abolition of slavery in many of the States. Occasionally a person advocated immediate emancipation or abolition of slavery, who found followers, and these gradually increased in numbers, and began to awaken a kindred sentiment in the breast of every lover of the entire freedom for the human race.

The Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery was founded in 1775, and was in existence up to the period when Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, in 1863, gave slavery in the United States its death-blow. The first president of this society was that great philosopher, statesman, and philanthropist, Benjamin Franklin. The first secretary was Benjamin Rush. In 1790 this society sent a memorial to Congress, bearing the official signature of Benjamin Franklin, president, asking that body to "devise means for the removing the inconsistency of slavery from the American people," and to "step to the very verge of its power for discouraging every species of traffic in the persons of our fellow-men."

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, by an act dated the 1st day of March, 1780, entitled "An Act for the gradual abolition of slavery," provided and declared that all servitude for life, or slavery of children in consequence of the slavery of their mothers (in case of children born within the State after the passing of the act), should be utterly taken away, extinguished, and forever abolished. But such negro or mulatto children born within the State after the passing of the act as would have been slaves in case the law in question had not been made were liable to be held to service as bound children or servants were, until they attained the age of twenty-eight years. All slaves who were such at the time of passing the act were required to be registered in books provided for the purpose in the city of Philadelphia and in the several counties in the State before the 1st day of November then next ensuing, and none to be deemed slaves or servants until thirty-one years unless thus recorded. To prevent the evasion of this law it was provided that no negro or mulatto should be held to service by indenture for a longer time than seven years, unless the person so bound was, at the commencement of the term, under twenty-one years of

age, in which case an obligation to serve until twenty-eight, but no longer, was declared.

The tenth section of the act contained a proviso excluding from the benefit of the law the domestic slaves of members of Congress, foreign ministers, and sojourners not becoming resident within the State, limiting the slaves of the last-mentioned class of holder to a period of six months. In a few years it was found that there were frequent evasions of the tenth section. Slaves were brought into the State, and held nearly but not quite six months, then removed for a few minutes beyond the line of the State, and brought back to remain another term of nearly six months.

This law was so modified in 1788 as to prevent parties from taking their slaves to another State and bringing them back again, as in the cases cited above. Under this law one of the most exciting cases occurred in Lancaster County. On the 9th day of January, 1804, Charles S. Sewell, of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, was married by the Rev. James Latta to Miss Catharine Keagy, a granddaughter of James Patterson, the old Indian trader and pioneer, who settled in Manor township in 1717. Sewell removed to Manor township, and settled upon a tract of land containing about five hundred acres, divided into several farms. He brought several of his slaves with him from Maryland, and kept them for a period longer than six months. William Wright, who resided at Columbia, and a grandson of John Wright, the pioneer, made application to the court in Lancaster for an order discharging Sewell's slaves. When summoned to appear before the court, Sewell was enraged at Wright for interfering with a personal matter which, he alleged, concerned him alone.

Like a majority of the old-time abolitionists, Mr. Wright had a good share of moral courage, and could not be moved from the position he chose to take upon this question, yet he lacked physical courage. Sewell had made threats to do personal violence to Wright, and after the court ordered his slaves to be set free, he went to his hotel, and ordered his horse to be brought out immediately. Anticipating this movement, Wright mounted his horse and started for his home, but he had gone but a short distance when he observed Sewell riding after him upon a fleet horse. Wright was a good rider himself, and, although a birthright member of the Society of Friends, he frequently, when a young man, engaged in the chase, and he happened on this occasion to be mounted upon a very fleet and blooded horse. Sewell had a raw-hide in his hand, ready to lay it over the back of Wright. The chase commenced at the western limits of West King Street, Lancaster, and was kept up for six miles, with only a few yards intervening between the pursued and pursuer. When they arrived in front of the Bear Tavern (afterwards kept by Klugh), near Mountville, Sewell was close enough to reach Wright, and gave him a cut with his raw-

hide, when the latter suddenly sprang from his horse and ran into the tavern. Sewell stopped to hitch his horse, and the time thus lost enabled Wright to effect his escape. Sewell kept a number of race-horses and a pack of hounds, but he found few congenial spirits in Lancaster County, and removed back to Maryland, where his wife died shortly afterwards.

When the act of 1780 was under discussion in the Legislature, Col. Alexander Lowry, a member from this county, who was himself a slaveholder, took strong ground against the separation of slave families, and made most urgent appeals to the Legislature to insert a clause in the law, then under discussion, to prevent families from being divided and sold to different masters.

The old iron-masters were the principal slaveholders in the country, Curtis Grubb being the largest holder. A number of slaves were held by the Scotch-Irish settlers in Drumore, Little Britain, Colerain, Bart, Donegal, Mount Joy, Rapho, and Hempfield townships, by the Welsh settlers in Caernarvon, and the Episcopalians in Salisbury township. Earl, Leacock, and Lampeter townships also contained a number of slaveholders. Many slaves were manumitted by these early inhabitants of the county, and ample provision was made in their wills for their comfort during life. Small houses with patches of ground for gardens were provided for them in a number of cases.

Considerable efforts were made in Pennsylvania to bring the question of the constitutional existence of slavery before the courts for its final decision, but that tribunal made no decision. Slavery in Pennsylvania was of such a mild type that it caused comparatively little opposition.

Matters went along quite smoothly until about the year 1825, when a number of free colored children were suddenly missed from the city of Philadelphia. They were supposed to have been drowned, but as their number increased it began to be thought that they had been kidnapped and taken to the South and sold into slavery. Some of these children were taken to the State of Mississippi and offered for sale to John M. Thomson and John Henderson, of Rocky Springs, in that State. Suspecting something wrong, they wrote to the mayor of Philadelphia, when the newspapers took up the matter. Great indignation was aroused throughout the State, and public sentiment was thereby set strongly against the institution of slavery, though few at that time advocated its immediate abolition.

William Wright, of Columbia, was perhaps the first person to suggest a system and concert of action among the friends of the slaves to help them in their flight from Southern bondage to a land of freedom by establishing a number of "stations" along this route, where friends could direct and pass the fugitives from one friend to another. Owing to the secrecy of those who had charge of the fugitive slave it was very rarely

indeed the case that any of them were discovered and prosecuted. Hence it came to be known as the "Underground Railroad." This led to a great deal of irritation between the North and the South. Unawed by threats and the terrors of the law, the small band of abolitionists pursued the even tenor of their ways.

In 1850 Congress enacted the "Fugitive Slave Law," which imposed severe penalties for refusing to assist in the arrest of a fugitive slave when called upon by a deputy marshal. If a crust of bread was given, or the slightest assistance rendered to a slave fleeing from his master, the act was construed under this law as coming within its penalties. The case of Mr. Kauffman, of Cumberland Valley, was one in point. Two or three fugitive slaves took refuge in his barn at night, where some member of Mr. Kauffman's family, without his knowledge, gave them food. The owner or reputed owner of these men, who were fugitives from slavery, brought suit against Mr. Kauffman to recover the value of these slaves. The case was a long and interesting one. The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens was employed by Mr. Kauffman, and he contested every inch of ground. Finally, when the case came before the United States Court in Philadelphia, two Lancaster County men were on the jury, viz.: Edward Davies, of Churchtown, and Abraham N. Cassel, of Marietta. The members from this county "hung" the jury for six weeks, and prevented a verdict in favor of the slaveholder. Although Mr. Kauffman was not convicted, it cost him a large sum of money, and he was forced to sell his farm in consequence.

The first conflict and bloodshed under this law took place in Lancaster County. At and in the neighborhood of the Gap there was a gang of kidnapers, whom not all the vigilance and cunning of the negroes and their friends could prevent from carrying free black men to a slave State and selling them into bondage. In September, 1850, Henry Williams was seized at night, taken into Maryland and sold into slavery. In March, 1851, a colored man was taken from Mr. Chamberlin's and sold into slavery. The anti-slavery friends and the colored people in Sadsbury township became more vigilant, meeting frequently and taking counsel with each other. Every stranger who came into the neighborhood was watched and his movements reported, and if he was suspected the fact was communicated to some friend, and the colored people were cautioned. Those who resided in dwellings of their own were armed, and measures were adopted to give an alarm to the neighborhood if their premises were invaded at night by the kidnapers.

The great Chester Valley, the most beautiful and lovely one in the State, suddenly diverges when it reaches Penningtonville, and leads in a southwesterly direction through Sadsbury township. When about two miles south of the town of Christiana, in Sads-

bury township, the valley is about one mile wide, the Great Valley road running through its centre. The southeastern side was bounded by hills covered with chestnut and oak timber. A long lane ran at right angles with the great road to that hill, and at some distance up its slope; another lane ran a short distance in a northerly direction about forty yards to a one and a half-story log house which was occupied by a colored man named William Parker, who worked for the farmers in the neighborhood and cultivated a few acres of ground. A fine growth of timber ran to within a few yards of the house. The place was secluded, but overlooked the valley below.

On the 9th and 10th of September, 1851, a number of suspicious-appearing persons were seen at Penningtonville, at the Gap and other points, and the fact was reported by Samuel Williams, a colored man, who had watched their movements. Every colored person in the township was warned to be on their guard, and their friends were not idle. In Parker's house there were three fugitive slaves named Noah Buley, Nelson Johnson, and Joshua Hammond. Edward Gorsuch, a slaveholder, who resided in Maryland, claimed to own these slaves, and obtained a warrant from one of the United States commissioners in Philadelphia for their arrest. It was placed in the hands of a deputy marshal, named Henry H. Kline, for execution. He selected a few men of the vicinity to assist him, who, with Edward Gorsuch, Dickinson Gorsuch, his son, J. M. Gorsuch, a cousin, Joshua Gorsuch, Dr. Thomas Pearce, also a relative, John Agen, Thomas Tully, and several others, arrived at the Gap in the afternoon of Sept. 10, 1851.

The party proceeded down the railroad towards Christiana about a mile, where they met a professional kidnapper, who was to act as their guide. They remained concealed in the neighborhood until a late hour in the night, when they proceeded to Parker's house, and arrived there about daylight on September 11th. When the party arrived at the bars, in the short lane leading to Parker's house, they met Nelson Gorsuch's alleged slave, who was going to work for one of the farmers in the neighborhood. He suspected no danger, and was humming a negro ditty when they came upon him. He turned and ran into Parker's house and ascended to the loft before any of Gorsuch's party could catch him. Gorsuch was the first one of the pursuers to enter the house. He went to the foot of the steps which led to the loft, and attempted to go up, but he was driven back by some one of the party, who was armed with a pitchfork. He first resorted to threats of violence, and failing in that, he undertook to coax his alleged slaves downstairs; but in this he also failed. He then went outside of the house, and attempted to parley with those in the loft; the answer was the report of a gun. The shot injured no one, but the sound was carried across the valley to the hills beyond, where there were many who understood what it meant, and they hastened in the

direction of Parker's house. An old-fashioned dinner-horn was blown by one of the colored men out of the loft window, and the sound was an alarm-signal to their friends in the valley. No bugle was ever sounded to call men to battle who responded more promptly than did the black man's friends to this call for help. Kline, who was not a brave man, at once realized their peril, and fled to a corn-field where he hid himself. Gorsuch and his party slowly retreated down the short lane to the bars.

By this time succor for the negroes had arrived. Castner Hanway rode up the long lane. Elijah Lewis and Joseph Scarlet, all anti-slavery friends, came about the same time. Colored men armed with guns, scythes, and clubs, were seen running from every direction to Parker's house. Hanway and Lewis advised the slave-owners to leave at once if they desired to save themselves, when Edward Gorsuch suddenly turned in the direction of Parker's house and said he would "have his property dead or alive." His sons and nephews followed him, but he had gone but a few steps when he was met by Parker with the fugitive slaves and some others, who fired several shots at the slaveholder's party. Edward Gorsuch fell mortally wounded at the first fire, and one of his slaves sank a cornstalk-cutter deep into his brain. Dickinson Gorsuch stood bravely by his father, and was very seriously wounded. Dr. Pearce and Joshua Gorsuch were both wounded. Dr. Pearce's life was saved by Castner Hanway, who told him to catch the stirrup of his saddle, and he rode down the long lane amidst a shower of missiles.

There was great excitement in the neighborhood, and when the facts became known, it created a profound sensation throughout the country. It happened in the midst of a political campaign in the State for Governor, and the unexpected turn which it brought about defeated William F. Johnston for Governor by a few thousand votes.

The negro Johnson, who shot his master, was taken through to Canada on the "underground railroad" in three days. Constables from Lancaster were sent to the neighborhood, and they entered every house for many miles around, and treated the colored inmates with great severity, many of them being dragged to jail and confined there without a particle of evidence against them.

Castner Hanway, Elijah Lewis, Joseph Scarlet, and a number of colored men were arrested for their participation in the affair, and were indicted for treason. Hanway was the first one arraigned. His trial commenced Nov. 24, 1851, before Judges Grier and Kane in Philadelphia, and terminated Dec. 20, 1851, in his acquittal. The other prisoners were not tried. There were three members on the jury from Lancaster County in this memorable trial, viz., Peter Martin, James M. Hopkins, and James Cowden. Peter Martin resided in Ephrata township, near New Ephrata. He was afterwards (1860) elected pro-

thonotary and (1866) associate judge of the county. He died before the expiration of his term. James M. Hopkins, iron-master, resided in Drumore township, and is now living, at an advanced age, upon his Conowingo farm. James Cowden resided at Columbia, and had been a member of the Legislature in 1850.

The Grand Jury was composed as follows:

"Grand Inquest for the United States, inquiring for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. August Term, 1851.

"Thomas B. Florence, Foreman; John H. Diehl, John Dolby, Benjamin Millin, Isaac Myer, Andrew Scott, Ambrose J. White, and Gerhard B. Wilstach, Samuel Castor, Waters Dewees, Abraham L. Gerlard, Nathan L. Keyser, Isaac Lamplugh, Charles F. Long, William G. Mentz, Adam Miatzer, Simon Mudge, George C. Rickards, Charles Stockton, and Alan Wood.

"Who having retired under the charge of the Court, found true bills for treason against certain persons,

viz.:

- |         |                   |                       |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| "No. 1. | United States vs. | Castnor Hanway.       |
| " 2.    | " "               | Joseph Scarlet.       |
| " 3.    | " "               | Elijah Lewis.         |
| " 4.    | " "               | James Jackson.        |
| " 5.    | " "               | George Williams.      |
| " 6.    | " "               | Jacob Moore.          |
| " 7.    | " "               | George Reed.          |
| " 8.    | " "               | Benjamin Johnson.     |
| " 9.    | " "               | Daniel Caulsberry.    |
| " 10.   | " "               | Alson Pemsley.        |
| " 11.   | " "               | William Brown(2d).    |
| " 12.   | " "               | Henry Green.          |
| " 13.   | " "               | Elijah Clark.         |
| " 14.   | " "               | John Holliday.        |
| " 15.   | " "               | William Williams.     |
| " 16.   | " "               | Benjamin Pindergrast. |
| " 17.   | " "               | John Morgan.          |
| " 18.   | " "               | Ezekiel Thompson.     |
| " 19.   | " "               | Thomas Butler.        |
| " 20.   | " "               | Crillister Wilson.    |
| " 21.   | " "               | John Jackson.         |
| " 22.   | " "               | William Brown.        |
| " 23.   | " "               | Isaiah Clarkson.      |
| " 24.   | " "               | Henry Sims.           |
| " 25.   | " "               | Charles Hunter.       |
| " 26.   | " "               | Lewis Gates.          |
| " 27.   | " "               | Peter Woods.          |
| " 28.   | " "               | Lewis Clarkson.       |
| " 29.   | " "               | Nelson Carter.        |
| " 30.   | " "               | William Parkor.       |
| " 31.   | " "               | John Berry.           |
| " 32.   | " "               | William Berry.        |
| " 33.   | " "               | Samuel Williams.      |
| " 34.   | " "               | Josh Hammond.         |
| " 35.   | " "               | Henry Curtis.         |
| " 36.   | " "               | Washington Williams.  |
| " 37.   | " "               | William Thomas.       |
| " 38.   | " "               | Nelson Ford.          |

"Which indictments were on Oct. 6, 1851, remitted from the District Court to the Circuit Court, under the Act of Congress, approved Aug. 8, 1846."

The counsel in the case were: for the United States, John W. Ashmead, George L. Ashmead, James R. Ludlow; for the State of Maryland, Robert J. Brent, James Cooper, R. M. Lee; for the defendant, John M. Read, J. J. Lewis (of Westchester), Theodore Cuyler, Thaddeus Stevens (of Lancaster), W. Arthur Jackson.

Castner Hanway was born in the State of Delaware, and at the age of five went with his father to Chester County, from whence he removed to the State of Maryland. From there he went to one of the Western States, and returned to Chester County about three years before this affair, and in the spring of 1851 he married, and rented a grist-mill in Chester Valley, a short distance from Parker's house. He lost everything, but he never regretted having taken part in this affair. He died since 1880.

The first martyr under the fugitive slave law was sacrificed at Columbia. On the 30th of April, 1852, Albert G. Ridgely, a slave-catcher, of Baltimore, Md., and a one-armed man named Snyder, who pretended to be a deputy marshal, made their appearance in a lumber-yard between Front Street and the river, below Perry Street, in the borough of Columbia, where they arrested a colored man named William Smith, (claimed as a slave by George W. Hall, of Harford County, Md.), who was there at work. Smith said nothing, but struggled to get away from Ridgely and Snyder, and was forcing his way towards an opening in a paling fence along Front Street. If he could have reached this opening, which was only large enough to admit the passage of one person at a time, he doubtless would have escaped, but when within a few feet of it, Ridgely drew a pistol and shot Smith in the side of the head or neck, killing him instantly. Ridgely fled and crossed the bridge to Wrightsville, thence he took the old Baltimore road and passed to the south of York, where the sheriff and his posse were watching, and expected to arrest him. Ridgely became so overheated and exhausted by the headlong haste of his flight that when he arrived in Baltimore he was taken sick and died a few months later.

This affair created a profound sensation in the community. Application was made to Governor William Bigler for a requisition on the Governor of Maryland for Ridgely. Governor Lowe, of Maryland, appointed Otho Scott and James M. Buchanan commissioners to inquire into the particulars of the shooting of Smith. They came to Columbia and took some testimony, with closed doors, at the "Sorrel Horse Hotel," kept by Parsons. After this, Governor Bigler, who had at first promised to grant a requisition, refused to do so, and the attempted kidnappers, Ridgely and Snyder, were never brought to justice. Mrs. Smith, the wife of the murdered man, a respectable colored woman, died in Columbia a few years ago.

The pioneer settlers at Wright's Ferry, now Columbia, were friends of the slave. William Wright, the grandson of John Wright, was not only the black man's friend, but was an aggressive opponent of Southern slavery, and dealt that institution a blow whenever he had an opportunity.

In 1816, Israel Bacon, a wealthy slaveholder, who resided in Henrico County, Va., on the bank of the Chickahominy (not far from the place where the battle of Mechanicsville was fought, June 26, 1862), manumitted fifty-six slaves. Some of the heirs tried to hold them in slavery, and after a long litigation the courts pronounced them free on the 15th day of June, 1819. Charles Granger, a nephew of Bacon, gathered up these emancipated slaves (of both sexes and all ages), and procuring wagons, loaded them and their goods, and started for the Northern States, with the view of settling in Canada. They wended their way slowly along in their rickety wagons, and after several days they found themselves at Columbia, Pa. For several days they were quartered in a stone warehouse belonging to Samuel Bethel, Esq., which stood where the canal basin is, after which the Wrights gave them land in the northeastern section of the town, upon which they erected small cabins. The Pleasants, Randolphs, Greens, Haydens, and others, were of this party.

Two years later one hundred manumitted slaves from Hanover County, Va., came to the place, and drove into the yard of the old "Lamb Tavern," on Locust Street, in Columbia, where they remained several days, until places could be provided for them near those who came in 1819. The men found ready employment along the river among the lumber-merchants, and earned good wages.

Columbia being the most important place along the river which was spanned by a bridge, runaway slaves sought to cross the river at this point. Some remained among the colored people. Their masters often followed, and arrived before their slaves, and caught and returned them to slavery. William Wright conceived the idea of passing these fugitive slaves from one friend to another, located at intervals of ten and twenty miles. After these stations were established, friends were selected, who would pilot or direct these fugitives from one to another. The principal stations in this county were Columbia and Daniel Gibbons' place, one mile west from Bird-in-Hand, in Lampeter township. Sometimes half a dozen or more runaways were placed in the care of these agents, and they were almost invariably carried through in safety on the "underground railroad" when placed in charge of its agents.

It was not always an easy task, when the fugitive slaves found themselves among friends of their own color, and where they could earn good wages, to induce them to go beyond Columbia. Just prior to the passage of the fugitive-slave law, in September, 1850, there were several hundred of them in Columbia,

many of whom fled to Canada and settled at Chat-ham. The first successful attempt at the rendition of a fugitive slave under the law occurred in Columbia in the fall of 1850. William Baker, while sawing wood in front of Mr. Shenberger's, in Locust Street, Columbia, was arrested and taken to Philadelphia before a United States commissioner, who remanded him into slavery, but a number of the colored man's friends in Columbia collected several hundred dollars and purchased his freedom. He is now residing in Columbia, a respectable and well-to-do citizen. There were many cases of hairbreadth escapes and a number of captures of fugitive slaves in Columbia. One case which happened more than seventy years ago is here noticed.

Stephen Smith, the successful lumber-merchant, in Columbia, who removed to the city of Philadelphia forty-five or more years ago and became very wealthy, was bought, when five or six years old, by Gen. Thomas Boude from a family named Cochran, who lived on Paxtang Creek, near Harrisburg. Gen. Boude brought him to Columbia, where he had been but a short time when his mother ran away from her master and came to Gen. Boude's. Soon afterwards a lady arrived in Columbia on horseback and stopped in front of Gen. Boude's dwelling, on Front Street. She at once proceeded to go through Gen. Boude's dwelling to the kitchen, where she seized hold of Mrs. Smith and attempted to drag her to the street and tie her to the back of the horse. Mrs. Smith and the ladies of Gen. Boude's household made such a vigorous resistance and outcry that Gen. Boude, who was engaged in his lumber-yard some distance away, heard them, and came to the woman's rescue. Miss Cochran, the lady who attempted the capture, was forced off the premises, and, remounting her horse, returned to Paxtang. Fearing that a more successful attempt would be made to kidnap Mrs. Smith, Gen. Boude went to Paxtang and purchased her.

## CHAPTER X.

### LANCASTER COUNTY IN THE WAR OF 1812-15, AND MEXICAN WAR.

Opening of the War of 1812—Prompt tender of Services by Lancaster County Companies—March of Lancaster County Men to Maryland in 1813—Troops from Lancaster County in Campaign of 1814—Rolls of Companies—Lancaster County Men in the Mexican War.

IN the war of 1812-15, between the United States and Great Britain, a large number of soldiers from Lancaster County entered the service, and honorably performed the duties required of them, though none of the companies sent from this county were brought into actual battle. War was formally declared by the United States on the 18th of June, 1812, but more

than a month earlier (May 12th), Governor Snyder, of Pennsylvania, had issued his proclamation or general orders, twenty-two regiments to be formed in four brigades and to aggregate (officers and privates) fourteen thousand men, which was the quota called for from this State by the proclamation of the President of the United States. The men required as the quota of the State were to be drafted from the militia organizations, except where drafting should be rendered unnecessary by the offer and acceptance of volunteers.

In less than two weeks from the date of Governor Snyder's proclamation ordering out the troops, the services of the "Lancaster Phalanx," sixty-five strong<sup>1</sup> (including officers), were offered to the Governor by the following letter:

"LANCASTER, 25th May, 1812.

"His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief:

"SIR,—During the long space of time wherein other nations, under the scourge of ambitious and profligate princes, have been the victims of destructive wars, our favored country, by a judicious policy, has been sustained in the almost undisturbed enjoyment of happy peace. But in this singular age of revolutions, the convulsed state of the world at length threatens to involve our peaceful regions in the general vortex; and the hostile encroachments on our sovereignty by nations arrogantly presuming power, and unmindful of right, as well as past events yet too recent to have been forgotten, has rendered it necessary that the republic be placed into an attitude to support its dignity and maintain its independence.

"To contribute to this end the Lancaster Phalanx, commanded by Captain James Humes, under the impulse that led their ancestors of glorious memory into an arduous and then almost hopeless contest, have this day unanimously resolved on a voluntary tender of their service to their country.

"We, the undersigned, having been appointed a committee for the purpose, hereby, in the name and on behalf of the said corps, with pleasure tender their services to the Governor, as part of the quota to be detached from this Commonwealth, and as such are prepared to march, completely armed and equipped, at the required notice.

<sup>1</sup> The letter offering the services of the company was accompanied by the following:

"Abstract from the muster-roll of the Lancaster Phalanx (light infantry), under the command of Capt. James Humes, attached to the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania militia.

"Officers—Commissioned.....	3
Non-commissioned.....	2
Musicians—Drummer, fifer.....	2
Privates.....	58
Total, including officers.....	65

"I certify the foregoing a true return of my company, this 25th day of May, 1812.

"JAMES HUMES,  
"Captain."

"Felicitating the Commander-in-Chief on the patriotic ardor that pervades our country at this eventful crisis, we remain,

"Your Excellency's most obedient,

"GEO. MAYER,

"JNO. F. STEINMAN, JR.,

"JNO. JEFFERIS, Lieut.,

"Committee of the Lancaster Phalanx."

At about the same time sixty other companies in the State (including the company of Capt. John Hubley and the company of Capt. Youse, of Elizabethtown) offered their services to the Governor, but it does not appear that any of the companies of Lancaster County were put into the field at that time. But in May of the following year, when there was a general apprehension that the British were preparing to invade Maryland and Delaware, with a strong force landed from their fleet, a Lancaster County battalion of several companies marched on the 13th of that month, and proceeded to the vicinity of Elkton, Md., but returned soon afterwards, without having met an enemy. Among the troops who marched on that expedition was the above-mentioned Lancaster Phalanx, commanded by Capt. James Humes.<sup>2</sup> George Mayer (whose name appears in the letter offering the services of the Phalanx in May, 1812) was adjutant of the battalion, and afterwards became lieutenant-colonel of one of the regiments (the Sixty-ninth) which were called out in the fall of 1814.

In the summer of 1814 the presence in Chesapeake Bay of a British fleet of war-vessels and transports created a general alarm and fear (which proved well founded) that the enemy was preparing to at-

<sup>2</sup> The following letter (Pa. Arch., xl. 639) has reference to the march of the troops from Lancaster to Elkton, Md., at this time:

"HARRISBURG, May 13, 1813.

"TO CAPT. JAMES HUMES:

"SIR,—Yours to the Governor of yesterday was received by this day's mail. The Governor highly applauds the patriotism of the volunteer companies of Lancaster, in marching to assist their fellow-citizens of Maryland in repelling the wanton aggression of a cruel and vindictive enemy. Acting, as you have done, under the impulse of patriotic feeling, you merit and must assuredly have the applause of your country. But it is to be regretted that under existing laws the meed of virtue can be your only reward, except it be received from the State of Maryland or the United States. The Governor not being competent upon his own authority to order militia out of the limits of the State. It is presumed you did not conceive yourselves as acting under the provisions of the second section of the supplement to the militia law passed 29th March last.

"Accept assurances of my most ardent desire for your success, honor, and personal safety.

"N. B. BOILEAU,  
"Secretary."

The following is from one of the Lancaster newspapers of May 22, 1813:

"The Lancaster volunteer companies, which marched from this place last week for the defense of Elkton, Md., were joined on the road by the Pequea Rangers, a rifle corps, commanded by Capt. John Slaymaker, Jr., who volunteered their services. The three companies arrived at Elkton in good health and spirits, where they are in excellent quarters and mean to remain two or three weeks, or longer if necessary."

One week later (May 29th) the same journal said, "Our patriotic volunteers returned home on Thursday last, having been honorably discharged. Their services being considered no longer necessary."

tack Washington City or Baltimore, or both. In this exigency the President, through the general commanding the Tenth Military District, made the following call on Governor Snyder for additional troops:

"WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 18, 1814.

"His Excellency SIMON SNYDER, *Governor of Pennsylvania*:

"SIR,—In consequence of the arrival of a large reinforcement to the enemy at the mouth of the Potomac, I am authorized and directed by the President to require from you immediately the whole number of the militia of Pennsylvania designed for this district out of the requisition of the 4th July last, to wit, five thousand men.

"The letter of Secretary Boileau (see August 11th) has just reached me. It is to be deplored that the situation of the militia of your State is such as Boileau represents. The spirit, however, of the people will, I hope, in this awful crisis, supply all defects of the laws by voluntarily rallying them around the standard of their country.

"The danger to the capital of our country is extreme, and I am authorized by the President, without regard to the designated quotas of the late requisition, to call such militia aid as may be necessary. In the present state of things, therefore, and the imminent danger which threatens my district, I must beg you to call out and send to me, from the counties nearest my district, either as volunteers or in any other manner, all the force you can detach. This requisition, from the situation of your militia and the pressing urgency of the occasion, is not clothed in the form which more leisure and a better arrangement of the militia would permit and require; but since we must rely, it seems, principally upon the voluntary form, I have been unlimited, because I fear, with all the efforts which can be made, the number obtained will be short of the demand.

"I am, sir, with very great respect,

"Your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM H. WINDER.

"*Brigadier-General Commanding Tenth Military District.*"

Pursuant to this requisition, the Governor, on the 26th of August, ordered out, to a general rendezvous at York, Pa., "five thousand men, Pennsylvania militia, from the Second Brigade, Third Division, and from the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Divisions, which detachment is to consist of volunteers who have, or who may tender their services, of flank companies, infantry, and riflemen, who are to march in companies, and of drafted militia designated for service under general orders of the 22d July last past, which shall be organized into one division and two brigades (if not otherwise directed), on the 5th day of September next, agreeably to law, and conformably to the regulations prescribed for the United States army." Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel Watson was placed in command

of the division, and Brig.-Gens. John Forster and John Addams, respectively, of the two brigades. "The major-general and the officers and men under him to obey the commands and execute the orders of Gen. William Winder, commandant for the United States within the Tenth Militia District."

In his general orders of the 26th of August the Governor said, "The militia generally within the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, Berks, Schuylkill, York, Adams, and Lancaster, and that part of Chester County which constitutes the Second Brigade of the Third Division, and those corps particularly who, when danger first threatened, patriotically tendered their services in the field, are earnestly invited to rise (as on many occasions Pennsylvania has heretofore done) superior to local feelings and evasives that might possibly be drawn from an imperfect military system, and to repair with that alacrity which duty commands, and, it is fondly hoped, inclination will prompt to the several places of brigade or regimental rendezvous that shall respectively be designated by the proper officer, and thence to march to the place of general rendezvous."

On the day of the issuance of Governor Snyder's order for the rendezvousing of five thousand troops at York, Capt. William Hamilton, of Lancaster, tendered the services of his company, which the Governor accepted in the following terms:

"HARRISBURG, Aug. 27, 1814.

"TO CAPT. WILLIAM HAMILTON:

"SIR,—The tender of service by you and the other gentlemen composing the corps is cheerfully accepted by the Governor, who directs me to express to you, and through you to the company, the high sense he feels of your patriotism exhibited at this alarming crisis. You are hereby authorized to purchase the requisite number of rifles to supply the company, the expense of which will be immediately paid at the treasury, on the production of the necessary vouchers for their having been delivered to you. The earlier you march the more gratifying it would be to the Governor. The commissions will be made out with the least possible delay and forwarded to you. A letter was written to Maj. Light yesterday, requesting his immediate attention at this place, for the purpose, among other things, of furnishing him with the means of defraying any expenses that may be incurred in the performance of his duties. By him I hope to have the opportunity of sending the commissions.

"Very respectfully, sir,

"Your obedient servant,

N. B. BOILEAU,

"*Secretary.*"

On the same day (August 27th) the Governor issued General Orders, in which, after reciting that "the recent destruction of the capital of the United States, the threatened and probable conflagration of

the metropolis of sister States [Baltimore], and the general threatening aspect of affairs warranting the opinion that an attack is meditated by the enemy on the shores of the Delaware," he proceeded to direct the calling out of the militia generally, within the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, Dauphin, Lebanon, Berks, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton, and Pike (in addition to those drafted and designated for the service of the United States, under orders of the 22d of July), "to be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning to such place as may be named in subsequent orders, that will issue if the exigencies of our country shall require." These orders, together with the intelligence of the destruction of the city of Washington, brought to Governor Snyder the proffer of additional volunteer companies from Lancaster County; to which secretary Boileau made reply for the Governor as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 1814.

"TO JOHN REITZEL, Esq.:

"SIR: Your letter of the 31st ult. was not delivered to the Governor till yesterday, consequently you could not have an answer within the period requested.

"As the militia that are drafted, as part of the detachment which are ordered to rendezvous at Yorktown on Monday next, will have marched before this reaches you, it is not now necessary to answer that part of your letter which relates to those that have been drafted. I shall, therefore, only observe that, if the contemplated volunteer corps bring themselves within the provisions of the militia law, commissions will be granted to the officers that may be elected.

"The patriotic feeling of you and your associates is highly and justly appreciated by the Governor, and he trusts that your example, and that of others in Lancaster, will have the happy effect to excite in many more *the like spirit* which has influenced your conduct.

"I am, sir, respectfully,  
"Your obedient servant,  
"N. B. BOILEAU."

The Lancaster County troops who rendezvoused at York under the orders of August 22d and 26th were the companies of Capts. William Hamilton<sup>1</sup> (before mentioned), Adam Diller, George Hambright, Jacob Snyder, George Heitzelberger, Thomas Huston, Thomas R. Buchanan (from Maytown) Jacob Grosh<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Capt. Hamilton was soon after promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and Lieut. George Musser became captain of the company.

<sup>2</sup> Harris, in his "Biographical History of Lancaster County," says of Capt. Grosh and the raising of his company, "When Washington City was captured, the capitol and its records burned, and other cities threatened, his blood boiled within him, and he contributed liberally to send a company of drafted men to Baltimore. Soon after, Governor Snyder issued a proclamation calling for volunteers, and sent a copy with a letter, appealing to Mr. Grosh to give it his influence. He at once hired the town crier to go through the streets, read the proclamation, and call a town meeting that evening. At the meeting he made a warm appeal and called for volunteers. Over eighty gave their names on the spot;

("Marietta Grays"), John Robinson, and Henry Good. It was supposed that the troops to be collected at York would immediately move from that place to the defense of Baltimore, and a detachment of them did march to that city, but within two weeks from the time of rendezvous, and before a complete organization had been effected, the following advices were sent to the Governor by the Secretary of War:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, September 19, 1814.

"HIS EXCELLENCY SIMON SNYDER, Governor of Pennsylvania:

"SIR: The enemy having left Baltimore, and passed down the bay, I have deemed it advisable to alter the destination of the Pennsylvania militia assembled at York. Gen. Watson has been ordered to march those troops to the neighborhood of Philadelphia, and dispose of them, agreeably to such arrangements as may have been made for the defence of that city, should it be attacked by the enemy. It is hoped, however, that our late brilliant success on Lake Champlain and pressure on the enemy, on that frontier generally, may contribute to relieve our eastern frontier.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir,  
"Your Excellency's obedient servant,  
"JAMES MONROE."

Under the orders referred to, the detachment at Baltimore,<sup>3</sup> and the troops still at York, prepared to

uniform and name ("Marietta Grays") were agreed on, and money subscribed to equip the men and provide for needy families. The principal work and cost soon rested on Mr. Grosh, who was unanimously chosen captain; John Pedan, first lieutenant; John Huss, second lieutenant; and J. Albright, ensign. On the fourth day after receiving the Governor's proclamation one hundred and seven men were uniformed and marched for their destination."

<sup>3</sup> Governor Snyder, in a letter to Gen. Watson, dated Sept. 22, 1814, said,—

"I had not a doubt but that at York, as at places heretofore assigned for rendezvous, the United States would have provided tents and other camp equipments. That they were not furnished at York, I did not know until the day before yesterday, the evening after the arrival of the adjutant-general; but at Baltimore I had hoped every necessary provision would have been abundantly made. It is a lamentable fact that your letter from Baltimore, dated the 20th inst., which I have just received, is the only letter, and contains the only information that I have received relative to the troops that you command from yourself, or from any general or other officer, belonging to your division, since the day appointed for rendezvous at Yorktown. It pains me much to learn that you are destitute of camp equipments and of money, but I trust that enthusiastic feeling which has impelled the troops under your command to march to meet and punish our implacable foe will strengthen their hearts for yet a short period, until supplies can be sent on. I cannot prevail on myself to believe that any possible privation short of starvation, at this season of the year, would induce a hardy Pennsylvanian to desert the standard of his country. A sense of grateful feeling, I trust, will actuate our Baltimore brethren to sustain and shelter you for a few days and nights, on your road towards the shores of the Delaware, until money and tents can be forwarded.

"Permit me to advise your immediately marching your troops by small detachments. If you apprehend danger on the Havre-de-Grace road (which I think cannot now exist), I would suggest your marching on the Baldfriar road. Some tents, say two hundred, will be sent to meet you on the Havre-de-Grace road, as many more as will cover the whole detachment will follow. I hope your advance will meet the wagons at Havre-de-Grace."—*Pennsylvania Archives*, xi. 765.



move to the Delaware below Philadelphia, but the orders were countermanded a day or two later,<sup>1</sup> and Col. Watson was directed to move his division towards Washington. The danger at that point, however, was past, and the Pennsylvania troops were again ordered to the vicinity of Philadelphia. They (or a large part of them) rendezvoused at Marcus Hook, there holding themselves in readiness to march against the British, should they move up the Delaware and attempt to land their troops for an attack on Philadelphia, which was then thought probable. But this did not occur, and the services of the troops were not required for actual fighting. They remained in the field until it was certain that they were no longer needed. Some of them were mustered-out in December, 1814, and some remained in service until the following March.

Rolls of the Lancaster County companies serving in Gen. Watson's division in the fall campaign of 1814, are here given, viz.:

**CAPT. WILLIAM HAMILTON'S COMPANY.**

Muster-roll of a company of riflemen in the actual service of the United States, commanded by Capt. George Musser,<sup>2</sup> in the rifle regiment of the Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Col. William Hamilton, from the 5th of September to the 5th of December, 1814. Formed in the borough of Lancaster, and marched

<sup>1</sup> Referring to the change of plan, and the orders of the War Department, moving the troops towards Washington instead of the Delaware, Governor Snyder wrote to his aide-de-camp, Col. Binns, as follows:

"PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26, 1814.

"To COL. JOHN BINNS:

"DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 24th inst. was handed to me this morning, previous to the receipt of which I had learned by a letter from the Secretary at War, under date of the 21st of this month, that he had issued counter orders to which you allude, directing the division of Pennsylvania militia, under the command of Gen. Watson, to march towards Washington instead of the shores of the Delaware, and which has excited much sensation here.

"If his division are not, nor likely to be, furnished by the United States with provisions, and any other thing that may be necessary for their comfort in camp, or to sustain them on their march wheresoever they may be ordered, you will not withhold the money entrusted to your care, but apply it, under a sound discretion, to those objects. If they cannot be furnished with tents by the United States, they must be supplied out of the four hundred lately forwarded from this city, and the balance returned by the wagons that were employed to transport them thither.

"The journey which you have undertaken to Washington, at the instance of Gens. Smith and Watson, though not originally contemplated, has my entire approbation, and I trust you will succeed in executing their commission, and that the marching of the Pennsylvanians to a point at which I think danger cannot exist, and at which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to procure supplies, may be legally prevented.

"Believing the appearance of the enemy in the Patuxent to be merely a feint, I hope the Pennsylvania troops may be ordered to an intermediate point between this and Baltimore, so as they may be ready to act in defence of either, as circumstances may require.

"I early intimated to Mr. Monroe the propriety of such an arrangement, and I am pleased to find that Gen. Smith accords with me in sentiment, and that he is willing to co-operate in any measure which may be adopted for the mutual defence of both cities against our common enemy.

"Respectfully, sir,

"I am your obedient servant,

"SIMON SNYDER."

<sup>2</sup> On Capt. Hamilton's promotion to lieutenant-colonel, he was succeeded by Capt. Musser.

therefrom for Baltimore on the 3d day of September, 1814. Returned to Lancaster on the 8th of December in the same year.

*Captains.*

Hamilton, William, appointed lieutenant-colonel.  
Musser, George.

*First Lieutenants.*

Musser, George. Hill, Frederick.

*Second Lieutenants.*

Hill, Frederick. Wein, George.

*Ensigns.*

Wein, George. Eichholtz, Leonard.

*Orderly Sergeants.*

Eichholtz, Leonard. McKinzie, Daniel.

*Sergeants.*

McKinzie, Daniel. Mayer, Jacob.  
Huffnagle, George. Musser, Abraham.  
Huffnagle, Peter. Backenstose, William.

*Corporals.*

Mayer, Jacob. Barton, Matthias.  
Musser, Abraham. Colsher, Peter.  
Backenstose, William. Briceland, Benjamin.  
Bomberger, John. Fralley, Jacob.  
Pillot, Robert.

*Drummer.*

Garber, Jacob.

*Fifer.*

Bowen, Jacob.

*Bugler.*

Fordney, Samuel.

*Privates.*

Albright, Jacob. Brunner, Casper, Jr.  
Albright, William. Brunner, Henry.  
Algier, Michael. Brenner, Jacob.  
Barton, Matthias. Burg, Christian.  
Bomberger, George H. Burg, John.  
Bonnet, John. Carson, Robert.  
Buckle, John. Colsher, Peter.  
Block, John. Danner, Jacob.  
Brislin, Benjamin. Daub, George.  
Brubaker, Henry. Davis, Samuel.  
Brunner, Casper, Sr.  
Davis, Thomas R., appointed quartermaster.  
Diller, William. Ferree, John, Jr.  
Delander, Jacob. Ferree, William.  
Dellet, Adam. Frally, Jacob.  
Deltrich, George. Fitzgerald, Thomas.  
Duchman, H. John. Fordney, Samuel.  
Ester, Lewis. Greaf, Matthias.  
Ehrman, Michael. Green, John.  
Evans, Jacob. Green, Neal.  
Elliot, Robert. Hfuny, William.  
Ferree, John.  
Holmes, Norman, paymaster assistant.  
Hoover, John.  
Hupbert, John, died Nov. 6, 1814.  
Hoover, George. Keller, John.  
Huffnagle, Peter. Kirk, Isaac.  
Huffnagle, Michael. Kitch, Jacob.  
Jones, Samuel. Krider, Paul.  
Jordan, Michael. Kline, Michael.  
Jordan, Casper. Kuhn, Augustus, transferred.  
Lightner, Isaac, appointed adjutant.  
Lind, John. McLean, Andrew.  
Lyon, James. McLonaghan, Samuel.  
Mackey, Benjamin. McGreanagin, Alexander.  
Metzgar, Phillip. Nagle, George.  
Miller, William. Palmer, Moses.  
Muldoon, Charles. Patterson, John.

Millford, Jonathan.  
 Musketnuss, Adam.  
 McCann, Francis.  
 McClure, Robert.  
 McClure, Samuel.  
 McCoy, Stephen.  
 McGonigal, John.  
 Ritter, John, claimed by the United States as a deserter Sept. 18, 1814.  
 Rollinson, George.  
 Rotharmel, Adam.  
 Siesholtz, George.  
 Shertzer, Phillip.  
 Smith, Jasper, appointed paymaster.  
 Snodgrass, George.  
 Spyker, Peter.  
 Stake, George.  
 Stoy, Gustavus.  
 Tindall, William.  
 Titus, William.  
 Tripple, Joseph.  
 Trissler, John.

Powell, John.  
 Poll, Henry.  
 Reese, John.  
 Reinhart, Jacob.  
 Reitz, Jacob.  
 Rexroth, Peter.  
 Shubrooks, Edward.  
 Shuffelbottom, Josiah.  
 Simpson, William.  
 Smith, Jacob, transferred.  
 Wallace, Thomas.  
 Weldle, Adam.  
 White, Christian.  
 White, Levi.  
 Wise, John.  
 Winter, Stacy.  
 Zeller, Ephraim.  
 Jordan, Joseph, waiter.

**CAPT. ADAM DILLER'S COMPANY.**

Muster-roll of Capt. Adam Diller's company of infantry in the Second Regiment, Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Col. John Lutz, at York, Pa. In service from Sept. 1, 1814, to March 6, 1816, from Lancaster County.

*Captain.*

Diller, Adam.

*Lieutenant.*

Musser, William.

*Ensign.*

Muckey, Christian.

*Sergeants.*

Wagner, William.

Zell, Adam.

*Corporals.*

Olds, John.

Wheelen, Adam.

*Privates.*

Jonas, David.  
 Nowman, Christian.

Getz, John.  
 Leyman, John.

Borvig, Daniel.  
 Brobet, Henry.  
 Butcher, Thomas.  
 Cooper, George.  
 Dannavon, Timothy.  
 Fay, James.  
 Fix, George.  
 Fuls, Peter.  
 Genseman, George.  
 Grill, William.  
 Hagerizo, Henry.  
 Harnish, Samuel.  
 Herbat, Peter.  
 Hees, Henry.  
 Heymiller, Henry.  
 Hood, John.  
 Karchner, Henry.  
 Goodman, Henderson.  
 Kauffman, John.  
 Kile, George.  
 Knox, William.  
 Kraft, John.  
 Leininger, John, Jr.  
 Lelsey, George.  
 Lelsey, John.  
 Lininger, John, Jr.  
 Ludwick, Phillip.  
 Lutz, Samuel.  
 Manning, William.

McVay, James.  
 Mungle, George.  
 Metzgar, Joseph.  
 Miller, Phillip.  
 Mull, John.  
 Newton, John.  
 Nibe, Henry.  
 Overly, Adam.  
 Rath, Daniel.  
 Razer, Michael.  
 Ream, Peter.  
 Regart, Henry.  
 Reifsnyder, Benjamin.  
 Roth, George.  
 Ruch, John.  
 Russel, Joseph.  
 Sander, John.  
 Sealar, Phillip.  
 Shank, Jacob.  
 Shappart, John.  
 Shide, John.  
 Slough, Abraham.  
 Smith, Conrad.  
 Snyder, Henry.  
 Todd, John.  
 Trossil, John.  
 Walborn, Adam.  
 White, John.  
 Zimmerman, Peter.

**CAPT. JOHN ROBINSON'S COMPANY.**

Muster-roll of Capt. John Robinson's company of the Fifth Battalion, First Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, under command of Maj. McFar-

land, at York. In service from Sept. 5, 1814, to March 6, 1816, from Lancaster County.

*Captain.*

Robinson, John.

*First Lieutenant.*

Robinson, William.

*Ensign.*

Pennel, Benjamin.

*Sergeants.*

Curren, William.

Zink, Samuel.

*Corporals.*

Weaver, George.

Zink, John.

*Privates.*

Miller, David.  
 Persley, Bertholomew.

Miller, John.  
 Orr, James.

Adair, John.  
 Angel, John.  
 Armstrong, John.  
 Arnold, Joseph.  
 Aaron, John.  
 Babb, Samuel.  
 Boley, Valentine.  
 Baker, Abraham.  
 Barefoot, William.  
 Barge, Phillip.  
 Bower, Jacob.  
 Bowman, Henry.  
 Browbender, Andrew.  
 Brown, John.  
 Chambers, David.  
 Clark, John.  
 Clendenin, William.  
 Close, Charles.  
 Cole, Rudolph.  
 Cummins, Jonathan.  
 Cummins, William.  
 Douten, John.  
 Evans, Caleb.  
 Evans, Samuel.  
 Evits, John.  
 Fickley, Jacob.  
 Frame, Jesse.  
 Frazer, James.  
 Frey, Peter.  
 Fritz, John.  
 Gambell, William.  
 Gornly, John.  
 Gilkison, William.  
 Graham, Thomas.  
 Greenfield, John.  
 Greer, Samuel.  
 Henderson, John.

Haring, Jacob.  
 Harmon, Jesse.  
 Hughs, Robert.  
 Humpshire, John.  
 Hunter, Abraham.  
 Johnston, James.  
 Kimbell, Thomas.  
 Kirkwood, Samuel.  
 Landers, George.  
 Line, Jesse.  
 McDonald, John.  
 McGowan, Phillip.  
 Mekillips, Samuel.  
 Megroty, Charles.  
 Moore, John.  
 Murry, William.  
 Nelson, James.  
 Powel, John.  
 Quin, Thomas.  
 Reed, John.  
 Shaw, David.  
 Snyder, Adam.  
 Stephon, Peter.  
 Stoutzenberger, David.  
 Strome, Erhart.  
 Sulons, Richard.  
 Swiner, Alexander.  
 Tangert, Jacob.  
 Taylor, Francis.  
 Weaver, Adam.  
 Weaver, John.  
 White, Clempson.  
 Wolf, Daniel.  
 Woods, Thomas.  
 Wright, Samuel.  
 Yeger, John.

**CAPT. GEO. HEITZELBERGER'S COMPANY.**

Receipt-roll of a company of drafted militia commanded by Capt. George Heitzelberger, of the ——— regiment, performing a tour of duty under the command of Col. Lutz, who rendezvoused at York, under the general order of the Governor, dated 26th of August, 1814. Commencement of service, 2d of September, 1814. The men were from Lancaster borough, New Holland, Churchtown, Litz, and the township of Manheim, Lancaster County.

*Captain.*

Heitzelberger, George.

*Lieutenant.*

Singer, Abraham.

*Ensign.*

Kruther, Samuel.

*Sergeants.*

Good, John.

Diefenderfer, Samuel.

Renshaus, Robinson T.  
 Sheffner, Henry J.

*Corporals.*  
 Wright, Samuel.  
 Gardner, George.

*Privates.*  
 Hutson, John.  
 Stringfeller, Thomas.  
 Johnson, David.  
 Entrichen, Samuel.  
 Huntwork, Henry.  
 Jones, Jehu.  
 Burges, William.  
 Robinson, James.  
 Maux, Jacob.  
 Geshelman, Christian.  
 Eley, Abm.  
 Gable, Concord.  
 Miller, Jacob.  
 Richwine, Samuel.  
 Lightner, William.  
 Kline, Abm.  
 Bodenstam, Henry.  
 Fendall, Alexander L.  
 Lawrence, Thomas.  
 Zimmerman, John.  
 Worts, Henry.  
 Powel, Matthias.  
 Long, Isaac.  
 Garneau, John.  
 Mushotmess, John.  
 Denison, Matthew.  
 Travis, Peter.

*Corporals.*  
 Meyers, John.  
 Lomax, James.

*Privates.*  
 Davis, William.  
 Sylbert, Andrew.  
 Neff, Henry.  
 Seisholtz, George.  
 Underman, Henry.  
 Detrich, John.  
 Henwood, Yachel.  
 Backenstose, George.  
 Detrich, Michael.  
 Holsworth, William.  
 Read, Robert.  
 Yeatholtz, John.  
 Garrison, Joseph.  
 Dlsert, Andrew.  
 Rickseker, Frederick.  
 Glans, Jacob.  
 Blinckensderfer, Benjamin.  
 Molr, Jacob.  
 Howistine, Peter.  
 Jedy, Jacob.  
 Molst, Stephen.  
 Wolf, George.  
 Seisholtz, George, Jr.  
 Arndt, John.  
 Syder, William.  
 Kultz, Joseph.

## CAPT. GEORGE HAMBRIGHT'S COMPANY.

Muster-roll of Capt. George Hambright's company of volunteers in the First Regiment, Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Jeremiah Shappell, at York. In service from Sept. 1, 1814, to Dec. 4, 1814, from Lancaster County.

*Captain.*  
 Hambright, George.

*First Lieutenant.*  
 Musser, Matthias.

*Second Lieutenant.*  
 Jordan, Thomas R.

*Ensign.*  
 Hambright, Frederick.

*Quartermaster-Sergeant.*  
 Haverstick, George.

*Sergeants.*  
 Hambright, William.  
 Hauman, Peter.

*Corporals.*  
 Nelson, David.  
 Clark, John.

*Drummer.*  
 Forrey, Joseph.

*Fifer.*  
 Hasselman, Gottlieb.

*Privates.*  
 Ball, Dayton.  
 Beamer, Andrew.  
 Boyle, Phillip.  
 Brown, Thomas.  
 Chambers, Joseph.  
 Crossen, William.  
 Cummings, William.  
 Davis, Joseph H.  
 Dieffenbach, Henry.  
 Diehl, Francis.

*Privates.*  
 Dougherty, Hugh.  
 Doyle, Sylvester.  
 Emanuel, Joseph.  
 Foesig, William.  
 Frick, Jacob.  
 Frick, William.  
 Glatz, William.  
 Graeff, Jacob.  
 Grelder, Godfried.  
 Gross, Michael.

Haines, Daniel.  
 Hale, George.  
 Hassan, John.  
 Haverstick, George.  
 Heltz, Charles.  
 Hentsel, William.  
 Hughs, James.  
 Hysar, James.  
 Kingry, Benjamin.  
 Levi, Lewis.  
 Marsh, John.  
 McDevitt, William.  
 Michlin, Matthew.  
 Menial, Joseph.  
 Messenkope, Adam.  
 Miller, James.  
 Miller, John.  
 Moyers, Phillip.  
 Overman, Henry.  
 Pugh, William.  
 Reed, George.

Reitzel, George.  
 Roberts, Matthias.  
 Rudlell, William.  
 Rysinger, George.  
 Seiner, Jacob.  
 Scott, Andrew.  
 Shaw, John.  
 Shubert, William.  
 Smith, Christian.  
 Smith, Thomas.  
 Strine, Michael.  
 Swem, Stacy.  
 Thomas, James.  
 Thompson, Thomas.  
 Turner, John.  
 Watson, Hugh.  
 Whiteside, John E.  
 Worrell, Lewis.  
 Young, James.  
 Zahm, Daniel.

## CAPT. JACOB GROSH'S COMPANY.

Roll of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of Capt. Grosh's company in the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers Light Infantry, in the service of the State of Pennsylvania:

*Captain.*  
 Jacob Grosh.

*First Lieutenant.*  
 John Pedan.

*Second Lieutenant.*  
 John Huss.

*Ensign.*  
 J. Albright.

*Orderly Sergeant.*  
 George Wolfley.

*Second Sergeant.*  
 William Pierce.

*Third Sergeant.*  
 Edward Williams.

*Fourth Sergeant.*  
 John J. Cothinger.

*First Corporal.*  
 John Myers.

*Second Corporal.*  
 William S. Parker.

*Third Corporal.*  
 Matthias Chamberlain.

*Fourth Corporal.*  
 John Jones.

*Drummer.*  
 Joel Keller.

*Fifer.*  
 George Stedum.

*Privates.*  
 Edward Bell.  
 Joseph Robinson.  
 Mahlon Gregg.  
 John Serfoss.  
 James Griffin.  
 James McCarry.  
 Henry Dieffenferfer.  
 Daniel Toland.  
 Moses Ingles.  
 Stephen St. John.

Zachariah Moore.  
 J. W. Ebell.  
 John Porter.  
 Jacob Nicholas.  
 Peter Nagle.  
 Matthias Rank.  
 John Ehler.  
 Abraham Bellows.  
 Henry Fetter.  
 Henry Serbhart.

William Temple.  
 William D. Miller.  
 Stephen Fetterer.  
 Joseph Bucher.  
 James Black.  
 Joshua Amos.  
 James Gorrell.  
 Augustus S. Kuntz.  
 William Foulk.  
 Lewis Selman.  
 John Saw.  
 Tim Caldwell.  
 John Sherer.  
 John Foltz.  
 John Teutsorth.  
 Abraham Gregg.  
 Francis Hager.  
 John Heckrotto.  
 John Cramer.  
 William McCormick.  
 Col. Chamberlin.  
 David Rinehart.  
 Richard Robinson.  
 John Curry.  
 Willis Davis, Jr.  
 William Braudt.  
 Peter Heistand.  
 John Grider.  
 Christopher Shirk.  
 Thomas Johnson.  
 Felix Hughes.  
 Henry Donley.  
 Henry Sanna.

**CAPT. JACOB SNYDER'S REGIMENT.**

Muster-roll of Capt. Jacob Snyder's company in the Second Regiment, Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Lutz at York, Pa. In service from Sept. 2, 1814, to about the 15th of December of the same year, from Lancaster County.

*Captain.*

Snyder, Jacob.

*First Lieutenant.*

Scott, John E.

*Second Lieutenant.*

Fordney, Casper.

*Ensign.*

Welsh, George.

*Sergeants.*

Sansom, Bonam.  
 McGovern, Patrick.  
 Scott, Archibald.

Forduey, Philip.  
 Lehman, Josiah.

*Corporals.*

Hartley, Nicholas.  
 Jackson, John G.

Miller, Henry.  
 Nagle, Rudolph.

*Drummer.*

Lechler, Anthony.

*Privates.*

Bennett, Isaac.  
 Bortle, Jacob.  
 Brown, John.  
 Brown, William.  
 Bruner, George.  
 Buckley, John.  
 Campbell, Robert.  
 Christ, John.  
 Collins, Andrew.  
 Dannon, Jacob.  
 Ferree, Henry.  
 Fetter, Frederick.  
 Finrock, George.  
 Garlack, Henry.

Gelder, Christian.  
 Goldsmith, Charles.  
 Hainy, James.  
 Hamilton, Robert.  
 Hart, Lewis.  
 Hatz, John.  
 Hauntsch, Nathaniel.  
 Hauntsch, William.  
 Hoover, Jacob.  
 Jourdon, Joseph.  
 Kauts, Joseph.  
 Kee, William.  
 Keller, Henry.  
 Kitch, John.

Kreamer, George.  
 Kreamer, John.  
 Lampart, John.  
 Lawrence, John.  
 Leinack, Joseph.  
 Leonhard, Phillip.  
 Andrew Bonner.  
 Joseph McFall.  
 John McFall.  
 Edward Tochill.  
 Richard Olewino.  
 James Gribbin, Jr.  
 Andrew Brooks.  
 William Frazer.  
 Jacob Gorbot.  
 James Glarnen.  
 Roger Sweeny.  
 Daniel Mullin.  
 James Campbell.  
 Henry Forrlinger.  
 Horatio Cushman.  
 Charles Manwaring.  
 Jacob Cummins.  
 John Heck.  
 James Osman.  
 William Disman.  
 Jacob Johnson.  
 Francis Hughes.  
 Alexander Black.  
 Daniel Sonny.  
 James D. Ringold.  
 Samuel Mansel.

Roth, George.  
 Roth, Jacob.  
 Russel, Thomas.  
 Schucker, Peter.  
 Seider, John.  
 Slauter, John.  
 Smith, Matthias.  
 Spreaker, Andrew.  
 Staca, Charles.  
 Wagner, John.  
 Waters, Richard.  
 White, Joseph.  
 Wineland, Emanuel.  
 Young, Adam.  
 Young, John.  
 Young, Daniel.

**CAPT. THOMAS HUSTON'S COMPANY.**

Muster-roll of Capt. Thomas Huston's company, in the Second Regiment, Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Col. John Lutz, at York. In service from Sept. 1, 1814, to March 1, 1815, from Lancaster County.

*Captain.*

Huston, Thomas.

*Lieutenant.*

Karr, David.

*Ensign.*

Shimp, John.

*Sergeants.*

Crawley, William.  
 Harvey, John.

Knopskor, Henry.  
 Maxwell, Robert.

*Corporals.*

Applegate, Annanias.  
 Oneal, Daniel.

Trimble, John.  
 Todd, Joshua.

*Privates.*

Adams, William.  
 Alford, Frederick.  
 Atwood, Cornelius.  
 Baker, John.  
 Barnes, Killon.  
 Beller, Phillip.  
 Bell, John.  
 Berryhill, Stephen.  
 Bird, John.  
 Blowers, Henry.  
 Campbell, Moses.  
 Clark, Andrew.  
 Clipper, Nicholas.  
 Cross, William.  
 Dixon, Patrick.  
 Dunwoody, John.  
 Eshelman, Benjamin.  
 Feltberger, Jacob.  
 Fritzin, Andrew.  
 Garman, John.  
 Gulgare, William.  
 Gohen, John.  
 Gollaher, James.  
 Hacket, James.  
 Hamler, Alexander.  
 Hays, William.  
 Hide, Nicholas.  
 Hollinger, Christopher.  
 Hubley, Henry.  
 Huston, John.  
 Jameson, Elias.  
 Johnson, Robert.  
 Killgore, William.  
 Kock, John.  
 Kapp, John.

Kurtz, Israel.  
 Leighty, Jacob.  
 Mantell, Jacob.  
 McClellan, John.  
 McGloughlin, Francis.  
 McGrudy, Samuel.  
 Meldren, James.  
 Miller, Abraham.  
 Miller, Lawrence.  
 Miller, Martin.  
 Morgan, Jesse.  
 Morgan, John.  
 Massey, John.  
 Nagley, Leonard.  
 O'Donnl, Charles.  
 Otto, John.  
 Oxer, George.  
 Peterson, Mark.  
 Roadvon, Jacob.  
 Robeson, Anthony.  
 Robeson, Theodore.  
 Sanders, Daniel.  
 Shank, Robert.  
 Shaffer, Jacob.  
 Sheetz, Matthias.  
 Smith, Adam.  
 Thatcher, Amos.  
 Vaughan, John.  
 Welshons, Reuben.  
 White, John.  
 Wellen, Samuel.  
 Williams, John.  
 Wilson, James.  
 Yelder, John.  
 Young, John.

## CAPT. THOMAS R. BUCHANAN'S COMPANY.

Muster-roll of Capt. Thomas R. Buchanan's company of rangers, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Shappell (in service from Sept. 26, 1814, to Dec. 4, 1814, from Lancaster County).<sup>1</sup>

*Captain.*

Buchanan, Thomas R.

*First Lieutenant.*

Miller, John.

*Second Lieutenant.*

Gibb, Henry.

*Ensign.*

Gorner, Jacob.

*Sergeants.*

Sink, Henry.

Cochran, John.

*Corporals.*

Gorner, George.

Miller, Peter.

*Drummer.*

Hucey, John.

*Fifer.*

Parker, Alexander.

*Privates.*

Albright, Conrad.

Anderson, Jordan.

Barnes, David.

Betts, Frederick.

Bundie, Jesse.

Clinton, Joseph.

Clinton, Robert.

Clipper, Jacob.

Clipper, John.

Cover, John.

Cunning, Alexander.

Dally, William.

Elliot, John G.

Fisher, George.

Fitch, John.

Fitzgerald, Thomas.

Foster, Joshua.

Fouk, John.

Gallaugh, Frederick.

Galligher, Thomas.

Gorner, John.

Grant, Benjamin.

Hawk, Abner.

Innoc, Samuel.

Miller, Barney.

Morrison, John.

Mourer, Samuel.

Murry, John.

Nicholas, Frederick.

Nicholas, John.

Norris, John.

Reppard, John.

Shaffner, Phillip.

Shearer, Jacob.

Shiff, Jacob.

Smith, Samuel B.

Stape, Barney.

Swords, Smith.

Swords, William.

Vastine, John.

Witmer, Boston.

## CAPT. HENRY GOOD'S COMPANY.

Muster-roll of Capt. Henry Good's company, in the Second Regiment, Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Col. John Lutz, at York, Pennsylvania. In service from Sept. 1, 1814, to March 1, 1815, from Lancaster County.

*Captain.*

Good, Henry.

*Lieutenant.*

McMillan, Robert.

*Ensign.*

Tuttle, Henry.

*Sergeants.*

Diekover, Jacob.

Michall, Joshua.

Michall, Abner.

<sup>1</sup> Another roll found of this company is headed "A list of officers and soldiers, volunteers at Maytown, Lancaster Co., Pa., who offered their services to Governor Snyder in the year 1814, and was accepted and called on to march immediately, which call was promptly obeyed on the 24th August, 1814, took up the line of march to Baltimore, and was transferred from Col. Vandy's regiment to First Regiment, Second Brigade, commanded by Col. Shappell."

*Corporals.*

Kinsel, Jacob.

Tovel, George.

*Privates.*

Lorance, John.

Lorman, John.

Lucob, Adam.

Martin, David.

Maus, Henry.

McAlbry, James.

McDarragh, James.

McGonickal, Alexander.

McGowin, Patrick.

McHarty, David.

McMackin, Benjamin.

Murphy, William.

Myers, Isaac.

Newcomer, Christian.

Nicholas, George.

Page, David.

Paglee, John.

Parker, William.

Peter, Henry.

Phillips, George.

Platin, George.

Rafsnider, Andrew.

Robeson, William.

Shaffer, Frederick.

Shallenbarger, Henry.

Shaun, Jacob.

Shickley, George.

Smith, John.

Starbrough, Joseph.

Still, Aaron.

Stoner, Christian.

Straum, Michael.

Suny, Henry.

Swagard, George.

Taylor, James.

Tetrich, Michael.

Troutman, Joseph.

Withers, Jacob.

Worfle, John.

Ziegler, George.

Donaly, James.

Diekover, Samuel.

Albert, Martin.

Baum, William.

Bird, Martin.

Brady, Jacob.

Brenner, Jacob.

Carpenter, Lewis.

Cochran, Oliver.

Comes, Thomas.

Cowick, Samuel.

Crist, John.

Culverson, John.

Dablor, Henry.

Daugherty, James.

Doathel, Jonathan.

Eberly, John.

English, Asa.

Farley, Peter.

Fisher, Henry.

Fisher, John.

Flesh, George.

Frankford, Conrad.

Frederick, Abraham.

Fultz, Henry.

Gotschall, David.

Grady, Henry.

Graft, John.

Groover, Samuel.

Haleman, Conrad.

Hoffman, George.

Hoffman, Henry.

House, John.

Kaley, John.

Kauffman, Joseph.

Kipp, Henry.

Knight, Henry.

Lahr, John.

Lemaneer, Elisha.

Locard, John.

Longenaker, John.

Loote, John.

Lancaster County in the Mexican War.—In the war with Mexico—1846—48—Lancaster County furnished a considerable number of men for the armies of Gen. Scott and Gen. Taylor, but there was no company formed in the county for that service, and those who went from here joined different commands at Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other places. From Lancaster City, H. A. Hambright (afterwards a captain in the war of the Rebellion) and about ten others joined the Cameron Guards at Harrisburg. A number of other men from different parts of the county joined companies in Philadelphia. Of course, under these circumstances, no rolls of Lancaster County men serving in that war can be given. Some of them served under Taylor at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey, and others (including those who joined the Cameron Guard), under Scott, at Vera Cruz, and the campaign which closed with the capture of the city of Mexico. Lieut. Roland A. Luther and Lieut. John F. Roland (both natives of New Holland, in Lancaster County, and both graduates of West Point) were officers in the Second United States Artillery, and served in Mexico, winning honor and promotion. Lieut. Luther (who had seen service in

the Florida war) was wounded at Palo Alto, and promoted to captain for gallantry on that field. His health was ruined in Mexico, and he died in 1853. Lieut. Roland fought at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, was promoted to captain for services there, and afterwards brevetted major for gallantry at Monterey. Afterwards he was with Gen. Scott at the city of Mexico. He died in September, 1852.

## CHAPTER XI.

### LANCASTER COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

*Opening of the War—Public Meetings and Raising of Troops—Emergency Troops of 1862 and 1863—Action of County Authorities during the War—Patriot Daughters of Lancaster—Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Lancaster—First, Second, and Third Pennsylvania Regiments.*

In this county, as in other portions of the loyal North, the thrill of patriotism which was aroused by the attack on Fort Sumter, completely silenced for the time the mutterings of disloyalty that had previously been heard. Although there existed here a disloyal feeling, which afterwards manifested itself again, the spontaneous uprising of the loyal masses awed it to silence for the time, and apparently the determination to defend the Union against the assaults of its traitorous enemies was unanimous. Although this was the home of President Buchanan, who saw in the Constitution no authority "to coerce a sovereign State," it was also the home of Thaddeus Stevens and others, whose patriotism and loyalty were unquestioned.

At the meeting of the Court of Quarter Sessions, on the 15th of April, 1861, a resolution was offered by Judge Champneys that the members of the bar be called on to renew their oaths of fidelity to the Union. At the recommendation of Mr. Stevens this was amended so as to include the jurors, the students-at-law, and the county officers. It was adopted, and the oath was administered accordingly.

In the same day a call was issued for a public meeting at the court-house. This call was signed by about one hundred of the first citizens of the county, representing every shade of political opinion. At this meeting, which was held on the 17th, the utmost enthusiasm was manifested, able addresses were made, and patriotic resolutions were adopted. A similar meeting was held on the same day at Columbia, and the proceedings there were marked by the same determination to uphold the institutions of the country.

The enrollment of volunteers commenced at once. Military companies then existing were quickly filled to the maximum, and many applicants were necessarily rejected. Other companies were formed, meet-

ings were held in all parts of the country, and volunteers everywhere offered their services. The Lancaster Fencibles and the Jackson Rifles went to Harrisburg on the 20th, and were made part of the First Regiment, as elsewhere stated.

At the April sessions, 1861, the grand jury recommended to the commissioners to appropriate twenty thousand dollars for the relief of needy families of volunteers, which was done.

As early as May, 1861, the following companies were formed or forming in Lancaster County: Lancaster Fencibles, Jackson Rifles, Lancaster Infantry, Union Guards, Steuben Rifles, Lancaster Rifles, Garibaldi Sharpshooters, Mounted Rifles, German Sharpshooters, American Infantry, Lancaster Cadets, Lancaster Home Guards, Columbia Infantry, Columbia Rifles, Marietta Cameron Guard, Hempfield Rifles, Safe Harbor Artillerists, Mount Joy Infantry, Maytown Rifles, Salisbury Infantry, Manheim Guards, Fulton Rifles, Martic Rifles, Manor Infantry, Earl Guards, Pequea Rifles, Strasburg Guards, Strasburg Cavalry, Donegal Rifles, Colemanville Guards, Manheim Home Guard, and Millersville Home Guard. Companies were afterwards organized under many other names in different parts of the county. These companies, when they entered the service, lost their local names, and were designated by the letters of their companies and the numbers of their regiments.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment was recruited and went to the West with a larger number of men from this county than any that had preceded it, and its movements were watched with interest by more of the citizens at that time than any of the others.

In the latter part of 1862 the need of more men, both in organizations that were already in the field and in new regiments, became apparent, and the war spirit revived in this county as elsewhere. Meetings were held in all parts of the county, and the quotas of the different districts were rapidly filled. The One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment was quickly recruited, and four companies of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth, both nine months' regiments, were as quickly ready for the field.

On the occasion of the threatened invasion of Pennsylvania by Gen. Lee, in the summer and autumn of 1862, after the second battle of Bull Run, Governor Curtin called on the people throughout the State to form companies and regiments. Six days later, or on the 10th of September, Lee having crossed the Potomac with his army and commenced his march through Maryland, an order was issued for all able-bodied men to enroll, arm, and hold themselves in readiness to move at an hour's notice. The next day a call was made for fifty thousand to report for orders. With such alacrity did the people respond to these calls that in an incredibly short time the number asked for were in the field, on their way thither, or in readiness awaiting transportation. A portion of these were in line of battle while the important en-

agements of that campaign were being fought, ready to advance if necessary.

The emergency that had arisen passed away with the defeat of the enemy at South Mountain on the 14th and Antietam on the 17th of September, and his retreat into Virginia, and the citizens who had thus suddenly transformed themselves into soldiers returned to their homes. Though they were not required to shed their blood in defense of their country, the moral support which they gave to the army in the field was potent.

In the emergency occasioned by the invasion of the State in the summer of 1863 by the army of Gen. Lee, the people were again called on to rally in defense of their homes, and as soon as the reality and magnitude of the danger became apparent they responded to the call with a promptness that dissipated all doubts of their patriotism, which previous mutterings of dissatisfaction among a few had created.

The first call by the Governor was made on the 12th of June, 1863. On the 15th a call from the President for fifty thousand emergency troops in this State was made, and sent forth in a proclamation by the Governor, asking all able-bodied men to enroll for the defense of the State and the country. Although at first the people were slow to believe that the enemy contemplated an invasion of the State, the fact soon became apparent to all, and the same alacrity was manifested in responding to the country's call that was shown when danger appeared to be imminent a year previously. Troops poured into Harrisburg, where they were organized and quickly disposed for defense against the invasion. Col. Emlen Franklin, who had just returned from the campaign of the One Hundred and Twenty-second, was requested by Gen. Couch, the commander of the Department of the Susquehanna, to organize and place on the line of the river, in Lancaster County, companies for defense against this invasion. For this purpose he appealed to the captains and other officers who had been with him in the One Hundred and Twenty-second, and on the 16th of July issued the following:

"HEADQUARTERS OF DEFENSES OF LANCASTER COUNTY,  
"June 16, 1863.

"GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.

"The citizens of the townships of Fulton, Little Britain, Colerain, Bart, Salisbury, Eden, Paradise, Salisbury, Drumore, Providence, Strasburg, Leacock, Earl, Earl East, and Earl West shall rendezvous at Peach Bottom Ferry.

"The citizens of the townships of Martic, Pequea, East and West Lampeter, shall rendezvous at McCall's Ferry.

"The citizens of Conestoga and Lancaster townships shall rendezvous at Shenk's Ferry.

"The citizens of Manor and Millersville shall rendezvous at Safe Harbor.

"The citizens of Columbia Borough, East and West Hempfield, Mauhelm, Manheim Borough, Mount Joy township and Borough, Warwick, Elizabeth, and Ephrata shall rendezvous at Columbia.

"The citizens of Marietta, East and West Donegal, and Conoy shall rendezvous at Marietta.

"The citizens of Carnarvon, Brecknock, East Cocalico, West Cocalico, Clay, Ephrata, and Lancaster City shall rendezvous in Lancaster City.

"Each citizen shall provide his own arms and ammunition, until a sufficient supply of arms reaches this department, also his own rations for three days to be carried with him. Also intrenching tools, either an axe, shovel, or pick.

"Officers will be assigned to the command of the several points and will give the necessary directions.

"The line of the river from the Chester County line to York Furnace Bridge is placed under the command of Maj. Thaddeus Stevens, Jr., One Hundred and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

"The line of the river from York Furnace Bridge to the line of Columbia borough is placed under the command of Maj. R. W. Shenk, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, headquarters at Safe Harbor.

"Columbia borough and the line of the river to Marietta is placed under the command of Maj. Haldeman, headquarters, Columbia.

"The line of the river from Marietta to the Dauphin County line is placed under the command of Lieut. Johnson, Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

"Citizens equipped and ordered as above are designed for the defense of the county, and may arrive at the places of rendezvous singly, in squads or companies, and report to the commanding officer of the line, who will report the same direct to the officer commanding defenses.

"As the honor and safety of Lancaster County depends upon a prompt obedience to this order, the commanding officer trusts that it may be forthwith respected.

"By command of

"EMLEN FRANKLIN,

"Colonel commanding Defenses of Lancaster County."

To this order the people responded with the utmost promptness, and at once the work of fortifying vulnerable points along the river was commenced and prosecuted with energy. At Columbia, which, by reason of the bridge between that place and Wrightsville, was believed to be a point more liable to be attacked than any other, such fortifications as were thought to be effective were quickly constructed on both sides of the river. On the Columbia side works were built to command the breast of the dam, which could easily be crossed by an army at low water.

On the 27th of June a force under the rebel Gen. Early, reached York, and the next day a brigade was sent to hold the bridge at Columbia. Four companies from Columbia, three white and one colored, with other troops, amounting in all to less than fifteen hundred, crossed to Wrightsville and fortified themselves on the heights, half a mile from the town. Having no artillery, they were soon driven from their position and compelled to cross the bridge. Col. Frick, who was in command, made preparations to blow up a span of the bridge, but, not succeeding in this, he was compelled to fire it, and thus prevent it from falling into possession of the enemy.

At this time very great alarm was felt by the people here, and this feeling was not without foundation. Had the enemy been successful in the battle which was then impending, the people would have been at the mercy of the enemy. Their houses would have been plundered; their fields, then yellow with an abundant harvest, would have been ravaged; their horses seized; their cattle driven away; their barns burned; and this garden of the State would have been laid waste.

Many of the people in Lancaster, Columbia, and elsewhere in the county put their valuable effects in readiness for removal, and the public records at the

county-seat were packed and held in readiness to be taken to a place of safety, if necessary.

Following the defeat of the hostile army at Gettysburg, and its retreat from the State, came a feeling of security. Visions of rapine and plunder no longer haunted the slumbers of the people, and those who had rushed to the borders to repel the invaders returned to their offices, workshops, and fields; business resumed its ordinary course, and society recovered its accustomed tone.

As in the case the year previous, the emergency troops, though not many of them were led into actual combat, did their part toward the achievement of the grand result, and showed, by the promptness with which they left the walks of civil life to face the stern realities of grim-visaged war, that, in a country like this, reliance on its citizens for defense in times of peril is not misplaced.

In the summer of 1863 an enrollment was made, and a draft ordered to fill the depleted ranks of the regiments in the field. The names of the drafted men appear in the regimental lists. Another draft took place in the summer of 1864.

Although here, as in other parts of the country, there were all shades of opinion, from radical loyalism down to secession sympathy, the loyal feeling was so largely in the ascendant that treason dared not show itself, and the readiness with which people laid aside former differences of opinion and united on the great question of maintaining the integrity of the Union, proved that in the hands of the people here, as elsewhere, the free institutions of the country are entirely safe in a time of real peril.

**Action of the County Authorities during the Civil War.**—No better history can be given of the action of the county officials in the war of the Rebellion than the following extracts from the records of the commissioners:

April 15, 1861:

"WHEREAS, within the last few days the country's flag has been torn from Fort Sumter by the hands of traitors; and whereas, it is not only right but proper for all good and loyal citizens, and especially for those who hold official stations, to express in most unqualified terms their disapprobation of an act, the parallel of which has not been witnessed in the annals of crime, from the formation of our government to the present time.

"Therefore, Resolved, That we, the commissioners of Lancaster County, sincerely regret that we are compelled to record the fact that the government, which acknowledged no equal or feared no foe, should be assailed by an intestine enemy, those who have been reared and educated beneath its protection and shield.

"Resolved, That while the stars and stripes have been insulted and dragged in the dust, we will raise them to the breeze above the citadel of justice, so that all may behold that we and all those we represent are true to the constitution and laws of our country."

April 22, 1861:

"WHEREAS, The grand jury, acting for the body of the county of Lancaster at April sessions, 1861, recommended to the undersigned commissioners of said county to appropriate the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the relief of the families of the patriotic citizens who have left their homes, families, and friends, to protect the stars and stripes of our country, which have been torn down and trailed in the dust by a band of traitors.

"Therefore resolved, That we, the commissioners, give a hearty response to the said request, and appropriate the said sum of twenty thousand dollars for the purpose mentioned.

"Resolved, That in addition to the executive committee appointed and referred to by the grand jury in their report, the following-named persons be appointed to act in conjunction with them, viz., Col. Samuel Shock, J. W. Cottrell, and J. R. Long, which same committee, as it is now constituted, is respectfully requested to ascertain the names of all those needy families whose fathers, brothers, and sons have volunteered to fight in defence of their country, together with the amount which may be necessary to relieve their weekly wants, and report the same to this board as soon as convenient.

"JOSEPH BOYERS.  
"LEVI S. REIST.  
"JOHN DONER."

Resolutions were also adopted prescribing the manner in which the wants of families were to be ascertained, and relief administered.

May 6, 1861:

"WHEREAS, The undersigned commissioners of Lancaster County are informed that there are many good and loyal citizens in our midst who, while they are prevented from taking an active part upon the field of battle in defence of the constitution and laws of their country, are nevertheless anxious to sustain the same by those means which a kind Providence has placed in their hands; and whereas, it is believed that many a patriotic heart would in this way have responded to the command of its country could it have been known when, where, and how that response could have been made; therefore,

"Resolved, That for said purpose a subscription-book be opened in this office, so that an opportunity may be presented to every person residing in the county, who may desire to make a donation, to be applied to the sustaining of the government and free institutions in this hour of darkness, of difficulty, and danger."

The board agreed to proceed to Harrisburg for the purpose of obtaining arms for the use of the citizens residing in the townships bordering on the Maryland line.

March 17, 1862:

"The commissioners have resolved to vote another appropriation of ten thousand dollars, to meet the necessities of the families of our brave volunteers who have given their lives to their country for the purpose of upholding the constitution and laws."

June 23, 1862, the commissioners appointed a commission, consisting of James Black, Esq., John D. Hubley, and Daniel H. Heitshue, to proceed to the vicinity of Richmond, Va., "to look after and attend to the soldiers who enlisted from this county, and who may be wounded in the daily-expected approaching battle, with authority to engage assistance and secure transportation from there here," etc.

On the 23d of July, 1862, the commissioners, in accordance with the requests of numerous committees from various parts of the county,

"Resolved, That we, the commissioners of Lancaster County, do hereby appropriate . . . the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

"Resolved, That fifty dollars of the above sum be paid to each man who may volunteer."

On the 18th of August, 1862, it was, in compliance with the request of the grand jury,

"Resolved, That the commissioners of Lancaster County pay a bounty of fifty dollars to each volunteer (when mustered into the United States service) from this county, until the quota of the county, under the call of the President for six hundred thousand men, be filled."

Sept. 13, 1862:

"Resolved, That an appropriation, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, be made to relieve the present wants of the families of destitute,



able-bodied, and patriotic men who may now volunteer in the service of the State to check the rebel raid which now threatens the invasion of the Commonwealth."

A commissary committee was at the same time appointed to provide, at the expense of the State, subsistence for volunteers.

A resolution was also adopted "that the Patriot Daughters be allowed to purchase material for cartridge-boxes for volunteers now leaving the county, to be paid for by the county."

On the 15th of June, 1863, a bounty of twenty dollars was offered to each volunteer for six months, and a committee of sustenance, to subsist troops while in the city of Lancaster or on the Susquehanna, was appointed.

On the 25th of July, 1863, it was

"Resolved by the commissioners of Lancaster County, That the sum of seventy-five cents per day be allowed out of the county funds to each person who connected himself with one of the different companies that were formed for the defense of the county when it was threatened by the last rebel raid.

"Resolved by the commissioners of Lancaster County, That a bounty of twenty dollars be paid to each individual, without respect to color, who is a resident of said county (whether they go into the infantry, cavalry, or artillery service), that may enlist in the service of the United States for the period of three years or during the war, immediately upon their being respectively mustered into said service."

June 29, 1863,

"Resolved, That the sum of two dollars per week be paid out of the county funds to each and every resident of Lancaster County who will volunteer his services, under the last proclamation of the Governor of the State, for the space of three months, or during the period in which they are in actual service, or until they are finally discharged."

Sept. 28, 1863,

"Resolved by the county commissioners, That a weekly allowance, not exceeding two dollars per week, be allowed to the families of persons who have been drafted and now in the service of the United States, and who in the opinion of this board are in necessitous circumstances, provided that this resolution shall not be in force any longer than the time when the said drafted man shall receive his first payment from the government."

On the 30th of December, 1863, a committee was appointed in each township and borough "to visit all needy families, and ascertain and report the names of all persons who are in actual want in consequence of their dependence on their husbands, parents, and friends, being volunteers and drafted men in the service of the general government. No persons shall receive relief but those who are in absolute need."

On the 10th of July, 1864, the Governor of the State called for troops to protect the State against invasion, and on the 11th the commissioners

"Resolved, That a bounty of fifty dollars is hereby offered to each and every one of her citizens who will enlist as a private or non-commissioned officer, under said call, for a period of one hundred days; provided that the individual has not received the same sum from any district in the county.

"Resolved, That this board will pay for the subsistence of said recruits sworn into the service, not exceeding one thousand men, under the said call of the Governor, for the period of two days, at an expense not exceeding fifty cents per day."

Aug. 1, 1864:

"Resolved by the commissioners of Lancaster County, That agreeably to the recommendation of a county meeting, held this day in the court-

house, a donation of ten thousand dollars be made to relieve the sufferings of the people of Chambersburg, Franklin Co., occasioned by the late rebel raid, by which the greatest part of the town was laid in ashes."

Relief committees for the townships and boroughs in the county for the year 1865 were appointed Dec. 20, 1864.

**Patriot Daughters of Lancaster.**—To the ladies of Lancaster belongs the honor of organizing the first society for ministering to the wants of the volunteers who went forth to fight in defense of the honor and integrity of the nation. Similar societies subsequently came into existence in all parts of the country, but, so far as is known, none preceded the one formed here.

On the 22d of April, ten days after the attack on Fort Sumter, a meeting of the ladies of Lancaster was held in the court-house, at which it was "Resolved, that an association of ladies be formed under the style and title of 'The Patriot Daughters of Lancaster,' for the purpose of ministering to the wants of our heroic volunteers from Lancaster city and county, and that the following ladies act as officers: President, Mrs. R. Hubley; Vice-President, Mrs. E. E. Reigart; Secretary, Miss Annie A. Slaymaker; Treasurer, Mrs. J. F. Long." The necessary committees were appointed, and all the details for the successful working of the association were arranged at this meeting. Without delay it entered on its benevolent and patriotic work, which it prosecuted so efficiently during the entire period of the war. Other associations that came into existence afterward sought to make this society their auxiliary, but while its members always manifested a willingness to aid these associations in their benevolent work, they felt a laudable pride in the fact that they were the first to inaugurate the system which, in its practical operations, was so eminently successful, and proved to be so great a boon to those who went forth to do battle in defense of the institutions under which they were prosperous and happy. They also felt a confidence in their ability to carry on this work, and their success proved that this confidence was well founded.

During the entire period of the war they labored assiduously to provide the soldiers in the field and the sick in distant hospitals with those comforts and luxuries which the government was unable to furnish, and many a poor soldier, as he languished on his cot, far away from home and friends, had reason to bless his unknown benefactress in Lancaster County for some luxury which would not have come to him but for the efforts of these patriotic and benevolent women.

Soldiers passing through Lancaster were fed, bodies of troops quartered near the city were supplied with food, and agents bearing supplies were sent to the distant battle-fields, camps, and hospitals, where soldiers from this county were to be found.

The records of the society have been destroyed, because of some mistaken notion on the part of their custodian, but it is known that thousands of dollars in money and supplies were collected and disbursed. The proceeds of one fair held by these ladies were about fourteen thousand dollars.

It must not be supposed that while the patriotic women of Lancaster City and vicinity were thus active in this benevolent work, their sisters in other parts of the county were forgetful of the needs of those who were fighting the battles of their country. Ladies' aid societies were organized in almost every borough and township, and according to their abilities and opportunities, the women in all parts of the county labored with equal earnestness, and while too much gratitude cannot be bestowed on those who went forth to endure the hardships and incur the dangers of war, the sacrifices and benevolent labors of their mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters should not be forgotten.

**The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument of Lancaster County.**—The surviving veterans of the Union army had scarcely returned from the field to resume their peaceful callings, when the project of erecting a monument in honor of the soldiers and sailors of Lancaster County who fell in the Union army and navy began to be discussed. The patriotic spirit of the people recognized a sacred duty to the memory of the fallen heroes, and various plans and methods were devised and proposed. The first practical step toward raising funds was taken by the ladies of Lancaster, with the "Patriot Daughters" as a nucleus for organization. Under their auspices a successful fair was held for one week in Fulton Hall during December, 1867, and a fund of about three thousand five hundred dollars was realized.

Among the ladies prominently engaged in the work were the following, who had charge of the different tables: Mrs. Bartram Sheaffer, Mrs. May Kendig, Mrs. G. M. Kline, Mrs. O. J. Dickey, Mrs. Dr. Ehler, Mrs. John Metzgar, Mrs. J. W. Hubley, Mrs. M. Shreiner, Mrs. J. H. Pearsol, Mrs. George Snurrier, Mrs. Christian Yost, Mrs. M. Kline, Mrs. D. W. Patterson, Mrs. James Hopkins, Miss Kate Reitzel, and the Misses Carson.

The amount, however, was not sufficient to warrant the friends of the project to proceed, and various plans and means were devised to raise more money, but all resulted in failure, and for several years it seemed as if the attempt would have to be abandoned. About this time the attorney of a military company, afterwards the solicitor of the Monumental Association, in proceedings against the county commissioners to compel payment of militia funds for the support of the military company, in the legal investigations ascertained that every year there was collected about three thousand dollars under the old militia assessments of fifty cents *per capita* tax. This was exclusively for militia purposes, and not being used for

military companies, the fund had accumulated for many years, was collected annually, and covered into the fund for county purposes, although not warranted by law. The idea suggested itself to the attorney that here was a fund, accumulating every year for military purposes, which, if diverted to the fund for building a monument, would furnish ample means for the erection of a testimonial to the fallen heroes creditable to the county, and without being a burden to a few. The fund was here. There were no living soldiers to use what was collected for them. Why not apply it to commemorating the valor of the dead heroes of Lancaster County? The plan was soon practically crystallized into a charter, prepared by him, for the incorporation of the Lancaster County Monumental Association. An act of Assembly was passed Feb. 10, 1871, and Edward Edgerly, H. R. Breneman, John P. Rea, R. W. Shenk, William H. Wiker, William D. Stauffer, Charles Dennes, Frederick S. Pyfer, A. C. Reinoehl, S. E. Wisner, Samuel Evans, John Peart, D. P. Rosenmiller, Henry Mullen, John H. Dulabon, Dr. S. P. Grey, Justus F. Diehm, W. T. McPhail, Hiram Stamm, Dr. Alexander Craig, and Joseph McGowan were constituted commissioners to contract for and superintend the erection of a monument to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of Lancaster County who were killed or died in the military or naval service of the United States during the Rebellion, to be erected in the city of Lancaster. By section six of the charter the county treasurer was authorized and required to pay over to the treasurer of the Monumental Association all military funds which had accumulated, or which might hereafter accumulate, from the assessment and collection of militia or military taxes or fines, and not required by existing laws or laws which might be enacted for the support and maintenance of military companies of the county. The only existing military company disbanded shortly after the granting of the charter, and left the association free to claim the militia funds. On the 24th of July, 1871, the association formally organized by electing the following officers: President, Hiram Stamm; Vice-President, F. S. Pyfer; Secretary, H. R. Breneman; Treasurer, R. W. Shenk; Solicitor, A. C. Reinoehl.

Formal demand was made by the association upon the county treasurer and county commissioners for the militia fund, and payment was refused. In January, 1872, the association presented their petition to the court for a mandamus to compel the payment of \$230.88, the tax accumulated for the year 1870, which was granted by the court, and an order made upon the county treasurer for the payment of the same to the association. Not content with the decision of the court of Lancaster County, the county officials, through their solicitor, B. C. Kready, Esq., appealed to the Supreme Court, and endeavored to reverse the court below. They attacked the charter of the association, and with a zeal worthy of a better cause

sought to have the act of incorporation declared unconstitutional and void. Upon the Supreme Court depended the fate of the monument that is now a thing of beauty and a joy forever to the people of Lancaster County, and that tribunal, after the close of the argument by counsel, settled the question by promptly affirming the action of the court below. In July, 1872, the county treasurer paid over the militia fund which had been collected for two years, \$5187.48. This sum, with the accumulations of the fair funds in the hands of Mrs. M. A. Ehler, the lady treasurer, under whose careful management the original amount had increased over one thousand dollars by interest, and one hundred and fifty dollars in the hands of J. W. Jackson, made nearly ten thousand dollars with which to begin. The highest court of the State having decided the legal rights of the association to a certain accumulation of funds yearly, the way was open for the commission to proceed. A number of plans and proposals were presented, and after considering all, the contract for the monument was given to Batterson, Canfield & Co., of Hartford, Conn., and Mr. Lewis Haldy, of Lancaster, for twenty thousand dollars, to be placed on foundation prepared by the association. The location of the monument had long been a vexed question. Some favored a park with the monument in the centre, the park to be laid out in walks and drives, and ornamented with fountains. Public sentiment was, however, decidedly in favor of placing the monument in Centre Square, and the association decided on that location, provided the consent of Councils could be obtained. Select and Common Councils, on the 5th of June, 1872, promptly granted the right of thirty-five feet square, and the location being finally settled the work began. A substantial foundation of rock and cement over nine feet deep was laid, and upon this foundation the monument, in the summer of 1874, was erected. The work is best described in the language of the contractors in their proposal and specification. "It has been our endeavor to present an original and artistic design, yet so simple in its character that, without explanation, it will to every beholder commemorate the brave men, both living and dead, through whose sacrifices the glorious results of the war were attained, and peace and prosperity secured to our country. The style of ornamentation is of the Gothic order throughout, in accordance with the general design. The platform, or lower base course, is eighteen feet square; the total height of the monument, including the crowning statue, is forty-three feet. Upon the four corners of the platform are four pedestals, upon which stand four statues six feet high, representing respectively the different branches of the service,—the infantry, artillery, cavalry, and navy. Upon the plinth in the centre of the platform is a richly-moulded base, on which rests a massive die with frieze and moulded cornice. From the heavily-moulded column base rises a grace-

ful shaft, with richly-moulded bands containing in high relief, polished on the face, the names of the following battle-fields: Gettysburg, Antietam, Malvern Hill, Vicksburg, Wilderness, Chaplin Hills, Chickamauga, Petersburg. The capital of the shaft is richly carved and ornamented. The capital is surmounted with a magnificent statue eight feet high, representing the Genius of Liberty, with the shield of victory, bearing the arms of the United States, held in the left hand, the right hand grasping a drawn sword." Upon the die is the following inscription:

"ERECTED BY THE PEOPLE OF LANCASTER COUNTY to the memory of THEIR FELLOW-CITIZENS who fell in the defense of the Union in the war of the REBELLION, 1861-65."

The entire monument, including the statues and coping of the fence, is executed in the white granite of Westerly, Rhode Island, the same as was used for the national monument at Gettysburg, and numerous other valuable monuments, public and private. This granite is distinguished for its great beauty and durability, its purity and freedom from discoloration. The whole work is surrounded by a wrought-iron fence of beautiful design, the work of Richard Blickenderfer, contractor. The complete cost of the monument was twenty-six thousand dollars. The dedication of the monument on the 4th of July, 1874, was one of the most imposing demonstrations ever witnessed in Lancaster. The entire management was under the charge of the following committee: Maj. A. C. Reinoehl, Capt. H. R. Breneman, Dr. Alexander Craig, Capt. S. E. Wisner, Capt. Edward Ederly, Capt. John P. Rea, Maj. R. W. Shenk, Capt. W. T. McPhail, Capt. D. P. Rosenmiller, of the monumental association. Ex-Governor A. G. Curtin was the orator on this occasion.

The care and control of the monument is perpetually in the Monumental Association, which has a snug sum of one thousand dollars invested in mortgage, the interest being applied annually to keeping the monument and inclosure in repair. The board of commissioners at this time is composed of the following gentlemen, all veterans of the Union army: Edward Ederly, H. R. Breneman, W. D. Stauffer, Charles Denues, A. C. Reinoehl, S. E. Wisner, Samuel Evans, D. P. Rosenmiller, Henry Muller, Hiram Stamm, Dr. Alexander Craig, Marriott Brosius, E. K. Martin, James H. Marshall, J. W. Yocum; the officers being E. K. Martin, president; Charles Denues, vice-president; H. R. Breneman, secretary; J. H. Marshall, treasurer; A. C. Reinoehl, solicitor.

**First Pennsylvania Regiment.**—Companies F and K of this regiment were recruited at Lancaster, and both were mustered April 20, 1861. The regimental band was also from Lancaster, and the following musicians constituted it: Daniel Clemens, leader, Joseph M. Cogley, George P. Bruederly, Herman Newmyer, Joseph A. Bruederly, Charles Hepting, John Chambers, George G. Myers, George F. Rote, Jacob H. Norbeck, Jacob Adams, Charles Streich,

John P. Shindle, Frederick Wettig, Henry Schenck, and Benjamin F. Adams.

On the night of the 20th of April the regiment left Harrisburg under command of Brigadier-General George G. Wynkoop, and proceeded first to a point near Cockeysville, Md., then to Camp Scott, near York, Pa. Clothing and camp equipage were received here, and on the 14th of May it entered on the duty of guarding the Northern Central Railroad from the Pennsylvania line to near Baltimore. May 25th it was ordered to Cantonville, Md.; on the 29th to Franklinton, and on the 3d of June to Chambersburg, where it was assigned to the Second Brigade; from there it was ordered with its brigade to Hagers-town, and thence on the 21st of June to Frederick, Md. It then went to Martinsburg, Va., where it did garrison duty till July 17th. It was then, with its brigade, engaged in making demonstrations in front of the enemy till after the battle of Bull Run. On the 21st it was ordered to Harper's Ferry, and on the 23d it took passage for Harrisburg, where the men were discharged and mustered out of the United States service.

Following are given rolls of Companies F and K of the First Regiment:

COMPANY F.

Mustered in April 20, 1861.

Emlin Franklin, captain; Michael H. Locher, first lieutenant; James P. Dysart, second lieutenant; David Miles, first sergeant; John Druckenmiller, second sergeant; Charles Heitsch, third sergeant; John J. Hartman, fourth sergeant; George Musser, first corporal; Andrew McGinnis, second corporal; John P. Deiker, third corporal; William W. Hess, fourth corporal.

Privates.

Atlee, William A.	Jack, George W.
Altick, Joseph.	Kuhn, William.
Ball, Ambrose.	Leibley, Andrew.
Baer, Samuel C.	Markley, Samuel B.
Baer, Andrew.	Murphy, William W.
Biggs, Henry C.	Meyers, Edward.
Bowman, Joseph.	Miller, David J.
Boring, Edward.	McGonigal, John T.
Bair, David, Jr.	Musselman, Samuel.
Blickensderfer, William.	Madden, John, Jr.
Chamberlain, John B.	McCaskey, William S.
Conn, Benjamin.	Ober, Benjamin H.
Connor, John.	Powell, John.
Cross, John F.	Pesterly, George.
Coyle, Michael.	Rowe, Samuel W.
Duncan, William.	Rote, William T.
Dustman, William.	Redsecker, James F.
Duchman, Jacob S.	Rote, Henry D.
Derby, George W.	Rote, John.
Eicholtz, Andrew.	Rife, William P.
Eberman, Edward.	Strine, James B.
Felter, Hannan.	Stevens, Thaddeus, Jr.
Greiner, Michael.	Schenk, Rudolph W.
Gundaker, Emanuel.	Swentzel, Henry F.
Gerke, Herman L.	Stelgerwalt, Samuel C.
Hager, Edward.	Snyder, Jacob K.
Hartman, William H.	Strickler, Wilson.
Huble, Chester S.	Springer, John A.
Haldeman, Clifford C.	Stubbs, John T.
Hayes, Charles E.	Tredwell, James B.
Hogendobler, John.	Tumey, James.
Holbrook, Samuel S.	Witmer, Henry C.

COMPANY K.

Mustered in April 20, 1861.

Henry A. Hambright, captain; Mitchel J. Weaver, first lieutenant; John Reese, second lieutenant; Lyman G. Bodie, first sergeant; William Gable, second sergeant; William Sheets, third sergeant; William Garvin, fourth sergeant; Samuel Shroat, first corporal; James Benson, second corporal; George W. Beck, third corporal; John C. Shroad, fourth corporal; George A. Huber, Robert Huey, musicians.

Privates.

Albright, Amos.	Kendig, John.
Allen, John M.	Kempfer, Frederick C.
Barton, George W.	Laugan, Thomas.
Biechler, Jacob H.	Lutz, William.
Benedict, Edgar H.	Long, Henry.
Boone, Samuel S.	McCaffrey, Edward.
Buckius, Henry H.	Marion, James R.
Bernard, John.	Miller, Henry.
Christ, Francis.	Metzgar, Phillip.
Christ, Charles.	Myers, Thomas T.
Carr, George.	Miller, John R.
Dean, John.	Nagley, John.
Dianau, Thomas.	Powell, William.
Druckenmiller, C. E.	Pyter, Frederick S.
Dorwart, Emanuel.	Reed, Henry.
Dewert, Amos D.	Rinehart, Amos.
Forrest, Joseph.	Shaum, William.
Frecht, Joseph.	Shirk, Jacob R.
Fisher, Wilson.	Sylvius, John.
Groff, Amos C.	Sturges, William.
Gast, William.	Springer, David R.
Groff, Charles M.	Shultz, David, Jr.
Greiner, Jacob.	Showers, William H.
Gunlon, William L.	Swenk, Samuel.
Gable, Jacob.	Shaub, Francis.
Gable, Ambrose.	Strasbach, Frederick.
Huffnagle, Michael.	Schauers, Samuel W.
Huffnagle, George W.	Trisler, John A.
Huber, Joseph H.	Troast, Albert H.
Haas, James A.	Taylor, George W.
Huffnagle, John W.	Waltz, William M.
Kendig, Charles H.	Waltz, Frederick.
Kautz, John.	Weaver, William.
Killinger, John.	

COMPANY K.

Mustered in April 20, 1861.

Adolphus W. Bolemus, captain; James P. Schooley, first lieutenant; Benjamin Lichty, second lieutenant; Henry Weber, first sergeant; Rudolph Kuhn, second sergeant; Charles Sponholtz, third sergeant; Henry Becker, fourth sergeant; Henry Swenck, first corporal; Christian Fueler, second corporal; Lewis Heidecker, third corporal; Alexander Getz, fourth corporal; Frederick Conrad, James McCue, musicians.

Privates.

Bovenz, Lorentz.	Kirch, Wendell.
Brugger, John.	Konig, Charles.
Deltzel, John H.	Kasey, Jacob.
Dunges, George.	Kaiser, Francis I.
Dornau, Peter.	Luther, John.
Elliott, Jacob.	Lanich, Henry.
Fort, Charles.	Leppich, Martin.
Fuehrer, Andrew.	Max, Andrew.
Fetter, Jacob.	Miller, Frederick W.
Fetter, Isaac.	Muhlheim, Abraham.
Groff, Henry.	Melknecht, Conrad.
Goss, Martin.	Minnich, John R.
Goss, Simon B.	Minnich, Michael.
Guildner, Charles.	Milley, Edward.
Hoffman, Michael.	Norman, Anton.
Herman, Christian.	Oke, Jonathan.
Hatz, George.	Person, Christian.
Kochrain, Joseph.	Reiman, Wendell.
Kollman, Henry.	Roth, John.

Rhode, Jacob.  
Roth, Thaddeus.  
Schneider, Andrew.  
Schwamer, August.  
Shaz, Martin.  
Shoemaker, Henry.  
Schnauffer, George.  
Schnultz, Charles.  
Smith, Henry.  
Stewart, David.  
Shaller, Jacob.  
Shuller, Peter.  
Schupp, George.

Smith, Joseph.  
Smith, Gerhard.  
Stauszenberger, Jeremiah.  
Shute, Andrew.  
Spludler, Nathaniel.  
Thies, Ernest.  
Wiseman, Henry.  
Weber, John.  
Wunderlin, Francis.  
Westerman, Adolph.  
Weckesser, Henry.  
Wolf, Anton.  
Wunderlich, Gustav.

**Second Regiment.**—Company F of this regiment was recruited at Columbia, Lancaster Co., April 21, 1861. The regiment left Harrisburg for Washington, but finding the railroad bridge at Cockeysville destroyed, it returned to York, Pa., where it remained till the 1st of June. It was then ordered to Chambersburg, where it became part of the Second Brigade. On the 16th it broke camp and went to Hagerstown, and thence, on the 23d, to near the Potomac River, which it crossed on the 2d of July, and went with its brigade to Martinsburg, whence, on the 17th, it was transferred with the rest of the command of which it formed a part to Charlestown. It returned to Harrisburg, where, on the 26th of July, it was mustered out of the service.

## COMPANY F.

Mustered in April 20, 1861.

Thomas Welsh, captain; Edward A. Kelsey, second lieutenant; Amos Mullan, third sergeant; Cyrus Bruner, fourth sergeant; Albert B. Brown, first corporal; George A. Souders, second corporal; John Peart, third corporal; James McCann, fourth corporal; William Mintzer, Eli T. Derrick, musicians.

*Privates.*

Anwerter, Jerome.  
Anwerter, Hiram.  
Bartel, Robert.  
Bruner, John W.  
Denny, Barclay M.  
Davis, William L.  
Dunn, Edward.  
Davis, William.  
Duck, Washington.  
English, William.  
Eshleman, David.  
Fisher, David.  
Fullerton, George.  
Gault, Joshua J.  
Griffin, Henry.  
Grubb, John L.  
Harris, Samuel.  
Haines, John.  
Humble, Henry.  
Harmon, Jacob.  
Hammaker, George.  
Hippe, Henry.  
Hogentogler, William A.  
Harris, Robert.  
Hardnell, George.  
Hogentogler, Samuel J.  
Hogentogler, Joseph.  
Hogentogler, George.  
Heck, Israel L.  
Hinkle, Samuel.  
Jones, William.

Kline, Frederick O.  
Kline, George A.  
Koch, Charles H.  
Lightenberger, Baltzer.  
Long, Charles.  
Loring, Charles.  
Lanigan, Cornelius V.  
Miller, Edward T.  
Morgan, David.  
Richard, Samuel B.  
Sheets, Jeremiah.  
Sourbeer, Jacob.  
Smith, Henry W.  
Sourbeer, Joseph.  
Sullivan, Timothy.  
Sanger, Jacob.  
Small, Lary M.  
Thaler, Henry.  
Thomas, John.  
Tyler, Jacob W.  
Tyler, John E.  
Updegraff, Julius.  
Worley, Lewis.  
Wike, Henry.  
Wolfe, James.  
Wolfe, Jacob.  
Werner, George.  
Wilson, William.  
Wergant, William H.  
Zeckley, Andrew.  
Zell, John.

## COMPANY B.

Miller, Shoerer.

## COMPANY I.

Wolfe, Joseph W.

## COMPANY K.

Faust, Emanuel.

Williams, John F.

## THIRD REGIMENT, COMPANY D.

Cashier, Albert.  
Delaney, Daniel.Staub, John.  
Staub, Stephen.

## COMPANY E.

McFadden, John E.

**Fifth Regiment.**—In the Fifth Regiment: Eli Crammer, Henry M. Foltz, Charles W. Wiley, William E. Flagg, Charles S. Flagg, William H. Ihling, Robert M. Jeffries, John Crashbach, Cyrus Dyer, G. W. Lithgow, Michael Walterius, Frederick Munson, Andrew Ulrich, John Wandler, Henry Good, George D. Strawbridge, Jos. Dalzeit, M. Snyder.

## CHAPTER XII.

## LANCASTER COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—(Continued).

The Tenth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-third Regiments—First, Second, and Fifth Reserves.

**Tenth Regiment.**—Of this regiment Oliver J. Dickey, of Lancaster, was the lieutenant-colonel, and Companies A, E, and K were recruited in Lancaster County. It was organized on the 26th of April, 1861, and on the 1st of May it went to Camp Slifer, near Chambersburg, where it was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division. On the 8th of June it marched for Greencastle, and on the 25th of the same month it joined in the forward movement of Gen. Patterson's army. On the 2d of July it crossed the Potomac, and on the 3d reached Martinsburg. It participated in the demonstrations before the enemy at Manassas, and was ordered to Charlestown on the 17th. On the 23d it went to Harper's Ferry, and on the 24th moved to a point opposite Antietam Creek, whence it marched to Hagerstown, and thence went by rail to Harrisburg, where on the 31st of July the men were mustered out of service. Following are given lists of A, E, and K companies of the Tenth:

## FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Oliver J. Dickey, lieutenant-colonel; Daniel H. Heitshue, adjutant.

## COMPANY A.

Mustered in April 24, 1861.

Henry A. Haines, captain; Henry S. Book, first lieutenant; Abraham N. Breneman, second lieutenant; Walter D. Carpenter, first sergeant; John Brown, second sergeant; John M. Kline, third sergeant; John Fritz, fourth sergeant; George M. Book, first corporal; John A. Eagle, second corporal; William Bowers, third corporal; George A. Klugh, fourth corporal; John L. Jacobs, Abraham Reif, musicians.

*Privates.*

Armstrong, William F.  
Albright, Peter V.  
Backman, Joseph.  
Butler, William W.  
Bostick, Samuel B.  
Bonjey, Daniel.

Bowers, George W.  
Breneman, George W.  
Brenner, Joseph.  
Carroll, Robert, Jr.  
Cassel, Abraham.  
Clodfelter, Martin.

Carlton, William D.  
Diteler, John B.  
Drabenstadt, Samuel.  
Dany, Frederick.  
Fields, James.  
Filbert, Isaac S.  
Foltenberger, Jacob D.  
Finley, John.  
Finley, James.  
Galbrath, Jefferson.  
Green, Edward H.  
Gorner, Jacob.  
Hipple, John.  
Hipple, Henry.  
Hinkle, William.  
Haines, George B.  
Howard, Daniel.  
Hoff, Isalah.  
Lightner, Charles.  
Myers, Emanuel.  
Mather, Frederick J.  
Morton, Aaron.  
McAdams, John.  
Mullen, Moses S.  
Muller, Archibald.  
Nye, Henry.

Nixon, William.  
Ness, James A.  
Nophsker, Samuel M.  
Paules, John A.  
Rumbaugh, Benjamin.  
Rhodes, Abraham W.  
Roth, Harrison.  
Roth, Albert M.  
Rinehold, John H.  
Shirman, Henry B.  
Seifred, George H.  
Stephens, Henry C.  
Stilgen, William.  
Spro, William.  
Seltz, Jacob.  
Snaveley, Andrew W.  
Shroll, John.  
Trout, John F.  
Wolfensberger, Isaac.  
Weitmer, William C.  
Wilgus, Samuel.  
Wetty, George.  
Weyer, Adam.  
Wisnor, Sigmund E.  
Young, Joseph.  
Zohn, John Calvin.

COMPANY E.

Mustered in April 29, 1861.

David W. Patterson, captain; Daniel H. Heitshue, first lieutenant; William M. Whiteside, second lieutenant; Waller G. Evans, first sergeant; Jacob Simpson, third sergeant; Uriah E. Frank, fourth sergeant; William P. Leonard, first corporal; William D. Steigewalt, second corporal; George D. Cornell, third corporal; Isaac H. Kloth, fourth corporal; John Glazier, William Rein, musicians.

Privates.

Anne, Alonzo C.  
Bender, Daniel.  
Bair, Israel.  
Bohle, Albert J.  
Brock, John R.  
Balmer, William H.  
Bowman, William.  
Bowman, George.  
Carney, Thomas.  
Carney, John.  
Curry, John.  
Curry, Albert.  
Clark, Samuel.  
Connelly, Barnard.  
Carpenter, John O.  
Dummell, Adam.  
Dummell, Peter.  
Dean, James.  
Doderick, Jacob.  
Dally, William H.  
Dennis, Henry.  
Engle, Frederick.  
Folsick, Franklin J.  
Fisher, Henry.  
Frick, John J.  
Gable, John B.  
Gumph, John J.  
Gish, Addison.  
Grosh, Israel.  
Good, Isaac.  
Harrison, George B.  
Hess, Clinton.

Houser, Peter.  
Hamilton, George.  
Killian, John D.  
Long, John H.  
Leonard, George.  
Metzgar, Amos.  
McEvoy, John.  
Miller, George.  
Mocke, William.  
Morrisey, Charles.  
Mulholland, Joseph.  
Paster, Peter.  
Phillips, William.  
Redy, Michael.  
Rote, George S.  
Sniter, John F.  
Souber, Conrad.  
Suydam, Jacob.  
Suydam, William.  
Sherwood, Benjamin.  
Selber, Peter A.  
Samey, Lawrence.  
Spindler, James.  
Smith, George.  
Smith, Charles.  
Slat, John.  
Shearer, Benjamin.  
Sturges, Nathan.  
Shertz, John.  
Tumlow, Samuel.  
Toles, George S.  
Weidle, William.

COMPANY K.

Adolphus W. Bolemus, captain; Benjamin Lichty, second lieutenant; Henry Weber, first sergeant; Rudolph Kuhn, second sergeant; Christian Fueller, second corporal; Lewis Heidscher, third corporal; Alexander Getz, fourth corporal; Frederick Conrad, James McCue, musicians.

Privates.

Duges, George.  
Doman, Peter.  
Elliott, Jacob.  
Fueller, Andrew.  
Fetter, Jacob.  
Fetter, Isaac.  
Groff, Henry.  
Goss, Simon B.  
Goss, Martin.  
Guilddner, Charles.  
Hantz, George.  
Kasey, Jacob.  
Lanich, Henry.  
Leppich, Martin.  
Mciknecht, Conrad.  
Minnich, John R.  
Minnich, Michael.  
Milley, Edward.

Norman, Anton.  
Oks, Jonathan.  
Person, Christian.  
Roth, John.  
Rhode, Jacob.  
Roth, Thaddeus.  
Smith, Henry.  
Stewart, David.  
Shaller, Jacob.  
Stutter, Peter.  
Smith, Joseph.  
Smith, Gerhard.  
Stautzenberger, Jeremiah  
Shute, Andrew.  
Spindler, Nathaniel.  
Thies, Ernest.  
Wunderlich, Gustav.

**Fifteenth Regiment.**—On the 1st of May, 1861, this regiment, of which Company F was recruited at Mount Joy, and Company K at Marietta, Lancaster Co., was organized at Camp Curtin. On the 9th it was ordered to Camp Johnston, near Lancaster City, where many kind attentions were bestowed on the men by the people of that place and vicinity. June 3d it went to Chambersburg, where it became a part of the Fifth Brigade, Second Division. Thence it went on the 16th to Hagerstown, and on the 2d of July crossed the Potomac with its brigade. On the 3d it went to Martinsburg, where it remained till the 15th, when it moved to Bunker Hill, and two days afterward to Charlestown. On the 26th it reached Hagerstown, and on the following day encamped at Carlisle, where it was mustered out of the service on the 7th of August. Following are given rolls of Companies F and K:

COMPANY F.

Mustered in April —, 1861.

Jacob R. Waltman, captain; Andrew Eigenrode, first lieutenant; David H. Nisley, second lieutenant; James H. Raymond, first sergeant; Michael Drabenstodt, second sergeant; Lewis Mahlen, third sergeant; George Tshudy, fourth sergeant; George Stiffler, first corporal; Jeremiah Gettle, second corporal; Leonard P. Hellig, third corporal; Joseph Dunlap, fourth corporal; Lewis Hoke, musician.

Privates.

Barlow, James.  
Beam, John.  
Brandt, Abraham R.  
Barnes, Joseph.  
Blaney, Emanuel.  
Boyer, Samuel.  
Blake, John.  
Beam, Joel.  
Buckius, William.  
Baue, Amer.  
Bowersack, George.  
Cover, John.  
Collins, James.  
Caracher, David.  
Eberman, George D.  
Ely, Peter L.  
Funk, Henry.  
Fry, David.  
Frank, Penrose.  
Forrest, William B.  
Grow, Phillip.  
Green, Jesse.

Gunter, Charles.  
Hoffman, Christian B.  
Hartman, Herman.  
Hamilton, Albert.  
Hess, Jacob.  
Herr, John M.  
Irving, Thomas.  
Kaylor, Abraham.  
Kling, Jacob W.  
Keller, John.  
Kapp, John.  
Lenox, Samuel H.  
Lawrence, William J. —  
Layton, Samuel.  
Lutz, George.  
Lynch, Patrick.  
McDonald, Frank Y.  
Mac, Augustus.  
Maloney, Thomas.  
Musser, John.  
Mitchell, James.  
Martin, Andrew.

Naylor, Levi.  
Nelson, Peter.  
Phillips, John T.  
Peroy, Daniel.  
Rose, Henry.  
Reed, John.  
Rife, Abraham.  
Stoner, Ainos.  
Seaman, William.  
Slaymaker, James A.  
Swords, William.

Smead, Joseph.  
Shriner, George.  
Souders, Cornelius.  
Trayer, David.  
Tall, Joseph.  
Walton, William.  
Walmer, Israel.  
Wanbaugh, Levi.  
Wine, John.  
Waltendorf, William.

## COMPANY K.

Mustered in April 24, 1861.

James A. Congdon, captain; H. H. Sawyer, John L. Jacobs, first lieutenants; Scott J. Patterson, second lieutenant; Abraham Alstead, first sergeant; George W. Caracher, second sergeant; Andrew J. Mills, third sergeant; David Coble, fourth sergeant; John McFarlane, first corporal; John Galebough, second corporal; Israel Hanten, third corporal; Jacob Dale, fourth corporal; James Sanders, Potter D. Rapp, Charles T. Whitcomb, musicians.

## Privates.

Adkins, Henry D.  
Allison, W.  
Brown, James.  
Baker, John.  
Bink, Fredrick.  
Bowman, Henry.  
Campbell, James.  
Cummings, Eli.  
Cochran, Martin.  
Caracher, Edward.  
Crumb, Austin.  
Dale, William T.  
Dale, George W.  
Darman, George (1st).  
Dingman, Dennis.  
Defrance, Charles.  
Drake, Henry.  
Darman, George (2d).  
Evaus, John.  
Eiker, John.  
Eisenberger, Martin.  
Ford, Charles W.  
Fellinger, Adam.  
Fisher, George.  
Grove, Daniel W.  
Hart, Harly W.  
Henice, A. A. O.  
Haden, Peter.  
Hair, Stran Augustus.  
Hass, John W.  
Hildebrand, Franklin.  
Haughey, Patrick.  
Jones, William.  
John, Cyrus.  
Langdon, John N.  
Leader, Lewis A.

Leahy, Thomas.  
Mast, John.  
Murphy, Benjamin.  
Michael, Cyrus.  
Moss, Madison.  
Mickey, Christopher H.  
Martin, Lewis.  
Michael, Henry.  
Maloney, Stephen.  
Naylor, James.  
Overland, D. W.  
Omit, Christopher.  
Pierce, Jonathan.  
Rhul, H. A.  
Richard, Henry.  
Rowan, Ephraim.  
Rumner, William T.  
Stein, Frederick.  
Shilt, Lorenzo.  
Shields, Leonard.  
Shriner, George.  
Stein, George.  
Sauders, Simon.  
Simmers, Stephen D.  
Shields, Martin.  
Stein, Frederick.  
Stratton, Jackson.  
Spang, Franklin.  
Tobo, Lewis.  
Vaulace, Peter.  
Vanhouser, George.  
Wiseman, John.  
Wilson, Alvin H.  
Wisemen, Andrew.  
Welsh, Louis.  
Whitcomb, Charles T.

**Twenty-third Regiment.**—This was originally a three months' regiment, and was raised almost wholly in Philadelphia. It was mustered out on the 31st of July, 1861, and was at once reorganized for three years or during the war, retaining its old number. Nearly all of one company were from Lancaster County.

During the first four months after it went to Washington it was engaged in drill, picket, guard, and fatigue duty. Early in March, 1862, it marched toward Vienna, and in the latter part of the same month went to Fortress Monroe, and thence it moved with the army to the Peninsula. Although it was

frequently engaged in skirmishes, it was first under heavy infantry fire at the battle of Fair Oaks, on the 31st of May. It participated in the operations of the Peninsular campaign, and then, with other troops, went to the support of Gen. Pope on the Rappahannock, arriving in season to take a part in the battle of Chantilly, on the 1st of September, 1862. It went on the Maryland campaign of that autumn, but was not actively engaged, either at South Mountain or Antietam. After this campaign it did picket duty along the Potomac River, near Hancock, till Nov. 1st, when it went forward. It was not actively engaged at Fredericksburg. In the campaign and battle of Chancellorsville it had an active part, and lost seventy-one killed and wounded. Its next active duty was in the Gettysburg campaign, and in the battle on the 3d of July it was engaged, but its loss was not heavy. It joined in the pursuit of the retreating rebel army, and during the remainder of the summer and autumn it participated in the operations of the army in Virginia.

In December a portion of the regiment re-enlisted and received a furlough. The balance went, in January, 1864, to Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, where they guarded rebel prisoners.

It took an active part in the campaign of the summer of 1864, and at the battle of Cold Harbor suffered a loss of nine officers and one hundred and eighty-eight men killed and wounded. It continued on active duty till the expiration of its term of service, when it returned to Philadelphia, and on the 8th of September, 1864, it was mustered out.

The following Lancaster County soldiers served in the Twenty-third Regiment:

## COMPANY D.

Wein, John L., Feb. 10, 1862; served out time.

## COMPANY I.

Albright, Jacob F., corp., Sept. 1, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 8, 1864.  
Zimmerman, Henry, private, Sept. 4, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864.  
Aston, Isaac, July 1, 1863; trans. to 119th Regt.  
Brown, John E., Aug. 1, 1861; wounded June 1, 1864, at Cold Harbor; hospital.  
Christy, John, Sept. 1, 1861; wounded at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864; hospital.  
Dunbar, Thomas, Sept. 4, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 8, 1864.  
Dean, Joseph, Sept. 4, 1861; trans. to 119th Regt.  
Dunkle, John, July 11, 1863; trans. to 119th Regt.  
Eisenberger, Martin, Sept. 1, 1861; absent sick.  
Fry, Jacob B., Aug. 11, 1863.  
Fullerton, Joseph, Aug. 14, 1864; not accounted for.  
Grubb, Jacob A., Aug. 20, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 8, 1864.  
Hambricht, Charles K., Aug. 19, 1861; disch. by order of War Department.  
King, John, Aug. 8, 1863; trans. to 119th Regt.  
Markley, Samuel, Aug. 13, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 8, 1864.  
Nolen, Patrick, Sept. 4, 1861; trans. to 119th Regt.  
Rodgers, John B., Sept. 4, 1861; trans. to 119th Regt.  
Rhoades, Henry, Aug. 17, 1863.  
Roth, Beneville S., July 10, 1863; trans. to 119th Regt.  
Shue, George, Sept. 1, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 8, 1864.  
Shaffer, Jacob, July 11, 1863; trans. to 119th Regt.  
Wike, George W., Sept. 4, 1861; trans. to 119th Regt.

Waggoner, William, Sept. 4, 1861.  
Yinger, Abraham, July 12, 1863; trans. to 119th Regt.

## COMPANY K.

Dally, Hiram, Aug. 30, 1864; not accounted for.

**Thirtieth Regiment (First Reserves).**—The First Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps was organized at Camp Wayne, near West Chester, June 9, 1861. Companies B and E were recruited in Lancaster County, and Company D in the counties of Lancaster and York.

At daylight, July 22d, the regiment started for Baltimore, through which city it marched on the following morning regardless of threats of violence by an excited populace. It was mustered into the United States' service on the 26th, at Camp Carroll, in the suburbs of Baltimore, and on the 27th it moved to Annapolis, Md., where its headquarters were in the naval school. Here the regiment was engaged in guard and provost duty, and it was very efficient both in enforcing order in the city and in suppressing the contraband trade and intercourse that was carried on between rebels and their sympathizers.

On the 30th of August it proceeded to Washington, and the next day to Tenallytown, Md., where it was made a part of the First Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. In October it marched to Langley, Va., where it encamped, and, with the exception of an armed reconnoissance to near Dranesville, remained till March, 1862. It then moved to Alexandria, Fairfax Seminary, Manassas Junction, and Fredericksburg, in the vicinity of which it remained till the next June. On the 8th of that month it left its camp at Falmouth for the Peninsula, where it participated in the operations conducted by Gen. McClellan against Richmond. It was heavily engaged at Mechanicsville and at Gaines' Mill. It was again engaged on the 30th of June at Newmarket Cross-Roads, where it fought gallantly, and lost eleven killed and eighty-five wounded.

The regiment moved north in August, and participated in Gen. Pope's disastrous campaign, during which it was engaged with the enemy at Centreville.

It was again engaged at South Mountain, Md., where it made a gallant charge and drove the enemy from a stronghold, for which it was particularly commended by Gen. Hooker. Three days later it was again engaged at the battle of Antietam. It moved forward with its brigade, and was again engaged at the battle of Fredericksburg.

The regiment participated in the "mud" campaign of January, 1863, but was not again engaged till July 2d, at the battle of Gettysburg, in which it made a spirited charge. On the 3d it was again in action. It participated in the battle of Bristoe Station, and in the many manœuvres and skirmishes till the close of 1863.

The regiment wintered at Bristoe Station, and in the spring of 1864 engaged actively in the Wilderness

campaign, fighting at the battle of Spottsylvania, and even on the last day of its service, at the battle of Bethesda Church.

It left the field on the 1st of June, 1864, and was mustered out of the service at Philadelphia on the 13th of the same month. On their arrival at Lancaster a grand reception was given to the companies from this county by the Patriotic Daughters of Lancaster. Bates says, "The whole number mustered into the regiment was one thousand and eighty-four. Of these, one hundred and thirty-nine were killed or died in the field, two hundred and thirty-three were wounded, two hundred and fifty-eight were discharged for disability contracted in the service, and one hundred and forty-eight re-enlisted as veterans."

The following is a list of Lancaster County soldiers in the First Reserve Regiment:

## COMPANY B.

*Captains.*

Thomas B. Barton, June 4, 1861; res. Jan. 24, 1863.  
William L. Bear, June 4, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. Aug. 23, 1862; to capt. March 1, 1863; to brev. maj. March 13, 1865; must. out with company July 13, 1864.  
Harry Hook, 1st lieut., June 4, 1861; dismissed Aug. 23, 1862.  
Milton Weidler, 1st lieut., June 4, 1861; pro. to sergt. Aug. 1, 1861; to 1st sergt. July 15, 1862; to 1st lieut. March 1, 1864; to brev. capt. March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
William E. Murray, 2d lieut., July 26, 1861; pro. to sergt., to 1st sergt., to 2d lieut. Nov. 25, 1861; must. out with company March 4, 1862.  
Phillip L. Sprecker, 2d lieut., June 4, 1861; pro. to sergt. Oct. 18, 1861; to 2d lieut. March 1, 1863; to brev. 1st lieut. March 13, 1865; absent in the field at muster out.  
William J. Cake, 1st sergt., June 4, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 12, 1862; to 1st sergt. Feb. 1, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.

*Sergeants.*

Theodore Wenditz, June 4, 1861; pro. to sergt. Jan. 13, 1862; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Emanuel C. Metzgar, June 4, 1861; pro. to corp. Aug. 1, 1861; to sergt. Jan. 24, 1863; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Peter M. Heiser, June 4, 1861; pro. to sergt. Feb. 1, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.  
Lewis A. Rauch, June 4, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. Feb. 1, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.  
John C. McCracken, June 4, 1861; died July 14, 1862, of wounds received at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862.

*Corporals.*

William D. Stauffer, June 4, 1861; pro. to corp. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
John L. Nauman, June 4, 1861; pro. to corp. July 15, 1862; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
John K. Rutter, June 4, 1861; pro. to corp. July 15, 1862; must. out with company July 13, 1864.  
George M. Bauman, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Thomas S. Black, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
George K. Swope, July 10, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 24, 1863; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
John M. Wertz, June 4, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 24, 1863; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Lewis S. Hartman, July 10, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 24, 1863; mustered out Sept. 9, 1864.  
George A. Cox, June 4, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 28, 1863.  
John Weidle, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 20, 1862.  
August O. Duchman, June 4, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; mustered out Aug. 15, 1864.  
Thomas Judge, musician, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.



F. D. Haines, musician, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 9, 1862.  
John J. McGrann, musician, March 8, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 10, 1862.

*Privates.*

Aflebach, William, Oct. 30, 1863; died of wounds received in action May 8, 1864.  
Benedict, Benjamin T., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Blitzer, Thomas J., July 10, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Bance, George, July 10, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Bear, Abraham E., June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 18, 1862.  
Barr, Edward F., Aug. 28, 1862; disch. by order of War Department June 7, 1863.  
Bitner, Albert H., June 4, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 24, 1863.  
Bowman, Charles, Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 25, 1863.  
Buford, W. H. H., Nov. 20, 1863; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864.  
Bear, Nathan S., June 4, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mills June 27, 1862.  
Rubb, William H., June 4, 1861; died at Richmond, Va., of wounds received in action June 30, 1862.  
Childs, Charles A., July 10, 1861; must. out with company July 13, 1864.  
Coffey, James, June 4, 1861; must. out with company July 13, 1864.  
Cox, William W., June 4, 1861; died June 27, 1862, of wounds received at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862.  
Dellet, William L., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Danier, Thomas J., Sept. 19, 1862; pro. to hosp. steward June 1, 1863.  
Davis, Charles, July 10, 1861.  
Engle, George W., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Ewerts, Strickler R., June 4, 1861; pro. to hosp. steward Aug. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 17, 1862.  
Eichholtz, John C., June 4, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps U.S.A. Nov. 1, 1863.  
Friday, Frederick, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Fisher, James G., Aug. 29, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 13, 1863.  
Frankfort, Edward, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 30, 1861.  
Freeland, Edward D., June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 31, 1863.  
Feller, Henry, June 4, 1861; died of wounds received in action June 30, 1862.  
Forney, Isaac H., June 4, 1861; killed at Mechanicsville June 20, 1862.  
Greenwalt, A. B., June 4, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.  
Gable, Jacob F., July 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 11, 1863.  
Hinc, Jacob E., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Heistand, Henry J., June 4, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.  
Hoffman, William M., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Holt, Robert, June 4, 1861; wounded in action, date unknown; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Harner, George W., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Hackman, Henry, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 21, 1861.  
Hart, Matthias, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 15, 1862.  
Harvey, John C., June 4, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. and adjt. Oct. 1, 1862.  
Humes, James G., June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 25, 1861.  
Hamp, William H., Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to 100th Regt. P. V., June 1, 1864.  
Harnian, William B., June 4, 1861; trans. to gunboat service Feb. 17, 1862; died at Cairo, Ill., Nov. 12, 1862.  
Kendig, George W., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Killian, Henry M., June 4, 1861; wounded at Wilderness May 8, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.  
Kieffer, Thompson, July 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 27, 1862.  
Keller, M. V. B., July 10, 1861; disch. Feb. 13, 1863, for wounds received in action.  
Kline, Christian, June 4, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863, for wounds received in action.  
Kurtz, Oswald H., June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 6, 1861.  
Leonard, William, July 10, 1861; disch. by order of War Department Sept. 6, 1861.  
Leclaire, Charles, Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.  
Lutz, James A. H., Aug. 28, 1862; died Dec. 22, 1862, of wounds received at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.  
Marchbank, R. B., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Metzger, Henry, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Miller, George B., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Moss, John A., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Myer, Gabriel R., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Myers, Gilbert C., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Mishler, Henry, July 10, 1861; disch. by order of War Department Dec. 19, 1862.  
Mohon, Jacob, July 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 20, 1862.  
Miller, Samuel S., Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 13, 1863.  
Miller, Jacob M., June 4, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1863.  
Moffit, James, July 10, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.  
Murphy, Calvin L., Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864.  
Murray, William E., Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864.  
McCauley, H. C., July 10, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
McClain, John C., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
McClain, William G., June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 20, 1862.  
McCully, Thomas G., June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 9, 1862.  
McGlinnis, Peter L., June 4, 1861; disch. July 26, 1861.  
Nyman, Ambrose F., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
O'Rourke, Washington, July 10, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Ochs, George H., July 10, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 12, 1863.  
Parvin, Theodore C., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Price, Thomas P., July 10, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.  
Pinkerton, C. R. C., June 4, 1861; not mustered into U. S. service.  
Powers, Ambrose C., Aug. 28, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 4, 1863.  
Quinn, Patrick, July 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 10, 1863.  
Robinson, John, July 10, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Benner, John B., June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 20, 1863.  
Rock, Miles, June 4, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps Aug. 14, 1863.  
Rooney, Joseph C., July 10, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 15, 1863.  
Rutter, Joseph S., Aug. 28, 1862; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.  
Steers, Isaac B., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Strachan, James E., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Steinheiser, George F., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Sanders, Daniel L., June 4, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. K, 36th Regt. P. V., Aug. 1, 1862.  
Strachan, Samuel S., June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 15, 1863.  
Selliey, Samuel, Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864.  
Shaffer, John, Oct. 31, 1863; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864.  
Speice, Frederick, Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864.  
Steers, Thomas J., Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864.  
Stone, August, July 20, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 15, 1863.  
Stutley, William H., June 4, 1861.  
Thomas, Joseph R., June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 8, 1862.  
Varnes, Henry C., July 10, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Whitlock, Franklin, June 4, 1861; died in general hospital, date unknown.  
Zellers, Jacob F., June 4, 1861; died of wounds received in action June 30, 1862.

COMPANY D.

*Captains.*

George H. Hess, June 8, 1861; died at Richmond, Va., July 4, 1862, of wounds received at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.  
William G. Wasson, June 8, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Nov. 12, 1861; to capt. March 1, 1863; brevet maj. March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Calvin Kendig, 1st lieut., June 8, 1861; disch. Nov. 12, 1861.  
William H. Trapnel, 1st lieut., June 8, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. March 1, 1863; to brevet capt. March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
David Warfel, 2d lieut., June 8, 1861; disch. Oct. 31, 1861.  
Amos W. Sourbeer, 2d lieut., June 8, 1861; res. Aug. 12, 1862.  
Samuel Pickel, 1st sergt.; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

*Sergeants.*

Charles K. Wasson, June 8, 1861; com. 2d lieut. Oct. 1, 1863; not mustered; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
Abraham J. Taylor, June 8, 1861; pro. to sergt. June 30, 1862; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

George M. D. Lemmon, May 31, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Charles Funk.

Elias Funk, June 8, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

John R. Courtney, June 8, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.

*Corporals.*

Lindley McClune, June 8, 1861; pro. to corp. April 1, 1863; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Franklin Sourbeer, June 8, 1861; disch. Nov. 16, 1862, for wounds received at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.

Jacob Shaub, June 8, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864.

John Gilbert, July 11, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

William Bruce, June 8, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Jacob Finney, June 8, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

John F. Dablor, June 8, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Henry Pickel, June 8, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.

William Lafferty, June 8, 1861.

*Musicians.*

William Klineyoung, June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Jacob Diffenderfer, June 8, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

*Privates.*

Allison, William, July 12, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Boyle, James, June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Brady, Miller, June 8, 1861; absent, wounded, at muster out.

Beichall, John, June 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Bechtold, John, June 8, 1861; trans. to Battery G, 43d Regt. P. V. (1st Penna. Artillery), Sept. 12, 1861.

Bowers, William J., June 8, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 15, 1864.

Brown, William, June 8, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Brubecker, Abraham, Dec. 29, 1863; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Bridgles, Barzillac, Nov. 3, 1863; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.

Barlow, James, June 9, 1861; died at Camp Pierpont, Va., Nov. 15, 1861.

Bushorn, Amos, June 8, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1861.

Betty, Mark, June 8, 1861; died Aug. 2, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

Byers, Jacob, June 8, 1861.

Clark, E. M., June 8, 1861; not must. into U. S. service.

Cresswell, James, Feb. 13, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.

Cresswell, James, Feb. 13, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.

Campbell, Samuel, June 8, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Davis, Frederick, June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Derrick, Joseph, June 8, 1861; not must. into U. S. service.

Dorn, Charles, June 8, 1861; not must. into U. S. service.

Flick, Joseph, June 8, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.

Fralick, Aaron, Sept. 8, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.

Ferguson, John, June 8, 1861.

Grosli, Charles R., June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Graham, T. L., June 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 1, 1861.

Groff, Samuel P., June 8, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Gordon, Samuel, June 8, 1861; killed at New Market Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.

Garner, Gottlieb, June 8, 1861; killed at New Market Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.

Hoffman, Valentine, June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Huges, Hiram, June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Hill, John, June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Hoak, Amos, June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Heldt, John B., June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Harmer, Amos, June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Heiney, David, June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Herr, Samuel, June 8, 1861; absent, on detached duty at headquarters 3d Div., 5th Corps, at muster out.

Hawthorne, Aldus, June 8, 1861; disch. July 12, 1862, for wounds received in action.

Hiller, Jacob, June 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Hornberger, Charles, June 8, 1861; disch. Feb. 26, 1863, for wounds received in action June 30, 1862.

Heiney, George, June 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 13, 1863.

Hamilton, David, June 8, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Haverstick, Amos, June 8, 1861; died of wounds received in action June 30, 1862.

Harnish, Jacob, June 8, 1861; missing in action June 30, 1862.

Henninger, Christian, June 8, 1861.

Jacobs, Israel, June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Johnson, Amos, June 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 4, 1862.

Johnson, Jacob, June 8, 1861; trans. to 2d U. S. Cav., date unknown.

Kise, John W., June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Kelborn, Francis, June 8, 1861; disch., date unknown, for wounds received in action June 30, 1862.

Knight, Joseph, June 8, 1861; disch. Jan. 30, 1863, for wounds received in action June 30, 1862.

Kilne, Lemon, June 8, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.

King, Charles B., June 8, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Kauffman, Daniel, July 12, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Kughn, Jesse M., Feb. 10, 1864; died of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.

Love, Uriah H., June 8, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.

Lanning, George, June 8, 1861; not must. into U. S. service.

Miller, George, June 8, 1861; disch. Dec. 21, 1862, for wounds received at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.

Musser, Isaac, Sept. 8, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1864.

Maynard, John, June 8, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 1861.

McFarland, Samuel, June 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

McCoy, William, May 31, 1861; disch. for wounds received at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.

McBride, Peter, July 12, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

McCabe, Michael, July 12, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Norris, William, June 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 28, 1862.

Ohrnife, Samuel, June 8, 1861; disch. for wounds received in action June 30, 1862.

Peek, William, June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Powers, Freeman, June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Rhoads, John, June 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 1, 1861.

Reed, John, Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Robinson, Samuel, June 8, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.

Sourbeer, John, June 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 9, 1862.

Shoff, Henry, June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Smith, Franklin, Sept. 8, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.

Scott, Robert, June 8, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.

Tripple, Charles D., June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Tweed, William, June 8, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Urban, John W., June 8, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Urban, Benjamin F., Sept. 8, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.

Vierling, Frederick K., June 8, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

White, Samuel, June 8, 1864; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Wertz, Robert, June 8, 1864; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Wright, William, June 8, 1864; disch. for wounds received in action June 30, 1862.

Webb, William J., June 8, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 13, 1864.

Will, Hiram, June 8, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Wilhelm, Zachariah, June 8, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Wilson, Urie, Sept. 8, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.

Williamson, William, June 8, 1861.

## COMPANY E.

*Captains.*

Aldus J. Neff, June 4, 1861; died Aug. 5, 1862.  
 Patrick O'Rourke, June 4, 1861; pro. to capt. March 1, 1863; to brevet major and brevet lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 William T. McPhail, 1st lieut. June 4, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. March 1, 1863; to brevet captain and brevet major March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 George A. Mercer, 1st sergt. June 4, 1861; com. 2d lieut. Oct. 1, 1863; not mustered; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

*Sergeants.*

Jacob Weller, July 12, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 Phillip B. Hanke, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 Ambros Maynard, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 17, 1862.  
 William F. Aument, June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.  
 George T. Lockwood, June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

*Corporals.*

Joseph Foreman, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 John Seibert, June 4, 1861; wounded, with loss of right eye, at Spottsylvania Court-House May, 1864; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 Charles O'Neill, June 4, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1861, to accept promotion as 2d lieut. Co. C, 84th Regt. P. V.  
 David Ruth, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 12, 1862.  
 John Hopwood, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 22, 1862.  
 Samuel Rinier, June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.  
 J. D. Heighstreed, June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.  
 Jasper Morrison, June 4, 1861; died at Richmond, Va., of wounds received at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862.  
 Hiram Ruth, June 4, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.  
 Jacob Crunel, June 4, 1861; killed at Bethesda Church May 30, 1864; veteran.  
 Jacob Kaufman, June 20, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.  
 John Garber, musician, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 1, 1862.  
 J. G. Eicherly, musician, June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.  
 Jonathan Styer, musician, June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

*Privates.*

Aument, Amos, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 13, 1862.  
 Albright, Adam, July 12, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.  
 Aument, Franklin, Feb. 5, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.  
 Armstrong, Henry, June 4, 1861; killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1864.  
 Black, William, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 Blackburn, James, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 Backet, James, June 12, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.  
 Brighton, Daniel, Feb. 22, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.  
 Baker, John, June 4, 1861; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.  
 Brindle, Jacob, June 4, 1861; died Dec. 15, 1862; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.  
 Baymont, Isaac, June 12, 1861.  
 Cooper, Samuel I., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 Cunningham, I., June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.  
 Cunningham, James, June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.  
 Curley, William B., June 12, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.  
 Collick, Samuel, Feb. 18, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.  
 Coleman, Henry A., July 20, 1861.  
 Downey, David, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 27, 1862.

Dougherty, Andrew, June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.  
 Dunkle, Benjamin F., June 4, 1861; died Nov. 30, 1862; buried at Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.  
 Elliott, John, June 4, 1861; captured Nov. 27, 1862; must. out Feb. 8, 1865.  
 Eshback, Richard, June 4, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862.  
 Elmyer, George, July 12, 1861.  
 Fraeclick, Daniel C., June 4, 1861; trans. to Western gunboat service Feb. 17, 1862.  
 Foreman, Harrison, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 Flicke, Henry, June 12, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 Frecht, James, June 18, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.  
 Grow, John, July 12, 1861; must. out with company June 31, 1864.  
 Getz, Jacob, June 4, 1861; killed at Beaver Dam, June 26, 1862.  
 Gross, Joseph, July 12, 1861.  
 Greenly, Andrew J., Feb. 9, 1864.  
 Herr, Lorenzo D., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 Hughes, David N., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 Hasselbach, Francis, July 12, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 Hoover, Henry, July 12, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 Hoover, Benjamin, June 25, 1863; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.  
 Harman, Cyrus, Feb. 25, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.  
 Hahn, George, Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.  
 Hughes, William, July 12, 1861; trans. Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.  
 Hardgraves, W. F., June 4, 1861; died at Camp Pierpont, Va., Dec. 9, 1861.  
 Hoover, William, July 24, 1861; killed at Bull Run Aug. 29, 1862.  
 Hannum, Abel K., June 4, 1861; killed at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.  
 Hultzhouse, Elam, July 20, 1861; died Sept. 23, 1862, of wounds received at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.  
 Hughes, Edward, June 4, 1861.  
 Jackson, John, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 Kline, John, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 Keene, George W., June 4, 1861; disch. Dec. 6, 1862, for wounds received in action with loss of arm.  
 King, George W., June 26, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.  
 Keene, Joseph, June 4, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.  
 Keck, George, June 4, 1861; died at Camp Pierpont, Va., May 20, 1862.  
 Haley, Jesse, June 4, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.  
 Kunkle, Peter, June 4, 1861; died at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 25, 1862.  
 Lithgow, David, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 Lambert, David, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 Lefevre, John L., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 Lenoir, William, June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.  
 Lefevre, Elam, June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.  
 Morrison, John H., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 Mason, John M., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 Manger, William, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 30, 1862.  
 Milchcock, Augustus, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 27, 1863.  
 Malkelsey, Charles A., June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.  
 Miller, Alfred H., June 4, 1861; disch. Sept. 14, 1863, to accept promotion.  
 Miller, George, July 12, 1861; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.  
 Milton, William, July 20, 1861.  
 McComsey, William, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 McCall, Franklin, June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.  
 McKeegan, John, June 4, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 13, 1863.  
 Poite, Julius B., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 Patton, Edwin C., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 Pickle, Isaac, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 13, 1862.  
 Phrame, Rolrer, June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.  
 Plum, Ignat., July 20, 1861; died at Frederick City, Md., Sept. 23, 1862.  
 Retlican, John, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 Rinier, Jacob, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 Reed, John C., June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 1, 1862.  
 Riley, John, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 23, 1862.  
 Short, Andrew, June 4, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.

Strickler, Jacob, June 4, 1861; disch., date unknown, to accept promotion.  
 Shanes, Joseph, Feb. 29, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.  
 Stark, Charles, June 4, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.  
 Stoner, Samuel, June 4, 1861.  
 Templeton, Jacob, June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.  
 Winwower, George, June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 Weratz, George L., June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.  
 White, John, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 26, 1861.  
 Worth, Joseph P., Feb. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 6, 1863.  
 Wherry, John A., June 4, 1861; died at Camp Washington May 6, 1862.  
 Wolbert, Peter, June 4, 1861; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.

## COMPANY C.

Saulsberry, Robert, March 2, 1862.

**Thirty-first Regiment (Second Reserve).—**In Company G of this regiment were some citizens of Lancaster County. In the latter part of July, 1861, it went to Pleasant Valley, near Harper's Ferry, without having been mustered into the United States service. By reason of the delay and irregularity of its muster a portion of the men declined to remain, but returned to their homes, and afterwards joined other organizations. The rest were actively engaged in the operations of the army during their term of service, and achieved an excellent record.

Lancaster County soldiers in the Second Reserve Regiment:

## COMPANY G.

*Captains.*

E. M. Woodward, May 27, 1861; disch. Aug. 27, 1861.  
 William D. Reitzel, Nov. 19, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg; res. Dec. 7, 1863; app. capt. Co. K, 195th Regt. P. V., July 24, 1864.  
 Henry A. Scheetz, 1st lieut. May 27, 1861; app. aide-de-camp on staff of Gen. McCall, date unknown.  
 John R. Brown, 1st lieut. May 27, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. July 20, 1861; disch. Aug. 27, 1861.  
 John L. Rhoads, March 20, 1862; pro. to adjt. Sept. 23, 1863.  
 Charles F. Hoyt, 2d lieut. May 27, 1861; pro. to quart.-mast. March 17, 1862.  
 Max. Wimpfheimer, 2d lieut. July 2, 1862; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.  
 E. P. Woodward, 2d lieut. April 1, 1862; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt.; to 2d lieut. May 2, 1863; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V.  
 A. H. Whitmer, 1st sergt. May 7, 1862; died April, 1863.  
 Martin Devine, 1st sergt. May 7, 1862; pro. from sergt.; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 8, 1864.

*Sergeants.*

Frederick K. Ort, May 7, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.  
 Hiram O. Hostetter, May 17, 1862; captured at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj. July 10, 1863.  
 George L. Myers, May 27, 1861; must. out at expiration of term.  
 George J. Brittain, May 27, 1861; pro. to hosp. steward Nov. 1, 1862.  
 John A. Hull, May 30, 1862; pro. to sergt.; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; killed at Wilderness May 5, 1864.  
 Rudolph M. Graeff, June 7, 1862; pro. to sergt.; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 8, 1864.  
 William Brightons, May 7, 1862; pro. from corp.; prisoner at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; and from May 5, 1864, to April 1, 1865; disch. June 22, 1865.

*Corporals.*

Charles W. Stout, May 9, 1862.  
 W. H. K. Bush, May 9, 1862; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; wounded and prisoner at Wilderness May 5, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.; veteran.  
 Charles Gartner, June 3, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.  
 John A. Ziegler, June 13, 1862; died Aug. 28, 1862; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.

John Lytle, May 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V.  
 Jeremiah Fritz, May 7, 1862; died, date unknown, of wounds received at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.  
 Thomas M. Fisher, May 30, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. B, 190th Regt. P. V., June 6, 1864.  
 Franklin E. Jones, May 30, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.  
 Marshall Green, musician, May 26, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.  
 William J. Kendig, musician, May 7, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.

*Privates.*

Allgier, Samuel, May 7, 1862; disch. Sept. 22, 1862.  
 Albright, John, June 14, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 21, 1863.  
 Bauer, Jacob, June 14, 1862.  
 Bitterman, Francis, May 30, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; must. out at expiration of term.  
 Blankhorn, Andrew, May 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.; veteran.  
 Block, Hugo, July 2, 1862; trans. to Battery C, 5th U. S. Art., date unknown.  
 Bower, Harry, May 27, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Carter, Jacob, May 7, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.  
 Cramer, Charles, May 9, 1862.  
 Daveler, George H., May 30, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.  
 Davis, Amos, May 7, 1862; must. out at expiration of term.  
 Ely, Thomas S., May 17, 1862; died, date unknown.  
 Erline, Adam, May 7, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.; veteran.  
 Enswiler, Michael, June 18, 1862; captured at Reams' Station; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V.  
 Green, Alexander, June 3, 1862.  
 Grub, Joseph, June 18, 1862; captured at Reams' Station; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.  
 Gerkinardt, John H., May 7, 1862; must. out at expiration of term.  
 Harnish, Jacob, May 7, 1862; captured at Reams' Station; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.  
 Horst, Martin, May 7, 1862; died Oct. 21, 1862.  
 Hartman, Benjamin, May 7, 1862; captured at Reams' Station; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.  
 Hahlan, John, May 7, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.  
 Hart, John, June 14, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.  
 Harter, Joseph, May 30, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.  
 Kennedy, Andrew P., May 7, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.  
 Kepler, Isaac, May 9, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. January, 1863.  
 Kats, Sebastian, May 7, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 20, 1863.  
 Kinsey, Simon, May 7, 1862; not on muster-out roll.  
 Ludwig, George J., May 9, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 20, 1863.  
 Lex, Charles, May 12, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 28, 1863.  
 Light, Absalom, May 17, 1862.  
 Leed, George W., May 7, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.  
 Lithgow, George W., May 7, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.; veteran.  
 Lippold, Charles, May 7, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 4, 1864.  
 Myer, Christian, May 17, 1862; trans. to Bat. C, 5th U. S. Art., Oct. 20, 1862.  
 Mull, Franklin, May 9, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 13, 1864.  
 Means, Henry W., May 30, 1862; died Nov. 28, 1862.  
 Mueller, Louis, May 30, 1862; not on muster-out roll.  
 Neild, Thomas H., June 18, 1862; trans. to U. S. navy May 1, 1864.  
 Nicholas, Samuel.  
 Neise, John N., May 7, 1862.  
 Paine, Samuel J., May 30, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 8, 1863.  
 Price, Lyman S., June 18, 1862; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; must. out at exp. of term.  
 Pierce, Davis C., June 25, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.  
 Reagan, Charles, June 3, 1862; wounded at Antietam; disch. Feb. 17, 1863.  
 Rick, Charles, May 9, 1862.  
 Stackhouse, Park J., May 7, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.  
 Schmiedel, Augustus, May 7, 1862; must. out at exp. of term.  
 Sohn, John, May 7, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July, 1862.

Schoel, John, May 17, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.  
 Steinruck, John, June 14, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.  
 Silvers, James, June, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.  
 Schalck, John P., June 18, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg; prisoner at Wilderness May 6, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.  
 Sucker, Augustus, June 3, 1862; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.  
 Shilling, Henry, May 7, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.  
 Stevenson, William, May 7, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.  
 Schlotte, William G., May 7, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 13, 1863.  
 Schnaeder, Michael, May 7, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.  
 Shoemaker, John, May 30, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 191st Regt. P. V.  
 Saalwaester, Her'n, July 2, 1862.  
 White, John, May 7, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.  
 Weldon, James, June 14, 1862.  
 Waltye, George, June 18, 1862.  
 Young, George W., June 18, 1862; died Aug. 27, 1862.

## COMPANY D.

Conklin, Henry M., Aug. 8, 1864; not accounted for.  
 White, Cyrus, Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.

## COMPANY E.

Messmore, George, July 31, 1863; trans. to Invalid Corps October, 1863.

## COMPANY K.

Donnelly, John, June 23, 1863; trans., regiment unknown.  
 Smithler, William, June 23, 1863; trans., regiment unknown.

**Thirty-fourth Regiment (Fifth Reserve).**—Lancaster County furnished Company K of this regiment, which was organized at Camp Curtin, June 20, 1861, and first entered on active duty about the middle of the next month thereafter. It was finally made a part of the First Brigade, and on the 10th of October crossed the Potomac and encamped near Langley, Va. During the spring of 1862 it was engaged in guard duty on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and in the summer it participated in the operations against Richmond, under Gen. McClellan. It was in action at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Charles City Cross-Roads, in which actions its losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners were two hundred and thirty-six. In August, with the rest of McClellan's forces, it moved north, and arrived in season to participate in the second battle of Bull Run. It was in action at South Mountain and Antietam, Md. It was next engaged at the battle of Fredericksburg, where it lost twenty killed, eighty-eight wounded, and sixty-one prisoners.

At the battle of Gettysburg it was actively engaged, and in the ensuing campaigns in the summer and autumn of 1863 it participated. It was recruited and reorganized in the winter and early spring of 1864, and in the campaign of that spring it bore an active part.

Its term of service expired in the latter part of May, and on the 31st of that month it bade adieu to the veterans still in the field and returned to Harrisburg, where, on the 11th of June, 1864, it was mustered out. Rolls of companies containing Lancaster County men are here given:

## COMPANY K.

## Captains.

Jacob W. Fisher, May 15, 1861; pro. to Lieut.-col. June 21, 1861.  
 Arnold D. Collins, May 28, 1861; pro. from 1st Lieut. to capt. June 21, 1861; wounded at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862; at Fredericksburg

Dec. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. Oct. 12, 1863.

John L. Wright, 1st lieut., May 15, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. July 21, 1861; to adjt. May 27, 1863.

Samuel Evans, 2d lieut., June 21, 1861; pro. to q.m. Oct. 1, 1861.

John J. Torbert, 1st sergt., June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.

## Sergeants.

Jacob S. Clair, June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Livingston Bogart, June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.

Joseph E. Dasher, June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.

Wesley R. Keraner, June 21, 1861; wounded at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 1, 1862.

Robert W. Smith, June 21, 1861; trans. to Co. G Aug. 8, 1862.

Thomas Bennet, June 21, 1861; died Sept. 22, 1862, of wounds received at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862; burial record Sept. 19, 1862; buried at Mount Olivet Cemetery, Frederick, Md.

Edward Shreiner, June 21, 1861; wounded and prisoner at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; died at Richmond Dec. 18, 1862; burial record Dec. 18, 1863.

Peter Wells, June 21, 1861; died of wounds received at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.

Charles Holland, June 21, 1861; died Jan. 25, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

## Corporals.

Charles E. Faulkner, June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

James W. Gohn, Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.

John W. Albright, June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.

William F. Bostick, June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.

H. H. Berntheisel, musician, June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Abraham Heas, musician, Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.

## Privates.

Allen, James, June 21, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Boger, Julius, June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Botts, Fleming, June 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 7, 1864.

Bailey, Jacob B., July 25, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.

Buchanan, Robert, March 29, 1864; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.

Bouffter, Jacob C., June 21, 1861.

Carpenter, Daniel L., June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Caley, William E., June 21, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Carnes, William, April 10, 1862; wounded at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864.

Cruaan, Isaac, July 25, 1861.

Dysinger, Michael, June 21, 1861; disch. May 4, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Deech, Augustus, June 21, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; died at York, Pa., April 19, 1863.

Dyer, George, June 21, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.

Eisenhart, Christian, June 21, 1861; killed accidentally at Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 9, 1861.

Finley, George W., June 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 4, 1861.

Fry, Robert J., June 21, 1861; disch. by order of War Department Jan. 28, 1864.

Farley, James, June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.

Frolley, Jacob J., June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.

Fengley, Henry, June 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 15, 1862.

Fuckler, George, June 21, 1861; killed at Alexandria, Va., March 30, 1862; burial record June 14, 1864; grave 1311.

Gohn, George F., June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Gohn, Daniel F., June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Gulgan, Patrick, June 21, 1861; disch. Sept. 18, 1863.  
 Gilble, Reuben H., June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.  
 Gish, Addison, Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.  
 Gabriel, William C., Aug. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 8, 1862.  
 Gude, Lawson H., Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864.  
 Houghendoubler, A., June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.  
 Hoops, Benjamin F., June 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 19, 1862.  
 Habecker, John, Feb. 18, 1864; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864.  
 Hengendoubler, J. A., June 21, 1864; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.  
 High, Michael; not on muster-out roll.  
 Jones, Gomer, Aug. 13, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; absent at muster out.  
 Kercher, Herman, June 21, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va.; absent, in hospital, at muster out.  
 Kilburn, Francis, June 21, 1861; trans. to Western gunboat service Feb. 18, 1862.  
 Linfield, Levi E., June 21, 1861; wounded at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862; died at Baltimore July 22, 1862.  
 Lewis, David H., June 21, 1861.  
 Moran, Michael H., June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864; veteran.  
 Miller, Jacob D., June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.  
 Mullen, Henry, June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.  
 Marsh, Joseph M., Aug. 23, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 1, 1863.  
 McLaughlin, James, June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.  
 Omer, Robert, Feb. 25, 1864; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864.  
 Poll, John, June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.  
 Pitts, Daniel H., July 25, 1861; must. out June 29, 1864.  
 Potts, Francis A., June 21, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; died Dec. 18, 1862.  
 Rothwell, John, June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.  
 Reese, George V., June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.  
 Roads, John, Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.  
 Rinehart, Jared C., June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.  
 Roat, George, June 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 4, 1861.  
 Ressler, Daniel M., Feb. 13, 1864; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864.  
 Roat, Charles C., June 21, 1861; wounded and prisoner at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862; died while prisoner July 2, 1862.  
 Roody, Lewis, June 21, 1861; wounded and prisoner at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862; died while prisoner July 6, 1862.  
 Rambo, Joseph C., June 21, 1861.  
 Sheridan, John, June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.  
 Sommers, Michael, June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.  
 \* Souders, Benjamin F., June 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 4, 1861.  
 Smith, John, June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.  
 Smedley, William L., June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.  
 Smith, George W., June 21, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.  
 Saylor, John, June 21, 1861; wounded and prisoner at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862; died while prisoner July 6, 1862.  
 Speaker, Joseph, June 21, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.  
 Stokes, John, June 21, 1861.  
 Sommers, Patrick, June 21, 1861.  
 Saylor, Peter W., June 21, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Troast, Benjamin, June 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 7, 1861.  
 Toibert, William P., Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 20, 1864.  
 Williams, Jacob, June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.  
 Welsh, Whitefield, June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.  
 Wilson, Thomas G., June 21, 1861; captured; died at Richmond, Va., Feb. 9, 1863.

## CHAPTER XIII.

## LANCASTER COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—(Continued).

The Forty-fifth and Fiftieth Regiments—The Second Cavalry—Seventy-seventh Regiment.

**Forty-fifth Regiment.**—Thomas Welch, of Lancaster County, was colonel of this regiment at its organization, and Companies B and K were raised in the county. It was organized on the 21st of October, 1861, and on the 23d it went to Washington. It was assigned to Howard's brigade of Casey's division.

It was engaged in unimportant duty till November 19th, when it embarked at Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, whence on the 6th of December it embarked for Port Royal, S. C., where it occupied the sea islands, among which it was distributed in detachments. Here it remained, occasionally engaging in skirmishes and minor actions, till the 9th of June, 1862, when it embarked on a steamer and landed on James Island, eight miles from the city of Charleston, where it encountered and engaged a force of the enemy. On the 16th it was again in action, but without loss. It was engaged in picket and fatigue duty till the 18th of July, when it embarked for Fortress Monroe. It remained in that vicinity, engaged in drill, till the 4th of August, when it was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps, and went to Acquia Creek, in the vicinity of which it remained till the 6th of September, when it moved by water to Washington. Thence it marched to Brookville, Frederick City, and Middletown, Md., where it arrived on the 13th, and on the 14th was hotly engaged in the battle of South Mountain, where it suffered a loss of one hundred and forty-five men killed, wounded, and missing. On the 17th it was actively engaged at the battle of Antietam, where its loss was thirty killed and wounded.

From the battle-field of Antietam it marched successively to Frederick City, Point of Rocks, Berlin, Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps, Rectortown, Orleans, Waterloo, Warrenton, and Falmouth, and on the 19th of November it encamped on the north bank of the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg. In the battle at that place it was not engaged, but remained in its camp till the 11th of February, 1863, when it removed to Newport News, and encamped on the banks of James River, where it remained during three months. In this time Col. Welch was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general.

On the 22d of May the regiment was ordered to East Tennessee, to which State it went by rail from Baltimore, and arrived in the vicinity of Vicksburg on the 19th of June.

After the capture of Vicksburg, the regiment, with its brigade, made a painful and severe march to Jackson, Miss., where it arrived on the 10th of July, and bore an active and important part in the engagements

that took place there. After these actions it returned to Vicksburg, whence it went by water to Cairo, then to Cincinnati, from which place it marched to Blue Springs, Tenn., where, on the 10th of October, it was sharply engaged with the enemy. It then moved with its brigade by rail to Knoxville. Here, on the 16th of November, occurred an engagement with the rebel Gen. Longstreet, in which the Forty-fifth bore a part, and during the siege which followed it was engaged, along with other troops, in the defense of the place.

Jan. 1, 1864, four hundred and forty-six of the Forty-fifth re-enlisted and received a veteran furlough. On the 19th of March the veteran regiment went to Annapolis, Md., whence it proceeded into Virginia, and in May, 1864, engaged in the Wilderness campaign, and in the action on the 6th it lost one hundred and forty-five killed and wounded. From this time it was almost constantly engaged or under fire, and in the battles of Cold Harbor, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of June, the aggregate loss was one hundred and sixty-three, killed and wounded, out of three hundred engaged. During the remaining operations of that year, including the Petersburg mine, the Forty-fifth was constantly on duty, and on the 1st of October it numbered only ninety-two men present for duty. During the winter of 1864-65 its ranks were filled up, and it bore its part in the final campaign. It participated in the grand review, and on the 17th of July, 1865, it was mustered out of the service.

Thomas Welsh, col., appointed brig.-gen. March 13, 1863; died Aug. 14, 1863.

Edwin A. Kelsey, maj., March 1, 1863; died June 24, 1864, of wounds received in action June 3, 1864.

John McClure, q.m., Oct. 18, 1861; dismissed Sept. 20, 1864.

Winfield S. Yundt, asst.-surg., Jan. 21, 1863; disch. May 18, 1863.

E. Edwin Iddings, assist.-surg., Jan. 25, 1865; disch. June 23, 1865.

Frederick A. Gast, chap., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with regt. July 17, 1865.

Amos Mullen, q.m.-sergt., Sept. 10, 1861; disch. at exp. of term of service Jan. 18, 1865.

James A. Myers, hosp. stew., Aug. 13, 1862; disch. May 20, 1865.

#### COMPANY B.

##### Captains.

Henry A. Haines, Aug. 16, 1861; res. March 1, 1863.

John B. Diebler, Sept. 2, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. Sept. 30, 1862; to 1st lieut. March 1, 1863; to capt. July 1, 1863; res. Oct. 20, 1864.

John M. Kline, Aug. 16, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Aug. 1, 1862; res. March 2, 1863; re-enl. March, 1864; pro. to sergt.-maj. June 22, 1864; to 1st lieut. Sept. 7, 1864; to capt. May 21, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

Cyrus Bruner, pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. July 1, 1863; wounded at Wilderness May, 1864; res. Aug. 8, 1864.

Jacob S. Roath, 1st lieut., Sept. 2, 1861; pro. from com.-sergt. to 1st lieut. May 21, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

Harvey H. Benner, 2d lieut., Sept. 2, 1861; pro. from sergt.-maj. to 2d lieut. July 7, 1863; disch. Dec. 5, 1864, for wounds received at Petersburg June 17, 1864.

John F. Trout, 2d lieut., Sept. 2, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Aug. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. H Aug. 1, 1862.

Moses S. Mullen, 2d lieut., Sept. 2, 1861; pro. to sergt. Dec. 1, 1861; to 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

Robert Carroll, 1st sergt., Feb. 24, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt. Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

John M. Hipple, 1st sergt., Sept. 2, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. March 10, 1863; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 18, 1864; veteran.

##### Sergeants.

Henry C. Stephens, Oct. 14, 1861; pro. to sergt. March 10, 1863; captured Sept. 30, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Bennev'e, Kemmery, Sept. 2, 1861; pris. from Sept. 30, 1864, to April, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Henry Reiff, Oct. 14, 1861; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

George B. Haines, Oct. 1, 1861; pris. from Sept. 30, 1864, to April, 1865; pro. from corp. to sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

William H. Childs, Sept. 2, 1861; pro. to sergt. April 7, 1863; to sergt.-maj. Jan. 1, 1864; veteran.

William T. Armstrong, Aug. 12, 1862; died July 15, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg June 18, 1864.

Austin German, Sept. 2, 1861; pro. to sergt. May 20, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 24, 1864; veteran.

J. D. Feltenberger, Sept. 2, 1861; pro. to sergt. May 18, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865, for wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; veteran.

##### Corporals.

Christian Shaup, Sept. 21, 1861; captured Sept. 30, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

John Kinsey, Jan. 1, 1862; wounded at Poplar Spring Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Joseph Judy, Sept. 2, 1861; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

John L. Horst, Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Francis J. Keller, Feb. 15, 1864; wounded and prisoner at Poplar Spring Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864; pro. to corp. May 4, 1865.

William Swan, Oct. 14, 1861; captured Sept. 30, 1864; pro. to corp. May 4, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Joseph Bell, Oct. 27, 1861; captured July 30, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 7, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

George Sheets, Aug. 10, 1862; wounded at Petersburg July 30, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. June 7, 1865.

Samuel H. Hinkle, Aug. 15, 1864; died July 1, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg June 17, 1864.

Samuel L. Epler, Sept. 2, 1861; prisoner May 6, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 6, 1865.

##### Musicians.

James Whitaker, Sept. 2, 1861; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Abram Girod, Sept. 2, 1861; pro. to principal musician March 1, 1865; veteran.

##### Privates.

Arnold, John, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. F April 3, 1864.

Boell, William, Sept. 2, 1861; not on muster-out roll; veteran.

Boden, John, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 1, 1863.

Bowman, Jacob, Sept. 2, 1861; must. out Oct. 20, 1864, exp. of term.

Bierbower, Jacob, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Byke, Samuel, April 20, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.

Brown, Harvey, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.

Bower, Frederick, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 14, 1862.

Berkheiser, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Co. F April 18, 1864.

Brenneman, J. S., Aug. 10, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 7, 1865.

Bostick, Joseph B., Aug. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 20, 1865.

Bright, William, March 10, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

Bongey, Frederick D., Aug. 22, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. June 7, 1865.

Brown, Thomas, Dec. 31, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

Bartholow, G. F., July 5, 1864; drafted; died May 31, 1865; buried in Alexandria, Va., grave 3183.

Cox, Abraham, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.

Conway, Hugh, Aug. 20, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.

Carroll, Alonzo, Oct. 20, 1861; died Dec. 30, 1861.

Clipper, Benton S., Aug. 9, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 15, 1865; veteran.

Cawden, Matthew A., Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Wilderness May, 1864; disch. July 5, 1865.

Carter, William L., Sept. 2, 1862.

Campbell, Charles, June 2, 1864; substitute.

Duck, Amos, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 31, 1862.

Drummond, Robert, Aug. 20, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 30, 1861.

Dixon, Samuel T., Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 9, 1862.

- Buttlevy, William, Aug. 1, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
- Dyer, George, Sept. 2, 1861; pro. to principal musician Oct. 21, 1861.
- Derrick, Eli T., Aug. 10, 1862; wounded in action June 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
- Decker, Jacob, Aug. 10, 1862; captured Dec. 14, 1863; died at Andersonville Aug. 14, 1864, grave 5664.
- Davis, Wesley, Aug. 10, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
- Derrick, George, Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Petersburg July 30, 1864; died Aug. 3, 1864.
- Dougherty, William, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Duck, Washington, Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Duncan, Enos, Sept. 17, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Denton, Charles H., Dec. 24, 1864; substitute.
- Dunn, Edward, March 10, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Epler, John G., Sept. 2, 1861; captured at Wilderness May 6, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
- Eittler, Frederick, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.
- Epler, Christian M., Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 23, 1863.
- Eshelman, Jacob B., Aug. 29, 1862; captured Sept. 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 24, 1864.
- Eshelman, P. Jamlin, Sept. 1, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
- Everhart, Daniel, Aug. 22, 1864; captured Sept. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
- Eshelman, Marifu, Aug. 9, 1864; captured Sept. 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 11, 1865.
- Eichenberger, J., Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
- Farnsworth, C. W., Feb. 23, 1862.
- Finley, James, July 30, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 4, 1862.
- Felix, Henry, Aug. 15, 1862; captured July 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
- Galbraith, James, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown; veteran.
- Griffe, Joseph, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.
- Griffith, Henry P., Aug. 11, 1862; captured Sept. 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 6, 1865; burial record Feb. 1, 1865.
- Garrigus, Samuel B., Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Jackson, Miss., July 11, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps in 1863.
- Given, Nathaniel, Aug. 18, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 7, 1863.
- Giles, Henry, July 9, 1863; drafted.
- Garrett, William A., Feb. 15, 1864; died Oct. 25, 1864, of wounds received at Poplar Spring Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864; buried in United States General Hospital Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.
- Garrett, James A., Feb. 15, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Gorner, Lewis, Jan. 26, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Goodwin, Charles, Jan. 6, 1865; substitute; died June 23, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.
- Henderson, Jacob, Sept. 13, 1861; wounded in action Sept. 30, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. June 14, 1865; veteran.
- Housel, William, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. Jan. 21, 1865, for wounds received in action.
- Hinton, James, Aug. 20, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.
- Howard, Daniel, Oct. 2, 1861; killed at Petersburg June 18, 1864; veteran.
- Hagman, Joseph, Aug. 10, 1862; captured Dec. 14, 1863; died July 28, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga., grave 4162.
- Hersbig, Washington L., Sept. 1, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
- Hall, Robert, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
- Hamraker, George, Sept. 12, 1862; died May 18, 1864, of wounds received at Wilderness May 6, 1864.
- Hopkins, Andrew J., Sept. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. F April 3, 1864.
- Hart, Levi, Feb. 15, 1864.
- Hilscher, Henry L., Nov. 28, 1863; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.
- Hischer, Frederick, Feb. 27, 1864; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
- Hawthorn, Alfred L., Feb. 27, 1864.
- Hawthorn, Robert L., Feb. 27, 1864.
- Henry, James, March 10, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Harrington, William, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Ickhoff, William, Oct. 1, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown; veteran.
- Kelffer, John, Feb. 15, 1864; captured Sept. 30, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Kautz, Christian, Feb. 16, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Kilne, John M., Aug. 16, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj. June 22, 1864.
- Losser, Franklin, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 7, 1862.
- Laverdy, George W., Sept. 2, 1861; captured Sept. 30, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Lealle, Daniel, Sept. 13, 1861; must. out Oct. 20, 1861, exp. of term.
- Long, John, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.
- Lightner, Charles, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 25, 1862.
- Long, William, Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Co. F April 3, 1864.
- Lockard, James, Aug. 10, 1862; captured Dec. 24, 1863; died at Andersonville Sept. 6, 1864, grave 7950.
- Lannigan, Cornelius V., Sept. 11, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 15, 1865.
- Lawrence, Absalom, Feb. 11, 1864; captured June 7, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Lindsey, George, Feb. 11, 1864; wounded June 1, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Longsdorf, Calvin, Feb. 18, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Lutz, Carson, Jan. 26, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Løher, Jacob, Sept. 2, 1861; not on muster-out roll; veteran.
- Morton, William L., Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 25, 1863.
- Minich, Henry, Sept. 13, 1861; died Oct. 15, 1863, of wounds received in action.
- Myers, Thomas, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. F, Sept. 1, 1862.
- Moore, Alfred, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.
- Miller, John, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 5, 1863.
- Mattis, David, Oct. 14, 1861; captured July 30, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Mallorn, Smith L., Aug. 5, 1862; died Aug. 15, 1863.
- Mullen, James, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 11, 1865.
- Mann, William H., Sept. 10, 1862; disch. June 7, 1865, by G. O. War Department.
- Myers, James A., Aug. 13, 1862; pro. to hospital steward Sept. 22, 1862.
- Monroe, Charles W., Feb. 20, 1864.
- Mullen, Benjamin F., Feb. 27, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Meldrum, Thomas, Feb. 18, 1864.
- Musser, Samuel D., March 18, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Montgomery, Robert, July 9, 1863; drafted; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Morse, Joseph L., Aug. 26, 1864; drafted; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Martin, George, Jan. 2, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- McAllister, Henry, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.
- McElroy, Edward, Feb. 27, 1864; captured Sept. 30, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- McNally, Thomas, Feb. 27, 1864; died March 16, 1864, at Harrisburg, Pa.
- Nopsker, Samuel M., Sept. 11, 1862; disch. June 10, 1865, by S. O. No. 22, War Department.
- Prascott, John, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 29, 1862.
- Pruner, Robert, Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.
- Pfahler, William H., Aug. 10, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut. and q.m. Nov. 22, 1864.
- Parnell, Andrew, Sept. 21, 1864; drafted; disch. June 7, 1865, by G. O.
- Raphil, Joseph, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 20, 1862.
- Rinehold, Samuel, Sept. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 22, 1862.
- Reidabaugh, I. C., Aug. 5, 1862; captured Nov. 17, 1863; disch. June 7, 1865, by S. O.; veteran.
- Robinson, James A., Sept. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. D April 18, 1864.
- Rittenhouse, Tyler, Feb. 11, 1864; wounded and prisoner Sept. 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 10, 1865.
- Rodgers, Dennis, Jan. 5, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Swigart, Levi, Sept. 24, 1861; must. out Jan. 27, 1865.
- Shirk, James, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.
- Sward, Wendell, Aug. 20, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.
- Shaffer, John S., Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.
- Stone, Herbert M., Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.
- Stevenson, Theodore, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.
- Smith, Charles, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.
- Sherialur, Jacob, Sept. 13, 1861; killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.
- Shank, Christian, Oct. 20, 1861; died Jan. 20, 1863.
- Schroll, John B., Oct. 8, 1861; captured Sept. 30, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.



Sharp, William, Sept. 20, 1861; died, date unknown, of wounds received at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.

Segar, George, Oct. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1862.

Shireman, Henry, Feb. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Shaeffer, George, Aug. 2, 1862; died Jan. 22, 1863; buried at Alexandria, Va., grave 697.

Sheets, Jeremiah, Aug. 10, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 20, 1862.

Small, Lawrence M., Aug. 10, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; disch. May 8, 1865.

Snyder, George W., Aug. 18, 1862; died Dec. 21, 1863.

Sourbeer, Jacob, Aug. 10, 1862; disch. April 17, 1865, on account of wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.

Smith, Henry W., Aug. 10, 1864; captured Dec. 14, 1863; died at Richmond, Va., March 20, 1864.

Swartz, Samuel D., Aug. 27, 1862; killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864.

Smith, Otis, Feb. 18, 1864; captured Sept. 30, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

Stevenson, John, Feb. 18, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; captured Sept. 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 17, 1865.

Schaur, William H., Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

Sipe, John, Aug. 22, 1864; disch. April 1, 1865, on account of wounds received Sept. 30, 1864.

Shog, John, July 16, 1863; drafted.

Smith, Aquilla, Sept. 21, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.

Smith, Gideon, June 4, 1861; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

Schmidt, Alfred, Dec. 31, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

Shaw, Andrew, Dec. 30, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

Smith, James, Aug. 4, 1864; drafted.

Troger, John, Sept. 13, 1861; captured July 30, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Tyler, John E., Aug. 10, 1862; trans. to Co. F April, 1864.

Wall, George, Sept. 2, 1861; killed at Petersburg June 19, 1864; veteran.

Walton, Hiram F., Sept. 13, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.

Walton, Amos, Sept. 2, 1861; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862; buried in National Cemetery at Antietam, section 26, lot C, grave 280.

Wagner, Franklin, Sept. 2, 1861; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862; buried in National Cemetery at Antietam, section 26, lot C, grave 289.

Weaver, Andrew J., Sept. 6, 1862; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.

Wolf, Jacob, Sept. 11, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. April 11, 1865.

Walters, Charles F., Feb. 10, 1864; captured Sept. 30, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

Wilson, Charles, Dec. 24, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

Young, James, Jan. 2, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

## COMPANY D.

Robinson, James A., Sept. 13, 1862; died at Danville, prisoner, March 8, 1865.

## COMPANY F.

Bostic, Joseph, Aug. 14, 1862; absent, sick, since January, 1864.

Burkholder, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. June 11, 1865.

Hopkins, Andrew J., Sept. 6, 1862; killed in action May 6, 1864, at Wilderness.

Long, William, Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 5, 1865.

Ward, John, Aug. 22, 1861; disch. at exp. of term Oct. 20, 1864.

## COMPANY K.

## Captains.

Edward A. Kelsey, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. from 1st lieutenant to capt. March 26, 1862; to maj. July 1, 1863.

Edgar Eyde, Aug. 22, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 28, 1862; to sergt. Nov. 24, 1863; to 2d lieutenant, July 9, 1864; to capt. Jan. 2, 1865; wounded at Petersburg July 30, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

John Gelbaugh, 1st lieutenant, Aug. 22, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieutenant, March 26, 1862; to 1st lieutenant, July 3, 1863; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; must. out Oct. 20, 1864, at exp. of term.

Charles H. Koch, 1st lieutenant, Oct. 6, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. March

28, 1862; to 2d lieutenant, Jan. 2, 1865; to 1st lieutenant, June 8, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Calvin S. Pudding, 2d lieutenant, Sept. 9, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieutenant, March 13, 1862; to 1st lieutenant and adjt. March 26, 1862.

Ephraim E. Myers, 2d lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1862; pro. to sergt. June 24, 1863; to 1st sergt. July 9, 1864; to 2d lieutenant, June 8, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

John H. Strickler, 1st sergt., Sept. 16, 1861; pro. to sergt. Dec. 27, 1864; wounded at Petersburg April 2, 1865; pro. to 1st sergt. April 2, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

## Sergeants.

Jacob F. Zeigler, Oct. 10, 1861; pro. to sergt. April, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Abraham Gottschall, Sept. 8, 1861; captured July 30, 1864; pro. from corp. to sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

William Kelly, Sept. 3, 1861; wounded at Poplar Spring Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 24, 1865; to sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Reuben E. Fellis, Sept. 3, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 24, 1863; to sergt. May 29, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 7, 1864; veteran.

## Corporals.

John H. Beaver, Feb. 18, 1862; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Thomas Kelly, April 22, 1861; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Elias M. Abogast, Oct. 11, 1861; captured June 7, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 24, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

George Brouse, Oct. 10, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Jacob W. King, Feb. 20, 1862; pro. to corp. June 1, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Andrew Hostetter, Feb. 25, 1862; died May 26, 1864, of wounds received at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.

Donnis Digman, Oct. 17, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., June 14, 1864, of wounds received at Spotsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; veteran.

Hillaton Carr, Aug. 22, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., July 7, 1864, of wounds received at Wilderness May 6, 1864.

David M. Moss, Oct. 11, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; veteran.

Lewis A. Williams, Aug. 22, 1861; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; captured Sept. 30, 1864; died at Richmond, Va., Feb. 24, 1865.

George H. Stape, Aug. 22, 1861; captured June 7, 1865; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 24, 1864.

Lewis Martin, Aug. 22, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., 1864.

Theodore Wilson, Sept. 9, 1861; died at Covington, Ky., Sept. 10, 1863.

Albert Roberts, musician, Sept. 3, 1861; absent, sick, at must. out; veteran.

## Privates.

Arnold, Henry D., Sept. 1, 1862; died at Annapolis, Md., April 12, 1864.

Boland, Patrick, March 21, 1864; drafted; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

Bugby, William, Oct. 21, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

Benson, William H., Oct. 11, 1861; disch. Sept. 9, 1864, for wounds received at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; veteran.

Butcher, Jacob, Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Oct. 20, 1861, at exp. of term.

Hard, Henry H., Sept. 17, 1862; captured Sept. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.

Bookman, John W., Oct. 7, 1861; captured Sept. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865; veteran.

Boyle, Henry, Sept. 16, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.

Boyer, William, Oct. 2, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864.

Bair, L. D., Feb. 17, 1864; killed at Petersburg April 2, 1865.

Bell, James D., Oct. 11, 1861.

Bookman, Samuel M., Sept. 16, 1861; died at New York City July 27, 1862.

Bookman, William H., Oct. 11, 1861; captured Sept. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865; veteran.

Brannan, John, Feb. 24, 1862.

Crowan, John, Dec. 20, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

- Coffey, John, Dec. 21, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. July 12, 1865.
- Crawford, Fran. W., Feb. 1, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; absent in hospital, at muster out; veteran.
- Collins, Michael, Aug. 22, 1861; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; must. out Oct. 20, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Collins, Dennis, Aug. 22, 1861; captured June 7, 1864; must. out Jan. 13, 1865.
- Conner, Arthur, Nov. 30, 1864; trans. to N. W. Army March 19, 1865.
- Carroll, Francis, Aug. 22, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., June 22, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; veteran.
- Campbell, James, Jan. 2, 1865; substitute.
- Cosgrove, John, Sept. 18, 1861.
- Chambers, Henry, Sept. 16, 1861; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, section 26, lot C, grave 307.
- Carpenter, Charles, Sept. 5, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 5, 1862.
- Cohick, Samuel, Aug. 6, 1862.
- Doll, Michael, Jan. 20, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Douglas, Joseph, Sept. 13, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House March 12, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 21, 1865.
- Divet, Peter, Feb. 25, 1864; captured Sept. 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 13, 1865; burial record, Feb. 19, 1865.
- Dunglebarger, J., Sept. 5, 1861; died at Otter Island, S. C., Dec. 17, 1862.
- Dixon, Thomas, Oct. 10, 1861; died at Camp Cassey, Md., Nov. 17, 1862.
- Divet, Benjamin, Feb. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Dougherty, J. W., Feb. 15, 1862.
- Eyde, Theodore, Feb. 28, 1864; wounded at Petersburg July 30, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. March 24, 1865.
- Enney, John E., killed at Poplar Spring Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864; veteran.
- Elder, John, Sept. 18, 1861; died at Newport News, Va., July 27, 1862.
- Findley, George W., Feb. 25, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Fisher, George, Sept. 3, 1861; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
- Frank, John W., Aug. 22, 1861; died at Harrisburg, Pa., April 3, 1864; veteran.
- Fisher, Jacob M., Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 21, 1863.
- Gray, Wilson, Dec. 21, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Gray, Jeremiah, Sept. 21, 1861.
- Geltmacher, Jacob, Feb. 25, 1864; captured Sept. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
- Gilbert, George, Sept. 16, 1861; killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.
- Goon, William, Oct. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 17, 1861.
- Heck, Israel, Aug. 22, 1861; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
- Henry, Charles, Dec. 20, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Herleman, Henry, Dec. 20, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Hinkle, John J., Feb. 18, 1862; captured Sept. 30, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
- Hostetter, John F., Feb. 23, 1864; wounded at Petersburg June 23, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 9, 1865.
- Houts, Edward, Sept. 8, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 27, 1864; veteran.
- Hanley, Samuel, Oct. 10, 1861; captured Sept. 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 6, 1865; veteran.
- Hoffner, John, Feb. 25, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; buried in Wilderness burial-grounds.
- Howe, William, Jan. 2, 1865; substitute.
- Hill, Thomas, Sept. 2, 1861; died Oct. 2, 1862, of wounds received in action.
- Holms, Samuel E., Aug. 23, 1862.
- Hetrick, Isalah, Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 18, 1863.
- Johnson, William M., Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 28, 1864; veteran.
- Klugh, Joseph, Oct. 7, 1861; drafted; disch. by S. O. June 30, 1865.
- Kauffman, Benjamin, Oct. 7, 1861; captured Dec. 16, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 18, 1864; grave 6028.
- Klute, Robert, Dec. 21, 1864; substitute.
- Kellar, Oscar, Sept. 9, 1861; died at Otter Island, S. C., March 26, 1862.
- Keplar, Jacob, Oct. 22, 1861; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, sec. 26, lot C, grave 312.
- Kennedy, Patrick, Sept. 23, 1861.
- Kelley, John, Sept. 24, 1861.
- Lowbacker, Joseph, Feb. 25, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Lease, Joseph, Feb. 25, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Long, Jerome, Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Dec. 6, 1864, for wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; veteran.
- Lelman, George W., Feb. 18, 1862; wounded in action July, 1864; died at Columbia, Pa., April 3, 1865.
- Litz, Daniel, Oct. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 2, 1862.
- Myers, Jacob H., Feb. 17, 1862; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
- Myers, Samuel E., Feb. 24, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 14, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
- Miller, David, Dec. 21, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Miller, John, Dec. 21, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Miles, John L., Aug. 17, 1861; prisoner from Dec. 14, 1863, to March 27, 1865; must. out May 12, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Mosteller, Michael, Oct. 6, 1864; drafted; disch. by special order June 8, 1865.
- Maloney, Thomas, Feb. 22, 1864; killed at Petersburg July 30, 1864.
- Magill, George, Oct. 11, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; captured Sept. 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 14, 1865.
- Moore, John, Dec. 23, 1864; substitute.
- Myers, Samuel O., Sept. 8, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
- Myers, Edward, Sept. 9, 1862.
- Martin, Thomas, Jan. 2, 1865; substitute.
- Mullen, Amos, Aug. 9, 1861; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Oct. 21, 1861.
- Mitchell, James G., March 27, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 16, 1863.
- Mumma, Peter H., Aug. 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1863.
- McLaughlin, Oswald, Feb. 25, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- McFarland, James, Dec. 21, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- McDade, Thomas, Dec. 28, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- McBride, Thomas, Oct. 5, 1861.
- McCann, James, Aug. 23, 1861; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, sec. 26, lot C, grave 311.
- McClain, Joseph, Aug. 27, 1861; captured Nov. 17, 1863.
- Nash, Francis, Nov. 30, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Neeley, Samuel, Oct. 3, 1864; drafted; killed at Petersburg April 2, 1865.
- O'Brier, John C., Sept. 24, 1861; disch. Feb. 2, 1865, from wounds received in action June 27, 1864; veteran.
- Palmer, James, Nov. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Pyfer, Levi, Sept. 8, 1861; wounded at Petersburg Aug. 9, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
- Porter, John C., Oct. 11, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 25, 1863.
- Pearl, John, Feb. 27, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 7, 1862.
- Quigley, Thomas, Nov. 29, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Raseley, James, Dec. 22, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Rhaun, Isaac, March 27, 1862.
- Roads, George, Sept. 8, 1861; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
- Rees, Lewis, March 27, 1862; must. out March 27, 1865, at exp. of term.
- Roberts, William, Oct. —, 1862; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1865.
- Rodgers, James, Dec. 23, 1864; substitute.
- Reighand, Samuel A., Sept. 8, 1861; killed in action at Otter Island, S. C., March 13, 1862.
- Reighand, William H., Sept. 8, 1861; died March 14, 1862, of wounds received in action at Otter Island, S. C., March 13, 1862.
- Ryan, John, Aug. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 26, 1862.
- Ritchee, Charles, March 28, 1862.
- Shannon, John, Dec. 21, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Selple, George F., Feb. 20, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.
- Sumpman, Samuel, Feb. 28, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

Stonecypher, James, Sept. 8, 1861; captured June 18, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.

Sumpman, John F., Aug. 21, 1861; prisoner from June 7, 1864, to April 21, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865; veteran.

Stonecypher, Alonzo, Oct. 2, 1861; prisoner from June 7, 1864, to April 29, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865; veteran.

Swears, Francis, Aug. 7, 1862; prisoner from June 7, 1864, to April 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.

Saunders, Simon, Sept. 21, 1861; killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864; buried in Wilderness burial grounds.

Smith, Richard, Aug. 22, 1861.

Sullivan, Timothy, Aug. 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 14, 1863.

Stein, Charles, Sept. 16, 1861; died Feb. 10, 1863; buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery.

Stouffer, Henry, Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 31, 1862.

Studenroff, Martin, Aug. 22, 1861.

Sharr, John F., Oct. 2, 1861; drowned in Potomac River Aug. 13, 1862.

Seltz, John G., March 27, 1862; died at Milldale, Miss., July 27, 1863.

Vache, Howard W., Oct. 7, 1861; died June 8, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; veteran.

Williams, John, Dec. 23, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

Weaver, Samuel B., Feb. 25, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Weaver, Reuben, Aug. 22, 1861; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. May 30, 1865; veteran.

Ward, John, Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Co. F April 30, 1864.

Wilke, Henry M., Aug. 22, 1861; died Oct. 1, 1864, near Petersburg, Va., of wounds received at Poplar Spring Church, Va., Sept. 20, 1865; veteran.

Woods, John S., Aug. 22, 1861; missing in action at Petersburg July 30, 1864; veteran.

Weigant, Augustus, Oct. 11, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.

Wagner, Augustus, Aug. 22, 1861; died June 16, 1862, of wounds received in action at Otter Island, S. C., March 13, 1864.

Yough, Jacob, Sept. 22, 1861.

**Fiftieth Regiment.**—This regiment was organized at Camp Curtin Sept. 25, 1861. Company F was recruited in Lancaster. On the 2d of October it left Harrisburg and went to Washington, thence to Annapolis, Md., where it was assigned to Stevens' brigade of T. W. Sherman's corps.

October 19th it embarked on transports for South Carolina, where, after severe perils, it arrived, and on the 6th of December went to Beaufort, where it had its first skirmish, and drove the enemy from the island. On the 1st of January, 1862, the battle of Coosaw—its first engagement in force—occurred. On the 30th it crossed a stream on the strungers of a bridge at Old Pocotaligo under the fire of the enemy, and dislodged a force from its position on the opposite side. The regiment left Beaufort July 12, when it went to Fortress Monroe, and was made part of the Ninth Corps, and went to the support of Gen. Pope, on the Rapidan. It was engaged two days at Second Bull Run. It made a gallant fight at Chantilly on the 1st of September, and was engaged at South Mountain, Md., on the 14th. On the 17th it was in the battle of Antietam, and at the battle of Fredericksburg, on the 18th of December, it was present but not actively engaged. It afterwards, in the summer of 1863, went to the West, was at the siege of Vicksburg, and participated in the campaign to Jackson. In August it went across the mountains *via* Cumberland Gap to Knoxville. It went thence to Blue Springs, where it was engaged in battle, then

returned to Knoxville. Early in November it was in a fight with Longstreet's forces on the Tennessee Railroad. It was several times afterwards engaged during the siege of Knoxville, which was raised on the 5th of December, 1863.

On the 1st of January, 1864, nearly the entire regiment re-enlisted, then marched, amidst great suffering, to Nicholasville, where the men received their veteran furloughs and went home.

March 20th it made its rendezvous at Annapolis, and early in May entered on the Wilderness campaign, and participated in the operations which followed in front of Petersburg, where it passed the winter. It also participated in the campaign of the spring of 1865, which terminated the war, and on the 31st of July, 1865, it was mustered out of the service near Georgetown, D. C.

The following lists are of men from Lancaster County serving in the Fiftieth Regiment:

H. N. Adams, adjt., res. Dec. 29, 1863.

#### COMPANY F.

##### Captains.

A. W. Bolenins, Sept. 28, 1861; wounded at Bull Run; disch. April 8, 1863.

Benjamin Lichty, Sept. 28, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. Dec. 2, 1861; to capt. April 29, 1863; died Sept. 3, 1863.

John A. Rodgers, 1st lieut., Sept. 28, 1861; com. adjt. May 5, 1862; and capt. Co. H Aug. 1, 1862; not mustered; res. Sept. 20, 1862.

Samuel Hess, 1st lieut., Sept. 28, 1861; pro. to corp.; to sergt.; to 1st sergt.; to 1st lieut. Jan. 17, 1865; must. out with company July 30, 1865; veteran.

H. Nelson Adams, 2d lieut., Dec. 2, 1861; com. adjt. Aug. 1, 1862; not mustered; res. Dec. 29, 1863.

Frederick Hoover, 2d lieut., Sept. 28, 1861; pro. from private to 2d lieut. Dec. 17, 1862; died Nov. 17, 1863.

Henry A. Leanich, 1st sergt., Sept. 28, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md. March 25, 1864; veteran.

Wendell Kirck, Sept. 28, 1861; pro. from private to sergt.; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; buried in Wilderness burial grounds; veteran.

##### Sergeants.

Albert Fisher, Sept. 28, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. Feb. 8, 1862; wounded at Chantilly Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with company July 30, 1865; veteran.

Lorenzo Lattner, Sept. 28, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt.; must. out with company July 30, 1865; veteran.

John Laur, Sept. 28, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt.; must. out with company July 30, 1865; veteran.

David P. Martz, Sept. 28, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt.; must. out with company July 30, 1865; veteran.

Jacob Christ, Sept. 28, 1861; pro. from private to sergt. April 15, 1862; died at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 5, 1864.

Scherrnitz'r Florang, Sept. 28, 1861; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Daniel Roth, Sept. 28, 1861.

##### Corporals.

Jeremiah Laysar, Sept. 28, 1861; pro. to corp.; must. out with company July 30, 1865; veteran.

William Souders, Sept. 28, 1861; pro. to corp.; must. out with company July 30, 1865; veteran.

John Shoemaker, March 13, 1865; substitute; pro. to corp. June 14, 1865; must. out with company July 30, 1865.

Henry F. Bauaman, March 13, 1865; substitute; pro. to corp. June 14, 1865; must. out with company July 30, 1865.

John Hamilton, March 8, 1865; substitute; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865; must. out with company July 30, 1865.

Jonathan Sanders, March 11, 1865; substitute; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865; must. out with company July 30, 1865.

Joseph Reitzel, Feb. 25, 1864; pro. to corp. July 1, 1865; must. out with company July 30, 1865.  
 Lorenzo Schweiger, Sept. 17, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.  
 William H. Reddie, Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.  
 John Kolb, Sept. 22, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.  
 Charles Manner, Sept. 28, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.  
 Samuel Gross, Sept. 28, 1861; pro. to corp.; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 6, 1864; grave 2944.  
 George Newmeyer, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 24, 1863.  
 Frederick Keatz, Sept. 28, 1861; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; discharged, date unknown.  
 William Waters, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 23, 1863.  
 Andrew Gubser, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 30, 1862.

*Musicians.*

Amos Schmeck, Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company July 30, 1865.  
 Charles H. Littleton, Sept. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Joseph Gander, Sept. 28, 1861; on detached service at muster out.

*Privates.*

Appler, Abler J., Sept. 19, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. April 28, 1865.  
 Aston, John, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 23, 1863.  
 Andrant, Robert, Sept. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Backman, George, March 10, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.  
 Boyer, Franklin, March 13, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.  
 Bullman, Platt, Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.  
 Becker, Henry, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 22, 1865; vet.  
 Bolmer, Edward, Sept. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Bertles, Frederick, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 30, 1862.  
 Bradycamp, Louis, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 21, 1862.  
 Cooney, John, Sept. 28, 1861; must. out with company July 30, 1865; veteran.  
 Coyle, John, March 11, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.  
 Campbell, Amos, Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.  
 Campbell, James G., Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.  
 Callender, Butta's, Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 23, 1865.  
 Crawford, Joseph A., Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 1, 1865.  
 Christ, Anthony, Sept. 28, 1861; killed at Wilderness May 9, 1864; vet.  
 Chambers, George, Sept. 28, 1861; absent, without leave, at muster out.  
 Campbell, George, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 13, 1862.  
 Delselt, Nicholas, Sept. 28, 1861; absent at muster out.  
 Degamon, John, March 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.  
 Dukate, Eli, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 30, 1865.  
 Deemer, Frederick, Sept. 21, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.  
 Deemer, Thomas, Sept. 21, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.  
 Dummire, Andrew, Sept. 30, 1861; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.  
 Deets, Henry J., Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 18, 1863.  
 Ehrentraut, Robert, Sept. 28, 1861; must. out with company July 30, 1865; veteran.  
 Elmor, Wolfgang, March 7, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.  
 Eberstatter, Joseph, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 8, 1863.  
 Erb, Jesse H., Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 11, 1862.  
 Erb, Benjamin, Sept. 28, 1861.  
 Frank, John, Sept. 28, 1861; must. out with company July 30, 1865; vet.  
 Fink, John, March 13, 1865; substitute; absent at muster out.  
 Fox, Frank, Sept. 28, 1861; died of wounds received at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.  
 Fraah, Henry, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 30, 1862.  
 Fralish, Benjamin, Sept. 28, 1861.  
 Gildi, Jacob, March 10, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.  
 Gilmore, Henry, March 13, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.  
 Hammel, Henry, March 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.

Hahn, Jacob, March 10, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.  
 Hollen, Henry, March 11, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.  
 Hays, Barnhart, March 13, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.  
 Hahn, John J., March 13, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.  
 Heverling, William, March 13, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 24, 1865.  
 Hoover, John, Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.  
 Hoover, John H., Sept. 19, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.  
 Hummel, Franklin, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. cert., date unknown.  
 Hoffman, Jackson, Sept. 28, 1861; trans. to Co. A, 10th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps.  
 Hoffer, Solomon, Sept. 28, 1861; died Sept. 10, 1864, of wounds received May 12, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.  
 Heritage, Albert, March 9, 1865; substitute.  
 Halt, Henry, Sept. 28, 1861.  
 Hensler, William, Sept. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Hetler, Augustus, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 28, 1863.  
 Henry, John A., Sept. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Hoover, Francis Jos., Sept. 30, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Hubur, Francis, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 31, 1862.  
 Horn, George, Sept. 28, 1861.  
 Hauser, Frantz, Feb. 29, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
 Jamison, Moses, March 13, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.  
 Kelly, Charles, March 13, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.  
 Kane, John, Sept. 29, 1864; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Kaseman, Nathan, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 25, 1865; veteran.  
 Kingsley, James C., Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.  
 Kearney, Lawrence, Sept. 28, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 24, 1864; grave 0630; veteran.  
 Killechrist, Thomas, Sept. 28, 1861; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; not on muster-out roll.  
 Kohler, Frederick, Sept. 28, 1864; died near Petersburg July 17, 1864; buried in 9th Corps Cemetery, Meade Station, Va.  
 Kuhn, Marks, Sept. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Kuelaley, George A., Sept. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Kohler, William, Sept. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Kelley, William, Sept. 28, 1861; missing in action at Bull Run Aug. 29, 1862.  
 Lukens, Albert T., March 10, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.  
 Ludwig, Paul, March 14, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.  
 Lutz, Uriah, March 13, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.  
 Layton, Thomas J., Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.  
 Lambert, Franklin, Sept. 28, 1861; trans. to 1st Bat. Vet. Res. Corps May 9, 1865; veteran.  
 Lauder, Michael, Sept. 28, 1861; absent, without leave, at muster out.  
 Leanhart, George, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 25, 1863.  
 Lusche, Jacob, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. Sept. 20, 1864, exp. of term.  
 Maconey, Stevens, March 10, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.  
 Metz, Jacob, March 13, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.  
 Mays, Solomon S., Sept. 20, 1861; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.  
 Myers, Michael, Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.  
 Miller, Augustus, Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. May 4, 1865.  
 Miller, Hiram, Oct. 12, 1861; killed at Weldon Railroad Aug. 19, 1864; buried in 9th Corps Cemetery, Meade Station, Va.; veteran.  
 Morrow, Edward, March 9, 1865; substitute.  
 Munson, Edward, March 8, 1865; substitute.  
 Musgrove, John, Sept. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Myers, George, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 28, 1863.  
 McManur, Patrick, Sept. 28, 1861; must. out with company July 30, 1865; veteran.  
 McHale, Robert, March 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.  
 McNally, Edward, Sept. 27, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.  
 O'Corbin, Daniel, Oct. 12, 1861; died in Bradford County, Pa., Feb. 21, 1864; veteran.

O'Brien, Edward, Aug. 12, 1861; not must. into U. S. service.  
 Phinice, John, Sept. 21, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.  
 Paulus, William, Sept. 17, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.  
 Ritter, Isidore, September, 1864; substitute; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 11, 1864.  
 Reep, Solomon, Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.  
 Rentz, Jacob, Sept. 28, 1861; must. out Sept. 28, 1864, exp. of term.  
 Robinson, Charles, Sept. 21, 1861; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.  
 Riley, Thomas, March 7, 1865; substitute.  
 Rothacker, George, Feb. 17, 1864.  
 Remler, William, Sept. 28, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
 Rineer, Samuel, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 21, 1862.  
 Rosney, Patrick, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 14, 1862.  
 Schmidt, Gerhart, Feb. 8, 1864; must. out with company July 30, 1865.  
 Shirer, Edwin, March 11, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.  
 Stoll, Gottlieb, March 11, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.  
 Shroder, Albert, March 13, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.  
 Smeltzer, Uriah, Sept. 21, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.  
 Smeltzer, Israel, Sept. 21, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.  
 Shaler, Labana, Sept. 21, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.  
 Smith, John, Sept. 3, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.  
 Stochler, Conrad, Sept. 28, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.  
 Struhler, Wendall, Sept. 28, 1861; killed at Weldon Railroad Aug. 19, 1864; buried in 9th Corps Cemetery, Meade Station, Va.; veteran.  
 Steffe, Jacob, Sept. 28, 1861; killed at Wilderness May 9, 1864; veteran.  
 Streckenbein, Jacob, March 13, 1865; absent, on furlough, at muster out.  
 Smith, Emanuel, Sept. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Smith, Gerhart, Sept. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Spidler, Nathaniel S., Sept. 28, 1861.  
 Tole, George S., Sept. 28, 1861; killed at Petersburg May 20, 1864.  
 Thurhoat, Frederick, Sept. 21, 1864; drafted; died at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 7, 1865.  
 Turner, Richard, March 10, 1865; substitute.  
 Tyke, John H., Sept. 28, 1861.  
 Todd, John S., Sept. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Urban, Samuel, Sept. 28, 1861; must. out Sept. 28, 1864, exp. of term.  
 Vitter, Ludwig, Sept. 3, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.  
 Yanmorman, Anton, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 21, 1862.  
 Winger, Samuel, Sept. 28, 1861; absent, wounded, at muster out; veteran.  
 Welter, John, March 10, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 30, 1865.  
 Worrell, Henry, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. Aug. 7, 1865, to date July 30, 1865; veteran.  
 Warfel, Nicholas, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Oct. 31, 1864, exp. of term.  
 Weaver, Benjamin, Sept. 28, 1861; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 7, 1864; veteran.  
 Williams, George, March 10, 1865; substitute.  
 Walzer, Solomon, March 10, 1865; substitute.  
 West, Francis, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 2, 1863.  
 Willards, John, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 13, 1863.  
 Walters, John, Sept. 28, 1861; died at Fortress Monroe Nov. 8, 1861.  
 Yeager, Joseph, Sept. 28, 1861; absent, wounded, at muster out; veteran.  
 Yost, Phillip, Aug. 26, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.  
 Zelche, Charles, Sept. 28, 1861.

## COMPANY I.

Mayberry, Reuben, Feb. 10, 1864; must. out with company July 30, 1865.

**Fifty-ninth Regiment (Second Cavalry).**—This regiment, of which Company D was from Lancaster County, was recruited in the fall of 1861, and went to Washington April 25, 1862, and in June set out for the seat of war on the Rapidan. Here it was engaged in the ordinary duty of cavalry, scouting, skirmishing, and harassing the enemy by sudden dashes on weak or exposed points, obstructing him in his advance, and falling suddenly on his flank or rear on his retreat. In the discharge of such duties the regiment was engaged during the summer and autumn of 1862. It went into winter-quarters at Accotink, where it could hold

the line of the Occoquan. It left its winter-quarters and resumed active operations early in April, 1863. It was assigned to the brigade of Gen. Stahel, which was afterwards commanded by Gen. Pleasonton. It entered on the Gettysburg campaign in June. At the battle it was engaged in checking the tide of stragglers, conducting prisoners, doing provost duty on the field and in the town, and pursuing and harassing the retreating army of Lee. During the autumn it made frequent reconnoissances and several active fights, as well as many skirmishes and less important actions. It had its winter-quarters at Warrenton. Many of the men re-enlisted and received a veteran furlough in the winter of 1863-64.

In the campaign of 1864 it participated in the brilliant cavalry operations of Gen. Sheridan, which contributed so largely to the success of and gave lustre to the Union army. Its list of actions is too long to rehearse, but of the important ones may be mentioned those of Hawes' Shop, Deep Bottom, Malvern Hill, Charles City Cross-Roads, Reams' Station, and afterwards Wyatt's Farm, Boydton Plank-Road, McDowell's Hill, and Five Forks. It was present at the final surrender. It was three times filled by recruits, and was mustered out July 13, 1865. Bates says of it, "It enjoyed a reputation second to none. On the skirmish line it was noted for its steady, plucky advance. On parade it was distinguished for the regularity of its 'dress,' its fine appearance, its cleanliness, and *esprit*. It furnished several staff-officers for the general commanding."

## Lancaster County men in the Second Cavalry:

Robert M. Brinton, maj., April 19, 1865; trans. to 1st Prov. Cav.  
 James J. Strause, surg., Oct. 2, 1863; disch. July 4, 1864.

## COMPANY A.

Clark, John H., Sept. 14, 1863.  
 Coble, Jacob, Feb. 21, 1865.  
 Darbrow, Cyrus, Feb. 21, 1865; trans. to Co. A, 1st Prov. Cav.  
 Metzler, Christian, Feb. 21, 1865; trans. to Co. A, 1st Prov. Cav.  
 Pratt, John W., Sept. 15, 1863; trans. to Co. A, 1st Prov. Cav.  
 Reynolds, John, Sept. 25, 1862; disch. June 10, 1865.  
 Slinger, Phillip, Feb. 21, 1865; trans. to Co. A, 1st Prov. Cav.  
 Wiggert, John, Aug. 15, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865.  
 Yingling, George, June 20, 1863; trans. to Co. A, 1st Prov. Cav.

## COMPANY B.

Samuel A. Wright, 2d lieut., Feb. 22, 1863; disch. June 26, 1865.  
 Lefevre, Hiram, sergt., March 9, 1864; disch. July 6, 1865.  
 Kling, George, corp., Aug. 3, 1864; disch. Jan. 6, 1865.  
 Shaffer, Barnet, Feb. 18, 1865; trans. to Co. B, 1st Prov. Cav.

## COMPANY C.

Long, George F., Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. C, 1st Prov. Cav.

## COMPANY D.

William P. Brinton, capt., Oct. 1, 1861; pro. to lieut.-col. 163d Regt. P. V. March 1, 1863.  
 George O. Eckert, capt., Oct. 1, 1861; pro. to 2d, to 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1863; to capt. Sept. 1, 1863; must. out Dec. 15, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 John A. Martin, capt., Oct. 12, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut. Nov. 25, 1864; to capt. Feb. 27, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav. June 17, 1865.  
 David H. Leche, 1st lieut., Oct. 17, 1861; killed in action Dec. 28, 1862.  
 Albert M. Witmer, pro. to 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1863; to 1st lieut. Sept. 1, 1863; captured at Charles City Cross-Roads Aug. 16, 1864; disch. Oct. 12, 1864.

- Henry W. Shultz, capt., Oct. 17, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Dec. 12, 1864; to 1st lieut. Feb. 27, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
- George G. Fraim, 2d lieut., Oct. 12, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Feb. 27, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
- John Fritz, 1st sergt., Oct. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
- F. W. Kshleman, 1st sergt., Oct. 12, 1861; wounded in action May 12, 1864; must. out Oct. 15, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Canning Simmons, q.m.-sergt., Oct. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
- Samuel McIntyre, com.-sergt., Dec. 16, 1863; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
- Benjamin Lonius, sergt., Oct. 12, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
- Lorenzo Fuller, sergt., Dec. 16, 1863; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
- Samuel Eckman, sergt., Oct. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
- Thomas Mills, sergt., Oct. 30, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
- William O. Frew, sergt., Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to regt. q.m.-sergt., date unknown; veteran.
- Nathaniel Ryan, corp., Feb. 10, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Amos Miller, corp., Feb. 14, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Benjamin C. Naugle, corp., March 20, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- James Benner, corp., Feb. 9, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Samuel Sowers, corp., July 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.
- Levi Debolt, corp., Oct. 19, 1861; not accounted for; veteran.
- Jonathan F. Harb, corp.; not accounted for; veteran.
- Lorenzo Ludwig, farrier, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865; veteran.
- John White, blacksmith, Oct. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
- Eugene Flaherty, saddler, Dec. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Peter Fenetz, bugler, July 5, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Alexander, Peter, March 4, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Appleton, John B., Sept. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.
- Armstrong, Hugh, Sept. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 23, 1865.
- Benner, Amariah, March 1, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Bertzel, Charles, Feb. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 23, 1865.
- Burkina, Edward, Feb. 27, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Bayson, Joseph, Oct. 12, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., May 23, 1864; grave 1309.
- Benner, Amos M., Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.
- Bair, Jacob E., Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.
- Brinton, Robert M., Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. G, date unknown.
- Bane, Amos, Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.
- Brown, William L., Oct. 19, 1861; not accounted for.
- Bricker, John M., Oct. 3, 1861; not accounted for.
- Brubaker, William H., Aug. 16, 1864; not accounted for.
- Conover, Isalah, Oct. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
- Conoly, Robert, Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Clark, Edward, Feb. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Clarg, John, Feb. 25, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Clumminge, John, Oct. 17, 1861; must. out June 23, 1865, at exp. of term.
- Cramer, Phillip, Aug. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- Cook, Calvin R., Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for; veteran.
- Caleb, Vincent S., Oct. 12, 1861; not accounted for.
- Clark, George, Oct. 12, 1861; not accounted for.
- Clark, John S., Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.
- Chasteau, Lewis M., Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. E, date unknown.
- Cummins, James H., Oct. 30, 1861; not accounted for.
- Dabler, Jacob, Feb. 27, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Davis, James H., Oct. 15, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Drorbaugh, George W., Aug. 18, 1861; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- Davis, Levi, Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.
- Dudeck, Julius, Nov. 19, 1861; not accounted for.
- Davis, James, Aug. 10, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.
- Eckert, August, Feb. 25, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Eckman, Mahlon P., Sept. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- Eckman, John R., Oct. 12, 1861; not accounted for.
- Eshleman, M. B., Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.
- Fulerton, George, March 4, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Poster, Joel H., Feb. 20, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Fellenbaum, William, Oct. 19, 1861; not accounted for; veteran.
- Frey Meyer, John, Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.
- Fellenbaum, Edwin, Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.
- Fisher, Richard, Oct. 19, 1861; not accounted for.
- Fisher, Phillip, Oct. 19, 1861; not accounted for.
- Funk, Michael, Aug. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.
- Groft, Abraham, Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.
- Hoover, Abraham, Feb. 17, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Henry, Amos, July 22, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Hespey, Samuel, Feb. 18, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Hetherington, George, Dec. 31, 1863; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
- Hetherington, James, Dec. 10, 1861; must. out June 10, 1865, at exp. of term.
- Huss, James O., Aug. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- Holman, William, Aug. 18, 1864; not accounted for.
- Jeffries, William, Dec. 31, 1863; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
- Jordan, Westley, March 4, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Jones, John, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.
- Jackson, Newton, Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.
- Jackson, William, Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.
- Jacobs, Charles, Jan. 2, 1864; not accounted for; veteran.
- Jenkins, Stephen J., Feb. 19, 1864; died Jan. 25, 1865; buried in Cavalry Corps Cemetery, Va.
- Kendig, George H., Feb. 16, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Kendig, Samuel, Feb. 9, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Kaln, David, Feb. 22, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Kurtz, John H., Feb. 28, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Klump, Andrew, Feb. 20, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Klueer, John, March 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.
- Kinnard, Jacob, Nov. 20, 1861; not accounted for.
- Kroider, Christian, Oct. 12, 1861; not accounted for.
- Kepple, Joseph, Feb. 8, 1864; not accounted for.
- Lundy, George W., Oct. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
- Leip, John G., Feb. 18, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.
- Loomis, Emerson, July 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- Lefevre, John F.; not accounted for.
- Murray, William, Oct. 12, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.
- Miller, Samuel, Feb. 9, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Mowery, John, Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Morton, Peter, Feb. 9, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Minich, Milton, Feb. 20, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.
- Miller, John S., Dec. 17, 1863; not accounted for; veteran.
- Means, Isaac, Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.

Miller, Henry, Oct. 30, 1861; not accounted for.  
 Mahrer, George, Jan. 26, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.  
 Myers, Amos, Feb. 26, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.  
 Myers, William, Aug. 23, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.  
 Myers, George W., Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.  
 McNeal, Jacob, Feb. 16, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.  
 McCumming, P., Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.  
 McKee, Enoch, Feb. 8, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.  
 McCalvorr, William, Nov. 19, 1861; not accounted for.  
 McPhial, Kennett, Oct. 19, 1861; not accounted for.  
 McKisack, David, Oct. 12, 1861; not accounted for.  
 McLaughlin, John, Oct. 12, 1861; not accounted for.  
 McMichael, William, Oct. 22, 1861; not accounted for.  
 Null, Emory, Sept. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.  
 Pauling, Jacob S., March 28, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.  
 Parker, Charles, Feb. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 8, 1865.  
 Phenegar, Isaac, Oct. 12, 1861; not accounted for.  
 Paydon, Thomas, Oct. 12, 1861; not accounted for.  
 Paden, John B., Oct. 19, 1861; not accounted for.  
 Paul, Samuel, Nov. 30, 1861; not accounted for.  
 Ryan, Johnson, Feb. 9, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.  
 Ross, William J., March 20, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.  
 Redding, George, Feb. 11, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.  
 Reed, Alfred, Feb. 8, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.  
 Roberts, Samuel P., Nov. 11, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.  
 Rickel, William, July 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.  
 Raub, Phillip, Oct. 12, 1861; not accounted for.  
 Robb, Samuel, Oct. 12, 1861; not accounted for.  
 Ritz, Jacob F., Nov. 26, 1861; not accounted for.  
 Reed, Charles, Nov. 30, 1861; not accounted for.  
 Sides, Daniel, Oct. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.  
 Sullenberger, Andrew, Oct. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.  
 Stine, Irwin, Dec. 16, 1863; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.  
 Stine, Henry, Feb. 26, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.  
 Smith, Jacob B., Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.  
 Smith, Joseph B., Feb. 29, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.  
 Shultz, Samuel, Nov. 11, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.  
 Shaddock, Rod. P., Feb. 11, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.  
 Sloat, Nathaniel, Feb. 7, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.  
 Sempler, Edmond, Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.  
 Stirk, George S., March 30, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.  
 Stevenson, Samuel O., Aug. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.  
 Smith, Henry, Aug. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.  
 Styer, Joseph, Oct. 12, 1861; not accounted for.  
 Sklen, Stephen, Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.  
 Sallor, Thomas B., Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.  
 Shute, John J., Nov. 11, 1861; not accounted for.  
 Smoker, William, Nov. 30, 1861; not accounted for.  
 Spindler, Eli, Aug. 23, 1864; not accounted for.  
 Thompson, Robert, Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.  
 Thompson, Thomas, Feb. 7, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.  
 Virtul, Samuel, Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.  
 Weiler, Samuel, March 1, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Ward, Mark, Oct. 30, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865; veteran.  
 Williams, John R., Jan. 16, 1862; must. out Jan. 19, 1865, at exp. of term.  
 Wood, Jacob P., Oct. 12, 1861; not accounted for.  
 Witman, Ezra, Oct. 17, 1861; com. 2d Lieut. July 1, 1863; not mustered.  
 Witman, David, Oct. 17, 1861; not accounted for.  
 Yellets, Samuel, Aug. 13, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.  
 Zook, Azariah M., Nov. 5, 1861; died Oct. 20, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

## COMPANY E.

Armstrong, Gordon, Aug. 15, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865.  
 Alexander, David, Aug. 6, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865.  
 Brubaker, William H., Aug. 15, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865.  
 Brubaker, Benjamin, Aug. 15, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865.  
 Eckman, Hiram, Aug. 15, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865.  
 Ponce, George, Aug. 15, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865.

## COMPANY F.

Wilson, Lewis, Aug. 11, 1864.

## COMPANY G.

Hershey, A. L., March 4, 1864; prisoner; disch. June 14, 1865.  
 Smith, Henry, Aug. 23, 1865; disch. June 21, 1865.

## COMPANY K.

Johnson, George, Feb. 7, 1865.

## UNASSIGNED.

Lipp, John G., Feb. 18, 1865.  
 Zell, Jacob, Feb. 17, 1865.

**Seventy-seventh Regiment.**—This regiment, of which Company K was recruited at Lancaster, was organized at Camp Wilkins, near Pittsburgh, in October, 1861. On the 18th of that month it moved to Louisville, whence it proceeded by leisurely marches to Nashville, which place it reached on the 2d of March, 1862. It moved forward with the army, and first encountered the enemy at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 7th. A month later it reached Corinth. During the summer of 1862, with its division, the Seventy-seventh was engaged in marching and countermarching, sometimes seeking and sometimes eluding the enemy, reconnoitering and skirmishing till the latter part of October, when it reached Nashville and encamped for a time. On the 26th it broke camp and went forward towards Murfreesboro'. At the battle of Stone River, which ended on the 2d of January, 1863, the Seventy-seventh earned the compliment from Gen. Rosecrans of being the "banner regiment" that "never broke their ranks."

The regiment was engaged in guard, scout, and foraging duty, and in building fortifications at Murfreesboro' till the opening of the summer campaign of 1863, when it went forward and first encountered the enemy at Liberty Gap, in June. In this severe action it lost one-third of its effective strength. After this action it marched with the army in pursuit of the enemy to near Rome, Ga., then returned to near the falls of Little River, and in the action at Chickamauga, on the 19th of September, a portion of the officers and men of the regiment were captured. In the latter part of October the remnant went into camp at Whiteside, where it remained till January, 1864, when a large proportion of the men re-enlisted

and received a veteran furlough. On their return they entered on the Atlanta campaign of Gen. Sherman, and were in action at Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kingston, New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Chattahoochee River, and Peachtree Creek. It assisted at the siege and capture of Atlanta, then returned to Tennessee with a portion of the army, while "Sherman marched on to the sea." It was in action at Franklin the latter part of November, and again at Nashville in December. It pursued the enemy to Huntsville, Ala., where it rested through the winter. It returned to East Tennessee the following March (1865), then to Nashville, and was reorganized. Thence it went to Texas via New Orleans, arriving at Indianola on the 27th of July. It marched thence to Green Lake, then to Victoria, in the vicinity of which it remained till December, when it started for Philadelphia, where it arrived Jan. 16, 1866, and was mustered out of the service.

Lancaster County soldiers in the Seventy-seventh Regiment:

## FIELD AND STAFF.

Frederick S. Pyfer, Lieut.-col., Feb. 1, 1863; disch. Feb. 4, 1865.  
 Jacob E. Cassel, q.m., Sept. 26, 1861; res. June 21, 1863.  
 Joseph B. Downey, asst. surg., Aug. 2, 1862; to surg. 78th P. V.

## COMPANY A.

Carroll, John, March 9, 1865; absent, in confinement.  
 Delp, Francis N., March 13, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Depperd, Amos, April 4, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Dusinger, Samuel, March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Fiddler, James, April 13, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Gadsfeller, Samuel, April 3, 1865; must. out Nov. 6, 1865.  
 Hahn, John, April 4, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Hambricht, George, March 13, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Hollman, Samuel, March 15, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Keller, William, March 7, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Kugh, Thomas H., March 7, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Myers, Henry, April 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Metzger, Christian, April 4, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Nauman, William, April 4, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Rider, Joseph, March 16, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Reinhold, Samuel, March 11, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Rintz, Phillip, March 9, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Rintz, Robert, March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Rodgers, William, March 9, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Warner, George W., March 10, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Weaver, John W., March 13, 1865; absent, sick, since June 1, 1865.

## COMPANY B.

John Renick, musician, March 15, 1865; must. out Oct. 7, 1865.  
 Baker, William H., March 20, 1865; absent, sick, since June 26, 1865.  
 Cooper, David, March 7, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Clay, David, March 29, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Ehleman, Abraham, March 29, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Grove, Daniel W., March 10, 1865; absent, sick, since Aug. 1, 1865.  
 Gallagher, James, March 29, 1865.  
 Haldeman, James B., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out Nov. 4, 1865.  
 Jacobs, John L., March 29, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Jeffries, Joseph C., March 23, 1865; absent on duty.  
 Kugle, James, March 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Levering, Albert F., March 29, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Leiser, Harry, March 15, 1865; must. out Oct. 18, 1865.  
 Peters, Ridgeley, March 22, 1865; must. out Oct. 6, 1865.

Sanders, James C., March 15, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Schnader, Israel, March 29, 1865; died Sept. 26, 1865.  
 Thomas, Charles, Feb. 28, 1865.  
 Youatt, Andrew J., March 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Zook, Jacob G., March 29, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.

## COMPANY C.

Bolle, Sebastian, March 9, 1865; died Sept. 22, 1865.  
 Doane, Bonnet G., March 13, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Eberly, Goifried, March 8, 1865; died May 3, 1865.  
 Grubb, Benjamin, March 10, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Galloway, Charles, March 6, 1865; died Sept. 14, 1865.  
 Holwager, Jacob, March 9, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Hummel, Christian, March 9, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Kopp, William G., March 9, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 McLimans, Thomas, March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 McLimans, Robert, March 6, 1865; must. out with company March 6, 1865.  
 Michael, Jacob C., March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 McLimans, Emmet, March 13, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Reese, Daniel, March 8, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Raizer, Mathias, March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Specker, Daniel G., March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Schaner, Henry, March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Sweigert, Jacob, March 7, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Shauh, David, March 8, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Shiesler, Abraham L., March 9, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Snyder, Jacob, March 8, 1865.

## COMPANY D.

Cooper, David, March 7, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 77th P. V.  
 Smith, Andrew, Feb. 27, 1865.

## COMPANY E.

Hehn, John, April 4, 1865.

## COMPANY F.

Jacob Roth, 2d Lieut.; must. out Jan. 19, 1865, at exp. of term.  
 Buck, Augustus, April 3, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Hull, Isaac D., April 3, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Kaley, Mathias, April 4, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Raezer, Henry, March 20, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.

## COMPANY H.

Marks, William, Oct. 16, 1861; must. out July 6, 1866.

## COMPANY I.

Armstrong, William, March 9, 1865.  
 Balmer, John F., March 10, 1865; must. out Aug. 23, 1865.  
 Boner, Michael, March 3, 1865.  
 Camp, John C., March 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Closkey, Bernard, April 6, 1865; must. out June 2, 1865.  
 Coleman, William H., March 9, 1865.  
 Doyle, John, March 3, 1865.  
 Eekle, Edward, March 9, 1865.  
 Fullerton, William R., March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Fisher, Charles, March 7, 1865.  
 Griffin, William, March 9, 1865.  
 Hartman, Jacob H., March 6, 1865; disch. Sept. 18, 1865.  
 Haas, Christian, March 13, 1865; must. out May 23, 1865.  
 Humphreyville, Jacob, March 9, 1865; must. out May 23, 1865.  
 Kelsner, Lemuel, March 20, 1865; must. out May 23, 1865.  
 Kirby, Thomas, March 8, 1865.  
 Laman, John, March 1, 1865.  
 Leighton, Augustus, March 6, 1865.  
 Morris, Robert, March 3, 1865.  
 Moore, William B., Feb. 28, 1865.  
 Myers, George W., March 6, 1865.  
 O'Neal, William H., March 9, 1865.  
 O'Brien, John, March 9, 1865.  
 Pierce, Joseph, March 13, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Rohrour, Charles, March 7, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Stoad, John, March 8, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.



Stoad, Lemon, March 6, 1865; must. out Sept. 15, 1865.  
 Trostle, William, March 8, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Thomas, Henry, March 9, 1865.  
 Weaver, William L., March 6, 1865; died Dec. 4, 1865.  
 Weaver, Casper, March 25, 1865.

## COMPANY K.

*Captains.*

Frederick S. Pyfer, Dec. 8, 1861; pro. to lieutenant-col. Jan. 31, 1863.  
 John C. Shroad, Dec. 8, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 1st lieutenant April 11, 1863; wounded and captured at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; must. out March 11, 1865.  
 James A. Haus, Dec. 8, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieutenant May 1, 1862; to 1st lieutenant April 11, 1863; to capt. June 7, 1865; wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.

*Lieutenants.*

Benjamin H. Ober, 1st lieutenant, Dec. 8, 1861; res. April 19, 1862.  
 Jacob Pontz, Dec. 8, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. May 1, 1862; to 1st sergt. Dec. 1, 1862; to 1st lieutenant June 7, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.  
 Jacob S. Dutchman, 2d lieutenant, Dec. 8, 1861; res. May 1, 1862.  
 George Conrad, 2d lieutenant, Dec. 8, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieutenant April 11, 1863; wounded at Kennesaw Mountain, Ga., June 19, 1864; must. out Jan. 19, 1865, at exp. of term.  
 Jefferson White, 2d lieutenant, Dec. 27, 1861; wounded at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 25, 1863; pro. to corp. April 1, 1864; to sergt. April 1, 1865; to 2d lieutenant June 7, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.

*Sergeants.*

Adam Pontz, 1st sergt., Dec. 8, 1861; pro. to sergt. April 1, 1864; to 1st sergt. July 7, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.  
 Henry Gast, Dec. 8, 1861; pro. to corp. June 22, 1863; to sergt. April 1, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.  
 John Carney, Dec. 8, 1861; pro. to corp. June 22, 1863; to sergt. July 8, 1865; disch. by G. O. Oct. 10, 1865; veteran.  
 John Donald, Dec. 8, 1861; wounded at Marietta, Ga., July 3, 1864; pro. to corp. April 1, 1864; to sergt. July 8, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.  
 Frederick Shaum, Dec. 23, 1861; pro. to sergt. April 1, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.  
 John Obreiter, Dec. 8, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. Dec. 1, 1863; captured at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; must. out June 21, 1865.  
 Nathan Sturgis, Dec. 8, 1861; wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; must. out Dec. 8, 1861, at exp. of term.  
 Henry M. Erisman, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certifi. May 8, 1862.  
 George L. Myers, Dec. 8, 1861; died at Corinth, Miss., May 8, 1862.  
 Franklin Dornant, corp., Dec. 8, 1861; pro. to corp. April 1, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.  
 Robert McMillan, Dec. 8, 1861; wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 1, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.  
 Henry White, Feb. 23, 1864; wounded at Liberty Gap, June 25, 1863, and at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Charles D. Himmens, Feb. 24, 1864; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Robert H. Beatty, Feb. 17, 1864; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. Oct. 11, 1865.  
 Samuel C. Watson, Dec. 8, 1861; pro. to corp. July 8, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.

*Corporals.*

Jacob Isenberger, Dec. 8, 1861; pro. to corp. April 23, 1863; prisoner from Sept. 19, 1863, to Feb. 24, 1865; must. out April 24, 1865, to date March 1, 1865.  
 John J. Hartley, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. at exp. of term.  
 Maria, Alexander, Dec. 8, 1861; died at Camp Wood, Ky., Jan. 16, 1862.  
 David B. Martin, Dec. 8, 1861.  
 Henry Good, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. Feb. 18, 1863.  
 John Glaxlor, musician, Dec. 8, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.  
 Jefferson, Killian, musician; Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Williams, Marks, musician, Dec. 8, 1861.

*Privates.*

Albright, Jacob, March 5, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Adams, Henry, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Augemier, Anthony, Feb. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.  
 Axer, Frederick, Dec. 8, 1861.  
 Amstead, Washington, Dec. 8, 1861; discharged, date unknown.  
 Brulacker, David, Dec. 8, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.  
 Balzer, Franklin, Dec. 8, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.  
 Beam, William A., Dec. 8, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.  
 Buckins, Henry, March 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. Oct. 6, 1865.  
 Brighton, Augustus, Dec. 8, 1861; prisoner from Sept. 9, 1863, to April 21, 1865; must. out April 22, 1865.  
 Broome, Louis H., Sept. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 19, 1865.  
 Buckins, William, Sept. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 19, 1865.  
 Bowman, Washington, Feb. 28, 1865.  
 Buler, Lewis H., Dec. 8, 1861.  
 Brown, Alexander, Dec. 8, 1861; killed at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.  
 Beam, William A., Dec. 8, 1861; discharged, date unknown; veteran.  
 Booth, George W., Dec. 8, 1861.  
 Brenum, William, Dec. 8, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., May, 1862.  
 Borter, William, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. May 20, 1862.  
 Berk, Henry, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. Dec. 8, 1862.  
 Berger, Abraham, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. Dec. 18, 1863.  
 Bond, Samuel, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. Oct. 16, 1862.  
 Clark, William, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. by G. O. Oct. 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Chandler, James, Dec. 8, 1861.  
 Carr, Frederick, March 7, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
 Duchman, Jacob, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Diller, Adam, Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Dieffenderfer, A., Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Devart, Amos, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Donnel, Augustus, March 20, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Dietz, Frederick, Dec. 8, 1861; must. out May 10, 1865, to date Dec. 8, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Decker, John, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. by G. O. Oct. 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Dommel, Adam, Dec. 8, 1861; wounded and captured at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; died at Andersonville Oct. 24, 1864; grave 11,388.  
 Doman, Francis, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. Feb. 14, 1863.  
 Fisher, Henry, Feb. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. Oct. 7, 1865.  
 Fisher, William, Feb. 27, 1864; died Nov. 27, 1865; buried at Railroad Depot, Victoria, Texas.  
 Frey, Lawrence, Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Fehr, John A., disch. by G. O. Aug. 19, 1865.  
 Forrest, Samuel, March 6, 1865.  
 Flear, John M., Dec. 8, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 4, 1862.  
 Finshack, Aaron, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. Dec. 30, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Firdan, Joseph, Dec. 8, 1861; died near Corinth, Miss., April 20, 1862.  
 Greenwall, William, Dec. 8, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.  
 Gembe, Christopher, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Gelger, John, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Gasser, Conrad, March 9, 1865; disch. by G. O. Oct. 9, 1865.  
 Gallacher, David, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. 1862.  
 Gilbert, John H., Dec. 8, 1861.  
 Guthrie, Joseph, Dec. 8, 1861; pro. to com. sergt. Feb. 5, 1864; veteran.  
 Geller, Henry C., Sept. 5, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
 Herr, Mahlon, Dec. 8, 1861; wounded at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 25, 1863, and at Kennesaw Mountain, Ga., June 20, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.  
 Hougenotter, Samuel, Feb. 20, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Haas, William, Feb. 3, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Hellman, Frederick, Feb. 4, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Hershey, Ephraim, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Huber, Joseph, April 13, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Hubbard, William, March 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. Oct. 7, 1865.  
 Hall, Carpenter, Dec. 8, 1861; must. out Jan. 10, 1865, at exp. of term.  
 Hawksworth, J. J., Feb. 25, 1864; died Sept. 2 of wounds received at Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Hartman, Henry, March 17, 1865; drowned at Johnsonville, Tenn., June 19, 1865.  
 Hardy, Henry, March 2, 1865.  
 Hays, Joseph, March 7, 1865.  
 Henderson, William, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. Oct. 22, 1862.  
 Hine, Max Weber, Dec. 8, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.  
 Hewitt, William, Dec. 8, 1861.  
 Isenberger, Amos, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Jordan, James, Dec. 8, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.  
 Jones, Henry, Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Jordan, Thomas, Feb. 12, 1864; absent, on furlough, at muster out.  
 Jones, Levi, Feb. 27, 1864; wounded at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 5, 1864; disch. June 14, 1865.  
 Jennings, Jacob, Feb. 22, 1865; died at Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 28, 1865.  
 Kissinger, William H., Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Kahl, John C., March 2, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Kautz, John A., March 18, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Kautz, James, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Killian, Abraham, March 15, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 King, George, March 20, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Kautz, James, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. Dec. 30, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Keffer, Peter B., Dec. 8, 1861; disch. July 2, 1862.  
 Kirkpatrick, John, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. 1862.  
 Lyons, Jacob, March 8, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Lechler, Henry, Sept. 13, 1864; died at Camp Harker, Tenn., May 6, 1865.  
 Lyons, Levi, Feb. 27, 1865; died at Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 9, 1865.  
 Lewis, Edward T., Dec. 8, 1861.  
 Livingston, William S., Dec. 8, 1861; disch. Dec. 30, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Lentz, Samuel, Dec. 8, 1861; wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.  
 Lucroix, William, disch. Sept. 9, 1862.  
 Luhnart, Henry, disch. Dec. 30, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Marshbank, Alexander, Dec. 8, 1861.  
 Miller, George F., Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Martzell, George W., March 2, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Mibhack, Jacob, March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Moss, Emanuel, March 8, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Myers, George, Feb. 6, 1866; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Miller Samuel, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. May, 1862.  
 Mackinson, Charles, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. June 27, 1863.  
 Montgomery, A., Dec. 8, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 6, 1862.  
 Morrissey, William, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. Dec. 23, 1863.  
 McCune, Alexander, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. March 13, 1863.  
 McKeever, John, Feb. 28, 1865; not on muster-out roll.  
 Nagle, John, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Nauman, David H., March 27, 1865; disch. by G. O. Oct. 17, 1865.  
 Nauman, Jacob H., Dec. 8, 1861; died Oct. 2, 1862.  
 Prutzman, Daniel, March 22, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Pontz, David, March 9, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Pontz, George, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Pontz, John, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Prentice, William, Dec. 8, 1861; wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 1, 1864.  
 Raap, Daniel, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. by G. O. Oct. 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Ruth, Henry, Feb. 22, 1864; wounded at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864; disch. June 1, 1865.  
 Rice, John, March 1, 1865; died at New Orleans, La., Aug. 7, 1865.  
 Rose, George, Dec. 8, 1861; not accounted for.  
 Reese, David, Dec. 8, 1861.  
 Stewart, Alexander, Dec. 8, 1861; wounded at Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.  
 Shaun, George, Dec. 22, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; veteran.  
 Shay, Andrew, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Scott, James C., Feb. 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. Oct. 18, 1865.  
 Snyder, Lawrence, March 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. Oct. 18, 1865.  
 Slindie, John, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Slindie, Henry, March 9, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Smith, George W., March 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Stengley, Godfrey, Feb. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. Sept. 28, 1865.

Snyder, John, March 6, 1865.  
 Steel, George W., Feb. 26, 1865.  
 Seachrist, Orlando, Dec. 8, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 7, 1863.  
 Shultz, Henry, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. Dec. 30, 1864, exp. of term.  
 Shaffer, Jefferson, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. Jan. 19, 1863.  
 Shollach, Aaron, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. 1862.  
 Shump, Casper, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. May, 1862.  
 Troyer, George, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Taylor, George K., Dec. 8, 1861; wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; not accounted for.  
 Troyer, William, Sept. 13, 1864; disch., date unknown.  
 Watson, William H., March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Waltz, Zachariah, Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.  
 Wise, John, March 6, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Wood, Thomas, Feb. 4, 1865; disch. by G. O. Oct. 24, 1865.  
 Winer, Michael, March 6, 1865; died at Camp Harker, Tenn., June 17, 1865.  
 Winour, Washington, March 1, 1865; died at New Orleans, La., Aug. 2, 1865.  
 Warner, Andrew, Dec. 8, 1861; disch. 1862.  
 Weidler, William, Sept. 5, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

## UNASSIGNED.

Diffenderfer, William, Dec. 10, 1861.  
 Fitz, Michael, Dec. 26, 1861.  
 Huffleagle, Michael, Nov. 23, 1861.  
 McKinley, James, March 13, 1865.  
 Saybolt, James, March 6, 1865.  
 Williams, George, March 1, 1865.

## CHAPTER XIV.

## LANCASTER COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—(Continued).

The Seventy-ninth Regiment.<sup>1</sup>

**Seventy-ninth Regiment (called the Lancaster County Regiment).**—All the companies in this regiment except Company D were from Lancaster County. It was recruited in September and October of 1861 by Henry A. Hambright, of Lancaster, who was made its colonel. Its place of rendezvous was Camp Wilkins, near Pittsburgh, from which it marched on the 17th of October to Allegheny City, where it received from the Governor its colors, and on the following day it embarked on steamers for Louisville, Ky. Thence it proceeded by rail to a camp on Nolen Creek, and by leisurely marches to Camp Wood, near Munfordsville, on Green River. Here it remained through the winter, engaged in drill, picket, guard, and scout duty. It was made a part of Gen. Negley's brigade in Gen. McCook's division.

On the 29th of March the regiment was ordered to Columbia. While there a detachment that went out to repair the telegraph lines was captured and paroled by a party of Morgan's cavalry.

During the month of April the Seventy-ninth was engaged in guarding the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, but early in May an expedition was made by it, with other troops, under Col. Hambright, to Rodgersville, Tenn. The enemy was fired on across the river and driven away. A detachment under Capt. Klein went down the river and destroyed some rebel boats.

<sup>1</sup> Acknowledgments to Lieut. J. M. Johnson, of Company K, for data.

The command went to Florence, and then returned to Columbia.

Late in May an expedition, of which the Seventy-ninth formed a part, went across the mountains to Chattanooga. At Waldron Ridge the enemy was encountered, and three companies of the Seventy-ninth, under Capt. Klein, went out as skirmishers. A fight occurred, with some loss on the part of the enemy, and on the 7th of June the command arrived at Chattanooga. Here a fight occurred, in which, after three hours, the enemy was driven from his intrenchments. The command then returned to Shelbyville, after an absence of fourteen days, during which it marched two hundred and eighty-four miles.

About the middle of July the regiment went to Tullahoma, and thence to Manchester. On the 11th of August it went to Nashville, and encamped on College Hill, south from the city. In the latter part of August it was twice sent to Gallatin to support troops that were attacked by the enemy. While at Nashville it was assigned to the Third Brigade, under Gen. Starkweather, First Division, Gen. Rousseau, and Fourteenth Corps, Gen. McCook.

On the 7th of September the regiment broke camp and marched, arriving at Bowling Green on the 7th. It remained in camp there till the 16th, then resumed its march, which was very severe, and in the course of which frequent skirmishing with the enemy took place. On the 8th of October a heavy battle was fought, at Perryville, with Bragg's army. In this fight the Seventy-ninth lost thirty-seven killed, one hundred and forty-nine wounded, and three missing. The enemy was pursued as far as Bowling Green, where a halt was made on the 4th of November, and here the regiment received a supply of sanitary stores from their home friends, the "Patriot Daughters of Lancaster."

On the 10th of November the regiment was sent on guard duty on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. It went to Louisville on the 4th of December, then, on the 26th of the same month, marched thence with the army. At Stone River a battle occurred on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of January, 1863, in which the loss of the Seventy-ninth was not heavy. At this time the regiment had lost, in various ways, four hundred and twenty-two, and had received sixteen recruits. Its strength was thirty-five officers and six hundred and eighty-eight enlisted men, of whom twenty-five officers and four hundred and eighty-four men were present for duty.

The regiment went into camp at Murfreesboro', and remained till the 20th of April, when, with other troops, it went to McMinnville and Liberty, at which places several mills and a large amount of stores were destroyed.

The summer campaign opened June 24th, and the summer was passed by the army to which the Seventy-ninth belonged marching and manœuvring to obtain strategic advantages.

The battle of Chickamauga occurred on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of September, and in this battle the Seventy-ninth lost sixteen killed, sixty-six wounded, and forty-seven missing, out of a total strength of three hundred and sixty-seven. With the rest of the army the Seventy-ninth was shut up in Chattanooga, which was closely invested, and the troops suffered greatly till they were relieved after the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, November 23d, 24th, and 25th.

In February, 1864, two hundred and sixty-five of the regiment re-enlisted, but before receiving their veteran furlough they were in action at Tunnel Hill, where two were wounded. They arrived at Lancaster on the 16th of March, and returned early in May, to find the Atlanta campaign fully inaugurated. The regiment was engaged in a skirmish on the 11th, and again, between Dalton and Resaca, on the 16th of May. After collecting the arms and burying the dead of the rebels, and escorting a train to Ackworth, the regiment again joined the brigade, and was in action on the 18th of June. It participated in the operations about Atlanta, and its losses during the entire campaign amounted to an aggregate of ninety-four. Of its subsequent career Bates gives the following account.<sup>1</sup>

"On the 16th of November, clothing and rations having been issued, the regiment set forward on the great march to the sea. The following brief extract from the record of its progress will illustrate the general character of that memorable march: '24th of November, left camp at 7 A.M., crossing the Oconee River, marching ten miles on the Sandersville road and encamping. 25th, not on march; day spent foraging. 26th, left camp at 7 A.M.; the division in rear of cavalry train. A swamp at Buffalo Creek delayed the train, and it was midnight before the wagons all got over. 27th, left camp at 7 A.M.; crossing the swamp, marched three miles to Scragg Creek Swamp, passing through Sandersville at 1 P.M., and thence southeast, striking the Macon and Savannah Railroad and encamping. 28th, left camp at 8 A.M., and at Davidsboro' Station came up with the Twentieth Corps, engaged in tearing up the road.' On the 21st of December the regiment entered Savannah, the enemy having retired without offering serious opposition. After its occupation the regiment went into camp a few miles from the city, where supplies of clothing were issued, and where it rested a month.

"On the 18th of January, 1865, the regiment broke camp and, passing through the city, started with the army on the march north through the Carolinas. On approaching the Black River, on the 15th of March, it was ascertained that the enemy in force under Hardee was in front. Three days later a part of the Twentieth Corps had an engagement at Swiss Farm, the First Division of the Fourteenth Corps being in

<sup>1</sup> History of Pennsylvania Volunteers, vol. II, pages 1082-1083.

line, but not engaged. On the morning of the 19th the division, the Third Brigade in advance, moved for Goldsboro'. Skirmishing began soon after leaving camp, and the line of battle was formed as the troops came up. The enemy was found in position, and soon opened briskly. The Seventy-ninth was posted in support of the First Division Battery, but was soon ordered away, three of its number being wounded as it passed. A line of works was hastily thrown up, and a charge was ordered to develop the enemy's strength. The Seventy-ninth was of the charging column. It moved boldly up to within thirty yards of the rebel works, when, receiving a murderous fire, and the supporting regiment giving way, it was forced to yield. The charge had been made along the entire line, but was repulsed at every point with heavy loss. Soon after the division was flanked, and the rebels, swarming in behind the works, drove regiment after regiment towards the right. The Seventy-ninth held the extreme left of the division, and the enemy, now in flank and rear, had reached the line of the brigade. Quickly changing front to meet the advancing foe, the regiment charged, encountering a terrific fire. By hard fighting the brigade held the ground until the troops in the rear had thrown up breastworks, when it retired. During the night the works were strengthened and securely established. In this engagement, known as the battle of Bentonville, the loss was thirteen killed and forty-six wounded. Lieut.-Col. Miles, in command of the brigade, was among the wounded. On the 22d the command moved on to Goldsboro', where the regiment received two hundred recruits. From Goldsboro' it moved to Raleigh, and thence to Martha's Vineyard, where it was encamped when news was received that Gen. Johnston had surrendered, and the war was practically at an end. At quick step and with light hearts the division marched *via* Richmond to the neighborhood of Washington, where, on the 12th of July, it was mustered out of service." On the 19th the Patriot Daughters of Lancaster gave to the returned veterans of the regiment a reception at Lancaster City. Speeches of welcome were made, and a bountiful collation was prepared by the ladies of the association.

Rolls are given below of officers and enlisted men from Lancaster County serving in the Seventy-ninth Regiment :

## FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

- H. A. Hambricht, col., Oct. 18, 1861; pro. to brev. brig.-gen. June 7, 1865; must. out with regt. July 12, 1865.  
 John H. Duchman, lieutenant-col., Oct. 18, 1861; res. Oct. 7, 1862.  
 David Miles, lieutenant-col.; pro. from capt. Co. B to lieutenant-col. Oct. 8, 1862; captured at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; pro. to brev. col. March 13, 1865; wounded at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; must. out with regt. July 12, 1865.  
 Michael H. Locker, maj., Sept. 16, 1861; pro. from capt. Co. H Nov. 9, 1862; must. out with regt. July 12, 1865.  
 Charles R. Frailey, adjt., Oct. 18, 1861; res. Oct. 31, 1861.  
 Lyman G. Bodie, adjt., Aug. 19, 1861; pro. from 1st lieutenant. Co. A Dec. 1, 1861; must. out with regt. July 12, 1865.  
 Charles E. Hayes, q.m., Oct. 4, 1861; res. Jan. 17, 1862.

- Lewis Zecher, q.m., Oct. 1, 1861; pro. from sergt.-maj. Jan. 17, 1862; must. out with regt. July 12, 1865.  
 Francis G. Albright, asst. surg., Aug. 1, 1862; res. Nov. 18, 1864.  
 Charles F. Steck, chaplain, Nov. 18, 1861; res. July 9, 1862.  
 Scott P. Lytle, sergt.-maj., Sept. 8, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. Co. B April 23, 1865; must. out with regt. July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Phillip Rissinger, sergt.-maj., Sept. 19, 1861; pro. to 1st lieutenant. Co. F Jan. 17, 1863.  
 Sigmund E. Wiener, sergt.-maj., Sept. 23, 1861; pro. from private Co. G to sergt.-maj. Feb. 10, 1864; 1st lieutenant. Co. F Sept. 10, 1864; veteran.  
 Jacob K. Snyder, sergt.-maj., Sept. 5, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. Co. H to sergt.-maj.; to 2d lieutenant. Co. C April 22, 1865; veteran.  
 Joseph H. Fridy, q.m.-sergt., Sept. 20, 1861; pro. from private Co. E Feb. 10, 1864; must. out with regt. July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Henry F. Swentzel, q.m.-sergt., Oct. 8, 1861; pro. from private Co. K to q.m.-sergt. Feb. 24, 1863; to 1st lieutenant. 1st Regt. West Va. Cav. March 3, 1863.  
 Samuel Martin, q.m.-sergt., Oct. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.  
 William T. Clark, com.-sergt., Sept. 5, 1861; wounded at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862; pro. from sergt. Co. B Jan. 24, 1865; must. out with regt. July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 James H. Marshall, com.-sergt., Oct. 5, 1861; pro. from private Co. K to com.-sergt. Feb. 12, 1862; to 1st lieutenant. Co. G Jan. 21, 1865; veteran.  
 Robert Huey, com.-sergt., Sept. 6, 1861; pro. from private Co. B Oct. 18, 1861; disch. Sept. 13, 1863, to accept pro. in 2d Regt. Tenn. Vols.  
 Charles E. Burdel, hosp. steward, Jan. 17, 1864; pro. from private Co. E July 21, 1864; must. out with regt. July 12, 1865.  
 J. B. Chamberlain, Oct. 18, 1861; pro. to asst. surg. 9th Regt. Ky. Vols. Jan. 8, 1863.  
 Andrew Murray, hosp. steward, Oct. 4, 1861; pro. from private Co. G, date unknown; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 4, 1864; died at Jeffersonville, Ind., July 21, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, grave 129.  
 Jacob Siverd, principal musician, Sept. 5, 1861; pro. from private Co. B Nov. 3, 1864; must. out with regt. July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 James B. Ehrisman, principal musician, Sept. 12, 1861; pro. from private Co. H Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with regt. July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Oscar C. M. Baines, Sep. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

## REGIMENTAL BAND.

- Joseph M. Cogley, leader, Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. B.  
 George W. Monroe, band-master, Sept. 20, 1861; disch. by G. O. Aug. 31, 1862.

## Musicians.

- Adams, John C., Sept. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Adams, Jacob, Sept. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Brewerly, George P., Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. E.  
 Brewerly, Joseph A., Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. E.  
 Bartch, Adam, Sept. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Hepting, Charles A., Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. F.  
 Hepting, Lewis, Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. F.  
 Heckler, Charles, Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. F.  
 Hepting, Frederick, Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. F.  
 Newmyer, Hiram, Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. C.  
 Shindle, John P., Sept. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Shenk, Henry P., Sept. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Yackley, John, Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. A.

## COMPANY A.

## Captains.

- William G. Kendrick, Aug. 19, 1861; captured, date unknown; res. Oct. 30, 1863.  
 James L. Benson, Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to 2d lieutenant. Dec. 28, 1861; to capt. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; res. Jan. 10, 1865.  
 Edward McCaffrey, Aug. 19, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieutenant. Jan. 1, 1862; to 1st lieutenant. Jan. 1, 1864; to capt. Jan. 21, 1865; disch. May 6, 1865.  
 Lyman G. Bodie, 1st lieutenant., Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to adjt. Dec. 1, 1861.  
 George W. Huffnagle, 1st lieutenant.; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieutenant. June 19, 1864; to 1st lieutenant. March 29, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Christian M. Graeff, 2d lieutenant., Aug. 19, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. April 23, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

George Carr, 1st sergt., Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 John Dean, sergt., Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Jacob H. Beichler, sergt., Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Joseph D. Mulholland, sergt., Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Frank Boyle, sergt., Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 George W. Beck, sergt., Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1861, at exp. of term.

*Corporals.*

Samuel B. Kachel, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 John Kachler, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Samuel Dunlap, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Andrew J. Huffnagle, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Franklin Stauter, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Hugh McFadden, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 H. C. Gemperling, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 William H. Rine, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Matthias Glenner, Aug. 19, 1861; prisoner from Sept. 20, 1863, to Dec. 10, 1864; disch. April 7, 1865, to date Dec. 15, 1864.  
 John W. Grosh, Aug. 19, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 4, 1864, grave 7839.  
 James McAleer, Aug. 19, 1864.  
 John W. Huffnagle, Aug. 19, 1864; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Jacob F. Bender, Aug. 19, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 24, 1863.  
 Henry C. Rote, Aug. 19, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 14, 1863.  
 Dan. A. Clemmans, musician, July 13, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 4, 1864.  
 Thomas Bowman, musician, Aug. 19, 1861; died at Perryville, Ky., Dec. 3, 1862, of wounds received in action.  
 Charles Du Bois, musician, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 17, 1863.

*Privates.*

Appley, Henry, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Appley, Baltzer, June 23, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Affebach, Daniel, Feb. 24, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
 Allen, William, March 19, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
 Butcher, Henry, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Booth, Andrew J., Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Benedict, George F., April 19, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Bradley, Emnor J., March 29, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Boas, William, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Boyce, Bicknell A., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Booth, James A., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Boyd, Samuel, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Baer, Joseph, Aug. 19, 1861; absent without leave at muster out; veteran.  
 Besore, John M., April 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 25, 1865.  
 Brown, Jonas, Aug. 19, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.  
 Beck, John, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 6, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Brown, Joseph.  
 Bradley, Lewis, Aug. 19, 1861; died at Munfordsville, Ky., Dec. 23, 1861.  
 Bradley, Kersey, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Beck, William, Aug. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Bushman, Isaac, Aug. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Brown, John, Nov. 21, 1863; not on muster-out roll.  
 Carr, Bernard S., March 9, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Coogrove, James, Sept. 20, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Clemmans, Daniel, July 13, 1863; pro. to brigade musician May 7, 1864.  
 Clark, Michael, Feb. 14, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 30, 1865.

Cross, John, Aug. 19, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 18, 1864.  
 Cooper, William, Aug. 19, 1861.  
 Dean, Christian, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Dommara, Charles, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Doman, Peter, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Dean, Charles B., Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Ditzler, Reuben, March 21, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Donnemeyer, John B., Feb. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 25, 1865.  
 Dieter, Owen, Sept. 22, 1864; drafted.  
 Dean, William, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 22, 1862.  
 Engle, Adam, Aug. 23, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 16, 1865.  
 Erwin, Elijah, March 31, 1864; died at Kingston, Ga., Aug. 12, 1864.  
 Elmer, Martin V., Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Feather, William, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Fordney, Charles, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Forrest, John, Aug. 11, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Foust, Peter L., Aug. 19, 1861; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 3, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, grave 603; veteran.  
 Ferrer, William, Aug. 19, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 16, 1864, grave 5788.  
 Fisher, Henry, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 13, 1862.  
 Faust, Edwin H., Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, exp. of term.  
 Forrest, John H., Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 22, 1862.  
 Ferry, John, April 11, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
 Gipple, Harrison, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Gelsey, Samuel, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Grow, Daniel, Aug. 19, 1861; absent, on detached service, at muster out; veteran.  
 Gruel, Samuel, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. by G. O. July 25, 1865; veteran.  
 Gemperling, William, Aug. 19, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 1, 1864; grave 10,127.  
 Garber, William H., Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Jan. 13, 1866, to date July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Gelter, Joshua, Aug. 19, 1861; killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.  
 Gottchall, Joseph, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 8, 1862, for wounds received in action.  
 Gast, Albert C., Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Gray, Francis, March 17, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
 Hinkle, Cornelius, March 15, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Hambleton, P. J., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Hambright, Emanuel, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. by G. O. July 25, 1865; veteran.  
 Hartzel, Frank, Aug. 19, 1861; wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 18, 1864; veteran.  
 Harrison, Joseph F., Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Howe, Zachariah, Aug. 19, 1861; died at Chickamauga, Ga., Oct. 15, 1863, of wounds received in action.  
 Haines, Frank A., July 13, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 14, 1863.  
 Johnson, Francis, July 27, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Jourdan, William, April 12, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.  
 Jones, John, Aug. 19, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 27, 1864; grave 4093.  
 Jones, Levi, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 8, 1863.  
 Kraft, George, March 19, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Kepler, Everhard, Aug. 6, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Kendig, Henry, Aug. 19, 1861; died at Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 27, 1863, of wounds received in action.  
 Kreider, Henry E., Aug. 19, 1861.  
 King, George, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Long, Solomon B., Feb. 9, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Lechler, Anthony, Aug. 19, 1861; died at Goldsboro', N. C., March 29, 1865.  
 Lawrence, Thomas D., Feb. 25, 1864; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 2, 1864.  
 Long, John F., Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 6, 1863.  
 Lipp, Jacob, Aug. 19, 1861; killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.  
 Meiley, Daniel, Aug. 19, 1861; wounded in action Oct. 18, 1862; absent at muster out.

Masterson, Thomas, Aug. 19, 1861; died July 7, 1864, of wounds received in action; veteran.

Murray, Edward, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

Martin, Abraham, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

Mellinger, John, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

Munson, Henry, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 14, 1863.

Mann, Joseph, Aug. 6, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

McGlim, Joseph, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

McGuire, John, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 8, 1863.

McGlim, Anthony, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 13, 1862.

Offeback, Daniel, Feb. 21, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Pyle, Washington, Feb. 20, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Peterman, George, Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Patton, Abraham, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

Patton, Henry, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

Pyle, John, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 23, 1863.

Peffer, Jacob, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 12, 1862.

Parsons, Christopher, Feb. 16, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Rine, Reuben, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Ruth, Henry S., March 24, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Ream, Aleson, March 14, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Ripple, Adam, Aug. 19, 1861; absent, on detached duty, at muster out; veteran.

Reckholder, George, March 22, 1864; died at Nashville, Tenn., July 24, 1864, of wounds received in action.

Rudy, Emanuel, Aug. 19, 1861; died at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 12, 1862, of wounds received in action.

Rutter, Jacob, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 5, 1863.

Rigney, Leander, Aug. 5, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Stapleford, Robert, Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Sellers, David, March 17, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Scheetz, Peter W., Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Simon, Amos, March 6, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Shaum, William, April 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 25, 1865.

Scott, Francis, Aug. 19, 1861; prisoner from Nov. 25, 1864, to April 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 25, 1865; veteran.

Schaeffer, Jacob, May 14, 1864; prisoner from Nov. 1, 1864, to April 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.

Saner, Conrad, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

Shroy, John, Aug. 19, 1861; killed at Stone River, Tenn., Jan. 3, 1863.

Snyder, John, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

Sheaffer, Charles, May 9, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Troast, Albert H., Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 22, 1862; re-enl. Sept. 27, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Trego, Peter, Feb. 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Troast, Benjamin, Aug. 19, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.

Tombor, Samuel R., Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 19, 1862.

Thompson, Edward, Feb. 7, 1865.

Tucker, Augustine, Aug. 19, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

Ubil, Harrison M., Aug. 19, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 17, 1865; veteran.

Updegrove, Joseph, Aug. 18, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

White, Israel A., Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Wilson, Samuel T., March 31, 1864; died at Louisville, Ky., April 25, 1864.

White, Israel, Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

Young, Benjamin, Aug. 21, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Young, Obed., Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Yackley, John, Sept. 19, 1861; pro. to brigade musician May 7, 1864.

Yackley, Andrew J., Aug. 19, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 6, 1864.

Young, John, Aug. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Zellers, David, March 17, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

## COMPANY B.

## Captains.

David Miles, Sept. 5, 1861; pro. to lieutenant-col. Oct. 8, 1862.

J. H. Druckemiller, Sept. 5, 1861; pro. from 1st lieutenant. Oct. 9, 1862; res. April 23, 1863.

William S. McCaskey, Sept. 5, 1861; pro. from 1st sergeant to 2d lieutenant. Oct. 9, 1862; to 1st lieutenant. April 10, 1863; to captain. July 1, 1863; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Edgar H. Benedict, 1st lieutenant, Dec. 7, 1861; pro. from 2d lieutenant. Oct. 9, 1862; disch. Jan. 16, 1863.

W. Blickenderfer, 1st lieutenant, Sept. 5, 1861; pro. from sergeant to 2d lieutenant. April 10, 1863; to 1st lieutenant. July 1, 1863; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

John B. Lobkicker, 2d lieutenant, Sept. 5, 1861; pro. from 1st sergeant. June 19, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

David S. Irwin, 1st sergeant, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Scott P. Lytle, 1st sergeant, Sept. 5, 1861; pro. to sergeant-major. April 23, 1865; veteran.

## Sergeants.

George W. Fridm, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

George W. Rea, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Rudolph Souder, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

John F. Leech, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

William T. Clark, Sept. 5, 1861; pro. to com.-sergt. Jan. 24, 1865; veteran.

Joshua Bennet, Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; veteran.

William T. Rote, Sept. 5, 1861; died at Decherd, Tenn., July 15, 1863.

## Corporals.

William Lint, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Frederick N. Milly, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Andrew Kapp, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

John W. Keller, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Benjamin F. Smeltz, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

George L. Danner, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 22, 1865; veteran.

T. P. Chamberlain, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 20, 1865; veteran.

David Glouner, Sept. 5, 1861; died at Raleigh, N. C., April 17, 1865, of wounds received in action; veteran.

Michael Coyle, Sept. 5, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 12, 1864; grave 8512.

Frederick H. Sener, Sept. 5, 1861; died at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 24, 1862, of wounds received in action.

George W. Derby, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

Ell Cramer, Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

Charles W. Wiley, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 5, 1864, at exp. of term.

John A. Keller, Sept. 5, 1861; died at Perryville, Ky., Nov. 3, 1862, of wounds received in action.

William H. Hartman, Sept. 5, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 20, 1861.

George W. Zecher, Sept. 5, 1861; trans. to U. S. Signal Corps Oct. 26, 1863.

John W. Hubley, musician, March 31, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

William Barton, musician, Sept. 5, 1861; prisoner from Sept. 19, 1863, to March 30, 1865; disch. May 31, 1865.

## Privates.

Ayers, Edwin, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Arntz, John, Aug. 8, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Alfred, Thomas, Jan. 23, 1865; not on muster-out roll.

Andrews, Charles, Feb. 7, 1865; not on muster-out roll.

Boas, Peter, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Blantz, William, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Booth, Zachariah S., Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Berkehyser, Christian, April 5, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Blickenderfer, H., Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Blantz, Matthias, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Buckies, Charles, Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

- Barr, Jacob K., Sept. 5, 1861; disch. by G. O. July 3, 1865; veteran.
- Blantz, Martin, Aug. 22, 1864; captured March 10, 1865.
- Buckies, William M., Feb. 16, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 14, 1865.
- Belmer, Benjamin, Sept. 5, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Bear, John, Sept. 17, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 12, 1864; grave 5391.
- Brown, Daniel, Sept. 10, 1864; killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1863.
- Bear, Abraham, Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
- Bear, Henry, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 5, 1862.
- Barker, John, Sept. 5, 1861; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, grave 302.
- Bowman, William, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 12, 1863.
- Black, Frank, Sept. 5, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 1, 1864.
- Brown, David, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 18, 1862.
- Beurns, Winfield S., Jan. 30, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 23, 1865.
- Cole, Abraham, April 14, 1864; absent at muster out.
- Clark, John, April 14, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Carpenter, John, April 13, 1864; prisoner March 19th to April 2, 1865; disch. June 13, 1865.
- Carpenter, Isaac A., Sept. 5, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 29, 1864.
- Cramer, John, Sept. 5, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 20, 1863.
- Cronner, John, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Cogley, Joseph M., Sept. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 20, 1864.
- Chambers, John, July 13, 1863; trans. to brigade band Sept. 6, 1863.
- Deader, Henry, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
- Dorwart, Benjamin F., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Deckert, Abraham, Feb. 22, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. June 3, 1865.
- Decker, Levi G., Sept. 5, 1861; captured; died at Danville, Va., Feb. 14, 1864.
- Dissinger, Francis, Aug. 22, 1864; captured; died at Goldsboro', N. C., April 3, 1865.
- Dostman, Jonas, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Ditzler, Abraham, Sept. 5, 1861; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., March 6, 1863.
- Diffenderfer, John G., Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
- Duchman, Jacob S., Sept. 5, 1861; trans. to 77th Regt. P. V. Oct. 1, 1861.
- Evans, Frederick J., Jan. 31, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Eckert, William, Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
- Finefrock, William, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
- Fleishman, George, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
- Feagley, Henry, April 1, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Flagg, James D., Jan. 12, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Fletcher, Jacob, Jan. 20, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Franciscus, John, Feb. 23, 1864; absent, on detached service, at muster out.
- Flick, Andrew J., Sept. 5, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 16, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 1, 1865; veteran.
- Frymyer, William, Feb. 26, 1864; died at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 25, 1864.
- Fletter, Jacob, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Fisher, Benjamin, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Forrest, Henry, March 20, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
- Gibble, Chambers, Sept. 6, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
- Greenly, Amos, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
- Gelst, Samuel H., Sept. 1, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. April 10, 1865.
- Gallaher, James R., Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 20, 1864.
- Getz, Jacob, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 15, 1862.
- Hoover, John, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
- Habecher, Reuben, April 21, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Howester, Henry, April 1, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Houser, Frank, Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Hollinger, David, Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Hambright, W. F., Jan. 24, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Hambright, John J., Feb. 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 13, 1865.
- Halbecker, Abraham, April 13, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.
- Huey, Robert, Sept. 6, 1861; pro. to com.-sergt. Oct. 18, 1861.
- Hunt, John, April 23, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
- Jones, John, June 27, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Judge, John W., April 1, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Johnson, Charles S., Feb. 7, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Johnson, John, Jan. 23, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
- Kittel, Jacob, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- King, David, Feb. 25, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. April 9, 1865.
- Kittel, George, Feb. 29, 1864; killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 22, 1864.
- Kelly, John M., Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Nov. 18, 1861.
- Kelly, Henry, Sept. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 11, 1862.
- Koffroad, Henry, Sept. 16, 1861; died at Stevenson, Ala., Oct. 17, 1863.
- Kaiser, August, Feb. 18, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
- Lush, Francis M., Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
- Lutz, Henry, Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Loucks, George, Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Lutz, John C., Sept. 5, 1861; disch. by G. O. July 19, 1865; veteran.
- Loucks, William F., Jan. 22, 1865; disch. June 3, 1867, to date July 12, 1865.
- Loucomer, Jacob, Sept. 5, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 29, 1864.
- Lelibley, George, Sept. 11, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Landis, Daniel F., Sept. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
- Landis, Jacob J., Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Millisock, Aug., Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
- Milley, John P., Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Martin, John, Feb. 26, 1864; died at Kingston, Ga., July 22, 1864.
- Miley, Addison, Feb. 26, 1864; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 28, 1864; of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, grave 111.
- Musketruss, Samuel, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Myers, Phillip, Sept. 7, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 29, 1864.
- Mythaler, Albert, Sept. 12, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
- Miller, David, Sept. 17, 1861; died at Columbia, Tenn., May 4, 1862.
- McCuskey, Cyrus D., Jan. 25, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- McNalley, Richard, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- McVeigh, John, Feb. 3, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 3, 1865.
- McRea, James, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 4, 1863.
- McQueeny, William, Sept. 21, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., May 9, 1864, grave 969.
- Nagle, Michael, Sept. 11, 1861; killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863.
- Offenbaugh, Frederick, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
- Overdeer, Horace J., Sept. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 6, 1864.
- Peasterly, George, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Pethick, Francis B., July 23, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Pinkerton, William C., Sept. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 23, 1862.
- Palm, Jacob, Sept. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 2, 1862.
- Plantz, Matthias, Aug. 22, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
- Plantz, Martin M., Aug. 22, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
- Quinn, Sylvester, Jan. 27, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
- Rutter, John O., March 31, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Redman, Jacob T., April 1, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Reidenbach, Aaron, April 12, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Remick, John, Sept. 11, 1861; disch., date unknown; re-enlisted Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Reist, Augustus, Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1862.
- Ruth, Samuel, Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Reeves, George A., Sept. 5, 1861; disch. by G. O. July 19, 1865; veteran.
- Rittenhouse, G. W., Jan. 1, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Rea, William M., Feb. 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 21, 1865.
- Riley, George, April 1, 1864; killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865.
- Roadman, William, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 15, 1862.
- Sivard, Samuel C., April 1, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Seachrist, Daniel W., Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Seachrist, John, April 5, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Sealor, Isaac F., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Shaymaker, Samuel, April 12, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Stanter, Aaron, April 10, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Stanter, Charles, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Sentman, John, Feb. 2, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Smeltz, Robert C.; absent at muster out.
- Shirk, Jacob K., Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 12, 1863.

Sivert, Jacob, Sept. 5, 1861; pro. to principal musician Nov. 3, 1864; veteran.  
 Stark, Jacob W., Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 17, 1863.  
 Sides, Emanuel, Sept. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 26, 1863.  
 Sherer, Benjamin M., Sept. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 16, 1862.  
 Sweitzer, Lewis, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 3, 1862.  
 Souder, Jacob, Sept. 16, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Shied, Peter, Jan. 31, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 23, 1865.  
 Stewart, Frank E., Jan. 30, 1865; not on muster-out roll.  
 Tool, Cyrus, Sept. 5, 1861; died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 26, 1864; veteran.  
 Thackara, William H., Sept. 5, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. March 10, 1862.  
 Theis, Ernest, Sept. 11, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.  
 Ulrick, Andrew, Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Wagoner, Peter, July 6, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Warfel, Benjamin F., April 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 6, 1865.  
 Waters, Francis, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 6, 1864.  
 Young, Peter, Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.

## COMPANY C.

*Captains.*

John H. Dysart, Oct. 11, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 8, 1862.  
 Samuel J. Boone, Sept. 30, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Feb. 8, 1862; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.  
 Robert M. Dysart, Sept. 28, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. I Oct. 9, 1862; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

*First Lieutenant.*

Cyrus L. Eckert, Sept. 24, 1861; pro. from 1st sergeant to 2d lieut. Oct. 9, 1862; to 1st lieut. Dec. 1, 1863; com. capt. Dec. 20, 1864; not mustered; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

*Second Lieutenants.*

Henry J. Test, Sept. 25, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. July 8, 1862; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.  
 Jacob K. Snyder, Sept. 5, 1861; pro. from sergt.-maj. April 22, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

*Sergeants.*

William Peel, Sept. 24, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 John L. Diefenderfer, Sept. 24, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Amos Balr, Sept. 24, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 George W. Singleton, Sept. 24, 1861; pro. from corp. May 4, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Daniel Schnader, Sept. 24, 1864; pro. from corp. June 28, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Richard T. Maxwell, Oct. 6, 1861; disch. Oct. 6, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 William J. Plunkerton, Sept. 24, 1861; died in Allegheny County Nov. 19, 1862.

*Corporals.*

Henry Kurtz, Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. May 4, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 I. N. McLaughlin, Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. May 4, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 John H. Slaymaker, Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. May 4, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Amos A. Worton, March 30, 1864; pro. to corp. May 4, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Jacob F. Strimmel, March 26, 1864; pro. to corp. June 28, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Jacob G. Troop, March 12, 1864; pro. to corp. May 4, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 William S. Murr, March 21, 1864; pro. to corp. May 4, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Henry G. Sheaffer, Sept. 24, 1861; disch. June 16, 1865, for wounds received in action; veteran.  
 W. Park Eagle, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 William Stewart, Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Jeffrey B. Reese, Sept. 13, 1861; killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.  
 Henry Hershey, Sept. 24, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps, date unknown.  
 Edward Kuhns, Sept. 26, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 9, 1862.  
 William A. Holbach, musician, Oct. 6, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

*Privates.*

Aughenbauch, Levi, Aug. 12, 1863; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Appleton, Charles, Jan. 31, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. July 25, 1865.  
 Buchen, Martin L., March 28, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Blankey, Lot, March 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Berry, Charles B., Sept. 25, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Bergstresser, Alexander, July 21, 1863; disch., date unknown.  
 Bair, Daniel R., April 6, 1864; died at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 28, 1864.  
 Baker, Levi C., March 1, 1865; substitute.  
 Bair, Samuel, Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Berkheiser, Christ., Sept. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 16, 1862.  
 Breckenridge, D. D., Sept. 12, 1861.  
 Bollinger, Benjamin F., Sept. 20, 1861.  
 Bixler, Josiah, Oct. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 14, 1862.  
 Beck, Emanuel, Oct. 1, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Blickeenderfer, R., Oct. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 12, 1863.  
 Bair, Benjamin, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 28, 1862.  
 Conner, John, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Chamberlain, Jacob, Jan. 18, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Cleary, Pinky, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Clark, William, March 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Colvin, Theodore M., March 6, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Crawford, John, Oct. 5, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Clark, Daniel D., Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 22, 1862.  
 Duck, Daniel, Sept. 24, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Dies, Jacob, March 31, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Doherty, Edward, Sept. 23, 1861; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Donecker, Martin S., March 6, 1865; absent at muster out.  
 Dick, James, Sept. 26, 1861; captured Sept. 19, 1863.  
 Detteline, Lewis, Sept. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 19, 1862.  
 Eby, Jacob, March 28, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Ebersole, Solomon R., Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Evans, John, April 7, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Eby, Walton, Sept. 25, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Finefrock, Daniel, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Frankhouser, Peter, April 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 25, 1865.  
 Freymeyer, John, Sept. 11, 1861; disch., date unknown; re-enl. June 21, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. May 25, 1865.  
 Fullmer, Theodore, 1861; died at Columbia, Tenn., April 22, 1862.  
 Getz, Andrew C., Sept. 24, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Gruver, James S., March 8, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Guilan, Dennis, Feb. 16, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Gillespie, Israel, Sept. 25, 1861; disch. Oct. 5, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Gamble, Peter S., Sept. 25, 1861; absent, on detached service, at muster out.  
 Gregg, James A., Sept. 26, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Gamble, Adam, July 21, 1863; disch., date unknown.  
 Greenly, Emanuel B., Oct. 3, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Gallagher, John, Sept. 20, 1861; disch. Oct. 5, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Hurst, Albert V., April 6, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Hinebauch, George W., Dec. 8, 1864; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Hall, Daniel, March 4, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Hopper, Nicholas, Sept. 25, 1861; disch. Oct. 5, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Hann, Peter, Sept. 25, 1861; died near Atlanta, Ga., July 21, 1864, of wounds received in action; veteran.  
 Hess, Michael, Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Hrig, William J., Sept. 25, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Irwin, Charles G., Sept. 13, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.  
 Koplinger, David B., Sept. 24, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.



Keplinger, Samuel H., Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

O'Donnell, John B., Dec. 3, 1864; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

King, George M., March 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Kenyon, William B., Feb. 15, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Krall, George B., Sept. 1, 1863; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Kice, Daniel, absent at muster out.

Kidd, James, Sept. 26, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

Kidd, Hugh, Sept. 26, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

Lyon, John, Feb. 13, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Larue, Edward, Feb. 11, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Laird, Russell P., Feb. 3, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. July 14, 1865.

Larkin, William, Feb. 11, 1865; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

Lacy, Charles, Jan. 17, 1865; substitute; drowned March 4, 1864.

Lawyer, George W., Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1865, at exp. of term.

Lytle, James B., Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 16, 1863.

Mann, David W., Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Moharter, Jacob F., Feb. 11, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Murr, Jacob, absent at muster out.

Mays, Joseph L., Sept. 25, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.

Miller, Jacob, Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 5, 1864, at exp. of term.

Maxwell, Joseph, Oct. 7, 1861; died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 6, 1862.

Martin, Samuel, Sept. 27, 1861; died at Decherd, Tenn., July 18, 1863.

Murray, Andrew, Oct. 4, 1861; pro. to hospital steward, date unknown.

Metzger, John E., Sept. 20, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

McLaughlin, George, Sept. 24, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

McKillips, John D., April 1, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

McDonough, Michael, Feb. 13, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

McNeal, Benjamin F., Sept. 24, 1861; absent, on detached service, at muster out; veteran.

McLaughlin, Benjamin, Sept. 20, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

McGrath, Michael, Feb. 15, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. July 3, 1865.

McFarland, John W., Feb. 13, 1865; substitute.

Nelson, John, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Nelson, William, Sept. 25, 1861; disch. Oct. 5, 1864, at exp. of term.

Newmyer, Hiram, Sept. 19, 1861; disch. date unknown.

Nixon, William, Oct. 1, 1861; killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 10, 1863.

Norris, William, Sept. 25, 1861; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 26, 1862.

Oatman, John, Feb. 13, 1865; died on U. S. transport "Yazoo" March 4, 1865.

Pheneagar, Samuel B., April 5, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Prosser, Isaac, Feb. 7, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Printz, Henry C., Sept. 24, 1861; died May 10, 1864, of wounds received at Buzzard Gap, Ga.; buried in National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn., grave 332.

Purvis, Anderson S., Sept. 26, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

Patton, George W., Oct. 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

Preston, William, Oct. 5, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Rea, William M., Oct. 18, 1861; absent, sick, since May 18, 1863.

Reese, Henry M., Oct. 15, 1861; absent, sick, since Sept. 19, 1863.

Ross, John W., Sept. 26, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 1, 1863.

Rice, Joseph S., Sept. 26, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

Reese, Lewis, 1861; died at Munfordsville, Ky., Feb. 15, 1862.

Scotton, Elwood, Sept. 24, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Sheaffer, George W., Sept. 34, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Sharp, Joseph H., April 5, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Sharp, John L., March 11, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Schmeckenbecker, C., Jan. 19, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Schnader, Edward D., March 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 1, 1866.

Smith, George, Feb. 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Swegart, Frederick, Jan. 4, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 12, 1865; veteran.

Stauffer, Peter B., April 1, 1864; died at Marietta, Ga., Oct. 18, 1864, of wounds received in action.

Scott, John, Feb. 9, 1865; drowned March 4, 1865.

Smith, Henry, Jan. 11, 1865; substitute.

Sharp, Christian, March 25, 1865; disch. June 14, 1865, to date July 12, 1865.

Stangston, James A., Sept. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 29, 1863.

Strouse, Joshua E., Sept. 13, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Strock, Abraham, Sept. 30, 1861.

Stroh, John H., Sept. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

Selby, Samuel, Sept. 25, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 28, 1862.

Sloan, William A., Sept. 20, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

Smith, James M., Sept. 27, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

Shimp, David, Oct. 4, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

Toland, John D., May 31, 1864; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Timbler, George, Feb. 14, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Trulmer, David, March 10, 1865.

Trego, Peter, Oct. 2, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

Urich, Christian, March 8, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Vulmer, Theodore, Sept. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Wilson, Isaac, March 10, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Weikert, William, March 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

West, Morgan, Sept. 24, 1861; trans. to 1st Regt. U. S. Engineers, Aug. 21, 1864; veteran.

Weidler, Benjamin, Sept. 18, 1861; died July 6, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Stone River, Tenn., grave 446 or 514.

Young, Daniel, March 8, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Zell, George W., Sept. 25, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 8, 1862.

## COMPANY E.

## Captains.

M. D. Wickersham, Oct. 1, 1861; pro. to asst. q.m. U. S. Vols. April 7, 1864.

Samuel L. Hartman, Oct. 1, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. Feb. 2, 1864; to capt. May 9, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 18, 1865.

William P. Leonard, 1st lieut., Sept. 28, 1861; disch. Sept. 24, 1863.

Edwin McC. Boring, 1st lieut., Sept. 17, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. June 19, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Stephen S. Clair, Sept. 20, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. April 22, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

John W. Bones, 1st sergt., Sept. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

## Sergeants.

Jacob J. Byers, Oct. 4, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Michael Bongart, Sept. 24, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1866; veteran.

William H. Bookman, Sept. 23, 1861; pro. from corp. May 1, 1865; disch. by S. O. Nov. 10, 1865; veteran.

Christian H. Mayer, Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 5, 1864, exp. of term.

Gabriel S. Erb, Oct. 1, 1861; prisoner from Sept. 20, 1863, to Dec. 13, 1864; disch. Feb. 27, 1865, to date Feb. 13, 1865.

Elias W. Hollinger, Sept. 23, 1861; died at New York April 19, 1865; veteran.

Andrew W. Snavely, Oct. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 29, 1862.

Martin Bachman, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 22, 1863.

## Corporals.

Jacob H. Oberlin, Sept. 21, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Thomas B. Hambleton, Sept. 30, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Isaac R. Lively, Sept. 30, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Amos S. Brown, Sept. 30, 1861; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Philip Dornes, Sept. 21, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Luther Davish, Oct. 7, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Peter S. Keller, Sept. 20, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Jacob L. Reitzel, Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; disch. by S. O. Nov. 10, 1865; veteran.  
 J. Sultzenberger, Sept. 30, 1861; killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; veteran.  
 Cyrus W. White, Sept. 21, 1861; killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; veteran.  
 Charles E. Wise, Sept. 23, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1863, of wounds received in action.  
 Daniel L. Erb, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 19, 1862.  
 Henry Bamberger, Sept. 20, 1861; died at Munfordsville, Ky., March 5, 1862.  
 Jacob H. Wittmer, Sept. 23, 1861; disch., date unknown.  
 John F. Wolf, Sept. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, exp. of term.  
 Edward Edwards, Jr., Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps September, 1863.  
 William Hogendobler, musician, Sept. 20, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, exp. of term.  
 Samuel H. Clair, musician, Sept. 26, 1861; died at Nolin, Ky., Dec. 5, 1861.

*Privates.*

Arndt, Francis H., Sept. 24, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Acherly, Jacob, Jan. 2, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Amick, Thomas, Feb. 23, 1865; drafted.  
 Brennan, Thomas, Feb. 16, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. July 15, 1865.  
 Brewderly, George P., Sept. 19, 1861; disch. Sept. 5, 1864.  
 Brewderly, Joseph A., Sept. 19, 1861; disch. Sept. 6, 1864.  
 Bucklius, William H., Sept. 27, 1861; prisoner from March 4 to April 3, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Bundel, Charles E., Jan. 17, 1864; pro. to hosp. steward July 21, 1864.  
 Brally, John, Feb. 17, 1865; substitute.  
 Bones, Benjamin F., Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Bennett, Silas, Oct. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 2, 1862.  
 Boughman, William D., Sept. 23, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 9, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section A, range 8, grave 20.  
 Buckwalter, I. E., Sept. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. December, 1862.  
 Bucher, Jesse, Sept. 23, 1861.  
 Brandt, Michael H., Sept. 30, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 30, 1863, of wounds received in action.  
 Barton, John H., Oct. 7, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Bleacher, John M., Sept. 30, 1861; died at Bowling Green, Ky., March, 1863.  
 Balmer, Cyrus, Sept. 21, 1861.  
 Carter, John H., Sept. 26, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Carrigan, Samuel S., Jan. 26, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Clarr, Henry, Nov. 14, 1864; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Clark, John, Sept. 21, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.  
 Doerstler, Jeremiah, Sept. 30, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Dornes, Martin, April 11, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Dickey, Samuel, Feb. 14, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Dietrich, John, March 8, 1864; disch. by S. O. Nov. 10, 1865.  
 Diberd, Adam, Feb. 23, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Diberd, Jonathan, Feb. 23, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Delp, George M., Oct. 1, 1861; pris. from Sept. 20, 1863, to Feb. 26, 1865; disch. April 26, to date March 3, 1865.  
 Diffbaugh, David, Feb. 23, 1865; drafted.  
 Duff, Francis M., Sept. 30, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.  
 Delp, David, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 7, 1863.  
 Eberly, John W., Oct. 1, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Erb, Peter S., Sept. 27, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Evans, Henry F., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Esbenshade, Benjamin, Oct. 1, 1861; captured at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863; disch. Oct. 5, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Fry, Jeremiah, March 29, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Fisher, Bernard R., Jan. 5, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Fridy, Joseph H., Sept. 20, 1861; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Feb. 10, 1864; veteran.

Fritz, John, April 1, 1864; died at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 2, 1864, of wounds received at Atlanta, Ga., July 23, 1864.  
 Felney, Thomas, Feb. 15, 1865; substitute.  
 Gara, Isaac N., March 6, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Greider, Tobias H., March 6, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Gibbons, Patrick, Feb. 13, 1865; substitute.  
 Greenawalt, Ephraim, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 8, 1862.  
 Greider, John H., Oct. 1, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 3, 1863.  
 Glouner, Elim, Oct. 4, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps January, 1863.  
 Haldeman, Abraham, May 23, 1863; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Haney, John, Aug. 5, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Harmon, Charles, Jan. 10, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Hawthorn, Levi H., March 18, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Heintze, William, March 19, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Haug, Jacob, March 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Hartman, Matthew, Sept. 24, 1861; wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 22, 1864; absent at muster out; veteran.  
 Heller, David B., April 11, 1864; absent at muster out.  
 Harmon, John, Jan. 10, 1865; absent at muster out.  
 Herr, John S., March 12, 1865; absent at muster out.  
 Homberger, Henry, Dec. 24, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. June 3, 1865.  
 Herr, Thaddeus S., Sept. 21, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 4, 1865.  
 Harman, Phillip, Sept. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 1, 1863.  
 Homberger, Andrew D., Dec. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 3, 1862.  
 Helm, Daniel M., Sept. 25, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 28, 1861.  
 Harvey, John S., Aug. 5, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
 Imler, Alexander, Feb. 23, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.  
 Rudy, Reuben, Feb. 19, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Jones, Ferrill A., Oct. 1, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.  
 Knically, Joseph H., March 17, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Keiser, George, March 13, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Krum, Augustus, March 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 28, 1865.  
 Klao, Abel B., Jan. 14, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 9, 1865.  
 Kohl, William, Sept. 22, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Kreider, Isaac H., Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Jan. 23, 1863, for wounds received in action.  
 Kopp, Andrew M., Sept. 30, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 25, 1862.  
 Kendig, Michael D., Oct. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 28, 1863.  
 Kockel, William R., Oct. 7, 1861; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 9, 1862.  
 Klugh, Charles C., Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 2, 1862.  
 Long, Adam K., April 6, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Leib, William F., April 11, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Laudenslager, J. G., March 31, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Long, David M., Jan. 25, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Lear, William, April 3, 1864; died at Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 2, of wounds received at Jonesboro' Sept. 1, 1864.  
 Lantz, William W., Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Lamborn, William T., Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March, 1863.  
 Lockwood, John H., Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 24, 1862.  
 Long, Reuben C., Sept. 30, 1861; killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.  
 Miller, Benjamin, April 11, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Millbower, Sebastian, Jan. 25, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Mountford, Henry, Jan. 14, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Mann, William, Feb. 16, 1865; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Mason, James, Feb. 9, 1865; substitute; absent at muster out.  
 Mock, Josiah, Feb. 23, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Martin, Edward K., Sept. 17, 1861; disch. by G. O. July 5, 1865; veteran.  
 Marks, George W., Oct. 1, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.  
 Myers, Andrew J., Oct. 1, 1861; died at Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 3, of wounds received at Jonesboro' Sept. 1, 1864; veteran.  
 Meloney, Thomas, Oct. 1, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 4, 1862.  
 Murr, Jacob S., Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 13, 1862.  
 Marks, John N., Oct. 1, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 3, 1863.  
 Moore, Jacob J., Sept. 30, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 McLaughlin, Samuel, Oct. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 15, 1862.

Nagle, George, Sept. 30, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Neal, George W., Oct. 7, 1861.

Perry, John S., Sept. 28, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Pofter, Henry H., March 28, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Perry, Abraham, Aug. 3, 1863; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Perry, Daniel, Sept. 13, 1863; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Powell, George W., Aug. 5, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Paoletti, Amilio, Feb. 13, 1865; substitute.

Perry, Levi, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

Roth, Girard, March 31, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Ritchey, Gideon, Feb. 23, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. Aug. 14, 1865.

Reese, Peter, Sept. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 29, 1862.

St. Clair, Henry C., Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Stone, John, Feb. 17, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Shickley, Frederick, March 14, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Shaeffer, Emanuel, March 30, 1864; absent, wounded, at muster out.

Sneath, Benjamin F., Sept. 27, 1861; disch., date unknown; re-enlisted Jan. 14, 1865; absent, at muster out.

Shirk, John H., Oct. 1, 1861; prisoner from Sept. 19, 1863, to March 1, 1865; disch. April 20, to date March 6, 1865.

Sultzach, John E., April 3, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 14, 1865.

Sneath, John W., April 26, 1864; disch. Jan. 3, 1865, for wounds rec. at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.

Stauffer, Michael, Sept. 30, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

Schlott, Isaac, Sept. 17, 1861.

Shilk, Samuel P., Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Jan. 22, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Schultzenberger, E., Sept. 24, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

Urban, Benjamin, Sept. 23, 1861; died at Goldsboro, N. C., March 24, of wounds received March 23, 1865; veteran.

Weller, Jacob W., Jan. 13, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Walker, Samuel, Feb. 3, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Weidman Daniel, March 28, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Wiggins, John F., March 31, 1864; absent, on detached service, at muster out.

Wisner, Sigm'd E., Sept. 3, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj. Feb. 10, 1864; vet.

Welsh, Patrick, Feb. 13, 1865; substitute.

Witmer, Jacob R., Sept. 26, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 24, 1862.

Wolf, Henry B., Sept. 20, 1861; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1863, of wounds received in action.

Weller, Frederick W., Sept. 23, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 30, 1863.

Witmer, Elias H., Sept. 27, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Witmer, Henry M., Oct. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 6, 1863.

Zeigler, Adam, Sept. 30, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Zephy, Jacob L., Oct. 1, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., June 10, 1864; grave 1806.

## COMPANY F.

*Captains.*

Frederick C. Klein, Sept. 20, 1861; disch. Jan. 16, 1863.

Lewis Heidegger, Sept. 2, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Jan. 18, 1863; killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.

Phillip Dissinger, Sept. 19, 1861; pro. from sergt.-maj. to 1st lieut. Jan. 17, 1863; to capt. Dec. 1, 1863; res. Sept. 12, 1864.

Sigmond E. Wisner, Sept. 23, 1861; pro. from sergt.-maj. to 1st lieut. Sept. 10, 1864; to capt. Nov. 4, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Charles B. Madden, 1st lieut., Sept. 2, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Jan. 18, 1863; to 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1864; res. Aug. 3, 1864.

John Eicker, 1st lieut., Sept. 13, 1861; pro. from sergt. Nov. 4, 1864; disch. June 2, to date May 15, 1865; veteran.

Alexander Gerz, 2d lieut., Sept. 20, 1861; res. Jan. 12, 1863.

John Myers, 2d lieut., Sept. 7, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. April 23, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Paul Myer, 1st sergt., Sept. 24, 1861; pro. from sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Herman L. Gerke, 1st sergt., Sept. 2, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

*Sergeants.*

Thomas Badders, Sept. 2, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

James Andrews, Dec. 15, 1863; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

John Shad, Sept. 2, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.

August Zion, Sept. 2, 1861.

John Hoffman, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 22, 1863.

Christian Smuck, Sept. 2, 1861.

Henry Schwenk, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 13, 1863.

Adam Kaul, Sept. 2, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

Edward Keupsle, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 3, 1863.

*Corporals.*

Charles Hehn, Sept. 7, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

John C. Bowers, April 7, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Jacob Fisher, June 22, 1863; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

John Snyder, Sept. 2, 1861; pro. to corp. June 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 7, 1865; veteran.

Thaddeus Roth, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

Adam Foellinger, Sept. 2, 1861; prisoner from June 22, 1862, to April 21, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.

Franklin King, Nov. 29, 1863; disch. March 10, 1866, to date July 12, 1865.

George Derman, Sept. 4, 1861.

George Stein, Sept. 19, 1861; died at Atlanta, Ga., July 24, 1864, of wounds received in action; veteran.

John Gable, Sept. 2, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

Lawrence Sauney, Sept. 7, 1861; died July 1, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Stone River, Tenn., grave 476.

Peter Sandt, Sept. 13, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 10, 1862.

William Reim, musician, Sept. 2, 1861.

Theodore McDonald, musician, Sept. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 7, 1864.

*Privates.*

Austin, John, May 4, 1864.

Assion, Paul, Sept. 2, 1861.

Beck, Conrad, Sept. 2, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Brinton, William, June 12, 1863; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Brantigan, Julius, Aug. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Reichler, Peter, Aug. 23, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Bartholomew, J., Sept. 2, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, exp. of term.

Bertch, Adam, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Dec. 30, 1863.

Blanckenmyer, M., Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, exp. of term.

Bailey, James, Sept. 2, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., July 1, 1864.

Buzzart, John, Sept. 7, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863.

Baker, John, Sept. 18, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 9, 1862.

Barth, John J., Sept. 23, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 29, 1864.

Cunningham, F., April 1, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Cochran, Edwin J., Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Campbell, William, Feb. 22, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.

Call, William, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1861, exp. of term.

Culp, Jar, Feb. 14, 1865; substitute.

Donn, Thomas, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 15, 1863.

Dunmyer, John, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 25, 1862.

Engroff, Adam, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Esitte, John, March 8, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Egau, Michael, Feb. 9, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. July 10, 1865.

Eichelberg, Adolph, Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, exp. of term.

Engroff, John, Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, exp. of term.

Edle, John, Sept. 2, 1861; died at Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 26, 1862.

Folliner, Aaron, April 13, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Foster, Simon, Sept. 15, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Ferguson, John B., Feb. 8, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 12, 1865.

Fabrey, Joseph, Sept. 2, 1861; died at Kingston, Ga., July 20, 1864, of wounds received in action.

Franklin, Jacob, Sept. 2, 1861.

Getz, Charles, Dec. 17, 1863; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Gerteisen, Stephen, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 15, 1863.

Gluder, Matthias, Sept. 12, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 3, 1863.

Hepting, Charles, Sept. 19, 1861; disch. by S. O. Sept. 5, 1864.

Hepting, Frederick, Sept. 19, 1861; disch. by S. O. Sept. 5, 1864.

Hepting, Louis, Sept. 19, 1861; disch. by S. O. Sept. 5, 1864.

Heckler, Charles, Sept. 19, 1861; disch. by S. O. Sept. 5, 1864.  
 Hahn, John, Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, exp. of term.  
 Huggley, Matthias, Sept. 4, 1861.  
 Hoffman, Anton, Sept. 4, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.  
 Heinley, John M., Sept. 6, 1861.  
 Hahn, Philip, Sept. 7, 1861; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., May 23, 1863.  
 Hess, Ferdinand, Sept. 18, 1861.  
 Hess, Isaac C., Sept. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 22, 1862.  
 Helskill, Reinhold, April 13, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.  
 Keller, William, Sept. 2, 1861; killed at Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863.  
 Keiffer, John, Sept. 2, 1861.  
 Koemer, John, Sept. 2, 1861; died at Lancaster, Pa., July 14, 1863.  
 Koch, Henry, Sept. 25, 1861; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., Feb. 8, 1863.  
 Lafferty, Nathaniel, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. by G. O. July 19, 1865; veteran.  
 Leuthy, Jacob, Sept. 10, 1861; died July 24, 1864, of wounds received in action; veteran.  
 Miller, William, Sept. 2, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Marshall, Solomon, Sept. 12, 1861; disch. May 24, 1865, to date exp. of term.  
 Merringer, Nicholas, Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, exp. of term.  
 Muckle, William, Sept. 29, 1861; captured; died at Danville, Va., Jan. 20, 1864.  
 Moore, James, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Jan. 17, 1866, to date July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Moore, Benjamin, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Sept. 10, 1866, to date July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Mayers, Christian, May 4, 1864.  
 Merringer, Henry, Sept. 2, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.  
 Mendel, John, Sept. 2, 1861.  
 Muckle, Benjamin, Sept. 7, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 1, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section A, range 8, grave 16.  
 Muckle, Isaac, Sept. 29, 1861; died at Bowling Green, Ky., date unknown.  
 Miller, Joseph, Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 29, 1864.  
 Miller, Frederick, Sept. 25, 1861; died at Lexington, Ky., Feb. 11, 1863.  
 Muk, Frederick, Sept. 24, 1861; died at Munfordsville, Ky., Feb. 3, 1862.  
 Markley, John, Sept. 23, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 29, 1864.  
 Marquard, Killian, Sept. 23, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.  
 McClergan, Emanuel, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 McFarland, Andrew, March 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Neff, Henry, Sept. 7, 1861.  
 Reinehr, Joseph, Sept. 21, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Rehm, Jacob, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Rither, Lewis, Aug. 19, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., June 22, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.  
 Ross, John S., March 27, 1864.  
 Relchart, Lewis, Sept. 10, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.  
 Root, Augustus, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 25, 1862.  
 Rohland, George, Sept. 13, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.  
 Reich, Joseph, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 7, 1862.  
 Rutter, Lawrence, Sept. 23, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 12, 1862.  
 Roat, George S., Sept. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 2, 1862.  
 Spangler, John, Sept. 17, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Sowers, Adam, Sept. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 10, 1865.  
 Swigart, William, April 6, 1864; prisoner to April 21, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865.  
 Smith, Joseph, Sept. 12, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 24, 1864; grave 3855.  
 Saunders, John, May 4, 1864; never joined company.  
 Snyder, Michael, Sept. 2, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.  
 Schall, A. Drew, Sept. 2, 1861; died Sept. 28, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds received in action.  
 Scheibler, Franz, Sept. 2, 1861; killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.  
 Seydam, William, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April, 1862.  
 Seydam, Jacob, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. Sept. 8, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Seel, Philip, Sept. 3, 1861.  
 Schaur, John, Sept. 7, 1861.  
 Springer, Anton, Sept. 9, 1861; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Oct. 19, 1862.  
 Schultz, Christian, Sept. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 26, 1863.

Sullivan, John, Sept. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 8, 1863.  
 Steln, Frederick, Sept. 20, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.  
 Schmidt, Martin, Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 15, 1863.  
 Schmidt, Charles, Sept. 23, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 29, 1864.  
 Stratz, Joseph, Sept. 29, 1861.  
 Winterhalter, Erhart, Feb. 14, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Whitney, Barney, Aug. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.  
 Wall, John, July 21, 1863; disch. by S. O. Sept. 5, 1864.  
 Walters, John, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 4, 1861.  
 Weiss, Henry, April 13, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.  
 Weaver, Henry, April 13, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
 Young, Benjamin, Aug. 24, 1864; trans. to Co. A, date unknown.

## COMPANY G.

*Captains.*

Edward McGovern, Oct. 1, 1861; pro. to lieutenant-col. 122d Regt. P. V. Aug. 12, 1862.  
 Willerforce Nevin, Sept. 23, 1861; pro. from 1st lieutenant to captain Aug. 23, 1862; to asst. adjt.-gen. U. S. V. May 26, 1863.  
 Wash. W. Hopkins, Oct. 1, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieutenant Aug. 23, 1862; to captain July 1, 1864; res. Sept. 22, 1864.  
 John A. Madden, Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from 1st sergeant to 1st lieutenant July 17, 1864; to captain Dec. 17, 1864; disch. May 15, 1865; veteran.  
 James H. Marshall, 1st lieutenant, Sept. 5, 1861; pro. from com.-sergt. Jan. 20, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Frederick Strabach, 2d lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1861; pro. from 1st sergeant Aug. 23, 1862; died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 27, of wounds received at Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863.  
 Henry Ransing, 2d lieutenant, Oct. 3, 1861; pro. from 1st sergeant April 23, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

*Sergeants.*

Peter Erb, Oct. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Frederick Flick, Sept. 28, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 William Frazer, Sept. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Jonathan Holt, Oct. 7, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 John Marion, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Walter S. Ditto, Sept. 25, 1861; disch. to accept promotion Aug. 31, 1863.  
 Henry Shay, Oct. 7, 1861; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Charles B. Fisher, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

*Corporals.*

Henry J. Young, Sept. 23, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Hiram Spickler, Feb. 9, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Jacob Borter, Oct. 3, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 John Curry, Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Peter Susendaffer, Oct. 4, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 John K. Habecker, Oct. 10, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Cornelius Souder, Sept. 18, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 William A. Sturgis, Oct. 4, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 25, 1864, grave 6829.  
 Frederick P. Myers, Sept. 25, 1861; missing in action at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; veteran.  
 James Campbell, Sept. 23, 1861; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Feb. 28, 1862.  
 Daniel Leonard, Sept. 24, 1861; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 9, 1864, grave 273.  
 Hiram Snyder, Sept. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 7, 1863.  
 Amos M. Kapp, Sept. 24, 1861; died Oct. 12 of wounds received at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.  
 John M. Gallaher, Sept. 18, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps September, 1862.  
 Joseph M. Staessel, Sept. 21, 1861; died at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 15, 1862, of wounds received in action.  
 George W. Dehoff, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. Nov. 14, to date Oct. 4, 1864, at exp. of term.

Mark Erb, Sept. 18, 1861; killed at Stone River, Tenn., Jan. 3, 1863.  
Emanuel Stump, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 16, 1863.  
William White, musician, Sept. 30, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

*Privates.*

Auchey, Ephraim D., April 14, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Applegate, William, March 7, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Alley, James H., Feb. 15, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 30, 1865.  
Benedict, Addison, Oct. 4, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
Baldwin, Henry G., Feb. 14, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
Blank, William H., Oct. 4, 1861; absent, sick, since Dec. 1, 1862.  
Burger, Benjamin F., Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
Brogan, Patrick, March 13, 1862; prisoner from Sept. 20, 1863, to April 29, 1865; disch. June 16, to date May 21, 1865.  
Brinkman, Augustus, Sept. 18, 1861; died Aug. 12, 1864, of wounds received near Atlanta, Ga.; veteran.  
Bissinger, Philip, Sept. 19, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj., date unknown.  
Braddon, Joseph, Sept. 26, 1861.  
Brown, Franklin C., Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
Carty, William A., April 14, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Carothers, Joseph, Feb. 14, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Coons, Peter, March 8, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Clouser, Rudolph, Feb. 13, 1865; substitute; died at Washington, D. C., June 12, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.  
Collins, Walter, Sept. 21, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., April 11, 1863.  
Culbertson, Lewis, Sept. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
Davis, John W., Jan. 19, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Dennis, Adam, Oct. 1, 1861; disch. February, 1864, for wounds received in action.  
Doebler, Michael, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 21, 1862.  
Donnelly, James, Sept. 27, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
Ehrman, James, Oct. 2, 1861; disch. June 12, to date Jan. 14, 1865.  
Frazer, Coleman, Oct. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
Frantz, Samuel, Oct. 4, 1861; absent, sick, since Nov. 1863.  
Finefrock, William, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
Fry, Michael, Feb. 15, 1865; substitute; died at Washington, D. C., June 12, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.  
Finefrock, Benjamin M., Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.  
Finefrock, Emanuel M., Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 19, 1862.  
Frailey, George, Sept. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 5, 1862.  
Good, Joseph, April 1, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Gilbert, Francis, Feb. 16, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Habecker, David R., Oct. 10, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
Habecker, Levi, March 31, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Helker, Joseph H., Feb. 15, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Harman, Jacob, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. July 13, 1865.  
Herr, Lovi, Oct. 4, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.  
Hall, Philip R., Jan. 19, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.  
Hoover, Levi, Oct. 4, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 14, 1864; grave 10,952.  
Hostler, Jacob, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted.  
Houser, Charles, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
Hughes, William, April 4, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.  
Harris, Matthew, April 14, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
Imer, Michael, Oct. 7, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.  
Jones, Jesse J., Sept. 23, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
Jones, Hiram, March 29, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Johnson, George W., Jan. 7, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Jackson, Harrison, Jan. 19, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Jacoby, Martin, Sept. 1, 1864; died at Fairfax Seminary, Va., July 7, 1865.  
Johnson, James, Oct. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 23, 1863.  
Knapper, David, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Kuntz, George, March 8, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Kuhn, Enmit, March, 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Kinman, Nathan, Feb. 15, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.  
Keough, Dennis, Oct. 4, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.  
Kurtz, Franklin, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted.  
Knight, Inmar, Oct. 2, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 5, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section A, range 11, grave 12.  
Lutz, John, March 28, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Lanimers, Rudolph, Jan. 18, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Lagan, Thomas, Oct. 4, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.  
Leed, George W., Oct. 7, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
Miley, Alfred, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Miley, David, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Martin, Isaac, Dec. 13, 1864; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Miller, Solomon, March 7, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Mahan, Isaac, Feb. 8, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Myers, Augustus, Feb. 11, 1865; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.  
Miller, Adam, Oct. 4, 1861; prisoner from Sept. 20, 1863, to Feb. 24, 1865; disch. May 6, to date Feb. 27, 1865.  
Miley, Christian, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted.  
Myers, Benjamin F., Sept. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 17, 1863.  
Millscock, Augustus, Oct. 1, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 16, 1862.  
Montgomery, Samuel, Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 30, 1864.  
Montgomery, William, Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 9, 1863.  
Maulnbauer, Sebastian, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
Mumma, Daniel B., Sept. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 16, 1862.  
Musketum, Joseph, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. Dec. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.  
Null, Cornelius, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Nauman, Lewis, Sept. 27, 1861; disch. by G. O. Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.  
Null, Almond, Feb. 14, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. July 14, 1865.  
Nugent, Robert, Aug. 27, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
Oudinot, Anthony, Sept. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
Ochner, Charles, Feb. 11, 1865; substitute; died at Washington, D. C., May 21, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.  
Perist, George, Sept. 23, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
Powers, John, Sept. 23, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
Pickel, Samuel, Sept. 14, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Price, Daniel, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Quigley, Isaac, Oct. 4, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 19, 1863; disch. Feb. 2, 1865, to date at exp. of term.  
Rork, George, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Rork, David, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Robinson, Joseph S., Feb. 10, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Rook, William, March 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Rock, Henry, March 8, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Rolley, Michael, Sept. 26, 1861; disch. Nov. 15, 1864, at exp. of term.  
Rinear, John, Oct. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 19, 1862.  
Rockey, Leonard, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 8, 1862.  
Ruhl, Philip, Sept. 25, 1861.

Shaub, Adam, Oct. 14, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Shaeffer, Jacob, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Smetzer, Jacob, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Summers, Jacob, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Small, Anthony, Feb. 6, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Stull, Lewis, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. July 13, 1865.  
 Shtetler, John W., Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Shoemaker, William, Jan. 19, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.  
 Smith, Thomas H., Jan. 19, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.  
 Shreiner, Charles H., Sept. 19, 1861; killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; veteran.  
 Smith, Jacob, Feb. 22, 1865.  
 Smith, David L., Sept. 20, 1861.  
 Staum, David K., Sept. 26, 1861; disch. Oct. 4, 1861, at exp. of term.  
 Schiller, August, Aug. 29, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
 Thompson, William, Feb. 22, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Thomas, John H., Feb. 14, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Tesamair, John, Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Yausickle, James, Jan. 18, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Wagner, Joseph, Feb. 15, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Wise, Peter, Feb. 14, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 White, Henry A., April 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 19, 1865.  
 Wile, John, Feb. 22, 1865.  
 Wright, William, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 9, 1863.  
 Young, Aaron, Sept. 25, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 19, 1863.  
 Young, Henry, Sept. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 13, 1863.  
 Young, Michael, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. December, 1862.  
 Zecher, Lewis, Oct. 1, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj. Oct. 18, 1861.

COMPANY H.

Captains.

Michael H. Locker, Sept. 16, 1861; pro. to maj. Nov. 9, 1862.  
 Abraham Godshalk, Sept. 12, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. March 1, 1862; to capt. Nov. 9, 1862; wounded, with loss of leg, at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; res. March 9, 1864.  
 Ambrose Gable, Sept. 5, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. March 1, 1862; to 1st lieut. Nov. 9, 1864; to capt. June 19, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1864.  
 William Phillips, 1st lieut., Sept. 9, 1861; res. Jan. 13, 1862.  
 Chester S. Hubley, 1st lieut., Sept. 9, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Nov. 11, 1862; to 1st lieut. June 19, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Frederick Rice, 2d lieut., Sept. 14, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. April 22, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Adam W. Shutt, 1st sergt., Sept. 7, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.

Henry Reed, Sept. 9, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 William Powell, Sept. 6, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 James G. Root, Sept. 12, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Isaac Cox, Sept. 14, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Joseph H. Forrest, Sept. 6, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 John Barnhart, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 15, 1862.

Corporals.

Hiram Witmer, Sept. 9, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 George Selvert, Sept. 14, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Christian Aston, Sept. 12, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Daniel H. Herr, Sept. 5, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Calvin Smith, Sept. 7, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 John Campbell, Sept. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 John R. Jeffries, April 14, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 John B. Morton, Sept. 16, 1861; disch. by G. O. July 19, 1865; veteran.  
 William F. Dostman, Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.  
 William K. Patton, Sept. 5, 1861; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., Jan. 13, 1863, of wounds received in action.  
 Michael Kilburn, Sept. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 5, 1863.  
 Ephraim Lauch, Sept. 5, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1863, of wounds received in action.  
 George Kane, Sept. 9, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 31, 1863.  
 David Wynholt, Sept. 5, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 29, 1864.  
 John Kautz, musician, Sept. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 10, 1862.

Privates.

Adams, David M., Sept. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 22, 1862.  
 Brumer, Casper, Feb. 9, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Butler, James, Jan. 18, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Brooks, David S., Sept. 5, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 12, 1864; grave 1872.  
 Balsey, John K., Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.  
 Brooks, James, Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 3, 1864.  
 Barr, David, Sept. 9, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864; exp. of term.  
 Bleecher, Martin, Sept. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 8, 1863.  
 Bowman, Joseph, Sept. 12, 1861; died at Stone River, Tenn., June 1, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, grave 241.  
 Bartle, Benjamin, Sept. 14, 1861.  
 Brown, William, Sept. 14, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 1, 1863.  
 Brown, John W., Sept. 16, 1861; died at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 26, 1862, of wounds received in action.  
 Bair, Samuel, Sept. 16, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.  
 Carney, Thomas, Sept. 14, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Cheeseman, Charles, Feb. 14, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Clark, Benjamin, Sept. 11, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864; exp. of term.  
 Clark, Price, Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 14, 1863.  
 Clark, James, March 9, 1865; not on muster-out roll.  
 Dirs, Joseph, March 3, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Dirk, Jonathan, March 7, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Drum, John A. J., Sept. 16, 1861; captured; died at Charleston, S. C., date unknown.  
 Dugan, John, Sept. 9, 1861; disch. March 3, 1865.  
 Doebler, John, Sept. 13, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 14, 1863.  
 Drum, Samuel, Sept. 16, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 31, 1863.  
 Elliott, George, Sept. 9, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Eberly, John, Aug. 14, 1863; disch. by G. O., date unknown.  
 Ehrisman, James B., Sept. 12, 1861; pro. to principal musician Nqr. 1, 1864; veteran.  
 Fields, James, Sept. 14, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.  
 Greybill, Philip, Sept. 12, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Groff, Isaac, Sept. 9, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.  
 Gangway, Jacob, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Groen, Adam, Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Hoover, Jacob, Sept. 9, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Hubley, Isaac, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Hart, Orman, Sept. 9, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Harvey, Martin, Sept. 9, 1861; died at Stone River, Tenn., April 2, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, grave 314.  
 Hoffman, William, Sept. 9, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Hartenstein, Edward H., Sept. 10, 1861; trans. to Marine Brigade Jan. 1, 1863.  
 Hartruff, Amos, Sept. 11, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.  
 Hart, George C., —, 1861; killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.  
 Jones, Levi S., Sept. 12, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.  
 Jeffries, Thomas B., April 14, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

King, Henry, April 14, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Kane, George, Sept. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 King, Zachariah, Feb. 3, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Kautz, John, Sept. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Klindedist, James, March 4, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Kurtz, George W., Sept. 5, 1862.  
 Kautz, Jacob, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Kimpfer, George, Sept. 9, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1862.  
 Kautz, Henry, Sept. 9, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1863.  
 Keller, Henry, Sept. 9, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 28, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section A, range 14, grave 8.  
 Kendrick, Benjamin, Sept. 16, 1861; died at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 15, 1862, of wounds received in action.  
 Leisay, Elhanan, Sept. 11, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1865.  
 Lelsey, Edward A., Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1863, at exp. of term.  
 Lawrence, George, Sept. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 15, 1862.  
 Mattern, Christian, Sept. 12, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Madden, John, Sept. 14, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Myers, Benjamin, Feb. 3, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Moore, John O., Jan. 19, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Miller, John N., March 7, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Miller, John L., March 8, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. July 14, 1865.  
 Myers, George, Sept. 5, 1861; trans. to Marine Brigade Oct. 1, 1863.  
 Mills, Joseph, Sept. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 14, 1863.  
 McCullough, S. F., Jan. 19, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 McDewitt, John, Sept. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 2, 1862.  
 Nimlow, James A., Sept. 16, 1861; disch. 1864, exp. of term.  
 Overdorf, Samuel, Jan. 18, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 O'Donnel, Mort., Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 2, 1862.  
 Potts, John, Sept. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 14, 1863.  
 Phillips, Benjamin, Sept. 11, 1861.  
 Robinson, Obed. L., Sept. 6, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Rhodes, Washington, Jan. 25, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Rice, Maris, March 18, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Ringwalt, Thomas L., Sept. 16, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga.  
 Reese, Albert, Aug. 8, 1864.  
 Rhodes, Edwin H., Sept. 6, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 25, 1862.  
 Reese, Joseph, Sept. 9, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, exp. of term.  
 Reese, Lewis, Sept. 20, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Rice, Henry, Sept. 14, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 29, 1864.  
 Smuller, James, Sept. 11, 1861; wounded March 19, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 19, 1865; veteran.  
 Steele, Benjamin, Aug. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.  
 Swartz, Charles, Sept. 6, 1861; prisoner from Sept. 20, 1863, to Feb. 24, 1865; disch. April 26, to date March 1, 1865.  
 Shugars, Emanuel, Feb. 24, 1864; died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 16, 1865.  
 Stoneselfer, Joshua, April 19, 1864; died near New York May 3, 1865; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.  
 Sloan, Benjamin K., Sept. 5, 1861; died at Woodsonville, Ky., Feb. 14, 1862.  
 Speece, John, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 24, 1863.  
 Skiles, John K., Sept. 5, 1861; trans. to U. S. Signal Corps Oct. 22, 1863.  
 Shrum, Samuel, Sept. 11, 1861.  
 Steigerwalt, George, Sept. 12, 1861; died at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 20, 1862, of wounds received in action.  
 Steigerwalt, Richard, Sept. 12, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Stewart, Henry, Sept. 16, 1861; died Oct. 16, 1862, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, Perryville, Ky., section F, grave 19.  
 Trimble, Alex., Sept. 9, 1861; trans. to 1st Regt. U. S. Engineers August, 1864; veteran.  
 Trostle, Abraham, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Dec. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Trostle, Jacob, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Dec. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Todd, Edwin, Sept. 9, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 29, 1864.  
 Trimble, George W., Oct. 25, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. by G. O. July 13, 1865.  
 Warfel, Cyrus, March 30, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Woods, William W., Jan. 10, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Wynholt, Absalom, Sept. 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Wesley, Thomas, Sept. 9, 1861; died at Perryville, Ky., Nov. 19, 1862, of wounds received in action.  
 Wolf, Constantine, Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Oct. 5, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Wann, John M., Jr., Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Oct. 5, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Weltzel, Casper, Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 18, 1862.  
 Witmer, Daniel, Sept. 18, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 24, 1862, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, section A, range 32, grave 17.  
 Wilhelm, John, Aug. 27, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 14, 1863.  
 Watson, Edward, March 9, 1865; not on muster-out roll.  
 Yeager, Henry, Jan. 30, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

## COMPANY I.

*Captains.*

William M. Whiteside, Oct. 2, 1861; res. Sept. 30, 1864.  
 Samuel Nixdorf, Sept. 25, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d Lieut. March 29, 1863; to 1st Lieut. June 20, 1863; to capt. Dec. 15, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Robert M. Dysart, 1st Lieut., Sept. 28, 1861; pro. to capt. Co. C Oct. 9, 1862.  
 George F. Kurtz, 1st Lieut., Sept. 28, 1861; pro. to 2d Lieut. Oct. 9, 1862; res. June 20, 1863.  
 George Greiner, 1st Lieut., pro. from 1st sergt. Jan. 21, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Daniel A. Zook, 2d Lieut., Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. April 23, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Benjamin F. Brown, 1st sergt., Oct. 4, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Josiah H. Bowman, 1st sergt., Oct. 1, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 30, 1863.  
 Jacob Greiner, 1st sergt., Sept. 16, 1861; com. 2d Lieut. July 1, 1863; not mustered; disch. on surg. cert. May 1, 1864.  
 John Ulmer, 1st sergt., Sept. 23, 1861; trans. to Eng. Corps Aug. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 16, 1865; veteran.

*Sergeants.*

William Doersh, Sept. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Samuel L. Achison, Sept. 26, 1861; pro. from corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 George Trimble, Sept. 23, 1861; pro. from corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Finley Elliot, Oct. 8, 1861; pro. from corp. Oct. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 11, 1865.  
 S. J. Heintzelman, Sept. 14, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.  
 Isaac H. McChesney, Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1862.  
 William D. Steigerwalt, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 11, 1863.  
 William E. Flagg, October, 1861; disch. Oct. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.

*Corporals.*

Henry M. Geiter, Oct. 4, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 David M. Bair, Sept. 24, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Aaron Wolf, Sept. 25, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Henry P. Selvert, Oct. 5, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Jacob Kopp, Sept. 30, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 George Taggart, April 8, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Augustus Habecker, Oct. 2, 1861; wounded at Atlanta, Ga., July 31, 1864; absent at muster out.  
 William Echternacht, Sept. 15, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 9, 1862.  
 Abraham Ulmer, Sept. 30, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.  
 John D. Weller, Sept. 4, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Peter Dummel, Sept. 29, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 28, 1864.  
 Robert D. Wiggins, Sept. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 1, 1863.  
 John T. Stains, Sept. 26, 1861; trans. to U. S. Signal Corps Oct. 26, 1863.  
 Edward Hambricht, Oct. 4, 1861; died at Franklin, Tenn., April 3, 1862.  
 Daniel E. Dyerly, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Michael K. Deillenger, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Henry W. Muller, Sept. 30, 1861; trans. to 1st Regt. Tenn. Vols. Dec. 14, 1862.  
 John Beard, Sept. 23, 1861; absent, in arrest, at muster out; veteran.

*Musicians.*

John F. McCue, Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 29, 1864.

*Privates.*

Aument, Amos, April 8, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 11, 1865.  
 Albright, Amos, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 17, 1862.  
 Banks, Balzer, Feb. 25, 1862; disch. March 22, 1865, at exp. of term.  
 Beam, Isaac, Sept. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 25, 1862.  
 Byerly, Jacob M., Sept. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 11, 1862.  
 Bell, William, Oct. 5, 1861; killed at Jonesboro', Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.  
 Balmer, Reuben, Sept. 29, 1861; died at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863, of wounds received in action.  
 Chamberlain, J. B., Sept. 23, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Doutrich, John S., Sept. 23, 1861; wounded April 26, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 7, 1865; veteran.  
 Derrick, John, March 11, 1862; disch. April 27, 1865, at exp. of term.  
 Eicholtz, Andrew, Oct. 12, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Evans, John E., Jan. 13, 1865.  
 Farst, Henry, Sept. 28, 1861; died July 21, 1864, of wounds received at Resaca, Ga.; buried in Nat. Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn., grave 50; veteran.  
 Frick, John J., Oct. 7, 1861; killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.  
 Flick, William, Oct. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 3, 1863.  
 Grass, Stephen, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 28, 1863.  
 Gangway, A. S., Sept. 16, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 29, 1864.  
 Heltzley, Conrad, March 21, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Hillman, Benjamin H., Sept. 14, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.  
 Horn, George W., Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 30, 1863.  
 Hoffman, John, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 30, 1862.  
 Harvey, Robert E., Sept. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 30, 1862.  
 Hulshouse, Benjamin, Oct. 1, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 10, 1863.  
 Henizee, Christian W., Oct. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 31, 1863.  
 Hauth, William, Oct. 4, 1861; disch. Dec. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Kohl, Richard, Sept. 18, 1861; wounded at Atlanta, Ga., July 31, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.  
 Killian, Andrew, Oct. 5, 1864; absent, on detached service, at muster out; veteran.  
 Killian, Manalias, April 14, 1864; wounded at Atlanta, Ga., July 31, 1864; absent at muster out.  
 Kohl, Peter M., Sept. 15, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 22, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section A, range 9, grave 26.  
 Keller, William A., Sept. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 1, 1863.  
 Keller, John, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Leonard, Thomas, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Leachy, Elias, Sept. 4, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 20, 1863.  
 Meyser, Adam B., Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Martin, Samuel P., Sept. 23, 1861; burial record, "S. Morton, died at Andersonville, Ga., June 24, 1864, grave 2388."  
 Marhary, George, Sept. 10, 1861; died at Tullahoma, Tenn., Sept. 2, 1862.  
 McLeneagan, Samuel, Sept. 30, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 McAllister, William, Sept. 25, 1862; disch. by G. O. Aug. 16, 1865.  
 McElheny, W. H., Sept. 25, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 McAllister, David, September, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Rineheart, Charles W., Sept. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 11, 1862.  
 Shupp, Solomon, Sept. 15, 1865; wounded at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 26, 1865.  
 Showers, Daniel H., Sept. 16, 1861; died April 16, 1865; veteran.  
 Shisler, Albert M., Oct. 3, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md., March 14, 1865; veteran.  
 Shisler, Jacob M., Oct. 3, 1861; killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 21, 1864.  
 Shindle, William, Oct. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 5, 1862.  
 Shower, David, April 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 25, 1865.  
 Ulmer, Daniel, Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Weidle, William, Sept. 25, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Weiss, Leonard, Feb. 16, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Walton, Rudolph, Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Watson, Benjamin F., Sept. 26, 1861; trans. to Marine Brigade April 14, 1862.  
 Whiteside, George F., Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Nov. 23, to date Oct. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Wiggins, Benjamin F., Oct. 2, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

Winters, Isaac, Oct. 4, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Westhover, Peter, Oct. 2, 1861; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 27, 1863.

## COMPANY K.

*Captains.*

Jacob D. Gompf, Oct. 5, 1861; res. April 26, 1864.  
 Edward Edgerly, Sept. 16, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Nov. 1, 1862; to capt. Sept. 11, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 John M. Johnston, 1st lieut., Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 William H. Pool, 1st lieut., Sept. 16, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. April 23, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Rudolph A. Smith, 2d lieut., Oct. 5, 1861; res. Sept. 27, 1862.  
 Philip Metzger, 2d lieut., Sept. 17, 1861; pro. from sergt. April 23, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 John F. Suter, 1st sergt., Sept. 17, 1861; wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 23, 1864; pro. from sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Henry Miller, 1st sergt., Sept. 24, 1861; com. 2d lieut. Aug. 1, 1864; not mustered; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 6, 1864, grave 10,407.

*Sergeants.*

John W. Powell, Sept. 23, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Frederick Engle, Sept. 17, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Charles T. Vernon, Oct. 6, 1861; pro. from corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 H. B. Vondersmith, Sept. 8, 1861; pro. from corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Samuel Martin, Sept. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 18, 1862.  
 Elias McMellen, Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 11, 1862.

*Corporals.*

Lawrence Boyle, Oct. 5, 1861; pro. from corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Daniel Creamer, Sept. 24, 1861; pro. from corp. June 29, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 William J. Ettinger, Oct. 10, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Peter Miller, Oct. 3, 1861; absent, on detached service, at muster out; veteran.  
 Robert Nicol, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. by G. O. July 21, 1865; veteran.  
 N. Rittenhouse, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. July 25, to date July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Martin Horst, Sept. 24, 1861; captured at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863; died at Florence, S. C., November, 1864.  
 Henry O'Neil, Sept. 21, 1861; died at Savannah, Ga., Feb. 9, 1865, of wounds received in action; veteran.  
 John Nagley, Sept. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 16, 1865; veteran.  
 William H. Showers, Sept. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 2, 1862.  
 Henry P. Miller, Oct. 3, 1861; died at Stone River, Tenn., March 20, 1863.  
 George W. Bowman, Sept. 17, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

*Privates.*

Adams, Joseph H., Oct. 2, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Anthony, Jacob F., Jan. 31, 1865.  
 Althouse, George W., Jan. 30, 1865.  
 Anderson, Albert, March 16, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
 Allen, Robert, April 14, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
 Boulder, Abram, Sept. 23, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Brown, George W., March 28, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Brinkley, Samuel, Sept. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Biltz, John, Sept. 21, 1861.  
 Boulder, David, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 1, 1862.  
 Callaghan, John J., March 1, 1865; substitute.  
 Carrigan, Eli, July 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 10, 1865.  
 Charles, Joseph, Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Collins, William, April 18, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
 Davidson, Jacob, Oct. 1, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.



- Dobler, John, Jan. 30, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Dunkle, Isaac, April 23, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Dwyer, John, July, 1864; drafted; absent at muster out.
- Dawson, George, Oct. 8, 1861; killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; veteran.
- Dawson, Stephen J., March 28, 1864; died at Newberne, N. C., May 6, 1865, of wounds received at Bentonville March 19, 1865; buried in National Cemetery.
- Dunkle, John A., Sept. 21, 1861; captured at Chickamauga, Ga.; died at Andersonville July 19, 1864; grave 4202.
- Docherty, James, March 7, 1865; substitute.
- Dowart, Henry P., Sept. 29, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 22, 1862.
- Davison, James, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. Oct. 27, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Douglas, William, Sept. 21, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
- Eichman, John, Sept. 27, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
- Eider, Henry, Feb. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 16, 1865.
- Fortney, George W., Oct. 8, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Finefrock, Henry, Aug. 5, 1864; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1864.
- Fitzpatrick, Thomas, Sept. 24, 1861; died at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863, of wounds received in action.
- Garber, Harrison, Sept. 20, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
- Goodman, George W., Sept. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
- Groff, Andrew, Oct. 6, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
- Gunion, James E., Sept. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
- Gorman, John, April 20, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Gramm, Cyrus R., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Groff, Elias, Aug. 3, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Glass, Samuel, March 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Gable, William B., Feb. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 21, 1865.
- Groff, William F., Aug. 9, 1864; drowned in Buck Horn Creek, N. C., April 21, 1865.
- Griner, George W., Feb. 29, 1864; killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865.
- Garber, Jacob, April 21, 1864; disch. May 17, 1869, to date July 12, 1865.
- Gillen, Thomas, March 9, 1865; substitute.
- Glaub, Jacob, Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 27, 1862.
- Goodman, Thaddeus S., Oct. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 3, 1862.
- Graham, Robert, Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 5, 1863.
- Greer, Robert, Jan. 11, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
- Herzog, Frank, Sept. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
- Hildebrand, Jacob, Aug. 3, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Houser, John F., Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Hangans, John, Jan. 31, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 12, 1865.
- Harnish, Eli, March 20, 1864; wounded at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.
- Haas, Charles, Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Oct. 24, 1864, exp. of term.
- Hamilton, William H., Sept. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 3, 1862.
- Hegens, William, Sept. 24, 1861; disch. Jan. 16, 1863, for wounds received at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
- Hees, John, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Homp, William H., Oct. 10, 1861.
- Hoak, Isaac, March 21, 1864; died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 25, 1864.
- Heck, Adam, —, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 22, 1862.
- Irwin, William J., Feb. 20, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Jenks, James, March 7, 1865; substitute.
- Johnson, Clarkson F., —, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 28, 1863.
- Killinger, Emanuel, Sept. 28, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
- Kreider, Christian, Sept. 25, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
- Kreider, Jacob, Sept. 21, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
- Kauffman, Isaac, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Kling, Philip, Aug. 1, 1864; wounded at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; absent at muster out.
- Koble, Benjamin, April 12, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Kirchgesner, F., Sept. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 5, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Kissinger, William H., Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to 77th Regt. P. V. Sept. 18, 1864.
- Kunkle, William B., Jan. 15, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865.
- Kircher, Valentine, Oct. 2, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
- Lanning, Elijah, Oct. 4, 1861; wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863; disch. Oct. 5, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Lewis, David, April 13, 1864; killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865.
- Leibel, Franz, Sept. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 3, 1862.
- Like, Joseph, Sept. 16, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
- Martin, Joseph, Sept. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
- Maguire, Bartram, Oct. 8, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
- Metzger, Amos, Feb. 2, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Metzger, Andrew, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Mull, William S., April 10, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Mull, William H., March 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Mather, Henry, Feb. 24, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 10, 1865.
- Marshall, James H., Oct. 5, 1861; pro. to com.-sergt. Feb. 12, 1862; veteran.
- Mast, John, Sept. 23, 1861; killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 22, 1864; veteran.
- Metzger, Amos, Sept. 17, 1861; disch. Nov. 4, 1864, to date of exp. of term.
- Macarty, Isaiah W., Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 7, 1862.
- Mosser, Martin, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Murray, John, Sept. 21, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 20, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section B, range 3, grave 31.
- Miller, John B., April 12, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
- McCombe, James, Sept. 25, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
- McCully, John H., Oct. 3, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
- McCombe, Aaron, Aug. 24, 1864; absent at muster out.
- McCrabb, Henry A., Sept. 27, 1861; wounded at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 21, 1865; veteran.
- McCann, Ephraim, Aug. 1, 1864; wounded at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. June 1, 1865.
- McCombe, George, Sept. 25, 1861.
- McCoy, Francis, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 2, 1862.
- Nugent, John, March 9, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Pickle, Cyrus W., Jan. 18, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Peterman, Christian, Sept. 20, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Quinn, Thomas B., Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 16, 1862.
- Book, George K., Jan. 24, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Rogers, John, March 31, 1865; disch. July 25, to date July 12, 1865.
- Rinkler, Michael, Oct. 2, 1861; captured at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; disch. May 19, 1865.
- Rinere, William H., Aug. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.
- Roth, Franklin, Oct. 1, 1861; captured at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 1, 1864, grave 2735.
- Reynolds, James, March 9, 1865; substitute; disch. Nov. 4, to date July 12, 1865.
- Rudisill, Isaac P., Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Ruple, William D., March 30, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.
- Selvert, William, Sept. 27, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
- Selvert, David, Sept. 27, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
- Sieber, Peter A., Sept. 18, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.
- Shay, William, Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Stock, John, March 25, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Snyder, George E., Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Stock, Joseph, Aug. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Stouffer, Henry, Jan. 23, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Suter, Godfried, Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.
- Smith, David, April 29, 1864; wounded at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.
- Suter, Rudolph, Feb. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
- Smith, Henry, Sept. 24, 1861; captured at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; died at Danville, Va., April 24, 1864.
- Sentman, Henry H., Feb. 10, 1865.
- Stevens, Oliver, March 9, 1865; substitute.

Sharp, Frank, Sept. 21, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 4, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section A, range 6, grave 22.  
 Short, Bernard, Oct. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 21, 1861.  
 Simon, Henry, Oct. 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Smith, Francis, Sept. 3, 1861; died, date unknown.  
 Stahl, Frank, Sept. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 6, 1863.  
 Sweitzel, Henry F., Oct. 8, 1861; pro. to q.m.-sergt., Feb. 24, 1863.  
 Sweigart, Martin, Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Steele, George W., Feb. 23, 1865; not on muster-out roll.  
 Tucker, Lewis S., March 9, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 22, 1865.  
 Vernon, Frederick, Sept. 18, 1861; died at Woodsonville, Ky., Jan. 10, 1863.  
 Vondersmith, J., March 3, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.  
 Weaver, Jacob, Sept. 23, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Walker, Edward, Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Weaver, John, March 4, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 22, 1865.  
 Wagner, Baltzer, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 14, 1862.  
 White, Samuel C., Oct. 4, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Wire, William H., Sept. 23, 1861; died at Stone River, Tenn., March 4, 1863.  
 Wilkin, John, April 4, 1864; never joined company.  
 Wilhelm, James A., —, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.  
 Yost, Daniel F., May 3, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
 Yanker, Gottlieb, Sept. 21, 1861; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 24, of wounds received at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, grave 386.

## UNASSIGNED.

Auertach, Moritz, April 5, 1864.  
 Hains, Frank A., July 13, 1863.  
 Marlin, Dennis, April 11, 1864.  
 Mixdorf, Abraham, Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Rock, John, March 31, 1864.  
 Rider, Charles, March 17, 1864.  
 Biese, Peter, May 26, 1863.

## CHAPTER XV.

## LANCASTER COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—(Continued).

The Ninety-second, Ninety-ninth, and One Hundred and Seventh Regiments—The Twelfth Cavalry—One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment.

**Ninety-second Regiment (Ninth Cavalry).<sup>1</sup>**—This, which was at first known as the Lochiel Cavalry, had two companies, F and G, from Lancaster County. It was organized on the 29th of August, 1861, and its place of rendezvous was Camp Cameron, near Harrisburg.

On the 20th of November, 1861, it moved to Louisville, via Pittsburgh, went into camp at Jeffersonville, Ind., opposite Louisville, and engaged in drill. It went to the front in January, 1862, and in February, on the advance of Gens. Buell and Mitchell against Gen. A. S. Johnson, at Bowling Green, it was, at the request of the citizens, ordered to remain for the protection of the State, and the battalions were posted at different localities.

In March the regiment was ordered into Tennessee, and in May the third battalion met a force of Morgan's cavalry at Lebanon, where that daring leader was defeated. Soon afterward the third battalion captured

Morgan's rear-guard, and pursued his force to the Cumberland Mountains at Sparta. The same battalion was again warmly engaged at Moore's Hill on the 6th of June, and at Tompkinsville, Ky., on the 9th of July, with Morgan's force again.

The battalions were united in Kentucky early in August, and the regiment was engaged in protecting the State against the raids of Morgan's bands. It covered the retreat of Gen. Nelson to Louisville, after the battle of Richmond, Ky., on the 30th of August, and in doing so had a sharp fight with the rebel cavalry at Shelbyville. It was engaged at Perryville, where it fought bravely, and lost ten killed and twenty-seven wounded.

It returned to Louisville, where it was remounted and newly equipped, and on the 22d of December went on an expedition through the Cumberland, Pine, and Clinch Mountains, where roads and civilization were abandoned, and great hardships were endured. On the 1st of January, 1863, it reached the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, captured a force of the enemy, and burned the bridge over the Watauga. Twelve miles distant, on the Holston River, another force of two hundred and fifty was captured and paroled, and a mile of trestle-work was destroyed. The command then recrossed the mountains by the route over which it came, and reached Nicholasville on the 13th of January. Soon afterward the regiment went to Louisville and was remounted, then went to Nashville, and, on the 8th of February, to Franklin, where it drove Forrest's cavalry from the town. During eighteen days the regiment confronted a vastly superior force of rebel cavalry under Van Dorn, and when attacked defeated it. The next day a fight occurred, which, though disastrous to the Union arms, was nobly borne by this regiment. In the Chickamauga campaign the regiment was in action at the battles of Rover, Middleton, and Shelbyville, at which latter it captured a battery and about a thousand prisoners. It was also in action at Cowan, Lafayette, and Chickamauga.

In the winter and spring of 1863-64 it was in the battles of Dandridge, New Market, Mossy Creek, and Fair Garden. It then re-enlisted, had a furlough of thirty days, and returned, twelve hundred strong, in May. During the summer of 1864 the regiment operated against Morgan in his last raid into Kentucky, and on the 2d of September reached Chattanooga, crossed the mountains to McMinnville, and on the 6th attacked and defeated a brigade of Wheeler's command, taking about three hundred prisoners. The same day the regiment attacked and defeated a part of the force of the rebel general Williams.

The regiment joined Gen. Sherman at Marietta, Ga., and on the 14th of November, 1864, started on the march to the sea. During this march it was in action at Lovejoy's Station, Macon, Bear Creek, Waynesboro', Buckhead Creek, Buckhead Church, and Waynesboro' again.

<sup>1</sup> Acknowledgments to A. F. Shenk, Esq.

After reaching Savannah the regiment delayed a month, then went forward, and was in action on the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, at Aiken, Lexington, Black Stakes Station, Averysboro', N. C., Bentonville, near Raleigh, Hillsboro' Road, and Morrisville.

This regiment had the honor of firing the last gun at the enemy before the surrender of Gen. Johnston, and of receiving the flag of truce sent by that general, with a letter asking for terms of surrender. After this surrender the command went to Lexington, where it remained till the 18th of July, when it was mustered out of the service.

The following is a list of Lancaster County soldiers in the Ninety-second Regiment:

#### COMPANY F.

##### Captains.

John Wise, Oct. 19, 1861; res. April 11, 1862.  
 Charles A. Appel, Oct. 3, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. May 12, 1862, to maj. Aug. 23, 1864.  
 Henry B. Waltman, Nov. 9, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. G Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 H. Remsyder, 1st lieut., Oct. 19, 1861; pro. to capt. Co. K Feb. 1, 1862.  
 Benjamin G. Helstand, 1st lieut., Oct. 19, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. April 20, 1862; to capt. Co. G May 22, 1863.  
 Lewis A. Hoke, 1st lieut., Oct. 26, 1864; pro. from sergt. Co. G to 1st lieut. May 31, 1863; to capt. Co. E May 20, 1865.  
 George W. Winters, 2d lieut., Oct. 19, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. Feb. 1, 1862; res. May 24, 1863.  
 Theodore Olver, 2d lieut., May 27, 1863; com. 1st lieut. April 8, 1865; not mustered; disch. by G. O. May 22, 1865.  
 Samuel W. Shauers, Oct. 19, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; com. 2d lieut. April 8, 1865, and 1st lieut. June 16, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 William Hartranft, q.m.-sergt., Nov. 16, 1861; pro. to q.m.-sergt. May 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 John Cresbaugh, com.-sergt., Nov. 16, 1861; wounded at Triune, Tenn., June 11, 1863; pro. from corp. May 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

##### Sergeants.

Elias Brna, Oct. 19, 1861; wounded at Rover, Tenn., June 23, 1863; pro. to sergt. June 1, 1864; com. 2d lieut. June 16, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Samuel Worl, Oct. 19, 1861; pro. from private May 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Martin Miller, Nov. 16, 1861; pro. from corp. May 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Elam Bushong, Oct. 19, 1861; pro. from corp. May 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 John S. Keplinger, Oct. 19, 1861; pro. from private Feb. 11, 1865; captured near Lancaster, S. C., Feb. 17, 1865; veteran.  
 Daniel W. May, Oct. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 19, 1862.  
 Owen B. MacKnight, Oct. 19, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. D Aug. 7, 1862.  
 William Wilson, Oct. 19, 1861; died at Knoxville, May 28, 1864, of wounds received at Mossy Creek, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1863; burial record, April 3, 1864, buried in National Cemetery, grave 191.

##### Corporals.

Isaac Evans, Oct. 19, 1861; wounded at Thompson's Station, Tenn., March 5, 1863; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Daniel W. Metzler, Oct. 31, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 George Unkle, Oct. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Levi Tollinger, Oct. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Horace Cochran, Oct. 19, 1861; wounded at Middleton, Tenn., June 20, 1863; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Isaac Heiney, Oct. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Emanuel S. Wolfe, Nov. 23, 1861; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Henry C. Schenck, March 31, 1864; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Hiram Denney, Oct. 19, 1861; killed at Averysboro', N. C., March 16, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Raleigh, sec. —, grave 55; veteran.  
 John Rudy, Oct. 19, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., date unknown.  
 Albert S. Schenck, bugler, Oct. 31, 1861; pro. from private Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 George G. Myers, March 31, 1864; pro. from private Aug. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Henry Stricker, saddler, Oct. 19, 1861; pro. from private Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Henry M. Fiells, farrier, Oct. 19, 1861; pro. from private Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

##### Privates.

Arment, James, Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Apple, Samuel S., Feb. 2, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Ault, William B., Oct. 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Algier, Samuel, Nov. 16, 1861.  
 Brighton, Henry, Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Buch, Israel, June 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Brown, Ernst, Oct. 19, 1861; disch. by G. O. June 8, 1865; veteran.  
 Baer, John, Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Cunningham, James, April 22, 1864; never joined company.  
 Cross, Joseph A., Oct. 19, 1861; disch. April 31, 1862.  
 Cooper, Henry G., Oct. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 15, 1863.  
 Carpenter, Christian C., Oct. 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Cooper, Daniel, Oct. 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Carnford, Henry.  
 Cattle, Frank, Oct. 19, 1861.  
 Deraif, Peter, Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Dern, Charles P., Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Diver, Amos, Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Dowart, David, Dec. 28, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Dowart, Benjamin, Oct. 19, 1861; disch. June 6, 1862.  
 Drawlaugh, J. G., Oct. 19, 1861; disch. Nov. 22, 1861.  
 Diffenderfer, Martin, Oct. 19, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 1, 1864; grave 4491.  
 Dixon, William.  
 Denner, James M., Nov. 16, 1861.  
 Dull, Amos, Sept. 1, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
 Enk, Edwin, Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Evans, Robert R., Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Evans, Edward, May 6, 1864; never joined company.  
 Evans, Frederick J., Oct. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 10, 1862.  
 Eisenhower, Franklin, Sept. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Eisenhower, Samuel, Sept. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Eckert, Jacob C., Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Easton, Joseph P., Sept. 2, 1864; prisoner from Nov. 21, 1864, to April 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 7, to date May 18, 1865.  
 Evans, John R., Oct. 19, 1861; wounded at Triune, Tenn., June 11, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps June 25, 1864.  
 Foose, Jacob, March 31, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Fralich, Benjamin, May 23, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Ferry, John, Nov. 16, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Fetter, Cornelius W., Oct. 19, 1861; disch. March 22, 1865, to date Oct. 19, 1864, exp. of term.  
 Fry, James, Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Falken, Robert S.  
 Fonik, John H., Oct. 19, 1861.  
 Goss, Simon B., Oct. 19, 1861; wounded at Dandridge, Tenn., Dec. 23, 1863; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

- Grow, Charles, Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- George, Henry, Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Graeff, David M., May 25, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
- Grube, David, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
- Gable, Samuel P., Oct. 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864; at exp. of term.
- Graeff, John C., Aug. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
- Griffith, Henry H., Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
- Garmon, George N., Sept. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1864.
- Hackman, Charles, Oct. 31, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Hoover, John, Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Hensler, John, March 31, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
- Hackman, John, June 6, 1864; wounded at Waynesboro', Ga., Dec. 4, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
- Harwood, Charles, May 4, 1864; never joined company.
- Hibble, Jacob, May 23, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
- Herr, Adam F., Oct. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 28, 1862.
- Hildebrand, David, Oct. 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864; at exp. of term.
- Huber, David N., Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
- Huber, John, Aug. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
- Heistand, John W., Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
- Hays, John, Aug. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
- Harnetter, George, Sept. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
- Hildebrand, —, Nov. 23, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 22, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, section B, range 3, grave 66.
- Helney, Ell, Oct. 19, 1861.
- Johnston, Oscar M., Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Johnston, Charles M., Oct. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 25, 1862.
- Kile, Peter, Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Kauffman, Phares P., March 29, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
- Kauffman, John S., May 30, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
- Knapp, Henry A., April 29, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
- Kepler, Samuel, Aug. 24, 1864; accidentally wounded April 12, 1865; absent in hospital at muster out.
- Killian, John, Dec. 16, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864; at exp. of term.
- Koble, Henry, Aug. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
- Kreider, Samuel, Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
- Kendig, Samuel M., Aug. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
- Klaus, Henry, Oct. 19, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 25, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, section B, range 17, grave 32.
- Kolp, Henry, Oct. 19, 1861.
- Leonard, William, Dec. 16, 1861; absent on furlough at muster out; veteran.
- Lipp, John, Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Laird, W. Alexander, Oct. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 10, 1862.
- Leonard, George, Oct. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 10, 1862.
- Lehman, Israel, Aug. 29, 1864; died at Ogeechee Shoals, Ga., Nov. 25, 1864.
- Mill, Joel, Nov. 23, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Morrison, William, April 29, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
- Marsh, Joseph A., May 4, 1864; never joined company.
- Maginnis, Peter, Oct. 19, 1861; wounded at Lexington, Ky., July 28, 1862; disch. Nov. 2, 1864; at exp. of term.
- Mickey, Benjamin M., Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
- Markley, Henry, Oct. 19, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., March 1, 1862.
- Miller, Amos, Oct. 31, 1861.
- McQueency, Henry, Nov. 16, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864; at exp. of term.
- McCormick, Hugh, Oct. 19, 1861; captured; paroled Sept. 3, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 23, 1863.
- Nelas, Jacob, Oct. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. — 6, 1862.
- Nixon, William, Aug. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
- O'Leary, Patrick A., Oct. 19, 1861.
- Pinkerton, C. R. G., Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Pullen, James E., Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
- Peffer, Jacob, Sept. 12, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
- Parker, Robert M., Sept. 6, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
- Reese, Franklin, Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
- Royer, Edward E., Oct. 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Reese, Edward, Aug. 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
- Rabertson, Walter S., Sept. 10, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
- Rarich, Simon, Sept. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
- Saudoe, John, Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Stules, George, Oct. 31, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Spang, Leonard, Oct. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 6, 1862.
- Sharp, William, Oct. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 6, 1862.
- Swenk, Samuel, Nov. 16, 1861; wounded at Fayetteville, N. C., March 11, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. June 19, 1865; veteran.
- Snyder, Amos, Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
- Smith, Tilghman, Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
- Stauffer, Adrian, Sept. 3, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
- Swinehart, Daniel, Aug. 25, 1864; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 26, 1864; grave 260.
- Shirk, Daniel, Nov. 18, 1861.
- Saylor, John, Oct. 19, 1861.
- Thornton, Abram E., Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.
- Thompson, Thomas M., Sept. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 3, 1865.
- Trant, Christian, Oct. 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Tollinger, Levi, Nov. 16, 1861; not on muster-out roll; veteran.
- Unkle, Charles F., March 6, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
- Urich, William, Oct. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 6, 1862.
- Urban, Joseph R., Aug. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
- Walton, Daniel, Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Weitzel, Irvine K., Oct. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Watcher, Reuben F., Oct. 27, 1862; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
- Walton, John C., Oct. 31, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 10, 1862.
- Weaver, Henry N., Aug. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
- Wilhelm, John, Sept. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
- Walters, James, Sept. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.
- Wingart, Andrew S., Oct. 19, 1861; disch. Nov. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Workman, John B., Oct. 19, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 25, 1864.
- Wallace, Matthew J., Sept. 16, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
- Zimmerman, John, Oct. 19, 1861; wounded at Mossy Creek, Tenn.; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 25, 1864.
- Zahn, John A., Aug. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
- Zahn, Samuel, Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.

## COMPANY G.

## Captains.

- Jacob K. Waltman, Nov. 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 15, 1862.
- Benjamin G. Heistand, Oct. 19, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. F May 22, 1863; res. Feb. 2, 1865.
- David H. Nissley, 1st lieut., Oct. 26, 1861; drowned at Bowling Green, Ky., July 5, 1862.
- Henry B. Waltman, 1st lieut., Nov. 9, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. Aug. 7, 1862; to capt. Co. F Aug. 23, 1864.
- Thomas N. Culbertson, 1st lieut., Oct. 11, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. C to 2d lieut. May 22, 1863; to 1st lieut. Aug. 23, 1864; com. capt. June 16, 1865; not mustered; absent on detached service at muster out.
- John T. Hunter, 2d lieut., Oct. 17, 1861; pro. from private Co. B Aug. 23, 1864; com. 1st lieut.
- William Keiser, 2d lieut., Oct. 7, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. B Aug. 23, 1864; com. 1st lieut. June 16, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Joseph Dunlap, 1st sergt., Oct. 26, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; com. 2d lieut. June 16, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

## Sergeants.

- Abraham Reiff, Oct. 26, 1861; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- William H. Metzger, Oct. 26, 1861; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- M. V. B. Neavling, Nov. 23, 1861; pro. from corp. June 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
- Abraham H. Gible, Oct. 31, 1861; pro. from corp. Sept. 25, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

John Tyson, Oct. 26, 1861; pro. from corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Abraham W. Hindman, Oct. 31, 1861; pro. from corp. June 12, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Joseph H. Furgeson, Oct. 26, 1861; pro. to 2d Lieut. Co. E May 22, 1863.  
 Lewis A. Hoke, Oct. 26, 1861; pro. to 1st Lieut. Co. F. May 31, 1863.  
 John Kemmerly, Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Solemn Grove, N. C., March 10, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. May 12, 1865; veteran.  
 John C. Melsky, Oct. 26, 1861; prisoner from March 2 to April 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865; veteran.

*Corporals.*

Thomas Hubley, Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Triune, Tenn., June 17, 1863; pro. to corp. July 15, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Thomas Coyne, Oct. 26, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 6, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 David N. Fuss, Oct. 26, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 6, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Benjamin Sherbahn, Oct. 26, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 6, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 John B. Cover, March 8, 1864; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; captured April 21, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Patrick Lynch, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. —, 1864.  
 Christian Stetler, Oct. 26, 1861; died at New York March 24, of wounds received at Solemn Grove, N. C., March 10, 1865; veteran.  
 H. F. Grenawalt, Oct. 26, 1861; died at Elizabethtown, Pa., May 17, 1864; veteran.  
 Henry L. Mooney, bugler, Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 William McDannel, bugler, Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Levi S. Steffy, saddler, Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Jacob A. Leonard, blacksmith, Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

*Privates.*

Arnold, John H., Nov. 26, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Boyer, Henry M., Nov. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Bickel, Thomas, May 30, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Bishop, Marcus K., April 10, 1863; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Barkley, Samuel, Sept. 1, 1864; captured April 13, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Bancus, Peter, May 5, 1864; prisoner from Feb. 15 to 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 6, to date May 27, 1865.  
 Brooks, Matthias, Sept. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Bryan, Henry E., Sept. 1, 1864; died at Waynesboro', Ga., May 30, 1865, of wounds received in action Dec. 4, 1864.  
 Blottenburger, A., Oct. 26, 1861; died at New Albany, Ind., Dec. 3, 1863; burial record Nov. 30, 1863.  
 Brooks, George, Oct. 26, 1861.  
 Campbell, Martin S., Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Cover, Jacob; May 30, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.  
 Comp, Thomas J., May 30, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Conrad, Jacob P., Jan. 4, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Conrad, William H., May 30, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Clark, Theodore, Sept. 14, 1864; wounded at Waynesboro', Ga., Dec. 4, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Cramer, George, Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Cramer, Jacob, Sept. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Charlton, John T., Aug. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Conley, Theodore, Oct. 26, 1861.  
 Derr, Joseph H., Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Deemer, John, May 5, 1863; captured October, 1864.  
 Deemer, William, May 7, 1863; prisoner from March 19 to April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865.  
 Deemer, Aaron, Oct. 26, 1861; prisoner from Nov. 14, 1864, to Feb. 22, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865; veteran.  
 Douvan, Joseph, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. — 20, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Douglass, William, Sept. 2, 1864; captured April 21, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Dromgold, Michael, Sept. 2, 1864; captured April 21, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.

Ealter, John, Aug. 9, 1864; never joined company.  
 Echternacht, D. L., Nov. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.  
 Finley, James, Nov. 9, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 First, Abraham, Oct. 26, 1861; captured April 21, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Fenstermaker, John, Nov. 9, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Fass, John N., Oct. 26, 1861; died at Camp Andy Johnson, Ind., December, 1861.  
 Foreman, Elias W., Oct. 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Gibson, James K., Nov. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Gibble, John G., Oct. 31, 1861; captured April 21, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Gilliam, James, Oct. 26, 1861; captured April 21, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Gould, James S., April 10, 1863; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Groff, Franklin, Aug. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Gochenauer, S. S., Aug. 26, 1864; captured April 21, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Greenplate, John, Aug. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Greenawalt, Albert, Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Mossy Creek, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1863; disch. Dec. 26, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Gelbe, Joshua, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Dec. 26, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Gudib, Ludwig, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June, 1863.  
 Grush, Abraham B., Sept. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Gingrich, Aaron H., Aug. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 1, 1865.  
 Gochenauer, Henry, Oct. 4, 1861.  
 Heffner, Henry W., May 30, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Hibner, Henry, May 30, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Hall, George W., Aug. 11, 1864; wounded at Waynesboro', Ga., Dec. 4, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.  
 Hineback, Charles, Sept. 24, 1864; captured April 21, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Hoenshelt, D. M., Sept. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Hellig, Leonard P., Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Dec. 26, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Hogendobler, John, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Dec. 26, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Herr, George W., Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Dec. 26, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Hershey, Christian E., Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Dec. 18, 1861.  
 Huffer, Jacob, Oct. 26, 1861; died at Bowling Green, Ky., in 1862.  
 Irely, John, May 30, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Irwin, Thomas, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Dec. 26, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Jones, John, Sept. 25, 1864; killed at Solemn Grove, N. C., March 10, 1865.  
 Kuhna, Henry W., Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Kiline, Peter, April 10, 1863; captured April 13, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Kepner, James, Oct. 30, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Kreiner, Harrison, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Dec. 26, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Kripner, James, Aug. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Kelly, James H., Sept. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Kern, Samuel A., Sept. 20, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 16, 1865.  
 Kayler, Martin, Aug. 17, 1864; captured April 21, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Krom, Augustus L., Oct. 26, 1861; pro. to regt. q.m.-sergt., date unknown.  
 Lutz, George, Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Lefever, Martin, Aug. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Lightlightner, J., Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Lackey, George S., Sept. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 25, 1865.  
 Lenix, Samuel H., Oct. 26, 1861; died at Bowling Green, Ky., in 1862.  
 Landis, John B., Aug. 17, 1864; died at New York June 26, 1865; burial record, June 22, 1865; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery.  
 Long, Henry.  
 Laird, James P., Sept. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 22, 1865.  
 Myers, John (2d), Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Aug. 10, to date July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Mateer, William, Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Solemn Grove, N. C., March 10, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 1, 1865; veteran.  
 Morrow, Thomas G., March 7, 1863; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Mourerer, George, Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Markley, Jacob A., Aug. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Myers, John (1st).

Myers, Samuel, Oct. 26, 1861.  
 Myers, Henry, Oct. 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 McDowell, Howard W., May 25, 1864; captured Oct. 15, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., March 13, 1865; grave 12,771.  
 McMullen, William W., May 26, 1864; captured April 21, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 McDaniel, Joseph, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Dec. 26, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Nisley, Henry, Oct. 26, 1861; accidentally wounded at Bowling Green, Ky., July 26, 1862; disch. Dec. 26, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Nagle, Frederick, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Dec. 26, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Nagle, George W., Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Dec. 26, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Naylor, Levi, Oct. 26, 1861.  
 O'Donnel, Samuel, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Obetz, Jeremiah H., Oct. 26, 1861; accidentally wounded, date unknown; disch. on surg. certif. January, 1862.  
 Ochey, Ephraim.  
 O'Neal, Henry.  
 Pinkerton, George A., Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Waynesboro', Ga., Dec. 4, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Patterson, John, June 26, 1862; wounded at Triune, Tenn., June 17, 1863; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Pryor, Henry, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. January, 1862.  
 Porter, David B., May 12, 1864; prisoner from Oct. 11, 1864, to April 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.  
 Ruth, William A., May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Reinhart, John, Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Rice, Henry C., Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Rinesmith, William, Sept. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Ritter, John, Oct. 31, 1861.  
 Shultz, Charles, Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Shertzer, Amos C., Nov. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Shertzer, Samuel J., Nov. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Shutter, Richard, Nov. 23, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Stoner, Amos K., Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.  
 Saylor, William H., May 12, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Swartz, William H., May 30, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Swords, Henry, Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Straub, Anthony, March 2, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.  
 Strong, William, Sept. 19, 1864; never joined company.  
 Sholl, Alfred C., Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Swords, William, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. 1862.  
 Straub, Augustus, Oct. 26, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., April 7, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section A, range 16, grave 16.  
 Termin, George, Nov. 9, 1861.  
 Trout, William, Oct. 26, 1861.  
 Wisenall, Charles R., Aug. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Wolfe, Frederick, Nov. 16, 1861; disch. June 24, 1865, to date Dec. 26, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Wintermyer, Samuel, Oct. 26, 1861.  
 Weitzel, Marlon P., Oct. 26, 1861.  
 Waterman, P.  
 Willis, Charles H., Oct. 26, 1861.  
 Zerphy, Henry, Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Solemn Grove, N. C., March 10, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 13, 1865; veteran.  
 Ziegler, David.

**Ninety-ninth Regiment.**—Of this regiment Companies A, B, and D were recruited wholly in Lancaster County, and in the other companies were also men from this county. When three companies had been recruited and mustered in they were sent forward to Washington, and other companies followed as they were filled, till, in February, 1862, the regiment was full.

It was first engaged in drill, picket, and fatigue duty at Alexandria, then, during more than four months, in garrison duty at Washington.

Early in July it went to the Peninsula, where it did duty on picket and in the trenches, and in August it moved to Acquia Creek, and marched thence to Alexandria, where it arrived on the 23d of that month. It reached Warrenton Junction on the 27th, and went at once to Manassas Junction, where it participated in a sharp action with "Stonewall" Jackson's troops, and on the same day arrived at the Groveton battle-field, and was there engaged on the 28th and 29th of August. It went on the Maryland campaign of September, 1862, but it was not engaged either at South Mountain or Antietam. It took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, on the 13th of December, and in the "mud march" of January, 1862. At the battle of Chancellorsville, in May, 1862, the regiment was actively engaged, after which it did picket duty till the 11th of June, when it entered on the Pennsylvania campaign. At the battle of Gettysburg it was desperately engaged, and left half its number dead and wounded on the battle-field. It participated in the pursuit of the retreating army, and encamped near Warrenton Sulphur Springs, where it remained till the 10th of October. It moved again, was in a skirmish at Auburn on the 12th, in an action on the Rappahannock on the 7th of November, and at Mine Run on the 28th. It soon afterward went into winter-quarters at Brandy Station.

Many of the men re-enlisted and received a veteran furlough in February, 1864. They returned to their old quarters at Brandy Station on the 7th of March, and on the 3d of May, 1864, entered on the spring campaign of that year. The regiment was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, and there lost seventy-one killed and wounded. It went South with the army, and at the battle of Spotsylvania Court-House, on the 12th, it bore an important part, capturing many prisoners, two guns, and two battle-flags. One of these flags was taken by Lieut. C. H. Fasnacht, of Company A, and for this service a medal was subsequently awarded to him by Congress. Again on the 17th and on the 20th of May, 1864, it was engaged, and captured several hundred prisoners. About the middle of June it joined in the operations before Petersburg, and was frequently in action, losing many officers and men. On the 28th of July it went to Deep Bottom, where it fought bravely, and was highly complimented for its gallantry. It was again in action at Deep Bottom on the 14th and 15th of August. On the 9th of September it fought at Jerusalem Plank-road, and took two hundred prisoners, though in a subsequent movement at the same battle fifty-two of its men fell into the hands of the enemy. It skirmished at Pope's Church on the 1st of October, and was warmly engaged at Boydton Plank-road on the 23d of the same month. It aided in the destruction of the Weldon Railroad early in December, and soon afterwards went into winter-quarters.

In the campaign of 1865 it was engaged at Hatcher's Run, near the Davis House, at Five Forks, Sailor's Creek, and near Appomattox Court-House. It participated in the grand review on the 23d of May, and was mustered out of service on the 1st of July, 1865.

Following are given the rolls of the Lancaster County companies in the Ninety-ninth:

## COMPANY A.

*Captains.*

James Cross, July 26, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; disch. Jan. 14, 1864.  
 D. C. Winebrenner, —; pro. to 2d lieutenant; to 1st lieutenant June 5, 1864; to capt. June 28, 1864; wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; disch. May 20, 1865.  
 Abraham Setley, 1st lieutenant, July 26, 1861; wounded at Kelly's Ford, Va., Nov. 17, 1863; disch. Feb. 5, 1864.  
 Charles H. Fasnacht, 2d lieutenant, July 26, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862, and at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; pro. from corp. to sergt.; to 1st lieutenant Feb. 7, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.  
 John Simpson, 2d lieutenant, July 26, 1861; pro. to quartermaster Nov. 7, 1861.  
 John F. Ord, 2d lieutenant, —; resigned Jan. 31, 1862.  
 William P. Christie, 2d lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1862; disch. Dec. 27, 1862.  
 John Anderson, 1st sergt., July 26, 1861; pro. from private Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.  
 Charles L. Kupp, 1st sergt., July 26, 1861; not accounted for.  
 Alexander McKeever, 1st sergt., July 26, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

*Sergeants.*

James McFate, Jan. 4, 1864; pro. from corp. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.  
 Milton Swope, July 26, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 20, 1864; pro. to sergt. March 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.  
 William Warren, July 26, 1861; pro. to sergt. March 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.  
 George W. Lafferty, July 26, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; to sergt. June 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.  
 William Murray, July 26, 1861; captured at Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865; veteran.  
 James C. Quinter, Dec. 10, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.  
 George Gibson, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.  
 J. Wesley Chew, Jan. 18, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; com. 1st lieutenant Oct. 18, 1864; not mustered; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 18, 1865, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., Oct. 2, 1864; veteran.  
 Matthew McGrann, July 26, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863, and at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; killed at Deep Bottom July 27, 1864.  
 John H. Ruff, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 James Ferguson, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Benjamin McElroy, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

*Corporals.*

William Engle, Jan. 29, 1864; pro. to corp.; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.  
 Edward Allen, July 26, 1861; wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864; pro. to corp.; absent in hospital, at muster out; veteran.  
 George Flower, July 26, 1861; pro. to corp.; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.  
 Richard Miller, July 26, 1861; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.  
 Frederick Hartman, July 26, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863, and at Wilderness May 6, 1864; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.  
 Charles Curtis, Jan. 4, 1864; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

James Davis, July 17, 1864; drafted; wounded at Petersburg, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.  
 Louis Schmol, July 26, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 15, 1861.  
 John McKindig, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.  
 Charles A. McCosh, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.  
 J. K. P. McCullough, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.  
 John Kaly, Aug. 8, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 18, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va.; veteran.  
 William S. Rice, Aug. 21, 1863; drafted; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; died April 27; burial record, April 17, of wounds received at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.  
 Morgan Horton, March 15, 1865; substitute; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865.  
 Samuel Simpson, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 William Michael, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 William Hiller, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Thomas T. Leed, July 26, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; not on muster-out roll.  
 David H. Powell, musician, May 28, 1861; pro. to musician; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.  
 George W. Barnes, Jan. 4, 1864; pro. to musician; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.  
 William Enright, Oct. 1, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 5, 1863.  
 Frank Dubosq, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

*Privates.*

Angle, Elmer, March 11, 1865; substitute; wounded at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.  
 Albert, Franklin, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.  
 Anderson, William R., July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.  
 Baxter, Ira, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.  
 Burkholder, William, March 23, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.  
 Burkholder, Augustus, March 23, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.  
 Boyle, John, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.  
 Bulger, John, Feb. 26, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.  
 Becker, John, Sept. 7, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.  
 Bickerton, John, July 16, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.  
 Boyd, Oliver P., July 11, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.  
 Bruman, Thomas, July 19, 1864; drafted; killed at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.  
 Bradley, William, July 26, 1863; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; not on muster-out roll.  
 Burt, John, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Crum, Lester L., Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. July 17, 1865.  
 Carpenter, George, March 15, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.  
 Crist, David T., March 17, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.  
 Carling, George, July 26, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, and at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; must. out at exp. of term.  
 Carley, Henderson, July 26, 1861; must. out at exp. of term.  
 Colston, George, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.  
 Costello, Ferdinand, July 17, 1865; drafted; wounded and captured at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 4, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 12, 1864.  
 Cowden, William, July 26, 1861; wounded; captured at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, and at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 9, 1864; veteran.  
 Crum, Chandler, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; died at Alexandria, Va., May 4, 1865.  
 Cole, George, Feb. 21, 1865; died May 26, 1865.  
 Calloun, John F., July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

- Cartes, James, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Cade, James, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Deen, George, July 20, 1864; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Davis, Francis, Feb. 22, 1864; drafted; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Davis, Thomas, Feb. 22, 1864; drafted; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Duffey, James, July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
- Dilkes, John, July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. F, date unknown.
- Dare, James, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Duenke, Deltrich, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Dillon, William, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Ellston, James L., Aug. 15, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Enck, Joseph, July 26, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 15, 1864.
- Eagleson, Matthew, July 11, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Eder, John H., July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. H May 1, 1865; veteran.
- Earhart, Jacob, Jan. 4, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., May 27, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington; veteran.
- Ellis, George, Dec. 26, 1864; drafted; died May 22, 1865.
- Eggleton, William, July 26, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Jan. 2, 1862.
- Ellsler, George W., July 26, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. Co. F, date unknown.
- Evans, John, July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. F, date unknown.
- Ferguson, William, March 20, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Fisher, Henry, March 23, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Fair, James, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.
- Free, Samuel, Feb. 27, 1864; drafted; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Fleming, John, July 10, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Freymoyer, Isaac, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Ferguson, Emanuel, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Fullerton, Daniel, July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. E, date unknown.
- Finley, James, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Finley, Samuel, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Faust, Henry M., July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. B, date unknown.
- Ganley, William, March 21, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Garvey, Dominic, March 20, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Gracey, James, July 11, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Gadberry, William, Aug. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 17, 1864.
- Gray, George, Aug. 20, 1863; drafted.
- Guilkey, James, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Grube, Henry, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Garvey, John, July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. E, date unknown.
- Hunsberger, D. S., July 26, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.
- Hyde, William L., Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Hall, John, March 15, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Hollenbeck, Edward, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Holmes, James O., March 11, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Hartley, Charles, March 22, 1865; substitute; wounded at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Helsley, John L., March 15, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Hattman, Henry, July 26, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863, and at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; must. out Sept. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Hull, Josephus W., Nov. 3, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out Nov. 23, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Hare, James, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.
- Hollenback, George, Sept. 30, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Horner, George W., July 26, 1861.
- Helner, Augustus, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Herbster, Charles W., July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
- Hornby, James, July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
- Hamilton, William, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Jacobs, William J., July 26, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, and at Petersburg June 18, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865; veteran.
- Jameson, Jonathan, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.
- Jobes, Isaac, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Johnson, William H., July 26, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Nov. 7, 1862; grave 413.
- Keller, Henry, Sept. 29, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864.
- Kirkpatrick, Henry, May 28, 1861; died at New York Sept. 13, 1864; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.
- Kelly, Edward, July 26, 1861; missing in action at Manassas, Va., Aug. 27, 1862.
- Kuhn, John, July 26, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 26, 1861.
- Kirk, Benjamin E., July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. D, date unknown.
- Lewis, Alonzo B., Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Lohr, Abraham, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.
- Lanigan, John, March 20, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Landis, Henry, July 26, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863, and at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1865; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown; veteran.
- Mote, Adam, March 23, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Mowry, Jesse, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Miller, John M., March 23, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Miller, Daniel, March 21, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Mower, William, March 20, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Myers, David, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Murr, Peter, July 26, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862, and at Kelly's Ford, Va., Nov. 7, 1863; must. out at exp. of term.
- Musch, Stephen, July 26, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; must. out at exp. of term.
- Murphy, James, Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Marquett, Henry, Sept. 4, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Miller, John W., Feb. 21, 1865; drafted.
- Mooney, Samuel, July 26, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Nov. 23, 1861.
- Montgomery, Henry, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Maguire, John, July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. K, date unknown.
- Munsell, Harvey M., July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; veteran.
- McGreger, William, March 17, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- McCloy, James, July 21, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- McNew, John, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- McAtee, James, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.
- McCutcheon, Irwin, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.
- McKelvy, William, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.
- McMichael, John, July 26, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
- McQuaid, John, July 26, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., May 12, 1862.
- McKeever, David, July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. B, date unknown.
- McGuire, James, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Nichols, Daniel W., July 26, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Nelson, Moranne K., Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Newcomer, Isaac, July 26, 1861; must. out at exp. of term.
- Norris, Daniel R., May 28, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, 1864.
- Nelson, Alexander, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted.



- Newington, Henry, July 26, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; not on muster-out roll.
- Penner, Peter, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Putt, Henry, March 23, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Peters, Edwin K., July 26, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 16, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Parsons, Samuel, July 26, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; died at Harrisburg, Pa., April 14, 1864; veteran.
- Pantell, William, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Porter, Joel, July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. D, date unknown; veteran.
- Page, John, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Pollock, John, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Rodgers, Paul, July 26, 1861; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
- Rowley, Robert, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Rowle, William, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Ryan, John, March 15, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Rockey, William W., Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; killed at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.
- Ross, Sevilan, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted.
- Ross, Dunham, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted.
- Roth, Henry, July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
- Rehm, Anthony, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Richey, Michael, July 26, 1861; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
- Reiter, Elam, July 26, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
- Selger, George, July 26, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.
- Scott, Mark, July 21, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Smith, George W., March 14, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Smith, Samuel M., March 17, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Straub, Jacob B., March 8, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Schroat, John, March 15, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Snyder, David R., Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. July 18, 1865.
- Stiffler, Thomas, March 20, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Seamon, John R., March 28, 1864; wounded at Petersburg Nov. 10, 1864, and at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Smyers, Jacob, March 15, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Spearee, James, March 23, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Scott, George W., Aug. 29, 1863; drafted; wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 30 and Nov. 1, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. Aug. 24, 1865.
- Shuey, Albert, Aug. 1, 1861; must. out at exp. of term.
- Straney, Joseph, Aug. 19, 1863; wounded and missing at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 10, 1864.
- Smith, George, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.
- Shull, Robert, Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Scott, Robert, Feb. 10, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.
- Stiles, George J., Sept. 4, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Sneer, Herman, Sept. 4, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Shultz, Joseph, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; killed at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.
- Sprecher, Nathan, July 26, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Jan. 16, 1865; burial record March 16, 1865; grave 3013; veteran.
- Singer, Jacob, July 26, 1861; accidentally killed at Alexandria Feb. 10, 1862.
- Thompson, Edward A., March 11, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Taylor, Solomon, March 15, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Thompson, Harry D., July 15, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. D, 106th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Tarbox, Samuel P., Feb. 21, 1865; drafted.
- Thompson, James, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Van Horn, Samuel, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Weidler, Franklin, July 26, 1861; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
- Weymer, Michael, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Ward, Michael, July 21, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. July 12, 1865.
- Whittaker, William, Feb. 26, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Wood, Henry, July 26, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 1, 1864.
- Wolford, Joseph, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.
- White, Henry B., July 11, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. D, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Wiley, John, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Wardrope, John, July 26, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Wiley, George, Jan. 25, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
- Zinn, John, July 26, 1861; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

## COMPANY B.

## Captains.

- Isaac D. Webster, July 31, 1861; res. Feb. 2, 1862.
- Peter Fritz, Jr., Feb. 25, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, and at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; com. maj. Aug. 21, 1864; not must.; pro. to lieutenant-col. Oct. 3, 1864.
- Frederick W. Lewis, July 31, 1861; pro. from q.-m.-sergt. to 1st lieutenant, July 20, 1864; to capt. Oct. 4, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
- Levi Haines, 1st lieutenant, July 31, 1861; res. Feb. 2, 1862.
- Edward L. Ford, 1st lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1862; pro. capt. Co. H Nov. 13, 1863.
- Matthew N. Heskell, 1st lieutenant, Aug. 14, 1861; pro. to 1st lieutenant Nov. 13, 1863; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.
- William Thorn, 2d lieutenant, July 31, 1861; res. Nov. 28, 1861.
- Peter B. Chadwick, 2d lieutenant, April 3, 1862; res. Feb. 5, 1863.
- Samuel Morrison, 2d lieutenant, July 31, 1861; pro. to q.m. Nov. 13, 1863.
- Amos Cramer, 2d lieutenant, July 31, 1861; pro. to sergt.; to 2d lieutenant April 15, 1865; com. 1st lieutenant April 21, 1865; not must.; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

## Sergeants.

- H. Frankhouser, July 31, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; to 1st sergt. June 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
- William Thomas, July 31, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; disch. Aug. 2, 1864, exp. of term.
- Joseph Neil, Sept. 3, 1862; pro. to sergt. Aug. 2, 1864; to 1st sergt. April 20, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- Frederick Klein, July 31, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; captured at Petersburg Sept. 10, 1864; com. 2d lieutenant Sept. 7, 1864; not must.; died at City Point April 20, 1865; veteran.
- Richard Dougherty, April 1, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; to sergt. April 15, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
- Andrew J. Morris, July 31, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; to sergt. April 20, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
- Benjamin Herr, July 31, 1861; pro. from private May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
- Walter F. Bicknell, July 31, 1861; wounded at Kelly's Ford, Va., Nov. 7, 1863, and at Wilderness May 5, 1864; disch. Aug. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Christopher Hoeker, March 1, 1862; disch. March 1, 1865, at exp. of term.
- John H. Lefevre, Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.
- Daniel Fullen, May 27, 1861; missing in action at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 10, 1864; veteran.
- Howard Cook, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Adam J. Gelsinger, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

## Corporals.

- Francis Swingle, March 24, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
- Henry Peters, June 1, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Peter Ainer, Jan. 4, 1864; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Lemuel W. Blair, June 1, 1861; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Henry Boles, May 27, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Henry M. Faust, July 26, 1861; disch. Aug. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.

George W. Hackman, Jan. 4, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 16, 1865; veteran.

Thomas A. Carr, Sept. 19, 1862; pro. to corp. March 17, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

John Baird, Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.

Charles P. King, Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.

Benjamin Ramsey, Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.

John Reynolds, July 31, 1861; pro. to corp.; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; veteran.

Malachi Hannum, July 31, 1861; pro. to corp.; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; veteran.

Davis Hannum, June 15, 1862; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864; killed at Boydton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.

William H. Reed, July 31, 1861; pro. to corp.; captured at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 11, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 24, 1864; veteran.

Nathaniel Reed, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

James T. Long, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Allison S. Gibson, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

David A. Barnett, July 31, 1861; died of wounds received at Kelly's Ford, Nov. 7, 1863.

William Tyler, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

David J. Lemart, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Peter J. Morrison, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Jerry Kane, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Joseph M. Steiner, musician, May 27, 1861; trans. from principal musician, 26th Regt. P. V., May 30, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Charles Glassmire, musician, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

*Privates.*

Ashton, Robert, May 27, 1861; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Ake, Grundy, Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Anderson, William, May 5, 1861; disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865; veteran.

Ayers, Lewis, June 16, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.

Ashton, David, June 16, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.

Arriison, John, Feb. 29, 1861; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Nov. 18, 1864; veteran.

Armstrong, Dantel, July 31, 1861; captured at Cold Harbor, Va., May 31, 1864; died at Wilmington, N. C., March 13, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, grave 996; veteran.

Albert, Dantel, Feb. 25, 1865; died June 30, 1865.

Alles, John P., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Brewster, James, May 27, 1861; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Baker, Julius, July 31, 1861; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Bowers, Jesse, March 24, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Bleyler, James L., Jan. 21, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Brigal, Augustus, Aug. 31, 1863; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Brown, Henry, Sept. 14, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Blum, Jacob, March 15, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Bryson, James, March 16, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Black, John W., Feb. 24, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Borrell, James, March 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Borrell, Adam, March 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Borrell, Jacob, March 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Rush, John, Feb. 23, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Breneman, Adam, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Brolley, David, Aug. 8, 1861; disch. Aug. 18, 1864, at exp. of term.

Boyle, Dennis, July 31, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; disch. Aug. 16, 1864, at exp. of term.

Blackburn, Samuel, Sept. 21, 1861; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Benton, Emanuel, Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Bridensteln, Jacob, Feb. 24, 1865; drafted; wounded at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; disch. by S. O. June 3, 1865.

Blithe, Joseph, Sept. 1, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Benedict, George W., July 31, 1861; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.

Boger, John, July 16, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.

Breen, Edward, July 31, 1861; died July 1 (burial record June 23), of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; veteran.

Bunting, Joseph M., Feb. 22, 1864; died at City Point Dec. 5, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., Nov. 25, 1864.

Boosler, Martin, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Baughman, George F., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Cooper, Thomas N., July 19, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.

Crum, Sylvester, March 17, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Coyle, James A., July 31, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; disch. Aug. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.

Cronen, James, July 18, 1864; wounded at Saylor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; disch. by S. O. June 7, 1865.

Cramer, Elias J., Dec. 30, 1863; trans. to 105th Regt. P. V. Sept. 19, 1864.

Cable, Samuel, Feb. 12, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.

Cable, Albert, Feb. 12, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.

Cassiday, Samuel, July 16, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.

Collins, Charles, Jan. 18, 1864; died July 7, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va.

Cooper, George W., May 28, 1861.

Cooper, Samuel R., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Clark, John, July 31, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1863; not on muster-out roll.

Calhoun, James, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Copenell, John, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Combs, Charles, Nov. 12, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Donnell, John O., Aug. 17, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.

Dawson, Lorenzo, July 31, 1861; disch. Aug. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.

Dunkle, Marlon D., July 31, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; disch. Aug. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.

Dias, Alexander G., July 17, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.

Darby, John, July 16, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.

Davis, Robert G., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Dickson, Philip, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Dugan, John, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Enright, Timothy, July 27, 1863; drafted; prisoner from Oct. 13, 1863, to April 20, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Eichelberger, J. S., Feb. 23, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Echenger, Calvin, July 18, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. G, 106th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.

Edwards, James, July 18, 1863; not on muster-out roll.

Feathers, Joseph, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Frain, John, July 31, 1861; disch. Aug. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.

Frelone, J., July 31, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 15, 1865; veteran.

Foster, Frederick, Oct. 18, 1861; disch. April 22, 1865, at exp. of term.

Fickle, William, Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; disch. by S. O. May 31, 1865.

Fenninger, Martin, July 31, 1861; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; veteran.

Fowler, Asa, July 31, 1861; died May 16, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.

Farley, John, July 21, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Fisher, Herman S., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Fisher, Daniel H., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Flannegan, Michael, July 21, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Groah, George, April 21, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

- Givens, John, March 24, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 10, 1864; absent at muster out.
- Gross, Edward, March 24, 1861; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Gross, Daniel, March 24, 1864; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Gerhard, Daniel, July 27, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Griffin, Uriah, July 31, 1861; trans. to 1st R. I. Art. February, 1864.
- Hamilton, Henry E., Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Hale, Robert, March 19, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; absent at muster out.
- Hooster, Joseph, Dec. 24, 1863; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Housman, Herman, Aug. 29, 1863; wounded at Boydton Plank-Road, Va., April 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 27, 1865.
- Hilley, Charles, March 16, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Hiller, Adam M., March 7, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Hurst, John, July 31, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; disch. Aug. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Horton, Benjamin, March 18, 1865; substitute; disch. by S. O. June 27, 1865.
- Humes, Samuel, Sept. 19, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Horr, Isaac, July 16, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Hawk, J. Wesley, Dec. 30, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
- Hicks, Richard, July 31, 1861; trans. to Co. D March 1, 1864; veteran.
- Hafner, William, July 31, 1861; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; died at Richmond, Va., Oct. 17, 1863.
- Holliday, Robert, July 31, 1861; trans. to Co. D, date unknown.
- Hamilton, Thompson B., Feb. 29, 1864; died May 14, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.
- Hartle, John, Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; died at Philadelphia, Pa., May 21, 1865.
- Holmes, Hugh, July 31, 1861; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- Hayden, William, Aug. 31, 1862.
- Hartz, John H., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Haines, John, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Ickes, William, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.
- Jacobs, Hiram, Feb. 7, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.
- Johnson, Lewis, Jan. 4, 1864; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; died May 25, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington; veteran.
- Jennings, Thomas, April 27, 1864; died at Wilmington, Del., March 24, 1865.
- Johnston, James W., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Kuhn, Charles, Aug. 20, 1863; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Kelly, Thomas, March 14, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- King, Isaiah, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Keffery, Christopher, July 25, 1861; disch. Aug. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Kelly, Joseph H., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Kennedy, Hugh, July 31, 1861; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- Leech, Thomas, May 27, 1861; absent, wounded, at muster out; veteran.
- Lutz, William, March 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Leathery, John, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Lamont, William, Sept. 14, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- Lawhart, Joseph, March 28, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Lanker, David, Sept. 19, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Long, Henry, July 31, 1864; trans. to Co. D March 1, 1864; veteran.
- Little, Plus, Feb. 24, 1864; drafted; killed at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.
- Loag, Patrick, Aug. 2, 1863.
- Lindsay, James J., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Lowery, Edward W., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Law, Thomas R., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Long, William, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Moore, John R., July 31, 1861; prisoner from Sept. 10, 1864, to January, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 25, 1865.
- Moran, John, Feb. 18, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Mack, James, Aug. 20, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Miller, Isaac, Feb. 26, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Miller, Peter S., Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Miller, John C., Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; absent, without leave, at muster out.
- Meals, Jacob B., Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Meals, George W., Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Meals, Henry A., Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Mancar, Daniel, March 18, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Maxwell, Richard C., Aug. 13, 1861; disch. Aug. 9, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Mitchell, Samuel, Jan. 20, 1862; disch. Jan. 25, 1865, at exp. of term.
- Milligan, William, July 18, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Monaghan, Charles G., July 31, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
- Miller, Charles G., Feb. 27, 1864; drafted; died June 28, 1865.
- Minn, Levi, Jan. 29, 1864; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 12, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, section O; veteran.
- Myers, Franklin, July 31, 1861; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, section A, grave 23.
- Murr, Nathaniel, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Martin, Frank, July 31, 1861; died of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- Moore, James, July 31, 1861; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
- McKeown, George, Sept. 5, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
- McCullough, Alexander, July 31, 1861; disch. Aug. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.
- McKeever, David, July 26, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 15, 1864; disch. Aug. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.
- McMullen, James, Feb. 12, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- McCunaha, Daniel, Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- McGonigal, Daniel, March 20, 1861; died May 14, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.
- McGinley, James, Dec. 30, 1863.
- McBride, Jos. A. R., Feb. 27, 1865; drafted.
- McCarthy, Michael P., July 31, 1861; trans. to Co. D, date unknown.
- McNaught, Robert A., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- McCardle, John, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- McCoraghy, Alexander, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Neal, Emanuel C., July 31, 1861; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Naylor, George F., Aug. 13, 1861; disch. Aug. 9, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Okes, Jacob, Feb. 24, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Olinger, William, July 18, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Owens, Robert, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Penrose, Mahlon, Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Preasler, Adam, Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- Pryor, Henry, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Pearthrore, John, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Potts, Jeremiah, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Parks, Robert, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Pyatt, Henry, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Reed, Edward C., May 10, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; absent at muster out.
- Roach, John, Aug. 20, 1863; pris. from June 18 to December, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Rowser, Joseph O., Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Reesman, Phillip, Sept. 9, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Ridgely, Charles S., May 27, 1861.
- Rigg, John D., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Rice, Jacob, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Ritcher, James, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Sinex, Charles, Sept. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 20, 1864.

Stevitt, Henry, Feb. 24, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Sowers, George, Feb. 25, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Scott, William, March 18, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Smith, Thomas, Dec. 13, 1861; captured at Mine Run, Va., Dec. 2, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865.

Stinson, John, Aug. 8, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; disch. Sept. 9, 1864, exp. of term.

Shrick, George, Sept. 9, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.

Shreckengost, Jack, July 18, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.

Stevenson, William R., Feb. 10, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.

Smith, Charles (1st), Aug. 30, 1863.

Smith, Charles (2d), Aug. 30, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga., May 24, 1864; grave 1349.

Spicer, John M., July 31, 1861; died April 24, 1863, at Point Lookout, Md.

Still, Josiah, July 31, 1861; missing in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

Smith, John, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Taylor, William, May 10, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; disch. May 5, 1865.

Trent, John L., Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to 105th Regt. P. V. Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.

Titus, Joseph, Feb. 9, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.

Tonson, John, July 31, 1861; captured; died, date unknown; burial record, J. Thompson, died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 25, 1864, grave 9726; veteran.

Walter, Joseph M., May 27, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.

Whitefield, Henry, Aug. 1, 1862; absent, wounded, at muster out.

Wilson, Jesse, Sept. 1, 1862; wounded at Boydton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; absent at muster out.

West, John, Nov. 12, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Wickey, Daniel S., March 17, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Wittner, David M., July 31, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 13, 1864.

Walk, Joseph, July 31, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; disch. Aug. 8, 1864, at exp. of term.

Weldle, Robert, March 17, 1861; trans. to 1st Rhode Island Artillery February, 1864.

Wolfong, Joseph, Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 2, 1864.

Whiteman, Thomas, March 19, 1864.

Williams, John, Aug. 21, 1863.

Warner, Edward J., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Wingling, George, July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Walters, Henry G., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Wynings, Hiram J., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Walton, Hiram F., July 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Yengst, Galbraith, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

## COMPANY D.

## Captains.

Adam Schuk, Aug. 17, 1861; res. Jan. 29, 1863.

Washington M. Worrall, Aug. 17, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; pro. from adjt. Jan. 30, 1863; to maj. 214th Regt. P. V. April 1, 1865.

Henry S. Ziesert, 1st lieut., Aug. 17, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. Aug. 1, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.

Harrison Y. Clifton, 1st lieut., May 27, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Sept. 5, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., May 19 (burial record May 15), of wounds received at Sallor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; buried in United States General Hospital Cemetery No. 2; veteran.

Samuel H. Simpson, 2d lieut., July, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Sept. 1, 1862; res. April 23, 1863.

Christopher Smith, 2d lieut., Aug. 17, 1861; pro. from sergt. May 1, 1863; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Thomas C. Finley, 2d lieut., May 31, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. May 16, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Henry Barr, 1st sergt., Feb. 29, 1864; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; to sergt., to 1st sergt. May 17, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

## Sergeants.

Joseph Gurlock, Aug. 27, 1861; wounded at Boydton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; absent at muster out; veteran.

Phillip Wolf, Aug. 17, 1861; pro. from corp. July 1, 1864; wounded at Sallor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; absent at muster out; veteran.

Andrew Megargee, May 27, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; to sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

George W. Benedict, July 31, 1861; wounded at Boydton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1864; to sergt. May 17, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Charles P. Hauser, Aug. 21, 1861; disch. Aug. 24, 1864, exp. of term.

James L. Paul, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. I, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.

Allen H. Naylor, Nov. 2, 1863; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.

Jacob Shorlack, Aug. 17, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Edwin H. Kilgore, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

## Corporals.

Jacob Haug (1st), Jan. 4, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

John H. Kern, May 27, 1861; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

John Ursprung, Aug. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Franklin Poff, March 25, 1864; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Jonas Wallborn, Aug. 17, 1861; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

John R. Kern, Aug. 13, 1861; disch. Aug. 3, 1864, exp. of term.

Benjamin E. Kirk, July 26, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; disch. July 26, 1864, at exp. of term.

Joseph Wickline, July 26, 1862; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.

John Holtzhouse, Sept. 4, 1861; died June 22, of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va., June 8, 1864; veteran.

John Angermeyer, Sept. 20, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 3, 1862; grave 556.

Jacob Kappler, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

William P. Morrison, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Isaac Helay, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Conrad Kaneff, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

John Litgow, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Patrick Curran, musician, Sept. 17, 1861; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Charles H. Cook, musician, March 10, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

## Privates.

Albright, George, Aug. 17, 1861; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Alabach, Peter, Feb. 25, 1864; prisoner from Sept. 10, 1864, to Feb. 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.

Beetle, Christian, Aug. 17, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Beetle, Christian, Aug. 17, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 7, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.

Brown, Lewis, Aug. 17, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out; veteran.

Bruing, Joseph, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Baker, Jacob S., Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Brinkman, Henry, Aug. 17, 1861; disch. Aug. 7, 1864, exp. of term.

Burk, Jacob, Feb. 24, 1864; disch. June 12, 1865, for wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Brumbaugh, Rinehart, March 15, 1865; substitute; disch. June 13, 1865, for wounds received at Sallor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.

Baldwin, James, Sept. 1, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Brinkman, Lewis, May 8, 1862; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Beare, John, Aug. 17, 1861; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

Benner, Henry, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Benedict, Eli, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Buhler, Charles, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

- Betts, Thomas, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Burrows, William, Jan. 17, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
- Coon, Levi, March 14, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Cleaver, David, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- Crawford, Hugh, July 26, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Carroll, Patrick, Sept. 3, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Campbell, John, July 18, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Cowan, Byron, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Cabell, John, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Conahan, Bernard, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Deltz, Henry H., Feb. 25, 1864; wounded at Tolopotomy, Va., May 23, 1864; absent at muster out; veteran.
- Dornan, John, March 24, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Dreifxler, John, March 27, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Dukehart, Frederick, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Ditch, Lewis, March 21, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Deltz, George, March 15, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Delvrich, John M., March 15, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O., date unknown.
- Douty, James, Aug. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
- Davies, Isaac, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Darrach, James, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Degan, Francis, Jan. 26, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
- Elkfeldt, Richard, Aug. 17, 1861; disch. Sept. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Funk, Henry G., Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Frey, Clayton M., Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Fluke, George, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- Falter, Adam, March 29, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 26, 1865.
- Fleming, Robert, Dec. 3, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Frey, Christian, Feb. 25, 1864; killed in action May 29, 1864.
- Getz, Adam, Aug. 24, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.
- Glass, Matthew, March 23, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps June 18, 1865; disch. Sept. 4, 1865; veteran.
- Gordon, William, May 27, 1861; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
- Gentner, August, March 23, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Gideon, William, May 27, 1861; absent at muster out; veteran.
- Graham, James H., Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- Glas, Thomas, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.
- Gaskill, Benjamin, July 28, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 18, 1864.
- Gardner, Charles C., July 3, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Grant, Henry, March 9, 1863; trans. to Co. H, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Getler, Frederick, Feb. 7, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 1, 1865; veteran.
- Gochenour, John, Feb. 25, 1864; died May 29, 1864, of wounds received in action.
- Groogan, James, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Geiger, Michael, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Gudbury, William, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Hicks, Richard, July 31, 1861; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
- Haug, Jacob (2d), Jan. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
- Holliday, Robert, July 31, 1861; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
- Hetrick, Jacob, Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Hoeflich, John R., Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Hoover, John, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- Holland, Martin, Feb. 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Hall, Francis M., Sept. 7, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Hughes, John, Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Hoover, William, Sept. 1, 1862; captured at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 10, 1864; died at Philadelphia, date unknown.
- Hoffman, Andrew, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Hank, Jacob, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Heisicker, William, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Hamil, John, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Hughes, Morgan, Aug. 27, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Himmill, John, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Junkins, Henry, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Jordan, John J., Feb. 28, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- Jacobs, Simon, Sept. 8, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- Johnson, Robert, July 14, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Jones, Washington, Aug. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. E, date unknown.
- Kortz, Jacob, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Kichman, Adam, Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Koons, William, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- Keller, Frederick, Aug. 17, 1861; died May 16, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; veteran.
- Kuorr, Frederick W., Aug. 17, 1861; died at Philadelphia Sept. 16, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; veteran.
- Lelphamer, Edward, March 15, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Lewis, Almon, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company.
- Long, Henry, July 31, 1861; died, date unknown, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; veteran.
- Lockett, George, Aug. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. C, date unknown; veteran.
- Laughlin, Malachi, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Lemmon, Lewis, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Loudenberger, Andrew, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Lawrence, Henry, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Levens, John, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Myers, Samuel, Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Martin, Henry M., Feb. 25, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Miller, George M., Feb. 27, 1864; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Miller, Elijah, June 2, 1864; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Miller, Elias, June 2, 1864; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Miller, William, March 24, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Mulford, Middleton, March 23, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
- Meloy, John L., Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- Miller, Edwards, Aug. 17, 1861; disch. Aug. 17, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Moyer, John, Aug. 17, 1861; disch. Aug. 17, 1864, at exp. of term.
- Metz, William, Aug. 4, 1862; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Montgomery, George, Feb. 6, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Marsh, John, Sept. 7, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Morrison, George, Sept. 7, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Morganstine, Rein, Aug. 17, 1861; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- Malloy, Stephen, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Malloy, Michael, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Mulhaul, James, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- McCarthy, Michael P., July 31, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; absent at muster out; veteran.
- McNabb, Samuel, Aug. 8, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 8, 1865.

McCoy, John, Jan. 19, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.  
 McCraw, John, July 29, 1862; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.  
 McAdams, R., Sr., Feb. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.  
 McConkey, Alexander, Feb. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.  
 McCafferty, Edward, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.  
 McKernan, John, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Nichols, Frank, July 23, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.  
 Ochme, William W., Aug. 17, 1861; absent, on detached service, at muster out; veteran.  
 Orer, David, March 15, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.  
 Oxsenbern, August, March 2, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.  
 Price, George, March 4, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.  
 Paesske, Albert, Sept. 4, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.  
 Proctor, James D., Sept. 4, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.  
 Porter, Joel, July 26, 1861; killed at Topopotomy, Va., May 22, 1864; veteran.  
 Phillips, James, Aug. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.  
 Paul, Lewis, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Pickle, Henry, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Rocourt, John, Aug. 17, 1861; disch. Aug. 17, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Root, August, Aug. 1, 1864; wounded at Topopotomy, Va., May 23, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 1, 1864.  
 Ruhl, Michael, Aug. 17, 1861; disch. Aug. 17, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Robbins, Nicholas, Sept. 11, 1862; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.  
 Ritenger, Isaac, July 18, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.  
 Robinson, James, Aug. 17, 1861; captured at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864; died April 6, 1865; burial record, John Robinson, died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 12, 1864; grave 6430.  
 Rowe, John M., Feb. 28, 1864; captured at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 10, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 17, 1865.  
 Rebmann, Adolph, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Sigman, Daniel M., Jan. 4, 1864; absent, on detached service, at muster out; veteran.  
 Sigman, Henry M., Aug. 17, 1861; wounded at Topopotomy, Va., May 25, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.  
 Smith, Jacob, Aug. 17, 1861; must. out with company July 1, 1865.  
 Slaybaugh, J. F., Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; disch. by O. O. Aug. 9, 1865.  
 Schwardenbauch, J., March 11, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 1, 1865.  
 Slaybaugh, George, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.  
 Schraud, Joseph, Feb. 21, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.  
 Smith, Levi, March 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.  
 Snyder, Noah, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.  
 Senn, John, Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Aug. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Smith, Matthew, July 28, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.  
 Sowers, James B., Aug. 29, 1861; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.  
 Sloan, Jacob, Dec. 30, 1861; died April 7, of wounds received at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; veteran.  
 Seachrist, Samuel, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Sauble, Emanuel, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Studer, Peter, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Thompson, R. W., Aug. 17, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.  
 Teeter, Samuel, Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.  
 Thorn, Fayette, Sept. 7, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. A, 105th Regt. P. V., Sept. 19, 1864.  
 Toak, Henry, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Trainor, Michael, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Vogt, Valentine, Feb. 25, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.  
 Wolf, Frederick, Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.  
 Wolf, Nicholas, Feb. 25, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; absent at muster out.  
 Wolfersberger, J. R., Feb. 26, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.  
 Wendler, John, Aug. 17, 1861; wounded at Wilderness May 5, and at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; absent at muster out; veteran.  
 Wollard, Joseph, Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; must. out with company July 1, 1865.  
 Wall, Philip, Aug. 17, 1861; disch. Aug. 17, 1864, at exp. of term.  
 Winower, Peter, Feb. 25, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. March 5, 1865.  
 Welble, Joseph, Aug. 17, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; veteran.  
 Weldles, Robert, Aug. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. B, date unknown.  
 Walker, Robert, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Walder, Henry, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Weaver, George W., Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Williams, Henry, Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.  
 Wilkinson, James R., Aug. 17, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

**One Hundred and Seventh Regiment.**—This was organized in March, 1862, for three years, and it went at once to the seat of war. It first did guard duty on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, then went to the Shenandoah Valley. It returned, and was first under fire at the battle of Cedar Mountain, on the 9th of August, 1862; then it was engaged at the second battle of Bull Run; then, in succession, at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; at Antietam, on the 17th; at Fredericksburg, December 12th; at Chancellorsville, May 5, 1863; at Gettysburg, July 1st, 2d, and 3d; near Hope Chapel, November 28th; at Jericho Ford, in May, 1864; and in many of the engagements of the campaign in that summer and autumn.

The regiment entered early on the spring campaign of 1865, and continued on active duty, participating in many actions, till the surrender of the rebel army. It had part in the great review on the 23d of May, and was mustered out on the 13th of July, 1865.

**One Hundred and Thirteenth (Twelfth Cavalry).**—This regiment, which contained some men from Lancaster County, was organized in November, 1861, and went to the field in the latter part of April, 1862. It first did duty in the summer and autumn campaign of 1862, in Virginia and Maryland, then, in the summer of 1863, in the Gettysburg campaign, and in 1864 in the operations in Virginia, in which its service was arduous.

In the winter of 1864-65 it went across the Blue Ridge to operate among the guerrillas of that region. In April, 1865, it went to Winchester, in the vicinity of which it remained till the 20th of July, when it was mustered out of the service.

In the One Hundred and Thirteenth, Captain, Jacob Herzog; First Lieutenant, Philip Farnauf; Second Lieutenant, A. F. Gablenz; Sergeants, Charles Koch, Charles Kachell, Fynatz Ochs, Jacob Hamann, George Schmidt, Max Stutter; Corporals, John Scheiber, Valentine Klingler, John Euper, Louis Haenlen, Henry Mardorf, Conrad Maesch, Conrad Holbein, Fred. Stegemeyer; Buglers, Henry

Scherdt, Frederick Becker; Teamster, Franz Suter; Saddler, Gottlieb Abel; Blacksmith, Franz Maesch; Farrier, Gottfried Grossman; Privates, Fred. Brenne- man, John Baelie, Jacob Baeger, Diedrich Gristock, John Dreyen, John Enty, Julius Getz, Edward Haen, Henry Haeck, John Hermann, Martin Hostetter, Herman Hillebrand, Charles Katy, Christian Kull, Charles Kenntner, George Keppel, Michael Kelly, John Leonard, John Musch, Christian Grebe, George Seeser, Thomas Farrell, Fred. Muller, Patrick Meed, John Mauch, Franz Masseh, Benjamin Negele, Henry Ruhl, Joseph Schickel, William Rehm, Robert Van- tessen, Joshua Wickle, Anton Wentzel, Henry Wild, Jacob Zimmerman, John Paule, Ephrain Pollok, Peter Wittmer, George Seel, Matthias Grebe, Mar- tin Gossel, Wilhelm Neuwhoff, Charles Schauw, Her- man Plum.

**One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment.**<sup>1</sup>— Emlen Franklin, Esq., of the city of Lancaster, was a captain in the first regiment of volunteers that was raised in this State under the call of the Presi- dent for seventy-five thousand troops to serve three months. In July, 1862, he was authorized by Gov- ernor Curtin to recruit a regiment for nine months' service, and at once a camp was established a short distance east from Lancaster City. With such energy was recruiting prosecuted, and so readily did the people respond to the call for men, that by the 12th of August fourteen companies had organized and as- sembled at the place of rendezvous. Of these, ten were organized as the One Hundred and Twenty- second Regiment, and the remaining four became part of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment, that was soon after organized. All these companies were raised in Lancaster County, and when the regi- ment was organized Emlen Franklin was made its colonel; Edward McGovern, lieutenant-colonel; and Thaddeus Stevens, Jr., major.

The misfortunes of the campaign then in progress rendered necessary the presence at Washington of all available forces, and on the 16th of August the regi- ment arrived in that city. During some time it occu- pied different points in front of Washington, without remaining long at any one place. It had no part in the Maryland campaign of that autumn, but, with its brigade, it joined the army near Berlin soon after the battle of Antietam. Early in November it went on a two days' reconnoissance towards the Shenandoah Valley, and engaged the enemy's cavalry and artil- lery, and after a time encamped near Falmouth.

The regiment was present at the battle of Fred- ericksburg, where it was under artillery fire during forty-eight hours. It had a part in the "mud" cam- paign of January, 1863, after which it retreated to its camp, and remained till the latter part of the next April. It moved forward on the Chancellorsville campaign, and on the 28th it marched to a point on

the Rappahannock below Fredericksburg, from which, on the afternoon of May 1st, it moved up the river to United States Ford, and crossed the next morning. It was here in the corps of Gen. Sickles. On the morn- ing of the 3d of May the battle opened in front of this corps, and here the fighting was terribly severe. The loss of the One Hundred and Twenty-second in this action was one hundred and thirty-five killed, wounded, and prisoners. The commander of the division to which the regiment belonged, Gen. Whip- ple, was killed, and after the battle it was sent to be the escort at his funeral. It then went to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out of the service on the 15th and 16th of May. At midnight on the 16th the mem- bers of the regiment arrived at Lancaster, where a reception and banquet had been prepared by the Patriot Daughters of Lancaster, and they were wel- come to their homes in a becoming manner by their grateful fellow-citizens.

Rolls of the Lancaster companies are here given :

COMPANY A.

*Captains.*

George Musser, Jr., Aug. 12, 1862; disch. March 20, 1863.  
George M. Franklin, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. March 20, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
Thomas Dinan, 2d lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. March 20, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
John P. Weise, 1st lieut., Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. March 20, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
Charles B. Christ, 1st sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

*Sergeants.*

Andrew B. Leibley, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
George Kriner, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
Wilson Fisher, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
J. H. Hagener, Jr., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

*Corporals.*

George F. Rote, Jr., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
Ridan A. Fisher, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
George Hofmaster, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
John Kautz, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
George G. Myer, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
William Hufford, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
Robert B. Ketchen, Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.  
George M. Parish, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
Emanuel Brooks, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.  
William H. H. Buckius, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj. Aug. 16, 1862.

*Musicians.*

John D. Hughes, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
Francis P. McCullon, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

*Privates.*

Ames, Isaac, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
Ackerman, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
Benson, John M., Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.  
Bohnert, Anthony, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
Brinton, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
Buszard, Martin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
Brickner, Lewis, Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863; disch., date unknown.  
Bear, Abner S., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 19, 1863.  
Clark, Daniel F., Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

<sup>1</sup> Acknowledgments to Col. Emlen Franklin and Dr. J. S. Smith.

Clark, John H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Clay, David, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Cover, Henry H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Diffenderfer, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Debolt, Elias H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Doak, John H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Dennison, Levi, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Dowart, Martin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Elchelberger, Mark, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Eberman, Daniel F., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Eckman, Henry H., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.  
 Eberman, P. G., Jr., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Fox, Benjamin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Goruff, Andrew J., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Graham, John G., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Gyger, Abijah D., Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch., date unknown.  
 Griffith, Amos, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Geigley, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Groff, Samuel K., Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent in hospital at muster out.  
 Haag, John B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Hubert, Henry M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Hubert, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Huber, James, Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent in hospital at muster out.  
 Huber, Allen B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Herzog, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Hambright, S. M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Houser, John, Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville May 2, 1863; disch., date unknown.  
 Himmen, Charles D., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Herr, Hanford B., Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va.; absent, in hospital, at muster out.  
 Jeffries, Edwin, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.  
 Kautz, George N., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Kautz, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Keller, Solomon B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Keffer, Henry B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Kiffer, Elwood, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Libbert, Frederick, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Murr, Nathaniel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Miller, John L., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Martin, David M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Mateer, William P., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 McFadden, A. B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 McNaughton, J. H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Nixdorf, Emanuel J., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Overly, Adam, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Parson, Abner J., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Paulick, Lewis H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Plott, John W., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 10, 1863.  
 Ruth, Franklin F., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Bapp, George W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Supplee, Randolph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 St. John, David, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Shertz, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Stine, Andrew J., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Souders, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Shelley, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Simmons, Jonathan, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Shaum, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Stringer, Randolph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Shubert, William, Aug. 11, 1862; disch., date unknown.  
 Smaling, Benjamin K., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 26, 1862.  
 Troop, Thomas, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Thomas, Andrew N., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to hospital steward Aug. 14, 1862.  
 Vogle, John F., Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.  
 Wolf, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Walker, Thomas, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Weber, Frederick, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

## COMPANY B.

*Captains.*

Thaddeus Stevens, Jr., Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to maj. Aug. 14, 1862.  
 Samuel W. Rowe, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from 1st Lieut. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Edward F. Hager, 1st Lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from 2d Lieut. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Jacob C. Brubaker, 2d Lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Benjamin O. Conn, 1st sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from sergt. Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

*Sergeants.*

Francis Dowd, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Joseph Frecht, Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.  
 Charles D. Rupley, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from private Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 William K. Bender, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

*Corporals.*

Aug. H. Frank, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Martin K. Weldner, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 George W. Cormany, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Jacob Toose, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Joseph A. Jameson, must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Levi D. Shuman, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 John M. Souners, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Jacob, John, Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.  
 John P. Shindle, musician, Oct. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 John M. Rowe, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 William B. Hindman, musician, Aug. 11, 1862.

*Privates.*

Barr, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Beck, Daniel A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Barr, Israel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Brubaker, John H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Baker, William, Jr., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Brabson, Isaac H., Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 25, 1862.  
 Cooper, Alphous C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Crum, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.  
 Cowen, John C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Carter, Joel J., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Casner, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Carpenter, Albert E., Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Clark, William K., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 4, 1863.  
 Drennen, Wesley H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Drennen, Jesso M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Dufer, John, Aug. 11, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.  
 Differbaugh, John F., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 4, 1863.



Eberman, George D., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Eaby, Henry C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Eaby, George W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Foust, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Frederick, Andrew, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Froelich, Amos, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Flory, Henry G., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Fletcher, John T., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Fuller, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Flory, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Good, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Good, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Glass, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Goweicht, John M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Hill, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Hernafes, George H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Hensler, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Hoak, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Hicherside, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Hines, William, Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 25, 1862.  
 Hamilton, John, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 18, 1862.  
 Huber, John A., Aug. 11, 1862; died at Lancaster, Pa., March 11, 1863.  
 Jameson, Samuel F., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Kling, Moses S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Kern, Bernard, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Kautz, Benjamin C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Lipp, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Lipp, Lewis, Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863; disch., date unknown.  
 Lee, P. Oliver, Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.  
 Macken, Thomas S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Martin, Henry N., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Martin, Isaac M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Morrow, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Miller, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Misonberger, Adam, Aug. 11, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Moore, Edward, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Martin, Henry C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Metzgar, George W., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 5, 1862.  
 Marsh, Isaac, Aug. 11, 1862.  
 McDevit, David, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Nugent, Peter, Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.  
 Patton, William G., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Plank, Amos W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Patton, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Rubincom, George, Jr., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Ramsay, Cyrus P., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Reynolds, Reuben, Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch., date unknown.  
 Ream, Henry C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Reynolds, Gregg W., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 22, 1862.  
 Stauffer, John B., Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.  
 Shaeffer, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.  
 Sabers, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Stone, Joseph John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Scotten, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Schner, John W., Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.  
 Tindal, David, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Vandersall, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Wallace, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Wolf, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Ward, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Weaver, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 15, 1863.  
 Weaver, William H., Aug. 11, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 14, 1862.  
 Wenger, Clayton, Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

## COMPANY C.

Smith P Galt, capt., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Robert J. Nevin, 1st Lieut., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Samuel G. Behmer, 2d Lieut., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 John Black, Jr., 1st sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

*Sergeants.*

W. F. H. Amwake, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Robert Allison, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from private March 23, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Effinger Cake, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from private March 23, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Jeremiah J. Cake, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from corp. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Oscar M. Brady, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. by S. O. March 22, 1863.  
 Daniel S. Bursk, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to com.-sergt. Aug. 14, 1862.  
 George Friend, Aug. 11, 1862.

*Corporals.*

John Rodgers, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Samuel Deckert, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 21, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 George M. Raub, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 J. Jacob Trier, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 John W. Gardner, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 21, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 William G. Binkley, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Thomas Arnell, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 21, 1863; wounded and missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.  
 Henry Lutz, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. April 25, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 George Stirk, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. by S. O. April 25, 1863.  
 Adam Hunsecker, Aug. 11, 1862; died Jan 21, 1863.  
 Jacob Dutterline, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Jesse McQuaide, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. by S. O. Feb. 15, 1863.  
 William Watt, musician, Aug. 11, 1862.

*Privates.*

Ames, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Bursk, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Bear, Elias, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Bear, Frederick, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Byerly, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Broadbent, Francis B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Brennhiser, Isaac, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Crawford, James C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Coldren, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Dyer, Ephraim L., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Diller, Joshua E., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Darbro, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Ebright, John B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Epright, Harry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Erb, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Frame, John G., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Frame, Wesley T., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Frankhauser, Israel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Frankhauser, Peter, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Frits, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Faunsacht, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Fillenbaum, Peter, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Griner, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Gross, George W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Gross, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Groff, Calvin J., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Garman, Cyrus, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Horst, David, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Hughes, Isaac, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Huss, John A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Hartranft, David, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Henyard, Adam, Aug. 11, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.  
 Hartman, Daniel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Hufford, William, Aug. 11, 1862.  
 Kinsey, William L., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Kerns, Jesse W., Aug. 11, 1862.  
 Lyte, Eliphalet A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Lytle, Isaac, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Lichty, David, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Lichty, Levi, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Leibold, Michael, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Lightner, Milton A., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 20, 1862.  
 Manahan, Samuel S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Manahan, F. H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Mengle, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Morrow, Isaac, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Mull, Benjamin K., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 McCreary, John H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 McCreary, Harry B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 McCarty, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Nelson, William C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Potts, Israel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Phinegu, Samuel R., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Rattew, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Rishel, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Reiter, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Rendy, Theophilus, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Randolph, William, Aug. 11, 1862; died Dec. 2, 1862.  
 Rambo, David W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Schopp, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Sitrk, Amos M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Stauffer, Peter B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Smith, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Snyder, Jacob A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Stephenson, James, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Stoner, Isaac C., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 2, 1863.  
 Templin, John C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Ulrich, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Welker, Daniel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 White, John S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Wenzel, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Weidler, Henry C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Wolfskill, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Weltzel, Franklin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Weltzel, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Wenger, Frank G., Aug. 11, 1862; died Dec. 31, 1862.  
 Zellars, William, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. by S. O. Aug. 15, 1862.

## COMPANY D.

J. Miller Raub, capt., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Daniel H. Heltshu, 1st lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to adjt. Aug. 14, 1862.  
 John C. Long, 1st lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Hiram Stamm, 2d lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Charles Heltshu, 1st sergt.; pro. from corp. Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

*Sergeants.*

Samuel Mussleman, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Morris Zook, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Henry Yeager, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Josiah F. Passmore, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from corp. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

*Corporals.*

William Uffleman, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Jacob D. Hoak, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 John McFalls, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Simon Gochenaur, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Alfred N. Rutter, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Albert J. Bihl, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Elim Kendig, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 6, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Louis F. Kauffman, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 6, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Henry Meeser, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 14, 1863.  
 L. DeW. Breneman, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 William G. Shenk, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

*Privates.*

Anne, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Broom, Witmer, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Brenberger, Levi, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Brock, John R., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Bryson, Thomson, Aug. 11, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.  
 Bender, Benjamin S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Bair, Orlando W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Bair, Henry Clay, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Brubaker, William H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Bair, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Breneman, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Bolton, Lathan, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Baldwin, Amazlah, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 27, 1863.  
 Book, Daniel G., Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 14, 1863.  
 Coble, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Deal, John A., Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
 Diller, Levi A., Aug. 11, 1862; wounded in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Dowart, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Duncan, Amos, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Drumm, William N., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Duke, John R., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 25, 1863.  
 Dorwart, Phillip H., Aug. 11, 1862; died at Lovettsville, Va., Oct. 20, 1862.  
 Erb, Henry H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Finrock, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 21, 1863.  
 Gochenaur, John C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Groff, Isaac, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Groff, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Groff, Harvey, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Groff, Benjamin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Gipple, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 20, 1862.  
 Haulko, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Harlin, Ellis, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Heltshu, William A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Holtzhouse, Peter, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Isenberger, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Jones, Hiram, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Kinsey, Shadrack B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Kinsey, William M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Laird, James B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Lebkichler, William H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Minich, Henry M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Morton, Charles, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Mowrer, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Miller, Jerome, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Moore, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Miller, Benjamin, Aug. 11, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.  
 Miller, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Myers, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Mohaffey, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Martin, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Aug. 14, 1862.  
 Markoy, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 18, 1862.  
 McClue, Amos, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 McCleery, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 McNell, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 McCradle, Ellis, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 McCoskey, Benjamin, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Berlin, Md., Nov. 7, 1862.  
 Potts, Franklin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Rote, Amos C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Reese, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Reese, Edmund, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Steigleman, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Shirk, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Sarter, Christian, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Snyder, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Shultz, Henry G., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Savery, Alfred, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Stock, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Sheetz, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 22, 1862.  
 Shirk, Michael A., Aug. 11, 1862; died Nov. 25, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, Va.  
 Trimble, Thomas, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Tangert, George W., Aug. 11, 1862; died Feb. 20, 1862, at Falmouth, Va.  
 Witmer, Benjamin H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Winters, Benjamin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Weaver, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Wiggins, John, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 25, 1862.  
 Wenger, John, Aug. 11, 1862; died Oct. 7, 1862, at Washington, D. C.  
 Zell, Andrew, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

## COMPANY E.

Andrew R. Byerly, capt., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company, May 15, 1863.  
 Daniel H. Herr, 1st lieut., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 David N. Fell, 2d lieut., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 K. Allen Lovell, 1st sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

*Sergeants.*

Moses Whitson, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 John J. Strine, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Samuel M. Twining, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 J. Franklin Mancha, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

*Corporals.*

Stephon M. Janney, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Allen T. Hampton, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 James L. Allen, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Jacob Sides, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Joseph H. Martin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Noah H. Martin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 H. Varian Miller, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Henry H. Strickler, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Andrew McFarlan, Aug. 11, 1862; died Jan. 5, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

George Mancha, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 John Hull, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 16, 1863.

*Privates.*

Ayres, C. Miller, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Ashton, Calvin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Armstrong, George, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 18, 1863.  
 Bunker, Benjamin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Buchanan, Thomas A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Bean, Tarlton L., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Baker, Augustus, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Bigliart, Isaac S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Booth, John W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Carter, Calvin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Collins, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Daney, Frederick, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Dotts, George T., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Duffield, J. Davis, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Engle, Enos B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Fahn, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Fluger, Daniel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Frazer, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Fell, Alexander S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Gardner, William C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Gultar, Jacob R., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Gilgore, Thomas J., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Goodman, Samuel S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Grinley, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Hiestand, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Groff, Levi M., Aug. 11, 1862; died Jan. 2, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.  
 Hahn, Philip, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Huff, Jehiel W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Hauck, Francis M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Ommel, Levi B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Janney, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Kling, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Kelley, William H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Kling, Jacob B., Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.  
 Lewis, Richard J., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Lovell, Albert G., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Long, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Lindsay, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Long, Jacob H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Lewis, James K., Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 23, 1862.  
 Miller, Emanuel H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Mancha, Valentine, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Mazo, William, Aug. 11, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.  
 Mazo, Washington, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Miller, Henry C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Mazo, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Miller, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 May, Simon O., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 11, 1862.  
 McClinnis, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 McMinn, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 McGowan, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 McFarlan, Robert, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 4, 1863.

Nels, Ephraim H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Narhold, Jacob S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Ney, Adam, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Ney, Moses, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Pownall, Thomas H., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 24, 1862.  
 Rutherford, Levi D., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Reath, James, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Rutter, John M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Seek, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Stauffer, David H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Shrite, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Schroll, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Simmons, John G., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Stauffer, Theodore W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Shower, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Spickler, Harrison, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Smith, Michael, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Sides, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Walter, Charles F., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Warner, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Whitson, T. Clark, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Wilson, Martin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Walsh, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Wittle, Joseph G., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Whitson, Theodore, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Williams, Walton S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Willard, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Walter, Joseph B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Windle, Joseph T., Aug. 11, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 9, 1863.  
 Walter, Jesse S., Aug. 11, 1862; died Dec. 2, 1862.

## COMPANY F.

*Captains.*

Benjamin F. Bear, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 13, 1863.  
 James F. Ricksecker, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. April 14, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 John Leamon, 1st lieut., Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. April 14, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 George E. Zellars, 2d lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. April 14, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Coleman Twining, 1st sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from sergt. April 14, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

*Sergeants.*

George B. Mason, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 John F. Shriner, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 William Gast, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from corp. April 14, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 D. C. Haverstick, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from corp. April 14, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 James Hopkins, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 7, 1863.

*Corporals.*

James W. Kirk, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 John W. Pinkerton, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Benjamin M. Duchman, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Samuel C. Seaber, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Henry Buckett, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. April 14, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 James Byers, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. April 14, 1863; absent, with leave, at muster out.  
 John H. Barnes, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. April 14, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

John A. Bowers, corp., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp., date unknown; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.  
 John W. Hubley, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 M. A. Hambright, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to musician Sept. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

*Privates.*

Bailey, Thomas, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Raumbach, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Blikenferfer, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Bleacher, Benjamin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Black, James, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Borling, Charles, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Brenner, Alfred, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Butcher, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863; disch., date unknown.  
 Burrows, Isaac B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Cately, James W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Carmichael, Edwin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Carpenter, Alexander, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Christ, Albert T., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Cohen, Lewis, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Cummings, H. C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Dramer, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Delbo, Darius J., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Diehm, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Diehm, Elias, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 18, 1862.  
 Dague, Jonathan, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 25, 1862.  
 Echert, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Engle, Adam, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Farren, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Fisher, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Foster, Cyrus M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Frazer, Anthony, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Gable, Jacob B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Garber, Jacob F., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Gross, Charles A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Harting, Nicholas, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 High, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Hoff, Emanuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Hubley, Isaac, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Irving, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Jones, Edward S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Kennedy, William R., Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch., date unknown.  
 Kriner, Martin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Kiskadden, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Koffroth, Henry B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Lochler, William A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Loughhead, William H., Aug. 11, 1862.  
 Milley, John M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Mason, Park W., Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.  
 McGlimes, Isaac W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Norton, Amos, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Northamer, H. G., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 O'Donnell, William L., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Pool, Henry A., Aug. 11, 1862.  
 Rigg, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Reed, Mansell, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Rice, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Roth, Henry C., Aug. 11, 1862; wounded and missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863; disch., date unknown.  
 Ross, Charles, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Slay, Emanuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Shanes, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Sherts, Lewis A., Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.  
 Sides, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Sturgis, Edwin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Spangler, Harrison D., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Steffe, Christian, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Stauffer, William H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Stively, Washington, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Singleton, Evans R., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Sweigart, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Taylor, John J., Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville May 2, 1863; disch., date unknown.  
 Thompson, Ross C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Uner, Washington, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Wallace, Aaron A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Wallace, Edwin H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Weaver, Elias R., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Windmoyer, D. S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Wallace, Urias, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., March 30, 1863.  
 Yeager, Frederick, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Zell, Franklin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

## COMPANY G.

*Captains.*

Jefferson N. Neff, Aug. 11, 1862; died April 21, 1863.  
 John P. Killburn, Aug. 11, 1862; pro from 2d lieut. April 21, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 H. N. Breunenman, 1st lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. April 21, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Isaac S. Mulliken, 2d lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from sergt. April 21, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 J. S. Buckwalter, 1st sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

*Sergeants.*

Henry Timons, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from corp. April 21, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Daniel E. Potts, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 John V. Helstead, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Benjamin F. Shultz, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Henry P. Skeen, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Nov. 18, 1862.

*Corporals.*

Ezekiel Webb, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. April 21, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Amos Wimer, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp.; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Isaac G. Fritz, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 John S. Smith, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Jackson Williams, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Elen B. Gerven, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Benjamin F. Spiehlman, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Martin C. Huber, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp.; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Samuel W. Potts, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 6, 1863.  
 Robert P. Taggart, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Frauk S. Cochran, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

*Privates.*

Aument, Franklin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Baughman, Aaron, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Brown, Henry W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Book, Franklin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Bowman, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Boreman, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Byerly, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Brown, Thomas S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Byers, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.  
 Crosswell, David, Aug. 11, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.  
 Dieter, Peter, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Downey, Daniel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Deshong, Robert, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Erwin, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Froelich, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Griner, John F., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Groff, Daniel E., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Huber, William H., Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch., date unknown.  
 Horner, Lytle, Aug. 11, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Hunter, Daniel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Huber, Aaron, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Halstings, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Harnish, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Howell, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Harting, Uriah, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Hoss, George W., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 4, 1863.  
 Jewberry, Robert S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Kauffman, Joseph C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Kendig, Jacob B., Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch., date unknown.  
 Keen, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Keen, Christian A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Kirk, Eilm, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to chaplain Aug. 14, 1862.  
 Leaman, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Lefever, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Lewis, George G., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Lytle, Thomas A., Aug. 11, 1862; died March 8, 1863.  
 Lewis, Findley, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., April 12, 1863.  
 Marron, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Miller, Amos, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Marton, Benjamin, Aug. 11, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.  
 Miller, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Murdoc, George F., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Miller, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Morrison, Robert C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Morrison, Alexander K., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Morrison, John H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 McMichael, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Paul, Allen B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Rinohart, Levi, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Roads, Christian M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Reese, James, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Reesler, Jacob M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Reineer, William H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Riley, Martin, Aug. 11, 1862; died May 24, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.  
 Readman, Joseph H., Aug. 11, 1862; died at Berlin, Md., Nov. 3, 1862.  
 Sides, Benjamin F., Aug. 11, 1862; prisoner from May 2 to 15, 1863; disch. May 20, 1863.  
 Sides, Samuel B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Sides, John B., Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; disch., date unknown.  
 Smith, Joseph B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Smith, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Smith, William B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Schmidt, Christ. B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Simpson, Davis, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Swenk, David, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Sentman, John, Aug. 11, 1862.  
 Tillbrook, Thomas, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Taggart, George L., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Walker, Joseph A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Styer, Peter, Aug. 11, 1862.

## COMPANY H.

Lewis C. Audenried, capt., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Emanuel Gundaker, 1st Lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.  
 Thomas M. Sumption, 2d Lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 J. David Miller, 1st sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

*Sergeants.*

Levi N. Hart, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Samuel K. Welchans, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 John F. Gast, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 John K. Leonard, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

*Corporals.*

James F. Hart, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 John M. Kaempf, Jr., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 John Rote, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 David Earnhart, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Clarence A. Nourse, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Isaac Reath, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Thomas Holden, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Feb. 20, 1863; wounded and missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
 Taylor L. Schuler, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Feb. 20, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Jacob Coonley, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 23, 1863.  
 Edward Haverstick, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1863.  
 Charles Yackley, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Thomas McCoy, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Feb. 6, 1863.

*Privates.*

Scheson, George R., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Burd, Robert M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Brinederfer, Peter, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Brenner, Frank J., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Buchanan, Robert, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Brown, Andrew, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Boyd, John S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Booth, James H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Benedict, Phillip, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Booth, Andrew J., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Bartelles, William M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Benedict, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 7, 1863.  
 Bailey, George L., Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.  
 Bone, William, Aug. 11, 1862.  
 Connor, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Cummings, Thomas L., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Clendenin, Washington, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 23, 1862.  
 Dern, Andrew K., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Dunn, Lewis, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Douglas, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Dudley, Daniel M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Deitrich, Tobias, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 10, 1863.  
 Davidson, Isaac, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 3, 1862.  
 Evans, Micah, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Erving, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Fowler, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Fox, John, Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.  
 Hess, Martin B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Hughes, Hugh, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Hart, Carpenter M., Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch., date unknown.  
 Hambleton, James P., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Hackett, Joseph, Jr., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Harvey, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Halbach, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Hindman, John, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 7, 1863.  
 Kitch, Harvey, Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.  
 Klugh, Jacob H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Lawrence, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; disch., date unknown.  
 Malone, John M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Myers, Frank, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Myers, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Myers, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Montgomery, Thomas, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 McGranigan, Edward, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 McComsey, Matthew, Aug. 11, 1862; missed in action at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.  
 McComsey, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Nice, Gideon, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Nindow, Leiper, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Putman, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Pralsh, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Phillips, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Pinkerton, Joseph M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Pike, John H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Rote, William H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Rockafellow, Andrew, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Rose, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; wounded and missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.  
 Robison, Enos, Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent at muster out.  
 Relfnyder, David, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Reath, Archilla, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Nov. 10, 1862.  
 Sheam, Michael, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Stoutzenberger, J., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Suydam, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Seiple, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Seiple, Peter H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Smith, John, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., March 17, 1863.  
 Shaw, Hiram W., Aug. 11, 1862.  
 Waltz, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Weldner, David, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Walker, William A., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. May 16, 1863.  
 Weaver, Benjamin F., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Watson, Thomas J., Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.  
 Watson, Almus L., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Young, Jackson, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

## COMPANY I.

*Captains.*

John M. Amweg, Aug. 11, 1862; res. Oct. 11, 1862.  
 Henry W. Gara, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from 1st Lieut. Oct. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 William C. Reed, 1st Lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from 2d Lieut. Oct. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Henry A. Troast, 2d Lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Oct. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Leonard Garr, 1st sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from corp. Oct. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

*Sergeants.*

James H. Ferry, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from private Jan. 29, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 William H. Carlton, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from private April 1, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Daniel Ryan, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 H. L. Thompson, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 George W. Killian, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 29, 1863.  
 George S. Boone, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 29, 1863.

*Corporals.*

Iraac B. Weldler, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Francis N. Christ, Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.  
 Archibald F. Lytle, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Martin D. Swigart, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. March 17, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 John R. Hess, Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.  
 John W. Walter, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 John A. Fulmer, Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.  
 William O. Gallagher, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. May 1, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 William A. Bitzer, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 3, 1862.  
 Henry T. Yackley, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Leonard Strickler, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 9, 1863.

*Privates.*

Burns, Christian, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Burke, Victor, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Bogle, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; wounded and missing at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.  
 Beamer, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Boyer, Daniel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Bear, Henry E., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Berger, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Bitzer, William G., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Bradley, William, Aug. 11, 1862.  
 Christ, William A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Cramer, Robert, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Culp, Andrew, Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.  
 Dewenter, Benjamin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Ditzler, Emanuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Eckert, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Ellet, John A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Frankford, Phillip, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Fisher, John R., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Grof, Joseph H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Getz, Thomas S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Good, Samuel R., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Havercamp, W. C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Harrison, Paul A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Hinkle, John G., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Hammer, David F., Aug. 11, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.  
 Harley, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Krider, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Kemper, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Kettle, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Killian, Menelais, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Killian, Van Rensselaer, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1863.  
 Keffor, William A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Lint, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Leibold, Isaac, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Lindsay, John P., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Mowerer, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Miller, Frederick, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Nixel, Sheaffer, Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Meese, David, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Minster, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Mellinger, Moses B., Aug. 11, 1862.  
 McCallough, W. H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 McLaughlin, Levi, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Pool, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Peters, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Peters, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Proudfoot, John B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Place, Edward, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Reed, Edgar C., Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Ryan, Nathaniel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Ryan, Johnson, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Rice, John C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Rayman, John L., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Runner, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Ruth, David M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Rittenhouse, E. C. P., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 15, 1862.  
 Stapleford, Amos, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Sherwood, Benjamin E., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Smith, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Stroak, Isaac, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 White, Christian M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Whitman, Hiram, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Winters, Isaac B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Wilson, John B., Aug. 11, 1862.  
 Young, Obed, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

## COMPANY K.

William F. Duncan, capt., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 David K. Springer, 1st lieut., Aug. 12, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Emanuel C. Dorwart, 2d lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 John Trissler, 1st sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

*Sergeants.*

George F. Springer, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Henry Schaum, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Abraham S. Killian, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Dexter White, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

*Corporals.*

John L. Killinger, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Henry Hartley, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Jacob F. Fisher, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 William Schaum, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 6, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 John Rice, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 John Reinhold, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.  
 George W. Smith, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 James C. Suydam, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Jacob Boas, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 26, 1863.

*Musicians.*

Washington Potts, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 William N. Fisher, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

*Privates.*

Alexander, David, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Albright, John R., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Auchenstine, Charles, Aug. 11, 1862.  
 Buckmyer, Edward, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Berts, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 31, 1863.  
 Clinton, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Camel, Matthew, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

Cox, Charles R., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Delchler, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Drepperd, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Dorwart, John F., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Donnelly, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Dorwart, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Dorwart, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Erisman, David, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Erisman, Daniel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Forrest, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Finck, Lewis, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Flagg, James, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Fisher, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Fellenbaum, David, Aug. 11, 1862.  
 Gormerly, Cosmo, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Good, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Groff, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Gompf, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Galbraith, Franklin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Hill, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Horner, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Hoak, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Hatz, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Harry, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Hoak, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.  
 Johnson, John R., Aug. 11, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.  
 Kern, Henry G., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Kahl, John H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Klusey, Simon, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 28, 1862.  
 Lutz, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Lewis, Franklin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Leman, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Lutz, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 29, 1862.  
 Mischlick, Phillip, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Milley, Edward F., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Milley, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Mercer, Atlee, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Muller, Henry F., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Miller, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Martzall, George W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Muskelness, Peter, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Metzgar, Andrew, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 26, 1863.  
 McKain, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 McCracken, Lorenzo, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 McMin, Lewis, Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.  
 Mixdorf, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Nauman, David H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Powell, Peter, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Pence, Phares, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 5, 1863.  
 Reinhold, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Rider, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Rudy, John W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Ruth, John, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., April 26, 1863.  
 Shay, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Stewart, William N., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Shay, Andrew, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Smith, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Sargent, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Swander, Calvin R., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Stape, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Waller, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Weidle, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Waltz, Taylor, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Wiley, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.  
 Wade, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 15, 1863.  
 Young, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

## CHAPTER XVI.

## LANCASTER COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—(Continued).

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment—Seventeenth Cavalry—One Hundred and Seventy-eighth, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth, and One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiments.

**One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment.**—This regiment had Companies C, E, H, and K recruited in this county. It was organized on the 19th of August, 1862, and of the field-officers, Maj. Rudolph D. Shenk was of Lancaster County. On the day of its organization it moved for Washington. It there engaged in provost-guard duty by detachments in Washington and Georgetown till the middle of February, 1863, when the detachments were united, and the regiment went to Belle Plain, Va. and was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps. It was engaged for a time in guard and picket duty, but in the latter part of April, 1863, it went to the Rappahannock, about three miles below Fredericksburg, at Pollock's Mills, where it was under artillery fire during two days. Thence it moved to Chancellorsville, where it was under severe fire, and lost a lieutenant and twenty-six men captured. From this battle it returned to its camp at Belle Plain, and after a few days went to Washington and thence to Harrisburg, where, on the 24th of May, 1863, it was mustered out of the service.

List of soldiers from Lancaster County in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment:

## COMPANY C.

William H. Phillips, capt., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Hugh H. McClure, 1st lieut.; disch. Aug. 12, 1862.  
 Thomas R. Weaver, 1st lieut., Nov. 16, 1862; res. Feb. 13, 1863.  
 William Rineer, 1st lieut., Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Feb. 14, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Christian B. Hebble, 2d lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Feb. 14, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Jacob S. Murr, 1st sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from sergt. April 14, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

## Sergeants.

Benjamin C. Naugle, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Estell E. Gilbert, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Emet D. Reynolds, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Jacob Shaub, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corporal April 14, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

## Corporals.

Simon Rineer, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Thomas Rineer, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 John F. Lofever, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Jacob Weaver, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 John Demming, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corporal Sept. 10, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 William S. Quigly, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corporal Sept. 10, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Thomas Steward, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corporal Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 George C. Christ, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corporal Feb. 15, 1863; trans. to 90th Regt. P. V., date unknown.



Samuel R. Lides, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

John Koutz, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 22, 1862.

*Pirates.*

Benner, James M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Byers, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Bender, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Booth, Thomas, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Cresswell, James, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Cresswell, Amor, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Davis, William H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Deets, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Dillman, Jared W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Feigle, John F., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Guynn, Thomas A., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Graeff, David M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Gardner, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Gouchamau, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Groff, Harvey, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Greer, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Huss, James O., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Heiney, Isaac, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Hupper, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Heepe, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Hebble, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Hodges, Thomas, Aug. 11, 1862.

Harrison, William, Aug. 11, 1862.

Jones, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Johnson, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862.

Kiefaber, Christian, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Kendig, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Kendig, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

King, Franklin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Lowery, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Long, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Lefever, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Lefever, Adam H., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 22, 1862.

Murr, David S., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

McCarty, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

McCardel, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

McDonnell, Isaac, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

McCumsey, Syler, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

McCue, James, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

McMichael, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Nelson, John C., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

O'Nail, James W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Plank, John J., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Phillips, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Phillips, Emory, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Poff, Franklin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Pickel, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Pickel, Albert, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Peters, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 22, 1862.

Rineer, Levi, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Rineer, Hiram, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Rineer, Joseph, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Rineer, Amos, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Reed, Emanuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Reed, Benjamin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Ross, William J., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Razer, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Redman, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Redman, Jesse, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Rosenberger, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Rinehart, Charles, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 20, 1862.

Sauber, Conrad, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Stevenson, William E., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Shank, David, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Shroad, Frederick, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Shuster, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Smith, Benjamin F., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Shaub, Amos, Dec. 23, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Thorp, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Verling, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Worth, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Waltman, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Waltman, William, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Waltman, Solomon, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Waltman, Isaac, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

COMPANY E.

Charles Denues, capt., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Jacob F. Barnitz, 1st Lieut., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Henry S. Reinhold, 2d Lieut., Aug. 12, 1862; prisoner from May 6 to May 18, 1863; disch. May 24, 1863.

George M. Huber, 1st sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 9, 1863.

Thomas E. Gable, 1st sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt. April 16, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

*Sergeants.*

G. W. Strawbridge, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.

William Affebach, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from corp. April 16, 1863; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.

John K. Landis, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from corp. April 16, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

James Patterson, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

*Corporals.*

William B. Ensminger, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Tobias Kauffman, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

George Bachman, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.

Abraham Greylinger, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.

John H. Stauffer, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Miller Sellers, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Ezra S. Heany, Aug. 18, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.

John W. Kemick, musician, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Isaac Rittenhouse, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

*Pirates.*

Buch, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.

Butzer, David, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.

Brighton, Daniel T., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Bringhoff, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Broward, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Benner, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Brosey, Ephraim K., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Bush, Michael, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Boll, Sebastian, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Byerly, Benjamin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Beck, Jacob B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Blitz, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Bear, Andrew W., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 6, 1863.

Broward, Benjamin, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 19, 1862.

Crothers, William H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Chambers, Amos, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Cohick, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Delvert, Elias, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Doeller, Amos M., Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.  
 Delph, George, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Deitrich, Benjamin G., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Eichly, George, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.  
 Erisman, Phillip, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Engesser, Lewis, Aug. 11, 1862; missing April 28, 1863.  
 Fulmer, Eli D., Oct. 14, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.  
 Frank Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Georgetown, D. C., Nov. 22, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.  
 Gerret, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Gerth, Frederick, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Gerhard, Darius W., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Greybinger, H. B., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 14, 1863.  
 Herr, Daniel, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.  
 Herold, Michael, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Hoffman, Aaron, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Jones, John, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.  
 Kreher, Israel, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.  
 Kunkleman, Adam, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Kurtz, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Kulp, Daniel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Kinneumund, John, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.  
 Kinch, Henry A., Aug. 18, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.  
 Keesey, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Georgetown, D. C., Oct. 18, 1862.  
 Long, Adam, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Lewis, Elam H., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Lichty, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 20, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.  
 Musseleman, Daniel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Manning, Daniel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Maynard, Franklin, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Mellinger, Henry K., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 McAllister, John, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Georgetown, D. C., Dec. 12, 1862.  
 Newcomer, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Perry, Abraham, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.  
 Roth, Levi, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Ritter, John P., Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va.; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.  
 Robinson, Frederick, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Schoch, George, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.  
 Seileman, Charles, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.  
 Sbarlach, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Schwartz, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.  
 Star, William, Aug. 11, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Shugars, Lewis F., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Tatnall, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Waltz, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Weaver, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.  
 White, George M., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 White, Benjamin, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1862; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.  
 White, Henry, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Woll, Daniel, Aug. 11, 1863; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.  
 Wise, John, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Walter, Jacob, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 14, 1863.  
 Wittle, Martin H., Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to — Regt. Ohio Vols. Sept. 29, 1862.  
 Young, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; absent, at Camp Parole, at muster out.  
 Ziegler, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

## COMPANY H.

Samuel G. Miller, capt., Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 William E. Krater, 1st lieutenant, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 William Johnston, 2d lieutenant, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 William Nixon, 1st sergeant, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

*Sergeants.*

Jacob Hanlin, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Israel Hanlin, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 George W. Karchner, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from corp. April 18, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Phillip Gorner, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from corp.; died near Belle Plain, Va., April 18, 1863.  
 Ralph W. Lewis, Aug. 12, 1862.

*Corporals.*

Albert Huston, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 William Weldner, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Leonard Waller, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Amos Machen, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 John Beck, Jr., Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. April 9, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Martin Shields, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. April 9, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Daniel W. George, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. April 9, 1863.  
 David R. P. Ropp, musician, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

*Privates.*

Bucher, Horace, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Barnes, Thomas J., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Blottenberger, John, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 20, 1863.  
 Blom, Marcus, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Bastian, John, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. Jan. 12, 1862.  
 Cummings, Eli, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Cashore, Samuel, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Cochran, John, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Chambers, Henry, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Cavender, John L., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Cochran, Edward, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Cady, Charles W., Aug. 12, 1862.  
 Dugan, James, Aug. 12, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Desker, Jacob, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Defenderfer, Amos, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Foulty, Samuel, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Free, Harry W., Aug. 12, 1862; disch. Nov. 25, 1862.  
 Files, Levi H., Aug. 12, 1862; disch. Jan. 12, 1863.  
 Grandy, Andrew G., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Grove, Amos, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Gorner, George, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Grandy, Alexander, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. Dec. 8, 1862.  
 Helty, Jacob, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Himes, John N., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Hanlan, Christian, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Honsler, Peter, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Harry, Joseph, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Hugby, George, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Hornung, George, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Isenberger, Jacob, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Jacobs, John, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Kugle, Jacob B., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Lixe, Henry, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Loucks, Samuel, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Lawrence, Samuel, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Landon, John L., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Longenecker, Adam, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Longenecker, Andrew, Aug. 12, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Landis, Samuel, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. Dec. 26, 1862.  
 Mallen, Thomas, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Miller, Levi, Aug. 12, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Mosey, Henry, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 McElroy, Edward, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 McElroy, John, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 McAfee, William, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 McBride, Samuel, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Peck, Paris G., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Pickel, Henry F., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Price, Leonard, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Price, Benjamin, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Peters, Jacob, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Roade, Benjamin, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Rome, George, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Ropp, Abraham, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Rusling, Edward, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Roads, John, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Sanders, Frederick, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Sergen, Alexander, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Shreiner, William, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Sergen, John, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Sawyer, Henry H., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Sharp, John G., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Scott, Samuel, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Stibgen, Simon, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Shreman, George, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Sanders, James, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Sultzbach, Peter, Aug. 12, 1862; died near Belle Plain, Va., March 28, 1863.  
 Updegraff, Daniel, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Wormley, George, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Waller, John, Aug. 12, 1862; wounded at Chancellorville, Va., May 4, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.  
 Weaver, John L., Jr., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Witmer, Lewis, Aug. 12, 1862.  
 Young, Martin, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. Feb. 9, 1863.

## COMPANY K.

Jacob M. Strickler, capt., Aug. 12, 1862; resigned Nov. 17, 1862.  
 George H. Erisman, capt., Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Nov. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 George H. Souders, 1st lieut., Aug. 6, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Samuel K. Albright, 2d lieut., Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Jan. 20, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Edgar E. White, 1st sergt., Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt. March 15, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

## Sergeants.

James McCarren, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Ephraim Kline, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from corp. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Joseph Hogentogler, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from corp. March 1, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Wayne, Dunn, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from corp. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

## Corporals.

Samuel B. Richards, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from corp. Feb. 26, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Henry Hogentogler, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 10, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Jacob Hess, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 28, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Noah Keeseey, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 John Knox, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 John Kane, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 19, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Andrew Musser, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 30, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 William Erwin, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 18, 1863; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

## Private.

Albright, Henry F., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Berger, Jonas, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Bell, Henry, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Christy, Emanuel, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Donaghy, James, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Dulabon, John, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Donnelly, Edward, Aug. 2, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Dennis, William, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Ennis, John, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Eckhart, Samuel, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Emerine, William, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Eehleman, David, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Fullerton, Joseph, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Fix, Harman, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Fullerton, Valentine, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Fisher, Adam, Aug. 12, 1862.  
 Gochanam, Henry, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Hogentogler, Simon, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Hogentogler, J. H., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Hogentogler, Noah, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Hinkle, Samuel, Aug. 12, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Hershey, Christian, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Hippy, Albert C., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Hog, Patrick, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Hogentobler, Joseph A., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Houseal, Frederick A., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Huber, John H., Aug. 12, 1862.  
 Jones, David, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Jones, George, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Kieffer, John, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Knox, Donald, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Lochard, Charles, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Lochard, John, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Long, Henry, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Lammott, Joseph, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Musser, David, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Meldram, Thomas, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Minich, Jacob, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Nicely, Joseph, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Neils, John, Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to organization unknown Aug. 15, 1862.  
 Osburn, Alexander, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Peffer, Henry, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Roat, John C., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Rose, Samuel, Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Co. B, 14th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps; disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1865.  
 Rhode, Benjamin, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Rumbaugh, Benjamin, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Redlinger, William, Aug. 12, 1862; died at Belle Plain, Va., April 11, 1863.  
 Shay, Daniel R., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

Shreman, John L., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Stillinger, William, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Singer, Christian W., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Sterling, George B., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Slood, Abraham, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Sanville, Amaziah, Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to 98th Regt. P. V. April 27, 1863.  
 Tunay, James, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Tischudy, Amos, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Troxell, Zephaniah, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Wolf, William, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Walker, Christian, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Walker, Washington, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Wilson, Alfred R., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.  
 Welsh, David, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1863.

**One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment (Seventeenth Cavalry).**—This regiment, of which Company C was from Lancaster County, was recruited in the summer and autumn of 1862. On the 25th of November it left its rendezvous, near Harrisburg, and moved to Washington. December 22d it went to Occoquan, in the vicinity of which three companies, including C, remained some days, frequently skirmishing with the enemy. On the 5th of January, 1863, the detachment rejoined the regiment at Stafford Court-House, and the Seventeenth was made a part of the Second Brigade of the First Cavalry Division. In the Chancellorsville campaign, Companies C and I were on escort duty with Gen. Meade, and during the battle were engaged in the transmission of orders. In June, 1863, the regiment, with other troops, under Buford and Gregg, operated along the Rappahannock, and frequently skirmished with the enemy. In the Gettysburg campaign, the division of which the Seventeenth was a part was under the command of Gen. Buford, and at the commencement of the battle held the enemy at bay during four hours, till the arrival of the First Corps. It was afterward efficient in preventing the attacks of flanking columns of the enemy. In the fall campaign of 1863 the Seventeenth, with the other cavalry, was very active and efficient in thwarting the movements of the wily rebel chief.

During the winter of 1863-64 the regiment was engaged in picket duty, and in February of that year a detachment went, under Capt. Spera, with Gen. Kilpatrick in his raid on Richmond.

In the brilliant cavalry operations under Gen. Sheridan during the summer and autumn of 1864 the Seventeenth bore an active part, and was often in action, but space will not permit a detailed mention of the engagements in which it participated. During a charge at Meadow Bridge, on the 12th of May, Lieut. Joseph E. Shultz, of Company C, was shot through the heart. Capt. Spera, of the same company, who had on many occasions shown himself a brave and efficient officer, was, on the 10th of Aug-

ust, 1864, promoted to the office of major. He had the honor to accompany Gen. Sheridan, on his famous "ride," as the following account will show: ". . . Gen. Sheridan then ordered Maj. Spera to take twenty men, with the best horses, from the escort and follow him, as he was going to move lively to the front, the remainder of the escort being directed to report to Gen. Forsythe, and Cols. Thorn and Alexander to do what they could in stemming the tide of fugitives. On the way up the pike towards Newtown the crowds of men and wagons thickened until the multitude became almost a jam, so much so that it was impossible to keep the pike, and Gen. Sheridan struck off to the left of the road, dashing through fields and over fences and ditches. He spoke to few, occasionally crying out, 'Face the other way, boys!' A chaplain was met mounted on a mule, who seemed importunate to speak with the general, and beckoned him to stop, but the general told him to face about and ride along if he had anything to say. But the mule-mounted chaplain was soon left behind with his story untold. On arriving upon the field the general struck to the right of the road, where were Gens. Wright, Getty, and members of his own staff, one of whom remarked, 'General, I suppose Jubal Early intends driving you out of the valley.' 'What!' exclaimed Sheridan, 'drive me out of the valley! Three corps of infantry and all my cavalry? I'll lick him before night.' With a lion heart he set to work disposing his forces, and by nightfall he had redeemed his promise."

In the winter of 1864-65 the regiment had its quarters near Winchester, and was employed in picket and scout duty. On the 24th of February Gen. Sheridan commenced the campaign of 1865, which terminated with the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox. During this campaign the Seventeenth sustained, to the last, its well-earned reputation. Gen. Devin said in his farewell order to the Seventeenth, "In five successive campaigns, and in over threescore engagements, you have nobly sustained your part. Of the many gallant regiments from your State none has a brighter record, none has more freely shed its blood on every battle-field from Gettysburg to Appomattox."

List of Lancaster County soldiers in the Seventeenth Cavalry:

## COMPANY C.

## Captains.

Weldner H. Spera, Oct. 24, 1862; pro. to maj. Aug. 10, 1864.  
 Benjamin M. Herr, Sept. 27, 1862; pro. from sergt. to 2d Lieut. April 5, 1864; to capt. Oct. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.  
 Cyrus Bentz, 1st Lieut., Oct. 1, 1862; res. April 5, 1863.  
 Joseph E. Shultz, 1st Lieut., Oct. 24, 1862; pro. from 2d Lieut. Nov. 1, 1863; killed at Meadow Bridge, Va., May 12, 1864.  
 Edward E. Wood, Sept. 27, 1862; captured at Occoquan, Va., Dec. 28, 1862; pro. from sergt. July 22, 1864; must. out with Co. G, 2d Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.  
 John L. Bechtie, 2d Lieut., Sept. 9, 1862; captured at Occoquan, Va., Dec. 28, 1862; pro. to 2d Lieut. Dec. 28, 1864; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.

John Enck, 1st sergt., Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Oct. 15, 1862; to 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Barton P. Ream, q.m.-sergt., Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 15, 1862; to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; wounded at Trevillian Station, Va., June 12, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Samuel W. Lewis, com.-sergt., Sept. 27, 1862; captured at Occoquan, Va., Dec. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; to com.-sergt. July 1, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

*Sergeants.*

John Caulwell, Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 10, 1863; to sergt. May 1, 1861; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Samuel High, Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 10, 1863; to sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Trevillian Station, Va., June 12, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 William W. Lewis, Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to saddler Oct. 15, 1862; to sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Benjamin F. Busser, Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 15, 1864; to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; wounded at Gordonsville, Va., Dec. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Isaac E. Bentz, Oct. 19, 1862; pro. to sergt. Oct. 15, 1862; wounded at Newtown, Va., Aug. 11, 1864; absent at muster out.  
 Benjamin Zentinger, Sept. 27, 1862; captured at Occoquan, Va., Dec. 27, 1862; pro. to sergt. Oct. 15, 1862; died in Lancaster County, Pa., April 21, 1863.  
 Richard Albright, Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to sergt. Aug. 10, 1863; died at Brandy Station, Va., Jan. 4, 1864.  
 George Greise, Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to sergt. Oct. 15, 1862.

*Corporals.*

George Rittenhouse, Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. July 4, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Henry C. Shirk, Sept. 27, 1862; wounded at Upperville, Va., June 27, 1863; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Jacob Hart, Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Elias Killian, Sept. 27, 1862; wounded at Old Church Tavern, Va., May 30, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 John E. Wade, Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Henry E. Tragar, Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1864; absent at muster out.  
 Aaron Sands, Oct. 17, 1862; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.  
 William F. H. Annake, Jan. 10, 1864; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865.  
 Jesse Fry, Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 15, 1862; drowned at Kelly's Ford, Va., Aug. 10, 1863.  
 Michael Albright, Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 15, 1862.  
 Abraham Coldren, bugler, Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 15, 1862.  
 George W. Wolf, bugler, Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to bugler Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Israel Badorf, blacksmith, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Levi B. Dohner, blacksmith, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

*Privates.*

Adams, Israel, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Ames, Jacob, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Ansel, Henry, Sept. 27, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July 23, 1863.  
 Appel, Daniel, Sept. 27, 1862.  
 Bingeman, George, Sept. 27, 1862; wounded and captured at Occoquan, Va., Dec. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Brown, Daniel B., Oct. 19, 1862; wounded and captured at Occoquan, Va., Dec. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Boyer, Jacob, Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Bentz, Rudolph, Oct. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July 21, 1863.  
 Boyer, Peter, Oct. 19, 1862; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.  
 Brubaker, Samuel F., Oct. 17, 1862; wounded at Occoquan, Va., Dec. 28, 1862; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.  
 Berntheisel, J. W., March 1, 1864; wounded at Trevillian Station, Va., June 12, 1864; absent at muster out.  
 Britigam, Albert, March 29, 1864; wounded at Trevillian Station, Va., June 12, 1864; absent at muster out.

Bletz, William, March 3, 1864; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.  
 Betz, James, Sept. 27, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., May 31, 1864.  
 Burkholder, H. M., Sept. 27, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1864.  
 Brackbill, Christian, Sept. 27, 1862.  
 Barnes, William, March 31, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Coldren, Addison B., Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Carpenter, Clayton, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Clark, Edward, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Cochran, Jacob, Oct. 17, 1862; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.  
 Crumling, Adam, Oct. 17, 1862; captured at Occoquan, Va., Dec. 28, 1862; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.  
 Carpenter, E. G., Feb. 17, 1864; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.  
 Coldren, Jacob, Aug. 30, 1864; killed at Gordonsville, Va., Dec. 23, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Culpepper Court-House, Va., block 1, section A, row 11, grave 379.  
 Coldren, Adam, Aug. 30, 1864; died at Baltimore, Md., April 7, 1865; burial record in Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Coombs, John, Aug. 11, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
 Druchenbrod, Jeremiah, Oct. 17, 1862; wounded at Todd's Tavern, Va., May 8, 1864; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.  
 Dougherty, John, Sept. 27, 1862.  
 Davidson, Hiram, March 7, 1864; died July 21, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.  
 Eshleman, Henry, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Eshleman, Samuel, March 8, 1864; trans. to Co. I Sept. 24, 1864.  
 Engle, Cyrus, Oct. 19, 1862; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.  
 Eberhart, John, Oct. 17, 1862.  
 Flickinger, Joseph, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Flickinger, H. S., Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.  
 Frankhauser, H., Sept. 27, 1862; killed at Meadow Bridge, Va., May 12, 1864.  
 Foltz, Abraham B., Aug. 27, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
 Foos, John S., Sept. 17, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
 Gerhart, Harrison, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Gerhart, Alexander, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Garman, Isaac, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Garman, Cyrus, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Greenmyer, Joseph, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Garman, Jacob S., Sept. 27, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July 8, 1863.  
 Gerhart, Isaac, Feb. 27, 1864; wounded at Trevillian Station, Va., June 8, 1863; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. P. O., Aug. 7, 1865.  
 Garman, Jacob H., Feb. 29, 1864.  
 Glass, Theodore, March 29, 1864; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. P. O., Aug. 7, 1865.  
 Garman, Kinzer, Sept. 27, 1862; died, date unknown, of wounds received at Meadow Bridge, Va., May 12, 1864.  
 Glass, Henry, Sept. 27, 1862; died Oct. 18, 1862.  
 George, David, Sept. 27, 1862.  
 Groff, Abraham W., Oct. 17, 1862.  
 Harting, David, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Hart, David, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Hilbert, Christian, Oct. 2, 1862; wounded at Trevillian Station, Va., June 11, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Harting, Samuel, Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Hellingner, Daniel, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Hooser, George, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Hawk, Isaac B., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.  
 Harting, Henry, Sept. 27, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 20, 1862.  
 Hersh, Henry K., Oct. 17, 1862; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. P. O., Aug. 7, 1865.  
 Hoight, Lewis J., Sept. 27, 1862.

Heaps, Joseph, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. P. C., Aug. 7, 1865.

Halk, Henry, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. P. C., Aug. 7, 1865.

Hinkle, Emanuel, Oct. 17, 1862; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. P. C., Aug. 7, 1865.

Hugh, Watson N., Aug. 25, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Hart, Daniel, Aug. 11, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Irwin, George, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Irwin, Henry, Oct. 30, 1864; wounded at Gordonsville, Va., Dec. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Joh, Martin, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Jones, William, Sept. 27, 1862; wounded at Kearneysville, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Jacoby, David, Sept. 27, 1862; died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 24, 1863.

Kemper, Henry, Sept. 27, 1862; captured at Occoquan, Va., Dec. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Krimes, Michael, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Kemper, Samuel G., Sept. 27, 1862; prisoner from Aug. 13, 1864, to March 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 6, 1865.

Kain, Davis, Oct. 17, 1862.

Keller, John, Sept. 17, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Line, Porter, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Landis, Monroe, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Lauffer, William, Sept. 27, 1862.

Mentzer, William, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Martin, John, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Martin, William, Oct. 17, 1862; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. P. C., Aug. 7, 1865.

Martin, John M., Sept. 27, 1862; captured at Reams' Station, Va., June 25, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 27, 1864; grave 9598.

McGuire, John, Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. P. C., Aug. 7, 1865.

McEntire, James, Oct. 17, 1862.

Nixdorf, Edward, Sept. 27, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 24th Regt. V. R. C., date unknown; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.

Norris, William, Sept. 17, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Peters, Gibson, Oct. 17, 1862.

Ruth, Jacob, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Rupp, Benjamin, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Reddig, John A., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Rhodes, Abraham, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Rupp, Simon W., Sept. 27, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. July 12, 1863.

Rhodes, Barton G., Sept. 27, 1862; prisoner from May 30 to Nov. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 8, 1865.

Robeson, Frederick, Feb. 13, 1864; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. P. C., Aug. 7, 1865.

Rote, John, Feb. 13, 1864; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. P. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Risler, Valentine B., March 2, 1864.

Rauch, Edwin M. S., Aug. 25, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Sloan, Edward, Sept. 27, 1862; captured at Occoquan, Va., Dec. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Smith, George, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Showers, James, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Shirk, Reuban L., Sept. 27, 1862; captured at Occoquan, Va., Dec. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Snyder, William, Sept. 27, 1862; captured at Occoquan, Va., Dec. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Sweigart, Nero, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Shimp, Daniel, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Songer, Jacob, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Slott, Samuel B., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Sweigart, Henry, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Steffy, Nathaniel, Oct. 18, 1862; trans. to 51st Co., 2d Batt., V. R. C., Nov. 15, 1863; disch. by G. O. Sept. 19, 1865.

Strickler, Jonathan, Sept. 27, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.

Steigenwalt, John, Aug. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 23, 1865.

Sible, John, March 2, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., June 13, of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va., May 31, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.

Shaffner, Henry, Sept. 27, 1862.

Shirk, Helster, Sept. 27, 1862.

Smith, Franklin, Sept. 27, 1862.

Steely, Harrieton, Sept. 27, 1862.

Spangler, Jacob, Oct. 19, 1862.

Stewart, Samuel, Sept. 17, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Snyder, William, Sept. 17, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Slott, Byron, Aug. 30, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Slote, Elijah B., Aug. 22, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Turner, Edward, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Trago, James D., Sept. 27, 1862; trans. to Co. E, 21st Regt. Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by G. O. July 1, 1865.

Ulrich, Jefferson, Sept. 27, 1862.

Weinhold, William, Sept. 27, 1862; disch. May 9, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Walter, William, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Wise, James, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Weaver, John E., Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Wentzel, John, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Widman, Henry, Oct. 19, 1862; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. P. C., Aug. 7, 1865.

Wise, Henry B., Oct. 25, 1862; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. P. C., Aug. 7, 1865.

Winters, Benjamin B., Jan. 22, 1864; must. out with Co. C, 2d Regt. P. C., Aug. 7, 1865.

Weaver, Isaac E., Aug. 25, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Young, Christian, Sept. 27, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 11, 1864.

Young, Franklin, Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Yundt, William, Sept. 27, 1862.

Zwally, Emanuel, Sept. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

### One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Regiment.—

This, which was a nine months' regiment, had four companies—B, E, D, and K—from Lancaster County, and its lieutenant-colonel, John Wimar, of this county, had served in the Seventy-seventh Regiment.

On the 5th of December, 1862, the regiment went from its rendezvous at Camp Curtin to Washington, and on the 10th to Newport News via Fortress Monroe. It soon afterward went to Yorktown, and on the 29th of December entered on garrison duty and drill within the fortifications.

In April, 1863, the regiment went to the relief of the garrison at Fort Magruder, near Williamsburg, which had been attacked by the enemy under Gen. Wise. Some skirmishing took place on this occasion, but no severe fighting.

In June the regiment formed a part of a force that went up the Peninsula on a reconnoissance, in which a large quantity of rebel supplies were destroyed and some herds of cattle were captured. Following this it continued to do picket duty till the latter part of the month, when it returned, and with other forces under Gen. Dix, made a demonstration towards Richmond to divert the enemy in favor of the Union army at Gettysburg. In this expedition the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth was, on the 2d of July, engaged in a skirmish with the enemy near Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy, but suffered only slight casualties. It did picket duty till the 6th of July, when it returned to Williamsburg, and soon afterwards to Washington, then to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out on the 27th.

The following lists embrace officers and enlisted men from Lancaster County who served in this regiment:

#### COMPANY B.

Horace A. Yundt, capt., Nov. 17, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Edwin Musser, 1st lieut., Nov. 17, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Hiram Ammon, 2d lieut., Nov. 17, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Kennedy B. Andrew, 1st sergt., Nov. 8, 1862; pro. from sergt. June 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

James Watt, 1st sergt., Nov. 8, 1862; died at Harrisburg, Pa., May 21, 1863.

*Sergeants.*

James Devine, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

William T. Dague, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Charles Fruzer, Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Cyrus Newpher, Nov. 8, 1862.

*Corporals.*

John Martin, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Samuel Gall, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John F. Young, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Daniel Flickinger, Nov. 11, 1862; disch., date unknown.

John G. Houder, Nov. 8, 1862; disch. Nov. 24, 1862.

Augustus R. McCormick, Nov. 11, 1862.

William Fitzgerald, musician, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Jacob B. Carolus, musician, Nov. 11, 1862; disch. Nov. 24, 1862.

*Privates.*

Albert, Casper, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Allen, Bitner, Nov. 8, 1862.

Brown, J. Jacob, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Bryan, Henry, Nov. 11, 1862; disch. Nov. 24, 1862.

Barlotta, Lewis, Nov. 10, 1862.

Bennet, Charles, Nov. 10, 1862.

Black, Emanuel, Nov. 11, 1862.

Bowder, John, Nov. 8, 1862.

Boyer, Frederick R., Nov. 12, 1862.

Boyer, Charles, Nov. 11, 1862.

Carr, John, Nov. 8, 1862.

Cuneo, Pasquale, Nov. 10, 1862.

Danmhowler, L. Levi, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Dussinger, Jacob, Nov. 8, 1862; disch. Nov. 24, 1862.

Dausant, Hippolet, Nov. 11, 1862.

Deltzler, Reuben, Nov. 10, 1862.

Dussinger, Daniel, Nov. 8, 1862.

Ehrig, Andrew, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Ecker, Franz, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Etwatle, James, Nov. 8, 1862.

Folmer, Jacob, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Frankhauser, H., Nov. 8, 1862; disch. Nov. 24, 1862.

Fleisher, Franklin, Nov. 8, 1862.

Frankhouser, Cyrus, Nov. 8, 1862.

Grube, Elias, Nov. 8, 1862; disch. Nov. 24, 1862.

Hamling, Michael, Nov. 8, 1862; disch. Nov. 24, 1862.

Harman, George, Nov. 11, 1862.

Huber, Ehrman, Nov. 8, 1862.

Kiehl, John, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Keith, Michael, Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Killian, Ebenezer E., Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Kilne, William, Nov. 1, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Kachel, Joseph, Nov. 8, 1862.

Kemph, Martin, Nov. 8, 1862.

Kriner, John, Nov. 10, 1862.

Line, Reuben, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Leaking, Christian, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Line, Porter, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Lowe, James, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Laush, Samuel, Nov. 10, 1862; disch. Nov. 20, 1862.

Lealy, Jacob, Nov. 8, 1862; disch. Nov. 24, 1862.

Lornh, Barton, Nov. 8, 1862.

Mellenger, Jacob B., Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Mellonger, Martin, Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Moore, Jeremiah, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Myers, Anthony, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

May, Christian, Nov. 8, 1862.

McQuade, William, Nov. 8, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

McCammon, Levi B., Nov. 8, 1862.

Nicholas, Abert, Nov. 10, 1862.

Peters, Jacob, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Plegrin, John, Nov. 11, 1862.

Price, Augustus, Nov. 10, 1862.

Rauch, David W., Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Rosenberger, John, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Ruth, Daniel, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Rteser, Jacob, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Reinhold, Jeremiah, Nov. 8, 1862.

Rapp, Samuel, Nov. 8, 1862.

Spece, Daniel, Nov. 8, 1862.

Stauffer, John, Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Steele, Jeremiah, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Stuber, John, Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Steiner, Samuel, Nov. 8, 1862; disch. Nov. 24, 1862.

Sengar, Jacob, Nov. 8, 1862.

Showalter, Daniel, Nov. 8, 1862.

Sindell, George, Nov. 8, 1862.

Stalach, Peter, Nov. 8, 1862.

Snyder, Isaac, Nov. 8, 1862.

Thompson, William, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Thomas, William, Nov. 11, 1862.

Thompson, John, Nov. 11, 1862.

Ulrich, Joseph B., Nov. 10, 1862.

Usner, Adam, Nov. 8, 1862.

Winhold, Moses, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Winhold, Peter H., Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Winhold, Solomon, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Wolfhill, Lewis B., Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Winhold, John, Nov. 8, 1862; disch. Nov. 20, 1862.

Walters, George, Nov. 8, 1862.

Walton, George, Nov. 8, 1862.

Welsh, Daniel, Nov. 8, 1862.

Wilson, John C., Nov. 10, 1862.

Young, Daniel F., Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

COMPANY D.

*Captains.*

John Wimer, Nov. 17, 1862; pro. to lieut.-col. Dec. 3, 1862.

Justus F. Diehm, Nov. 17, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Dec. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Adam Wilhelm, 1st lieut., Nov. 17, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Dec. 4, 1862; disch. Jan. 23, 1863.

William B. Doyle, 1st lieut., Nov. 6, 1862; pro. from corp. to 2d lieut. Dec. 4, 1862; to 1st lieut. May 15, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Lewis Kepler, 2d lieut., Nov. 6, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. May 15, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Hiram Holmen, 1st sergt., Nov. 4, 1862; pro. from sergt. July 1, 1863; must. out with company May 15, 1863.

*Sergeants.*

Leonard Burkart, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Abram Shriver, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Solomon S. Givler, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

*Corporals.*

David R. Weidler, Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Aaron Helman, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

S. E. Bomberger, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

William White, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John Birkeyheiser, Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John Dague, Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Christian Lipp, Nov. 10, 1862.

*Privates.*

Adams, William, Nov. 8, 1862.

Allen, James, Nov. 8, 1862.

Adams, Israel, Nov. 4, 1862.

Anderson, Charles, Nov. 8, 1862.

Bentz, George, Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Burns, John, Nov. 6, 1862.

Bingaman, Samuel, Nov. 4, 1862.

Ballmer, Christian, Nov. 4, 1862.  
 Brown, Jacob, Nov. 4, 1862.  
 Bingsman, Alexander, Nov. 4, 1862.  
 Butler, Albert, Nov. 5, 1862.  
 Borer, George, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Butler, Thomas, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Brooks, Samuel, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Bordenhart, William, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Beaucamp, John, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Baxter, William, Nov. 6, 1862.  
 Baustic, John, Nov. 4, 1862.  
 Borkholder, Meno, Nov. 4, 1862.  
 Boyer, Isaac, Nov. 4, 1862.  
 Christian, John, Nov. 5, 1862.  
 Dennis, Isaac, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Dennis, James, Nov. 4, 1862.  
 Dunna, Edward, Nov. 6, 1862.  
 Eberly, Christian, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Evans, Moses, Nov. 4, 1862.  
 Fisher, Henry B., Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Frankhauser, William, Nov. 8, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 20, 1863.  
 Falx, Max, Nov. 5, 1862.  
 Ford, Edward, Nov. 5, 1862.  
 Garmau, Daniel R., Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Griffin, Charles, Nov. 2, 1862.  
 Graham, John, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Helman, John, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. Nov. 21, 1862.  
 Horting, James, Nov. 5, 1862.  
 Houson, John, Nov. 5, 1862.  
 Hofferd, John, Nov. 2, 1862.  
 Hunter, John B., Nov. 2, 1862.  
 Hadley, Abraham, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Henderson, James, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Hambright, Frank, Nov. 6, 1862.  
 Hunchberger, D., Nov. 4, 1862.  
 Jamison, John, Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Johnson, Charles, Nov. 5, 1862.  
 Lockwood, Joseph, Nov. 5, 1862.  
 Miller, Harrison, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Maxou, Thomas B., Nov. 6, 1862.  
 Merritt, Daniel, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Miller, Michael, Nov. 6, 1862.  
 Mason, John, Nov. 6, 1862.  
 Medland, Thomas, Nov. 6, 1862.  
 Millenburg, John, Nov. 6, 1862.  
 Main, James M., Nov. 5, 1862.  
 Miller, John, Nov. 5, 1862.  
 McIntyre, Franklin, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 McKeon, Peter, Nov. 6, 1862.  
 McDonnell, James, Nov. 4, 1862.  
 McKreary, Israel, Nov. 4, 1862.  
 Norman, Junius, Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Prathier, Gallin, Nov. 3, 1862.  
 Rutter, Isaac, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.  
 Roan, Henry, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Rhoads, John, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Ruth, Franklin R., Nov. 4, 1862.  
 Roche, George, Nov. 6, 1862.  
 Seagert, John, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Shallow, John, Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Stockenwaller, John, Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Smith, John B., Nov. 4, 1862; disch. Nov. 20, 1862.  
 Sensenig, George, Nov. 10, 1862.  
 Smith, James, Nov. 6, 1862.  
 Scott, John, Nov. 6, 1862.  
 Shaffer, Albert, Nov. 6, 1862.  
 Smith, William, Nov. 5, 1862.  
 Sheedline, John, Nov. 5, 1862.  
 Sullivan, John W., Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Shirly, Joseph, Nov. 4, 1862.  
 Troup, John, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Thompson, Robert H., Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Thompson, Andrew, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Westlake, John, Nov. 8, 1862.

Weaver, Frederick, Nov. 4, 1862.  
 Williams, Thomas, Nov. 5, 1862.  
 Winder, John, Nov. 5, 1862.  
 Wesley, Thomas S., Nov. 4, 1862.

## COMPANY E.

Jacob E. Barr, capt., Nov. 22, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Levi Myers, 1st lieut., Nov. 22, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 George W. Downer, 2d lieut., June 20, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. F, 40th Regt. P. V., Dec. 6, 1862; disch. May 5, 1863.  
 Benjamin F. Dally, Dec. 12, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. May 15, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

*Sergeants.*

Jesse Rehm, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 William Lyle, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Adam Dellet, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Ehrman Huber, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

*Corporals.*

Obed Bauman, Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Samuel F. Kendig, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 H. M. Breneman, Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Harrison Shue, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Levi Neff, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Uriah H. Douglas, Nov. 8, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Samuel Shreiner, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Adam B. Sharr, Nov. 8, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

*Privates.*

Adams, Isaac, Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Adams, Frederick, Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Bender, Joseph, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Brown, John, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Burrows, George, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Brubaker, Hiram, Nov. 7, 1862; disch., date unknown.  
 Buch, Elias, Nov. 7, 1862; disch., date unknown.  
 Bunensderfer, John, Nov. 7, 1862; disch., date unknown.  
 Bruggert, John E., Nov. 7, 1862.  
 Campbell, John, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Cooper, Samuel, Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Carpenter, George H., Nov. 7, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 3, 1863.  
 Carr, John, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Doebler, Jacob, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Doester, Ephraim, Nov. 7, 1862.  
 Davis, Peter F., Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Fishel, Daniel, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Felter, Jacob, Nov. 7, 1862.  
 Fouler, Charles, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Gontner, Cyrus, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Guntekunst, William, Nov. 7, 1862; disch. on writ of habeas corpus, date unknown.  
 Hull, Edwin, Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Hydecker, Amos, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Hydecker, John, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Hees, Philip, Nov. 7, 1862; disch. on writ of habeas corpus, date unknown.  
 Hainsey, Jacob, Nov. 7, 1862; disch., date unknown.  
 Hartrauft, Henry, Nov. 7, 1862; disch., date unknown.  
 Harner, Abraham, Nov. 7, 1862.  
 Hees, Jacob, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Idle, William, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Johnston, Tobias, Nov. 7, 1862; disch., date unknown.  
 Johnston, Jacob, Nov. 7, 1862; disch., date unknown.  
 Jones, William, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Johnson, Thomas, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Jones, John, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Kauffman, Henry, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Kohless, Simon, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Krines, Henry, Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Kling, Frederick, Nov. 7, 1862; disch. on writ of habeas corpus, date unknown.  
 Kibler, Francis H., Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Kryder, Joseph K., Nov. 4, 1862.



Lane, Cornelius, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Minch, Andrew, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Morton, John, Nov. 11, 1862.  
 Mulligan, John, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 McDonald, Joseph R., Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 McCullough, Michael, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Neidmayer, William, Nov. 4, 1862.  
 Newhart, David P., Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Ottinger, John, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Peiffer, John W., Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Ritter, Jacob, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Ryan, John, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Roberts, Andrew, Nov. 7, 1862.  
 Rey, Charles, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Rhoads, Solomon, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Rouch, John.  
 Shaeffer, William, Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Shaeffer, Urias M., Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Sheetz, Peter, Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Stauter, Samuel, Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Small, Jacob J., Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Souders, Henry J., Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Shofe, John, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Shlepper, John, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Stauffer, Christ. K., Nov. 8, 1862; disch., date unknown.  
 Shrtzer, John H., Nov. 8, 1862; disch., date unknown.  
 Schmidt, Charles, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Shultz, Gottlieb, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Simpson, George, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Showalter, Elias, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Stark, Elias S., Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Ulrich, Joseph B., Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Weidman, Henry F., Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Weidman, Jacob, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Westraffer, Jacob, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Watts, James, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Wilmington, James, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Wissler, Jacob, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Walters, George, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Yohn, Martin, Nov. 8, 1862; disch., date unknown.  
 Zwally, Henry K., Nov. 7, 1862; disch., date unknown.

## COMPANY K.

Calvin B. Kendig, capt., Nov. 25, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 John Bierer, 1st lieut., Dec. 13, 1862; pro. to capt. Co. H, 171st Regt. P. V., Feb. 12, 1863.  
 John McFadden, 1st lieut., Nov. 23, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. May 15, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 John M. Fulton, 2d lieut., Nov. 11, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. May 15, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Joseph B. Erb, 1st sergt., Nov. 11, 1862; pro. from private July 14, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 John P. Lovet, 1st sergt., Nov. 18, 1862; disch. on writ of habeas corpus Nov. 25, 1862.

*Sergeants.*

John Rodaker, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Samuel Myers, Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Robert Ayles, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

*Corporals.*

James McComsey, Nov. 15, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 David Asprill, Nov. 15, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Edmund C. Hensel, Nov. 15, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 William T. George, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Washington F. Beck, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 William S. Hess, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

*Privates.*

Anderson, John, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Avery, Charles, Nov. 11, 1862.  
 Adams, Henry, Nov. 18, 1862.  
 Bomberger, Peter, Nov. 11, 1862.

Barroulet, Henry, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Cooley, James, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Clark, Alexander, Nov. 28, 1862.  
 Dupont, Pierre, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Dubois, Leon, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Davis, Charles, Nov. 10, 1862.  
 Dixon, John, Nov. 10, 1862.  
 Dalsou, Edward, Nov. 10, 1862.  
 Eyster, Nicholas, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Eaby, Adam, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Fisher, Albert, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Fruit, John, Nov. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 21, 1862.  
 Furgenson, William K., Nov. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 21, 1862.  
 Fehl, Jacob H., Nov. 11, 1862.  
 Flashan, Franz, Nov. 11, 1862.  
 Fox, Jacob, Nov. 4, 1862.  
 Fry, Jonathan, Nov. 1, 1862; not on muster-out roll.  
 Gist, John, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Hardy, James W., Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Hawkins, James, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Henderson, Alexander, Nov. 10, 1862.  
 Hartman, John, Jr., Nov. 1, 1862.  
 Hartman, William, Jr., Nov. 1, 1862.  
 Hess, William, Nov. 1, 1862.  
 Heycock, Elwood J., Nov. 1, 1862.  
 Holter, Daniel, Nov. 4, 1862.  
 Ickler, Andrew R., Nov. 1, 1862; not on muster-out roll.  
 Ickler, George W., Nov. 1, 1862; not on muster-out roll.  
 Jones, William P., Nov. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 21, 1862.  
 Jones, Samuel, Nov. 11, 1862.  
 Johnson, Charles, Nov. 1, 1862.  
 Krebs, Alexander, Dec. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 17, 1863.  
 Kreesy, Jacob, Nov. 18, 1862; disch. Nov. 21, 1862.  
 Kreider, Daniel, Nov. 11, 1862.  
 Kopps, Peter, Nov. 10, 1862.  
 Kane, John K., Nov. 11, 1862.  
 Kester, David M., Nov. 1, 1862.  
 Lehman, Adam D., Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Landis, Emanuel, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Lefever, Victor, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Lauranet, August, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Lee, William, Nov. 8, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 23, 1865.  
 Murphy, William O., Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Mullin, John, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Morgan, William, Nov. 12, 1862.  
 McLaughlin, John, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 McClerg, James, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 McCluskey, George B., Nov. 13, 1862.  
 Pursel, David, Nov. 1, 1862.  
 Pacherer, Antoine, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Paris, Lewis, Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Reinhart, John, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Reese, David, Nov. 15, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Rauch, Daniel, Nov. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 17, 1862.  
 Roberts, Lewis, Nov. 11, 1862.  
 Rasm, David, Nov. 1, 1862.  
 Shultz, Jacob, Nov. 1, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Strimmel, Eli, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Spellman, David W., Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Smith, John, Nov. 10, 1862.  
 Smith, Warren, Nov. 1, 1862.  
 Shoemaker, Andrew, Nov. 1, 1862.  
 Smith, Edward J., Nov. 1, 1862.  
 Shoemaker, Clement, Nov. 1, 1862.  
 Summers, Emanuel, Nov. 4, 1862.  
 Trump, Peter, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Todd, Lewis K., Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Thompson, John, Nov. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July 27, 1863.  
 Townsend, Amos, Nov. 4, 1862.  
 Ulrich, Joseph B., Nov. 8, 1862.  
 Wade, Noah, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Will, Jacob, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Wynn, Thomas, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
 Will, Henry A., Nov. 8, 1862.

Wiggins, Benjamin F., Nov. 16, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

White, John, Nov. 10, 1862.  
Willener, Ulrich, Nov. 10, 1862.  
Wilkins, Henry, Nov. 10, 1862.  
Willmer, Nelson, Nov. 10, 1862.  
Witwright, G. W., Nov. 10, 1862.  
Whipple, Isaac, Nov. 10, 1862.  
Zimmerman, Henry, Nov. 8, 1862.

### One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment.—

This regiment, in which were a number of men from Lancaster County, was organized on the 8th of December, 1862. It was soon sent, *via* Fortress Monroe, to Yorktown, where it was a part of the garrison of the fort, and became proficient in drill. It formed a part of the expedition towards Richmond under Gen. Dix, in June, 1863, and it was said of it by its brigade commander that it was "prompt and ready, and always well in hand," and that it "never had a straggler," and that it was "always closed and promptly in its place, while other regiments were scattered for miles along the road."

The regiment unanimously tendered its services to the Governor for the defense of the State after its term of enlistment had expired. The offer was accepted; but Gen. Lee having been driven from the State, its services were not required, and it was mustered out July 27, 1863. Following is the roll of Company F of this regiment:

#### Captains.

John R. Bricker, Nov. 18, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Hiram Dinsinger, 1st Lieut., Nov. 18, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Benjamin Wissler, 2d Lieut., Nov. 18, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
John Fauset, 1st sergt., Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

#### Sergeants.

David S. Kauffman, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
William Hahn, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Edwin Hacker, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Israel Weldman, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

#### Corporals.

Addison Zartman, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Hiram Herr, Nov. 10, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Aaron Stouter, Nov. 4, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
William Reich, Nov. 4, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Josiah Smith, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 13, 1862.  
Levi Clay, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. Nov. 14, 1862.  
Samuel Staubach, Nov. 5, 1862.  
Reuben Bontz, Nov. 4, 1862.  
Alfred Sessaman, musician, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1863.  
Samuel P. Eby, musician, Nov. 4, 1862.

#### Privates.

Barry, Adam, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Beahm, Abraham, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Bartch, John G., Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Bringols, Benjamin, Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Butcher, John, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 19, 1862.  
Briggs, Joseph, Nov. 11, 1862.  
Bentz, Samuel, Nov. 4, 1862.  
Borry, Daniel, Nov. 4, 1862.

Breidigam, William, Nov. 4, 1862.

Downmoyer, Edward, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Dommoyer, Henry, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Dommoyer, George, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Duble, Jacob, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Druckenbrod, H., Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Deitzler, John, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Druckenbrod, Jacob, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.  
Druckenbrod, Peter, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.  
Daily, Smith, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.  
Evans, William, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.  
Elser, George, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Eckard, John, Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Erb, Peter, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Fetler, George, Nov. 4, 1862.  
Fetler, Edwin S., Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Fetterline, Henry, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Grosch, Andrew P., Nov. 4, 1862.  
Groff, Martin, Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Goldenhorn, Joseph, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Herr, Abner S., Nov. 4, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.  
Hanly, Andrew, Nov. 10, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 16, 1862.  
Hammer, William K., Nov. 4, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 14, 1862.  
Hauff, Henry, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.  
Harnesia, Daniel, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 14, 1862.  
Hildebidle, Richard, Nov. 11, 1862.  
Hartrauft, John, Nov. 4, 1862.  
Hartrauft, Henry, Nov. 4, 1862.  
Heasey, Jacob, Nov. 4, 1862.  
Holtzel, George, Nov. 4, 1862.  
Hinsey, Adam, Nov. 4, 1862.  
Habecker, Christ., Nov. 4, 1862.  
Hanly, Lewis, Nov. 16, 1862.  
Harnesia, Cyrus, Nov. 10, 1862.  
Jacoby, Daniel, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Kile, Joseph, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Keagerise, Jacob, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 6, 1862.  
Krick, Henry, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.  
Koser, Joseph, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 12, 1862.  
Kuhn, George, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 14, 1862.  
Leib, Henry, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Lippold, William, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.  
Lutz, Benjamin, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 10, 1862.  
Lehn, Israel, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.  
Miller, Isaac, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Moyer, William, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Melly, Addison, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Maddie, Michael, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Pennylakor, J. R., Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Ruth, Henry, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Reasler, Samuel, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Reppeninger, J. D., Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Roth, John, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 9, 1862.  
Reoher, Jacob, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 8, 1862.  
Seltz, Henry, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Straw, Ezra P., Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Sheaffer, John W., Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Shaeffer, Emanuel, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Saylor, John, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Sharp, John, Nov. 10, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 14, 1862.  
Stephen, Godfried, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.  
Steward, Charles, Nov. 11, 1862.  
Snoavley, Samuel, Nov. 4, 1862.  
Smith, Franklin, Nov. 5, 1862.  
Saylor, William, Nov. 10, 1862.  
Turner, William, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Ulrich, Henry, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
White, George, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
White, Jacob F., Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
White, Henry, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Wertch, John, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.  
Whitmoyer, Daniel, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 8, 1862.  
Wolf, Martin, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 14, 1862.  
Wolf, Jeremiah, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.  
Wilson, John, Nov. 11, 1862.

**One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment (Twenty-first Cavalry).**—This regiment, of which Companies C and G were from Lancaster County, was recruited in July and August of 1863, on a call for cavalry for six months' service. Seven of the companies were at first detailed for duty in different parts of this State, and the others were sent to the Department of the Shenandoah.

In January, 1863, the regiment was concentrated at Chambersburg for reorganization as a three years' regiment, and the places of those who did not re-enlist were filled by recruits. In May it went to Washington, and was dismounted and sent forward as infantry. It reached the front at Cold Harbor, where, on the 2d of June, it was in action. It was again engaged with the enemy the next day, and Capt. Phillips, of Company G, was wounded. On the 18th of June, in front of Petersburg, it was heavily engaged, and lost eleven killed and seventy-nine wounded. It was next engaged, on the 22d of June, at Jerusalem Plank-Road, losing two killed and three wounded. It was under fire at the time of the explosion of the Petersburg mine, and on the 18th of August it assisted in the destruction of the Weldon Railroad, and in the action on that occasion had one man killed and twenty-seven wounded. It was again in action at Poplar Spring Church, on the 30th of September, and lost sixteen killed and wounded.

The regiment was mounted and equipped as cavalry on the 5th of October, and was brigaded in Gen. Gregg's division. On the 27th of the same month it was engaged at Boydton Plank-Road, where it lost three wounded, and among the latter Capt. McMellen, of Company C. On the 10th of December, while on the Bellefield raid, it was again engaged, with a small loss.

During the winter of 1864-65 the regiment was recruited to the maximum strength, and in March, 1865, entered on the final campaign, in which it had an active part. After the surrender it was engaged for a time in provost duty, and on the 8th of July was mustered out of the service. During its term it had four officers killed, fourteen wounded, and four captured. One hundred and forty-seven men were killed and two hundred and fifty-three wounded.

#### COMPANY C.

- D. B. Vondersmith, capt., July 14, 1863; trans. to Co. C, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Elias McMellen, 1st Lieut., July 14, 1863; pro. to capt. Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 21, 1864.  
 John Killinger, 2d Lieut., July 14, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Marion Sherwood, 1st sergt., July 8, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 William H. McCullough, q.m.-sergt., July 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Eli Pickel, com.-sergt., July 14, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

#### Sergeants.

- William G. Sharp, July 8, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 John McDivit, July 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 James Linton, July 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

- J. Vondersmith, July 6, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Wilson Strickler, July 4, 1863; trans. to Co. C, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Thad. S. Goodman, July 4, 1863; disch. on surg. certifi., date unknown.

#### Corporals.

- Lewis F. Kauffman, July 8, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Jacob S. Reider, July 6, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Patrick McAleer, July 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 George W. Anne, July 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Charles E. Arnold, July 8, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 James W. Johnson, July 4, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Maurice R. Roofing, July 6, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Joseph M. Harley, July 4, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Joseph Miller, bugler, July 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Charles Wenditz, bugler, July 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Henry S. Cott, blacksmith, July 8, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Samuel R. Tambo, farrier, July 6, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 John H. Bricker, saddler, July 4, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.

#### Privates.

- Andrews, John, July 4, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Anderson, Nathaniel R., July 4, 1863.  
 Anderson, Robert J., July 4, 1863.  
 Benedict, Jacob, July 8, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Brenberger, David, July 8, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Buller, William W., July 14, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Byrod, Frederick W., July 6, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Baldwin, Andrew E., July 4, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Brenberger, Martin, July 14, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Bryson, Franklin, July 8, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Bear, Daniel, July 4, 1863; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 3, 1863.  
 Brennan, Edward, July 8, 1863.  
 Carpenter, Henry S., July 4, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Christie, William F., July 6, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Deverter, Benjamin F., July 4, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Epley, Baltzer, July 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Finerock, Jacob H., July 4, 1863; absent, at muster out.  
 Fricke, Haines G., July 8, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Farrell, William, July 4, 1863.  
 Gelger, Michael, July 8, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Gemmell, Robert S., July 8, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Hoffer, Hiram, July 21, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Holtkamp, William, July 4, 1863; trans. to 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Howerton, Henry, July 15, 1863.  
 Hamilton, James A., July 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Hassenak, Peter C., July 8, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Johnson, Joseph, July 8, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Judge, John, July 4, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Keifer, William, July 8, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Killian, Van R., July 4, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Moore, John O., July 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Miller, William, July 8, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.

Miller, Samuel, July 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Myers, Eli, July 14, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Mellinger, John G., July 6, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Metzger, Barnett D., July 8, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Minster, John, July 8, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Murphy, James, July 6, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Meekley, Aaron B., July 21, 1863; died at Scranton, Pa., Nov. 4, 1863.  
 McGuckin, Hugh, July 8, 1863.  
 Nicholas, Enoch, July 4, 1863.  
 Parson, Abner J., July 4, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Bean, Samuel M., July 24, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Riley, George, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Rote, Amos C., July 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Rittenhouse, George W., July 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Rodgers, James, July 8, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Rosenmargle, John, July 8, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Sauber, Conrad, July 8, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Schuler, Taylor, July 8, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Spelse, George W., July 6, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Strayer, Adam F., July 8, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Stern, Wesley, July 6, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Sutton, William H., July 6, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Snyder, John, July 8, 1863; disch. on writ of habeas corpus July 10, 1863.  
 Simpson, George, July 4, 1863.  
 Snyder, Daniel, July 8, 1863.  
 Sweiger, Michael, July 8, 1863.  
 Thompson, William A., July 8, 1863; not on muster-out roll.  
 Thorne, Albert, July 6, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Thompson, Charles, July 8, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Valder, Henry, July 6, 1863.  
 White, James, July 6, 1863.  
 Wagner, Daniel, July 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Wilfong, Vincent M., July 4, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Wile, Isaac N. S., July 6, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Wellenbug, Godfred, July 8, 1863.  
 Wilson, George, July 6, 1863.

## COMPANY G.

William H. Phillips, capt., Aug. 5, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Christian Mussleman, 1st lieut., July 23, 1863; pro. to adjt. Aug. 29, 1863.  
 Emerick Knowles, 1st lieut., Nov. 14, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 William Chandler, 2d lieut., Aug. 5, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Emmet D. Reynolds, 1st sergt., July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Jan. 26, 1864.  
 William A. McPherson, q.m.-sergt., July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 John Brna, com.-sergt., July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

## Sergeants.

Joseph A. Potts, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Jacob H. Welch, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 James T. Long, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Joseph Hackett, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 James Rodgers, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Samuel Johnson, July 21, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 8, 1863.

## Corporals.

Thomas R. Hirst, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 John McKinley, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Ellis Martin, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Harvey Seiple, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 John W. Potts, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Jacob B. Kugle, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 L. A. Wickersham, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 John Rindler, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 James Johnson, July 15, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 15, 1863.  
 Augustus Rhoads, bugler, July 30, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 John B. Davis, bugler, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Martin Shultz, blacksmith, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 George Brady, farrier, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 James Bishop, saddler, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.

## Privates.

Andes, David G., July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Baer, George, July 27, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Brown, Charles E., July 21, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Barnhart, John, July 27, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Brigley, Augustus, Aug. 5, 1863; disch. on writ of habeas corpus Aug. 5, 1863.  
 Bitner, Jacob F., July 27, 1863; trans. to Co. D, date unknown.  
 Cловner, Isaac, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Crookshank, James, Aug. 4, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Coombe, William, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Crawford, Milton, July 27, 1863; trans. to Co. D, date unknown.  
 Copeland, Abraham, July 21, 1863.  
 Esburn, David, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Fitz, Charles, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Flutter, Henry, July 27, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Fleming, George M., Aug. 8, 1863; pro. to reg't q.m.-sergt. Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Gauble, Michael, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Groff, Elias, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Grove, Simon, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Gamble, Jacob, July 13, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Galway, Thomas M., Aug. 4, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 8, 1863.  
 Gibson, John, July 21, 1863.  
 Hess, William H., July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Holland, Isaac, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Harvey, James A., July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Hines, Daniel, Aug. 3, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Holtzhour, Nicholas, July 21, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Hockersmith, W. H., July 27, 1863; trans. to Co. D, date unknown.  
 Jones, Franklin, July 31, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Johnson, George, July 15, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 8, 1863.  
 Johnson, John, July 15, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 8, 1863.  
 Lines, Levi, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Limbaugh, John W., Aug. 5, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Ludwig, George G., July 27, 1863; trans. to Co. D, date unknown.  
 Moore, Edwin, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Merryfield, Benjamin, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. E, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 McIntyre, Andrew, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Nein, Henry, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1863.  
 Northamber, Jacob, July 15, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 8, 1863.

Russell, George, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 25, 1864.  
 Reed, Albert, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Jan. 26, 1864.  
 Rutzor, Richard, July 15, 1863; disch. on writ of habeas corpus Aug. 5, 1863.  
 Showalter, William H., July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Snyder, John, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Smedley, Elwood, July 30, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Swaverley, John, July 30, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Smith, George, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Snyder, Franklin, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Snyder, David, July 21, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Shriner, David, July 15, 1863.  
 Saul, David, July 15, 1863.  
 Shoffner, Levi, July 15, 1863.  
 Tittle, Elias, July 30, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Thomas, H. V., July 27, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Tels, Henry, July 15, 1863.  
 Vanallen, James, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Worrell, Richard, July 15, 1863; must. out with company Feb. 20, 1864.  
 White, John, July 15, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 182d (three years) Regt. P. V., Feb. 20, 1864.  
 White, Jeremiah B., July 27, 1863; trans. to Co. D, date unknown.

## CHAPTER XVII.

LANCASTER COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBEL-  
LION—(Continued).

The One Hundred and Ninety-fifth and One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Regiments.

**One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment.**—This, which was first recruited in Lancaster County as a hundred days' regiment, was organized on the 24th of July, 1864, with Joseph W. Fisher, colonel; William L. Bear, lieutenant-colonel; and Oliver C. James, major. As soon as it was organized it went to Baltimore, and thence to Monocacy Junction, where it remained two months, engaged in guard duty and drill. On the 1st of October it went to Berkeley County, West Va., and did guard duty along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad till the expiration of its term of service.

Three hundred of the men re-enlisted for one year, and these were organized in three companies, and remained on duty, under command of Capt. Henry D. Markley. On the 16th of March these were joined by seven other companies that had been recruited in Lancaster County by Col. Fisher, and the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth was reorganized. It soon afterwards went to Charlestown, and thence, on the 1st of April, to guard some fords on the Shenandoah River for a short time. It then went to Stevenson's Station, and on the 22d of April to Berryville, where it remained till the 6th of June engaged in provost duty. It was then sent to Staunton, and the three companies that had first re-enlisted were mus-

tered out. On the 1st of August the balance of the regiment arrived at Washington, where it guarded government property till Jan. 31, 1866, when it was mustered out.

## FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Joseph W. Fisher, col., July 24, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 4, 1864.  
 William L. Bear, lieutenant-col., July 24, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Oliver C. James, maj., July 16, 1864; pro. from 2d lieutenant. Co. B July 24, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Howard S. Case, adjt., July 24, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 4, 1864.  
 J. A. Willoughby, q.m., July 24, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 4, 1864.  
 William H. Davis, surg., July 29, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Henry T. Witman, asst. surg., July 24, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 4, 1864.  
 William W. Case, chap., Aug. 10, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 4, 1864.  
 John Peart, sergt.-maj., July 10, 1864; pro. from private Co. E July 24, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Simeon Buck, q.m.-sergt., July 16, 1864; pro. from sergt. Co. B July 24, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Don Juan Wallings, com.-sergt., July 18, 1864; pro. from private Co. D July 24, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 4, 1864.  
 William H. Raser, hosp. stew., July 16, 1864; pro. from private Co. B July 24, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 4, 1864.  
 William D. Cooper, principal musician, July 22, 1864; pro. from musician Co. H Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 4, 1864.

## COMPANY A.

Henry D. Markley, capt., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864.  
 William H. Krick, 1st lieutenant, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Samuel Parvin, 2d lieutenant, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864.

## Sergeants.

John Moore, July 10, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 John Phillips, July 10, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Martin Wagner, July 10, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 James L. Hess, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Samuel A. Groff, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

## Corporals.

William Wanner, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Gideon F. Wagner, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 George Miller, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 George M. Hain, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 William H. German, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Samuel Addison, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Thomas Hart, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Theodore Dysher, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Daniel Boas, musician, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Zachary T. Bitting, musician, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

## Privates.

Anthony, Conrad, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Archer, William A., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Adams, Henry W., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Blehlie, William, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Boyer, Mahlon, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Borkheimer, Alfred, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Bard, John L., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Bower, John, July 16, 1864.

Bonsall, Amos, July 16, 1864.

Cole, Daniel, July 16, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Carey, Daniel L., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Carlton, Frank, July 16, 1864.

Durrell, Edward T., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Dunn, Benjamin, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Davis, James B., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Drury, Edward D., July 16, 1864; died at Relay House, Aug. 10, 1864.

Darling, James, July 16, 1864.

E-thine, Lewis, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Edinger, Charles F., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Fisher, Charles, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Fegley, Andrew, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Fields, John, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Graham, Benjamin, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Gretzinger, John, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Gray, Joseph, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Good, William, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Gottsal, William, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Gallagher, Charles, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Gritner, Jackson, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Hayden, Henry, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Hlester, Martin, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Horn, Henry J., July 16, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Hook, Amos F. D., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Hatner, George, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Irwin, Emanuel, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Johnson, Lewis D., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Kertz, Bentley, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Miller, Morgan, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Mason, Albert J., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

McCorkhill, George, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

McLaine, Daniel, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Newpley, Levi, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Pent, George H., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Parker, Hiram, July 16, 1864.

Richards, H. M. M., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Ringler, Daniel, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Rittew, David L., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Rogers, Thomas, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Ruth, John, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Richards, Thomas, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.

Rodgers, John, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Rocke, Jasper H., July 16, 1864; died at Relay House, Sept. 11, 1864.

Smith, Peter, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Stackhouse, Theodore, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Seiverd, Joseph H., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Seidle, John, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Sallada, Edward, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Schwinger, Francis, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Talbot, Charles W., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Teed, Franklin, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Viven, Aaron, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Viven, Thomas T., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Weeks, Horace M., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Wagner, Frederick, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Waleslagle, Perry J., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Wiltmer, Paul, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Weirich, Emanuel, July 16, 1864.

## COMPANY B.

Harr'n, Maltzberger, capt., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

James B. Harper, 1st Lieut., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Oliver C. James, 2d Lieut., July 16, 1864; pro. to maj. July 24, 1864.

John A. Buch, 1st sergt., July 16, 1864; com. to 2d Lieut., July 24, 1864; not mustered; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

## Sergeants.

Jesse Shrier, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Peter McManus, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Simeon Buch, July 16, 1864; pro. to q.m.-sergt. July 24, 1864.

William Ulrich, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

## Corporals.

John Wamsher, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Chester K. Belding, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

William H. Thomas, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

John Ziegler, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Alexander S. Hlester, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

W. R. Shollenberger, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Isaac D. Sherer, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Amos R. Davis, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.

Thomas Wright, musician, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

## Privates.

Bobst, Charles, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Bickel, William, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Blecher, Anthony, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Borkey, Samuel P., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Blecher, Emanuel, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Call, George, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Coleman, Charles, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Crook, Frederick, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Durham, Wheeler C., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Dickinson, Harrison, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Edor, John, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Fink, Henry J., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Froy, Franklin, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Fernster, John, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Greenawalt, D. S., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Gift, John R., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Grant, William, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Grim, John D., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Gable, William, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Gable, Joseph, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Gift, Robert, July 16, 1864.

Huak, Albert S., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Hill, Lancelcus, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Hetrich, Aaron H., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Houder, Solomon, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Isett, Joseph F., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Jennings, William H., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Krebs, Frederick M., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Kline, Jeremiah, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Leeds, Isaac M., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Leaman, Albert A., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Levan, Daniel, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Ludwig, Milton, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Lindeman, William, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Mercer, William T., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Mengle, Jeremiah S., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Miller, Henry, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Mock, David, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Miller, Jacob, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Maguire, William, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 McCord, Howard, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 McDermott, William, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Noyce, John Q., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Newkirk, George W., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Rank, George, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Raser, William H., July 16, 1864; pro. to hosp. steward July 24, 1864.  
 Ream, Davis B., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Ribble, Henry, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Ribble, George, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Rentschler, Lewis, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Reiche, Ernst, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.  
 Rhodes, William F., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.  
 Rice, Adam, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.  
 Richards, Emanuel, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.  
 Stehruck, David G., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Stafford, James E., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Shaaber, Andrew, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Seidle, Benj. E., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Shalter, Dietes, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Sallade, William, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Spittler, John H., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.  
 Schlussar, Jacob, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.  
 Strouse, George F., July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.  
 Spotts, George, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.  
 Thomas, John H., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Williams, Franklin, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Willits, Nehemiah, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Whitman, Henry, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Weatzel, Ismel, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Wright, Aaron, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Weaver, Samuel Y., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Weaver, Jona Y., July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Walter, Joseph, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Weatzel, Henry, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Welland, Daniel, July 16, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.  
 Yergy, James, July 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

## COMPANY C.

James F. Ricksecker, capt., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864.  
 Hiram Stamm, 1st Lieut., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864.  
 Charles H. Harding, 2d Lieut., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Aaron F. Martin, 1st sergt., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

## Sergeants.

Mahlon T. Bretz, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Samuel F. Rathvon, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 John F. Shreiner, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Frederick Yeager, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

## Corporals.

Edward T. Burgan, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Thomas McIlvaine, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Hansen Haines, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Charles A. Boring, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Samuel Milley, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 John H. Senseman, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Jacob B. Sperr, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Grafton Fox, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 George W. Wolfe, musician, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Amos J. Beatty, musician, July 11, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

## Privates.

Allison, George M., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Alexander, John A., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Alter, Charles H. D., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Agnew, Nathaniel S., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Burns, Thomas C., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Bringaman, Adam, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Bean, Tarleton H., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Brenhelsen, H. M., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Breneman, John S., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Beck, Levi, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.  
 Berrington, William, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.  
 Bechtle, Elias L., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.  
 Carter, Joel, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Calder, Lewis H., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Champneys, James P., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Clark, William, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Cook, Edwin, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Disinger, Albert D., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Forrester, Richard J., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Fry, Samuel, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Freidenstein, Frank, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Frazer, William J., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Furry, Jacob, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Garber, Abraham P., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Gant, John C., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Getz, George C., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Grant, David L., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Gonsamer, Elijah, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Hopkins, Robert C., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Hollinger, Elias E., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Hunter, John C., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Hoopes, John J., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Hacker, Edward, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Hiestand, Elias W., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Hacker, William, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Hartman, Henry H., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Hammond, F. D., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Hoffmier, Henry W., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Kauffman, A. J., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Kelly, Joseph H., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Kirk, Jacob H., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Killough, John, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Kepner, David K., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Kilne, William H., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Longenecker, G. H., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Laverty, Robert, July 17, 1864; absent, on detached service, at muster out.

Lefevre, Samuel, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Lewis, Hiram, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 196th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Larsh, Barton, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Littecamp, L. H., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Madlem, Daniel D., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

McVey, T. Edward, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

McCue, Simon, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Oberly, Samuel, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Oliver, Robert, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Richards, Jacob L., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Rathvon, Gilbert B., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Reisnyder, Martin, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Smith, William, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Stanter, Samuel, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Stoner, David H., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Shiffer, Jacob L., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Saylor, Daniel K., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Shaut, Solomon, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Tollinger, Edward, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Thatcher, Albert G., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Thomas, Edward, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Urich, Jacob, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Wolfe, Benjamin, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Waters, Albert, July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Woods, Nathaniel M., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Wurfel, William, July 17, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Wessler, Edward, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Witman, Joseph E., July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Waters, John, July 17, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

## COMPANY D.

Charles R. Grosh, capt., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Jacob F. Barnitz, 1st Lieut., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Samuel A. Hinkle, 2d Lieut., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

George W. Caracher, 1st sergt., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

*Sergeants.*

Enos B. Engle, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Christian Hanlen, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Frederick Girth, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Thomas Barnes, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

*Corporals.*

Micah Evans, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Henry S. Trout, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Adam Koch, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Joseph G. Salsbach, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Albert Huston, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Frank J. Mack, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Henry H. Johnston, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Henry R. Hinkle, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Franklin K. Mosey, musician, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

John P. Walter, musician, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

*Privates.*

Albright, Henry, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Baker, Lewis, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Beivenour, Barney, July 18, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Baruhart, —, July 18, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Cochran, David, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Clark, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Dugan, James, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Dillinger, Manlah, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Erb, Henry, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Erismen, Metz, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Eyer, Henry, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Ebert, George, July 18, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Farringer, Reuben, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Fahnestock, James D., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Filby, William, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Fox, Joshua, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Fry, Henry, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Grosh, Hiland P., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Gladfelter, Samuel, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Girth, Hiram, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Gallagher, Charles A., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Gowling, Richard, July 18, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Gibson, John, July 18, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Hildebrand, George, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Hayes, John L., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Hiestand, Albert, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Hipple, Perry, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Henselman, Matthias, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Hoffman, Jacob D., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Harding, Oldeon, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Herline, Melchoir, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Hershey, Franklin, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Jones, John B., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Johnson, Franklin, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Kilne, Henry, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Kingh, Horace H., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Keller, William A., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Kane, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Kline, Peter, July 18, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Lawrence, Samuel, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Lehman, Amos, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Longenecker, A., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Leik, Conrad, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Martin, Thomas, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Myers, Archer, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.



Mellinger, Albert, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Millhouse, Henry, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Markley, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Miller, George, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Mowery, Daniel W., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Malhom, Henry, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Mulvey, William, July 18, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 McElroy, John F., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 McFadden, George, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 McKain, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Owens, Henry P., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Paulus, George, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Reisinger, Isaac, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Reah, Henry, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Stenoe, Maxwell, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Stehman, Abram W., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Surgen, Meyers, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Spangler, C., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Sanders, Frederick, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Spelce, George W., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Strickler, Jacob, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Sourbeer, Columbus, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Snyder, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Sourbeer, Amb. M., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Sargent, George, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Sargent, Alex., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Souders, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Sayer, Henry H., July 18, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Sinn, John, July 18, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Souler, Conrad, July 18, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Wendolph, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Weaver, John L., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Witmer, Daniel, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Waller, George, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Wenger, Lemon, July 18, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Wallinga, Don Juan, July 18, 1864; pro. to com.-sergt. July 24, 1864.

## COMPANY E.

Thomas H. Caldwell, capt., July 10, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 John Z. Thomas, 1st lieutenant, July 10, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 James R. Haldeman, 2d lieutenant, July 10, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Albert F. Stauffer, 1st sergt., July 10, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

## Sergeants.

Levi D. Shuman, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 George A. Hyers, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 David N. Eshleman, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 A. C. Snyder, July 19, 1864; trans. Nov. 1864, organization unknown.  
 Samuel Lesley, July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

## Corporals.

Charles P. Shreiner, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 O. A. Fonder-smith, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Jacob H. Frazer, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Charles A. Anderson, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 James Stewart, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 James L. Pinkerton, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Charles E. Campbell, July 19, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.  
 George H. Ziegler, July 19, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.  
 Christoff Klingman, July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Samuel Laucks, July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

## Privates.

Africa, Henry L., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Bloomahine, Peter, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Ball, Samuel, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Brenneman, Abraham, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Blaney, George A., July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Bear, Jacob K., July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Crewit, Howard, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Cunningham, J. M., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Corrigan, John S., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Corrigan, Robert, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Clemmens, Alexander, July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Dunbar, William H., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Edwards, David, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Embich, George, July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Findly, Theodore, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Fondersmith, H. A., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Findly, John W., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Fry, Wall H., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Fraley, James B., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Fogle, Jacob, July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Fry, Adam, July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Gebbe, John P., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Gearhart, Warren S., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Hight, James, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Harper, Charles, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Hinkle, William, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Hipple, John, July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Hinkle, Isaac, July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Husk, John, July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Keller, Peter, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Klopp, Albert, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Klingner, Theodore, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Kline, Jacob, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Kolp, John E., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1-64.  
 Kulp, Abraham, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Keisler, William, July 19, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.  
 Lindsay, Hugh, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Lightiser, George W., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Lippart, Charles, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Lintnel, August, July 19, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.  
 Lightiser, Hartman, July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Livingston, Mat., July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Maguire, John, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Miller, John, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Miffen, Stewart, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Mohr, William, July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 McNeal, Oliver, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 McClure, John B., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 McCord, Crouse, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Nash, George, July 19, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.  
 Newlin, Joseph, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Ohmo, John A., July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Peart, John, July 19, 1864; pro. to sergt.-maj. July 24, 1864.  
 Rinslger, Ferdinand, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Read, Paul, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Rupert, Charles, July 19, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.  
 Rohm, Robert, July 19, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.  
 Saylor, John J., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Shannon, Robert, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Stewart, Robert, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Stewart, Thomas S., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Stevenson, Emory, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Sourbeer, Joshua, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Swoope, Orlando, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Sobl, Thomas B., July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Tyson, John, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Walton, Winfield S., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 White, William, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Williams, William N., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Walters, Edgar A., July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Willoughby, H. C., July 19, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.  
 Watson, James, July 19, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.  
 Westbrook, William D., July 19, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.  
 Willoughby, Benn't, July 19, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.

## COMPANY F.

John E. Potter, capt., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Samuel McHerran, 1st Lieut., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864.  
 Grant L. Keyser, 2d Lieut., July 21, 1864; prisoner from Oct. 14, 1864, to Feb. 22, 1865; disch. by G. O. Feb. 26, 1865.  
 Jacob Flower, 1st sergt., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

## Sergeants.

Jonathan W. Snyder, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Alfred McPhorran, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Thomas E. Allen, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 David K. Hauck, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

## Corporals.

James A. Hause, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Calvin Neff, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Wilson M. Bower, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Egbert Hall, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 William A. Snyder, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Samuel G. Grove, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Samuel H. Morgan, July 20, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.  
 Isaac J. Neagley, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 John A. Reed, musician, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Edward McGregor, musician, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

## Privates.

Aims, Harry F., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Buchanan, Robert J., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Bihan, John A., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Bird, Emanuel S., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Bodine, John D., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Bigbie, James, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Brady, Abraham B., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Burd, George C., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Billings, Albert Q., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Coyle, Theodore, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Cares, James A., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Cornelius, Wesley D., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Cornelius, Edward, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Duck, Isaac S., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Davis, Gemmel, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Donachy, William, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Donachy, John A., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Dennis, Phares, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Donachy, William O., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Donahower, Frank, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Endmiston, Miles, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Farnsworth, Lu F., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Frain, John A., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Fowler, Augustus, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Graftus, Clifford, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Given, Dallas, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Grier, Albert O., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Hollingsworth, J. M., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Henry, Mordecai, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Huffman, John A., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Halfpenny, F. W., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Hoffman, Samuel, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Imbody, William A., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Kehoe, Michael, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Knox, James R., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Knox, Robert R., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Long, Jacob, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Louis, William A., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Miller, William H., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Maxwell, Peter, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Maffit, William C., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Morelock, Henry H., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Morrow, John, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 McFadden, Fulmer D., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Newman, Thomas, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Nabal, Norton N., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Narragan, William E., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Phillips, Chester, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Painter, Edward M., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Pardoe, Henry A., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Renuard, Thomas, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Sneath, George, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Slough, William, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Stapleton, Ammon S., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Shawley, John, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Simpson, Thomas M., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Schroath, Andrew, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Showalter, Martin, July 20, 1864; died at Monocacy Junction, Md., Aug. 27, 1864.

Wilson, James H., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Walker, Silas F., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Wolf, Henry F., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Wendel, Robert A., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Weld, Daniel K., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Walter, David D., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Wagoner, Joseph, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Walter, Bossler, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Warfle, Henry C., July 20, 1864; trans. November, 1864; organization unknown.  
 Zollars, Frank J. R., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

## COMPANY G.

Phillip L. Sprecher, capt., July 22, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864.  
 William D. Stauffer, 1st Lieut., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864.  
 John K. Rutter, 2d Lieut., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 George W. Engle, 1st sergt., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

*Sergeants.*

John Sherts, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Edward M. Hartman, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 William J. Bear, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 John W. Stauffer, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

*Corporals.*

Phares W. Fry, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 David Bender, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Graybill B. Swope, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Christian G. Brinkley, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Zachar'n T. Sheaffer, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 David H. Stauffer, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Adam G. Sprecher, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Jacob Weldier, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Thomas Judge, musician, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Franklin A. Haines, musician, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

*Privates.*

Brodhecker, Henry, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Brown, Charles C., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Burns, Winfield S., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Barr, Henry C., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Barr, William C., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Bonder, Elam, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Bonder, Henry, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Bonder, Jacob, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Bundel, Jacob, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Burger, William K., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Chamberlin, William, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Correll, Lemuel, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Coby, James B., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Dague, Amos, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Donaghy, Henry, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Diller, Graybill, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Fahnestock, G. W., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Flick, Henry, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Flynn, Michael B., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Gall, Samuel, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Groff, Daniel M., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Gable, Jacob F., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Gorman, James, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Hacker, Allen, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Hamilton, William, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Hummelstach, John, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Hurst, Henry D., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Harman, Henry W., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Hauck, Thomas J., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Hobbs, Abraham D., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Hornberger, Martin, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Kellenberger, G. H., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 King, Zachariah, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Leonard, John, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Lipp, Emanuel S., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Leon, Henry, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Lehman, Walter V., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Loucommier, George, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Martin, Michael, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Martin, Solomon, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Mooney, Jacob K., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Morris, Alexander, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Myers, Paul, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Metzler, Henry C., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 McAleer, Edward, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Newcomer, Oliver M., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Powell, Henry, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Powers, Ambrose, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Rudy, Henry, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Rudy, Phillip, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Russell, George W., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Roberts, David, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Shard, Jacob, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Sheid, Peter, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Shink, Christian S., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Stuber, John, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Suter, Godfrey, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Selgman, John W., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Strickler, William J., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Tyler, John, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Vondersmith, J., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Weaver, Jonathan, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Wright, Thomas E., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Weaver, Eli, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Welsh, Jacob, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Westenberger, H., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Wenditz, Albert, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Withers, Albert M., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Yackley, Daniel A., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Yeager, Henry, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 John, Amos M., July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Zellars, Adam, July 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

## COMPANY H.

Absalom B. Sellheimer, capt., July 22, 1864; disch. Oct. 22, 1864.  
 Samuel B. Marks, 1st lieut., July 22, 1864; disch. Oct. 22, 1864.  
 Charles B. McLean, 2d lieut., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Charles H. Henderson, 1st sergt., July 22, 1864; pro. to 1st sergt. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 James H. L. Eager, 1st sergt., July 22, 1864; trans. to 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.

*Sergeants.*

William Kitting, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 James H. Moore, July 22, 1864; pro. to sergt. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Gastin B. Riden, July 22, 1864; pro. to sergt. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Samuel Chesnut, July 22, 1864; pro. to sergt. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 William D. Halbert, July 22, 1864; trans. to Co. M, 80th Regt. P. V., Sept. 6, 1864.  
 George W. Snyder, July 22, 1864; trans. Nov. 1864, organization unknown.

*Corporals.*

Theodore B. Smith, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 E. L. Montgomery, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 George H. Pratt, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Robert H. Junkin, July 22, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 James P. Elliott, July 22, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Thomas A. Relly, July 22, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Judson E. Foulke, July 22, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Theodore H. Wigton, July 22, 1864; trans. Nov. 1864, organization unknown.  
 Joseph Steidle, July 22, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1864.  
 William D. Cooper, musician, July 22, 1864; pro. to principal musician Oct. 1, 1864.

*Privates.*

Allison, Samuel P., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Bos, David K., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Blymyer, John A., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Beck, John H., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Berryhill, Samuel H., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Boyer, William K., July 22, 1864; trans. to 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Blackford, John E., July 22, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Barnhart, Nicholas, July 22, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Crissman, Isaac P., July 22, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Chesnut, William K., July 22, 1864; trans. to 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Odor, Gideon, July 22, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.  
 Dufer, Perry, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Drake, John, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Flint, Thomas, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Foster, Oliver K., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Fitchorn, Joseph, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Freeburn, Barger, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Farcy, William, July 22, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Gibson, William W., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Greason, William, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Gregg, William B., July 22, 1864; trans. to Co. M, 80th Regt. P. V., Sept. 6, 1864.  
 Hess, Joseph, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Hoot, Joseph, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Henwood, William, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Hoopes, David W., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Himes, John L., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Halbert, Robert S., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Hoffman, Geo. B., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Irwin, John H., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Kraft, Daniel K., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Lindsay, Wm. A., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Lyttle, James B., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Larimore, John R., July 22, 1864; trans. to 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Leapor, George W., July 22, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Moore, Robert A., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Morrison, W. S., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Mayben, Jacob, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 McLain, Thomas, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 McPherson, William, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 McFarlane, William R., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 McCoy, James R., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 McCune, James A., July 22, 1864; trans. to Co. M, 80th Regt. P. V., Sept. 6, 1864.  
 Nipple, Thomas, July 22, 1864; trans. to 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Patton, William F., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Patterson, David A., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Price, Samuel D., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Palmer, William H., July 22, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Ross, Henry C., July 22, 1864; trans. to Co. M, 80th Regt. P. V., Sept. 6, 1864.  
 Stahl, George W., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Smith, Luther C., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Sterrett, John R., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Stroup, Matthew P., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Saxton, David B., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Saxton, Wm. S., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Stratford, John F., July 22, 1864; trans. to 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Smith, Phillip, July 22, 1864; trans. to Co. M, 80th Regt. P. V., Sept. 6, 1864.  
 Vanvalziah, R. T., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Wentle, Wilson, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Webb, Thaddeus B., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Wainwright, S. E., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Watts, Frederick, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Vanvalziah, F. H., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Whisler, William R., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Yocum, George, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Zinn, George, July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

## COMPANY I.

Edward P. Zinn, capt., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Michael W. Frech, 1st lieut., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 John A. Swartz, 2d lieut., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

*Sergeants.*

Isaac W. Bashore, July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Louis Z. Jones, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 John W. Leidig, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 George C. Coover, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 William B. White, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

*Corporals.*

Christ. Breneman, July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Cyrus Ringwalt, July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Christ. E. Breiner, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Samuel Gates, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Daniel Ashenfelter, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 William E. Fought, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Samuel R. Coover, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 James McDavis, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 David A. Hauck, musician, July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 George D. Kerr, musician, July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

*Privates.*

Andrews, William R., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Bricker, James, July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Bricker, William, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Bowman, John H., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Beltzhoover, John H., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Coover, Albert H., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Cauffman, A. D., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Crawford, William B., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Crone, Francis Z., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Carroll, Aaron T., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Coover, John L., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Collar, Jacob, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Diller, Samuel A., July 21, 1864.  
 Duey, Hiram, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Deihl, Simon S., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Enck, Levi, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Erick, George A., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Eberly, John E., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Ernst, Hiram, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Funk, Albert H., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Fowhl, Lewis S., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Gardner, David H., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Goodyear, Henry, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Hollinger, John C., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Hurgh, Jacob R., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Johnson, Steward M., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

Kauffman, Abraham L., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Laughman, S. D., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Landis, Henry W., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Leas, Leonard W., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Meixel, Jacob, July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Myers, Jacob A., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 McLeer, Melancthon, July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Nickel, Andrew P., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Oyler, Byron N., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Ostot, William H., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Plank, John A., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Paul, George E., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Ponesmith, John, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Patterson, William H., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Quigley, Henry E., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Rupp, Jacob A., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Rupp, John C., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Rich, John W., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Rhinehart, Charles A., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Richmond, Elias A., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Rupert, Jesse, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Rich, Alfred, July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Sechrist, Phillip, July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Singler, Millard F., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Stern, Michael, July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Smith, John W., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Saxton, John A., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Syder, Daniel B., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Siplinger, Matthew J., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Sutton, George W., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Shaeffer, John P., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Slyder, Charles C., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Shaeffer, Jacob S., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Shaeffer, William N., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Taylor, John M., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Underwood, Jesse, July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Weaver, Adam H., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Walker, William N., July 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Welk, John H., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Yost, Samuel K., July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

COMPANY K.

William D. Reitzel, capt., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 James F. McKinley, 1st lieut., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Jacob H. Hoofstittler, 2d lieut., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 W. H. McCullough, 1st sergt., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

*Sergeants.*

John Yingor, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 William Albright, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Henry F. Mullen, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Martin M. Kapp, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

*Corporals.*

Abraham, G. Herr, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Julius F. Felge, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Abraham N. Cassel, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Henry Muckel, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Henry M. Shaeffer, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Benjamin R. Mull, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 John W. Woomert, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Lemon Reifsnyder, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Andrew Sipe, musician, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Benjamin F. Zell, musician, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

*Privates.*

Adams, Josiah B., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Bingham, Samuel K., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Bauman, David M., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Blair, Jacob B., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Bard, Wesley R., July 24, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.  
 Bear, William, July 24, 1864; trans. November, 1864, organization unknown.  
 Beaver, John, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Cope, William D., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Diffenderfer, H. G., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Diemer, John, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Dellinger, Barton, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Disinger, Harrison, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Devlinney, John, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Eckert, George, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Frymyer, William, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Fisher, Alexander, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Goshert, Joseph, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Herr, Emanuel, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Hoofstittler, Charles, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Hengst, Benjamin, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Hellinger, Jonathan, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Hallacher, George S., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Hallacher, Wayne P., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Hellinger, Henry, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Heinsman, Christ, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Halacker, Isaac, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Johns, Rolandus, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Jones, William, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Kapp, Peter S., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Kellenberger, Daniel, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Keith, Benjamin, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th Regt. P. V., November, 1864.

Kercher, Henry, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Klugh, Charles C., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Keener, Henry, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Kniesley, William H., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Kreider, Levi, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Kaler, Christian, July 24, 1864.  
 Lathiser, Jacob, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Lathiford, Joseph B., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Lousch, George, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Leber, Jacob P., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Metzgar, Frederick, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Miller, Warren R., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Miller, John H., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 McKinney, Joseph L., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 McQuate, John, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Nagle, Adam C., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Powell, Clayton M., July 24, 1864; trans. to 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Strickler, Henry K., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Sheler, Adam, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Smith, Samuel D., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Sheaffer, Isaac M., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Sweigart, William, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Seiverling, Levi, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Steinnetz, John, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Schroeder, John W., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Trago, Franklin, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Trego, Eli, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Wagner, Daniel, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Woomert, Samuel W., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Wolf, Henry H., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Witman, Franklin, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Wagner, Isaac, July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Wilker, William H., July 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 195th (one year) Regt. P. V., November, 1864.  
 Shelly, William, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Shaub, John A., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Snook, Joseph, July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.  
 Snook, John D., July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 4, 1864.

## FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

John W. Fisher, col., March 12, 1865; brev. brig.-gen. Nov. 4, 1865; must. out with regiment Jan. 31, 1866.  
 William L. Bear, lieutenant-col., March 12, 1865; must. out with regiment Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Henry D. Markley, maj., July 16, 1864; pro. from capt. Co. A, Feb. 27, 1865; disch. to date March 22, 1866.  
 J. A. Willoughby, adj., March 12, 1865; must. out with regiment Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Hiram Stamm, q.m., July 17, 1864; pro. from 1st lieutenant. Co. B, March 16, 1865; must. out with regiment Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Z. Ring Jones, surg., March 23, 1865; must. out with regiment Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Har'n T. Whitman, asst. surg., March 23, 1865; must. out with regiment Jan. 31, 1866.

Isaac E. Graeff, chap., April 14, 1865; must. out with regiment Jan. 31, 1866.  
 John F. Shreiner, sergt.-maj., July 17, 1864; pro. from sergt. Co. B March 13, 1865; disch. June 21, 1865; must. out with regiment Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Christian Hanlen, sergt.-maj., Feb. 23, 1865; pro. from sergt. Co. F June 12, 1865; must. out with regiment Jan. 31, 1866.  
 W. H. McCullough, com.-sergt., July 24, 1864; pro. from sergt. Co. C March 13, 1865; disch. June 21, 1865.  
 Israel Hanlen, com.-sergt., Feb. 21, 1865; pro. from sergt. Co. E June 8, 1865; must. out with regiment Jan. 31, 1866.  
 William N. Williams, hosp. stew., Feb. 18, 1865; pro. from priv. Co. K March 13, 1865; must. out with regiment Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Francis Schwinger, principal musician, July 16, 1864; pro. from musician Co. A March 13, 1865; disch. June 21, 1865.  
 John Schellug, principal musician, Feb. 27, 1865; pro. from musician Co. D June 11, 1865; must. out with regiment Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Thomas Judge, principal musician, Jan. 4, 1865; pro. from priv. Co. F June 12, 1865; disch. Jan. 12, 1866, at exp. of term.

## COMPANY A.

*Captains.*

Henry D. Markley, July 16, 1864; trans. from Co. A, 195th (100 days) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864; pro. to maj. Feb. 27, 1865.  
 Samuel McPherran, July 21, 1864; trans. from Co. F, 195th (100 days) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864; pro. from 1st lieut. March 16, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Samuel Parvin, 1st lieut., July 16, 1864; trans. from Co. A, 195th (100 days) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864; pro. from 2d lieut. March 16, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Martin Wagner, 2d lieut., July 16, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt. March 16, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Samuel A. Groff, 1st sergt., July 16, 1864; pro. from sergt. March 16, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

*Sergeants.*

James L. Hess, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 William Ulrich, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Jacob Hower, July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 David K. Hauck, July 21, 1864; pro. from corp. March 16, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

*Corporals.*

George F. Strouse, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Emanuel Richards, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 William A. Snyder, July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Thomas Hart, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Paul Witmer, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Isaac J. Neagle, July 16, 1864; pro. to corp. Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Samuel G. Grove, July 20, 1864; pro. to corp. March 16, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 William O. Donachy, July 20, 1864; pro. to corp. May 15, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Theodore Deysher, July 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 17, 1865.  
 Daniel A. Boas, musician, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Francis Schwinger, musician, July 16, 1864; pro. to principal musician March 13, 1865.

*Privates.*

Archer, William A., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Adams, Henry W., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Bitting, Zachary T., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Burd, George C., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Bard, John L., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Barnhart, Levi M., July 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Barnhart, Nicholas, July 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Blackford, John E., July 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Belcher, Emanuel, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Belvenour, Barney, July 18, 1864.  
 Carey, Daniel L., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Cornelius, Edward, July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Crisman, Isaac P., July 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Dann, Benjamin, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Davis, James B., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Donahower, Frank, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Donachy, John A., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Dennis, Phares, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Dickinson, Hiram, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Davis, Amos R., July 16, 1864; pro. to q.m.-sergt. March 13, 1865.  
 Eddinger, Charles F., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Emblich, George, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Ebert, George, July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Fields, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Fensler, John, July 10, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Furey, William, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Fowler, Augustus, July 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Gallagher, Charles, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Gritner, Jackson, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Gowling, Richard, July 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Gibson, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Gable, Joseph, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Gable, William, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Grier, Albert C., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Grim, John D., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Hook, Amos F. D., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Harner, George, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Hoffman, Samuel, July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Hinkle, Isaac, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Irwin, Emanuel, July 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.  
 Johnson, Lewis D., July 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Johnson, Franklin, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Kutz, Dentley, July 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Kline, Peter, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Kline, Jeremiah, July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Leaper, George W., July 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Miller, Morgan, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Mason, Albert J., July 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.  
 Mulvey, William, July 18, 1864.  
 Newman, Thomas, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Palmer, William H., July 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Rhoads, William F., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Richards, Cyrus H., July 6, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Richards, Thomas, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Reiche, Ernst, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Rodgers, John, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Rice, Adam G., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Selverd, Joseph H., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Seidle, John H., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Sallada, Edw., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Sch'roath, Andrew, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Spotts, George W., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Splittler, John H., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Sawyer, Henry W., July 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Sinn, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company June 18, 1865.  
 Sourber, Conrad, July 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1861.  
 Steidle, John, July 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Schlussor, Jacob, July 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 16, 1865.

Wagoner, Joseph, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Wagner, Frederick, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Waleslagle, Perry J., July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Wendel, Robert A., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Weiland, Daniel, July 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Wenger, Lemon, July 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Walter, Bosler, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

## COMPANY B.

James F. Rickaecker, capt., July 17, 1864; trans. from Co. C, 195th (100 days) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Hiram Stamm, 1st Lieut., July 17, 1864; trans. from Co. C, 195th (100 days) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864; pro. to q.m. March 16, 1865.  
 Daniel K. Keener, 1st Lieut., July 17, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt. March 16, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Grafton, Fox, 2d Lieut., July 17, 1864; pro. from corp. Nov. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Frederick Yeager, 1st sergt., July 17, 1864; pro. from sergt. March 16, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

*Sergeants.*

John W. Leidligh, July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 William J. Frazer, July 17, 1864; pro. from corp. March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Samuel Gates, July 21, 1864; pro. from corp. March 16, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 James McDavis, July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 John F. Shreiner, July 17, 1864; pro. to sergt.-maj. March 13, 1865.

*Corporals.*

Charles A. Borling, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Christian E. Brenner, July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Samuel Miley, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 John H. Senseman, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Edward Thomas, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Frank Freidenstine, July 17, 1864; pro. to corp. May 25, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Jacob H. Wissler, July 17, 1864; pro. to corp. March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 George W. Sutton, July 21, 1864; pro. to corp. March 16, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Jacob B. Spera, July 17, 1864; died at Summit Point, Va., May 25, 1865.  
 Samuel R. Coover, musician, July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Edward McGregor, musician, June 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

*Privates.*

Ashenfelter, Daniel, July 21, 1864; disch. by G. C. May 30, 1865.  
 Andrews, William R., July 21, 1864.  
 Bechtle, Elias L., July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Berrington, William, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Beck, Levi, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Belthoecer, J. H., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Billings, Alfred Q., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Bowman, Daniel S., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Bowman, John H., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Bricker, William, July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Carroll, Aaron T., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Cornelius, Wesley D., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Crawford, William B., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Coover, John L., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Coover, George C., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Crone, Francis B., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Deihl, Simon S., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Diller, Samuel A., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Donchy, William, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Duly, Hiram, July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Eberly, John E., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Erick, George A., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Ernst, Hiram, July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Fowhl, Lewis S., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Furry, Jacob, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Funk, Albert H., July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Fought, William E., July 21, 1864; disch. on surg. certiff. April 8, 1865.  
 Getz, George C., July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Gensemer, Elijah, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Goodyear, Henry G., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Grant, David L., July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Hacker, Edward, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Hacker, William, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Hammond, F. D., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Hartman, Henry H., July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Hurgh, Jacob R., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Heistand, Elias W., July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Hoffmier, Henry W., July 17, 1864; absent, on detached service, at muster out.  
 Jones, Lewis Z., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Kauffman, Abraham L., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Kline, William H., July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Lindcamp, L. H., July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Lorah, Barton, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Lewis, Hiram, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Madlem, Daniel D., July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Morrow, John, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Murphy, William, Sept. 22, 1864.  
 McCue, Simon, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 McFadden, Ful'r D., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Nabal, Norton N., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Oliver, Robert, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Ostot, William H., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Patterson, William H., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Ponestmith, John, July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Quigley, Henry E., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Rathfan, Gilbert B., July 17, 1864; absent, on detached service, at muster out.  
 Reifsnyder, Martin, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Reinhart, Charles A., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Richmond, Albert E., July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Rich, Alfred, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Rupert, Jesse, July 21, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Sixton, John A., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Shant, Solomon, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Sheaffer, John P., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Sheaffer, Jacob S., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.  
 Sheaffer, William N., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Splinger, Nat. J., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Slyder, Daniel D., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Slyder, Charles C., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Thatcher, Albert G., July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Waters, John, July 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Walter, David D., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Welk, John H., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.



White, William B., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Witman, Joseph E., July 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.  
 Witman, F. S., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Yost, Samuel K., July 21, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

## COMPANY C.

Philip L. Sprecher, captain, July 22, 1864; trans. from Co. G, 195th (100 days) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 William D. Stauffer, 1st lieut., July 20, 1864; trans. from Co. G, 195th (100 days) Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 George W. Engel, 2d lieut., July 20, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt. Jan. 14, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 John W. Stauffer, 1st sergt., July 20, 1864; pro. from sergt. Jan. 14, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

*Sergeants.*

William Albright, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 David H. Stauffer, July 20, 1864; pro. from corp. Jan. 14, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Adam G. Sprecher, July 20, 1864; pro. from corp. March 14, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 William J. Bear, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 William H. McCullough, July 24, 1864; pro. to com.-sergt. March 13, 1865.

*Corporals.*

Jacob Weidler, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Samuel Leslie, July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Benjamin K. Mull, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Samuel Lauck, July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Thomas J. Hauck, July 20, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Oliver M. Newcomer, July 20, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 14, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Alexander Clemens, July 19, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 17, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Henry Hardy, July 20, 1864; pro. to corp. March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Franklin A. Haines, musician, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 James Gorman, musician, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

*Privates.*

Adams, Josiah B., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Barr, William C., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Barr, William G., July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Barr, Henry O., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Bair, Jacob B., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Bair, Jacob K., July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Bauman, David M., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Beaver, John, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Blaney, George A., July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Bonder, Elam, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Boudier, Henry, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Bonder, Jacob, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Bundel, Jacob, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Burger, William K., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Butzor, David D., Oct. 13, 1864; trans. to Co. F June 21, 1865.  
 Coby, James B., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Cope, William D., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Cooper, Jacob G., Oct. 17, 1864; trans. to Co. F June 21, 1865.  
 Cooper, George G., Oct. 17, 1864; trans. to Co. F June 21, 1865.  
 Dellinger, Barton, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Dissinge H. D., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Deviney, John, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Fisher, Alexander, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Flynn, Michael B., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Fogle, Jacob, July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Garber, Randolph G., Oct. 18, 1864; trans. to Co. F June 21, 1865.  
 Garner, William H., Oct. 20, 1864; trans. to Co. F June 21, 1865.  
 Habacker, Isaac, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Hallacher, George S., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Hallacher, Wayne P., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Harman, Henry W., July 20, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Gable, Jacob F., July 20, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Heinsman, Christian, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Hellinger, Henry, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Hipple, John, July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Hobbs, Abraham D., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Husk, John B., July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Hornberger, Martin, July 20, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 19, 1865.  
 John Rolandus, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Jones, William, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Kapp, Martin M., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Keener, Henry, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Keith, Benedict, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Klingham, Christ, July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Klugh, Charles C., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Kneisley, William H., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Kreider, Levi, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Lehman, Welton V., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Lousch, George, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Livingston, Matthias, July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Loucommer, George, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Leber, Jacob P., July 24, 1864; died at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 7, 1861.  
 Metzler, Henry C., July 20, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Mohr, William, July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Morgan, John H., July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Mullon, Henry F., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Narreagan, William E., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Ochme, John A., July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Reiffnyder, Lemon, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Roberts, David, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Schroeder, John W., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Seighman, John W., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Shaeffer, Isaac M., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Selvoiling, Levi, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Sohl, Thomas D., July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Steinmetz, John, July 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 20, 1865.  
 Strickler, William J., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Sweigert, William, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Trago, Eli, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Wagner, Isaac, July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Walters, Edgar A., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Weaver, Eli, July 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Welsh, Jacob, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Weld, Daniel K., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Wendtitz, Albert, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Wiker, William H., July 24, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Withers, Albert M., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Wolf, Henry H., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Woomert, John W., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Woomert, Samuel W., July 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Yeager, Henry, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Yohu, Ames M., July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Zellars, Adam, July 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.  
 Zern, Jacob G., July 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

## COMPANY D.

Christian B. Hebble, capt., Feb. 1, 1865; pro. from 2d Lieut. March 10, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 J. David Miller, 1st Lieut., March 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 James Spindler, 2d Lieut., March 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Benjamin F. Holtzhouse, 1st sergt., Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

*Sergeants.*

Joseph D. Showalter, Feb. 13, 1865; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1866; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Benjamin R. Phillips, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Joseph M. Bennet, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 John F. Lefevre, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

*Corporals.*

Jefferson Moore, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Simon Reineer, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Jacob H. Franke, Feb. 31, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Emanuel G. Landis, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Charles Senft, Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Isaac Martin, Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Eli W. Gochenour, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Thomas B. Jeffers, Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

*Musicians.*

Amos L. Urban, Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 G. W. Strawbridge, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 John Schelling, Feb. 27, 1865; pro. to principal musician June 11, 1865.

*Privates.*

Aument, Elam, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Aument, Harvey, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Aument, Aldus, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Arnold, Jacob, Feb. 10, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Amsjaugher, Andrew, Feb. 20, 1865.  
 Breneman, H. B., Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Brubaker, Tobias M., Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Bell, Robert, Jr., Feb. 20, 1865.  
 Brock, John R., Feb. 10, 1865.  
 Brenner, Tobias K., Feb. 13, 1865.  
 Chandler, Benjamin F., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Conyngham, Augustus, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Conrad, John, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Campbell, Hiram, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Charles, Andrew, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Chalfant, Reuben, Feb. 10, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Chalfant, George T., Feb. 10, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Chambers, Franklin, Feb. 14, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 24, 1865.  
 Clark, Daniel, Feb. 28, 1865; died March, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, Va., lot 28.  
 Davler, Amos, Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Dyer, Benjamin, Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Derr, John, Feb. 27, 1865.  
 Ernbart, Henry, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Fulka, Joseph, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Fulton, Almon, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Fagan, Martin, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Folmer, Lightner E., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Fenstermach, J. B., Feb. 20, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 8, 1865.  
 Fenstermacher, E., Feb. 15, 1865.  
 Fuls, John W., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Gontser, Cyrus S., Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Gochenour, Jacob, Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Gemmill, William N., Feb. 10, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Gemmill, Thomas G., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Grabinger, Abraham, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Groff, John, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Groff, Joseph, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Greer, Joseph F., Feb. 10, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Greenawalt, Joseph K., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Green, Joseph, Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Grabinger, John M., Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Gemmill, Evans H., Feb. 10, 1865.  
 Heeps, John, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Hall, Henry, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Heisler, Benjamin, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Hamilton, John E., Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Haverstick, D. M., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Herzog, Franklin, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Hoops, Thomas S., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Hill, Andrew, Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Herr, Robert, Feb. 10, 1865.  
 Jaenberger, John, Feb. 13, 1865.  
 Johnson, Stephen, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Johnson, Benjamin, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Killian, Lawrence C., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Kitteras, George, Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Kahler, Henry C., March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Kreider, Abraham L., Feb. 11, 1865.  
 Lines, David K., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Lantz, Samuel C., Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Lutz, Amos E., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Lundy, John S., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Lefever, Henry H., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Lichty, Benjamin C., Feb. 27, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Leed, Coleman, Feb. 11, 1865; died at Harper's Ferry, Va., June 27, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 25.  
 Miller, John, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Miller, John L., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Miller, William K., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Miller, Henry, Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Masch, Julius, Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Meyers, Benjamin K., Feb. 4, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Meyers, Henry M., Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Mowry, Amos, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Mooney, Elam, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Martin, Abraham, Feb. 14, 1865.  
 McCullough, J. T., Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 McCardie, Samuel, Feb. 10, 1865.  
 Nelson, Joseph G., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Nie, Jesse, Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Phantom, Robert M., Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Phillips, John W., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Phillips, Henry, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Farmer, Emanuel, Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Plett, Robert, Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Patton, James C., March 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 11, 1865.  
 Phillips, Benjamin F., Feb. 24, 1865.  
 Rockafellow, W. T., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Reinhart, Henry R., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Reinhart, Isaac, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Reachard, William, March 3, 1865.  
 Seachrist, Abraham G., Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Seachrist, Jacob M., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Showalter, William H., Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Swinchart, Benjamin F., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Swilkey, John, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Simon, George, Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Shenk, George, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Simmons, William, Feb. 9, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Steiner, John T., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Seachrist, John H., Feb. 11, 1865.  
 Smith, Henry, Feb. 15, 1865.  
 Todd, William H., Feb. 21, 1865.  
 Unger, Moses, Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Urban, Alfred E., Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Wade, Noah, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Waidley, George, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Zook, Benjamin, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

## COMPANY E.

Jacob F. Barnitz, capt., March 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 James R. Haldeman, 1st lieut., Feb. 18, 1866; pro. from private March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Samuel A. Hinkle, 2d lieut., Feb. 22, 1865; pro. from private March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Augustus Flury, 1st sergt., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Alexander Sargen, sergt., Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

*Sergeants.*

Thomas Marlin, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 John M. Campbell, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 John K. Upp, Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Israel Hanlen, Feb. 23, 1865; pro. to com.-sergt. June 8, 1865.

*Corporals*

John McKain, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Isaac Dickel, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 John J. Kellar, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 John B. McClure, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Jacob Keinard, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 James M. Clinton, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Jacob B. Zohn, March 4, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Howard Abel, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Reuben Neff, Feb. 16, 1865.  
 David Evans, musician, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 George W. Samsel, musician, Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

*Privates.*

Abel, Stephen, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Brenberger, Isaac, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Brenberger, John, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Broadstone, Allen, April 7, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Bloom, David, Jr., April 7, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Baker, Lewis, March 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.  
 Bare, Joseph, Feb. 16, 1865.  
 Brenner, Alfred, Feb. 18, 1865.  
 Beccaman, William J., Feb. 14, 1865.  
 Caracher, Edward, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Collins, Michael, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Collins, Dennis, Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Cartwright, Ab'm, April 7, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Courtney, David E., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Cloud, Joseph, Feb. 26, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Donnelly, Thomas H., March 8, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Derstler, Adam, Feb. 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 14, 1865.  
 Didenhofer, Henry, March 11, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 14, 1865.  
 Edwards, David, Feb. 23, 1865.  
 Fields, Oliver, April 7, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Fry, Emanuel, March 6, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Foster, John W., April 7, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Fluck, Casper, April 7, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 17, 1865.  
 Fellows, Willard E., March 16, 1865.  
 Green, William R., April 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Gardner, Casper, Mar h 2, 1865.  
 Holtzinger, Al. H., Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Herline, Alonzo, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Hefner, Simon A., Feb. 10, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Hilt, Henry, Feb. 14, 1865.  
 Hilt, Daniel, Feb. 14, 1865.  
 Herline, John M., Feb. 22, 1865.  
 Hilt, Joseph, Feb. 14, 1865.  
 Hilt, Samuel, Feb. 14, 1865.  
 Johnston, Miles, April 7, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Johnston, Samuel, April 4, 1865.  
 Kluger, Theo., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Kauffman, Lewis H., March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Kelleher, Benj., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Leesy, Isaac, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Loch, Adam, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Lara, Henry, March 10, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Lundy, Pierce, March 4, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Morris, John, Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Maglaughlin, C. G., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Myers, John (1st), Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Makler, Jacob, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Miller, George, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Magsam, John, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Markle, George W., Feb. 17, 1865.  
 Myers, John (2d), Feb. 24, 1865.  
 McCall, Patrick, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 McGowen, Alexander, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 McCormick, Samuel, Feb. 18, 1865; absent, sick, et muster out.  
 Nowlen, Joseph, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Olwiler, Samuel, Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 O'Neal, Samuel, April 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Peck, Paris G., Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Risinger, George, Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Rodgers, Joseph, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Rotenheiser, Henry, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Reeh, Henry, Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Rankin, Andrew, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Reynolds, Edward, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Shutter, George, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Seeger, John, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Shade, Leander, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Snyder, Christian H., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Stape, Samuel, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Scott, Thomas E., March 14, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 3, 1865.  
 Spikard, John F., Feb. 16, 1865.  
 Shuck, Peter, March 2, 1865.  
 Shobe, Isaac N., Feb. 24, 1865.  
 Torbert, David, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Tyson, John W., Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Taylor, Charles S., April 4, 1865.  
 Upman, Deitrich, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Warner, Charles, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Williamson, Alexander C., Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Waidecker, John F., Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Whalen, William, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Wagner, Henry (1st), Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Welsh, John P., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Weaver, Henry, March 7, 1865.  
 Wagner, Henry (2d), Feb. 25, 1865.  
 Young, Joseph, Feb. 27, 1865.

## COMPANY F.

John K. Rutter, capt., Feb. 4, 1865; pro. from 2d lieut. March 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 John Z. Thomas, 1st lieut., Feb. 14, 1865; pro. from private March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Levi D. Shuman, 2d lieut., Feb. 14, 1865; pro. from private March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Samuel S. Rodgers, 1st sergt., Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Thomas J. Barnes, sergt., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

*Sergeants.*

Israel Bair, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Robert Corrigan, Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 David K. Hinkle, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Christian Hanlen, Feb. 23, 1865; pro. to sergt.-maj. June 12, 1865.

*Corporals.*

Adam Fitzkee, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 David L. Smedley, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Theodore C. Findley, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 John J. Sweeney, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Franklin J. Heckler, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 John C. Thomas, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Henry Brubaker, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 John W. Young, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Lewis Wilson, musician, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Henry Hess, musician, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

*Privates.*

Austine, Henry, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Akins, Levi, Feb. 23, 1865.  
 Burger, Henry K., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Broom, Stephen A., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Butzer, David D., Oct. 13, 1864; disch. at exp. of term.  
 Buhler, Jacob, Feb. 27, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 21, 1865.  
 Crowthers, James, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Caracher, M. M., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Clark, Joseph W., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Collins, Joseph, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Coons, Benjamin, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Cooper, George G., Oct. 17, 1864; disch. at exp. of term.  
 Cooper, Jacob G., Oct. 17, 1864; disch. at exp. of term.  
 Culp, Abraham, Feb. 23, 1865.  
 Colt, Robert A., Feb. 24, 1865.  
 Dellinger, John S., Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Dunbar, William H., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Dickey, William, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Dellinger, David, Feb. 14, 1865; died at Martinsburg, Va., March 23, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 25.  
 Eshelman, Henry, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Ennoy, Richard E., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Evans, John H., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Evans, Joseph F., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Ebnan, John, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Forry, John, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Flory, Valentine, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Fitzkee, Adam G., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Fitzkee, John W., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Findley, John W., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Flory, Henry S., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Fisher, Henry, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Fisher, Joseph H., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Fisher, Joseph, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Ferre, Daniel, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Fry, Samuel L., Feb. 23, 1865.  
 Gnaw, George, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Grove, Charles E., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Gault, John H., March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Garber, Randolph G., Oct. 18, 1864; disch. at exp. of term.  
 Garner, William H., Oct. 20, 1864; disch. at exp. of term.  
 Hilton, Lewis, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Hart, Edward, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Hinkle, William, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Hines, Christian, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Hatch, Arthur, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Heisley, Cyrus, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Harnes, Conrad, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Hippey, Henry, Feb. 21, 1865; pro. to q.m.-sergt. June 12, 1865.  
 Holsinger, George W., March 1, 1865.

Hewart, Thomas, Feb. 24, 1865.  
 Illick, Christian, Feb. 17, 1865.  
 Judge, Thomas, Jan. 4, 1865; pro. to principal musician June 12, 1865.  
 Keech, William, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Keesey, Charles, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Kaufman, John, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Keller, Peter A., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Lethiser, George W., Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Leyman, David R., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Lemmon, William S., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Leity, Fidel, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Landis, Samuel S., March 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Leber, David, March 17, 1865; disch. by G. O. Oct. 3, 1865.  
 Long, George, Feb. 22, 1865.  
 Mumma, Andrew, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 McBride, Cyrus P., Feb. 14, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.  
 McGovern, Richard, Feb. 20, 1865.  
 McLane, Henry, Feb. 20, 1865.  
 McLane, William, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Nelson, Thomas, Feb. 21, 1865.  
 Nace, Ephraim, Feb. 22, 1865.  
 Pluffer, Christian, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Rutter, John, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Raver, Ephraim, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Smith, Simon W., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Seachrist, John, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Shelly, William J., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Stugis, F. Oliver, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Snyder, Christian D., March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Stoner, Milton, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Siple, Jacob, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Thomas, Nehemiah, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Tyson, John B., Feb. 18, 1865.  
 Thomas, Thomas K., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Weaver, Adam, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Weaver, John K., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Weaver, Henry K., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Wilson, Isaac T., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Weaver, Simon W., Feb. 27, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 17, 1865.  
 Warner, John R., Feb. 23, 1865.

## COMPANY G.

Edwin H. Faust, capt., Feb. 6, 1865; pro. from 2d lieut. March 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 George Frazer, 1st lieut., March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 H. Augustus Kinch, 2d lieut., March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Franklin E. Bentz, 1st sergt., March 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

*Sergeants.*

Albert Kampman, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 John M. Stuber, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Israel Weidman, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Joseph Stolhinger, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

*Corporals.*

John M. Sharp, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 H. W. Brencisen, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Abram Harner, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Ephraim O. Eaby, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 James Smith, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Jeremiah Stealy, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Abner S. Heer, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Addison Zartman, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Samuel S. Neiss, musician, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Franklin M. Miller, musician, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

*Privates.*

Ansel, Henry, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Ansel, William, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Adams, Christian B., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Ames, Isaac, Feb. 14, 1865.  
 Breneisen, William W., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Brosey, Henry G., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Beam, Adam, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Blugeman, William L., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Bingeman, Adam L., Feb. 15, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.  
 Cox, Thomas L., Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Christ, Henry, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Christ, William, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Chamberlain, W. B., Feb. 17, 1865.  
 Derr, Conrad, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Davidson, Henry, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Dowhower, George, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Davidson, Gabriel, Feb. 20, 1865.  
 Dodge, William, Feb. 23, 1865.  
 Eckenroth, John W., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Eichelberger, H. K., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Enck, John, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Ely, Isaac, Feb. 14, 1865.  
 Faussett, John W., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Fisher, Theophilus, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Fass, Daniel N., Feb. 22, 1865.  
 Givjer, Edwin, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Gorgas, William B., Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Gingrich, Jacob, Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Gilgore, Thomas J., March 5, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Hartman, David, March 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Hollinger, Addison B., Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Hacker, Benjamin G., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Hagy, Edwin W., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Irvine, Daniel, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Killian, Andrew J., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Kampman, Joseph, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Knich, Samuel, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Kegerise, James W., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Litzenger, N. S., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Long, Samuel M., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Lutz, John M., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Leed, Israel, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Lupold, Henry H., Feb. 17, 1865.  
 Marks, John, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Matthews, John D., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Miller, John S., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Musselman, H. S., Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Miller, Joseph, Feb. 16, 1865.  
 Myers, Franklin K., Feb. 18, 1865.  
 Myers, John, Feb. 18, 1865.  
 McQuate, William, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Neise, Augustus, Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Nohrenold, S. S., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Pritz, Jeremiah, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Peters, George W., Feb. 21, 1865; died at Staunton, Va., June 20, 1865.  
 Roning, Martin, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Royer, Samuel S., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Ream, Lemon, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Ream, Charles, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Snearer, Cyrus, Feb. 20, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.  
 Shiffer, William P., Feb. 20, 1865.  
 Stauffer, Henry E., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Sloto, Daniel B., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Snearer, John, Feb. 15, 1865; died near Strasburg, Va., June 13, 1865.

Spickler, Benjamin, Feb. 17, 1865; accidentally killed at Washington, D. C., Aug. 20, 1865.

Shoemaker, Isaac, Feb. 14, 1865.  
 Snearer, Samuel, Feb. 15, 1865.  
 Schlauch, John S., Feb. 15, 1865.  
 Uhler, David K., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Ulrich, Henry, March 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Usner, Harrison, March 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Venrich, Harrison, Feb. 20, 1865.  
 Walter, John, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Walter, Isaac, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Weidman, Franklin, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Wolfkill, Jesse, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Witmoyer, Cyrus L., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Witmoyer, Henry, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Withers, Charles, Feb. 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. to Aug. 31, 1865.  
 Wilson, James R., Feb. 16, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 21, 1865.  
 Witmoyer, Samuel, Feb. 15, 1865.  
 Zartman, Martin, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

## COMPANY H.

Joseph Styer, capt., March 16, 1865; res. June 22, 1865.  
 William D. Stauffer, capt., Aug. 10, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 John S. Rodgers, 1st lieut., Feb. 28, 1865; pro. from private March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Jefferson Galbraith, 2d lieut., March 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Isaac S. Filbert, 1st sergt., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

*Sergeants.*

Emanuel Demmy, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Solomon Martin, March 3, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Joseph Bachman, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 John H. Finley, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Abraham Trostel, Feb. 27, 1865.  
 William H. Houseal, Feb. 27, 1865.  
 Jacob List, March 7, 1865.  
 Reuben G. Sherman, March 9, 1865.

*Corporals.*

Aaron C. Rauck, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Moses Ney, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 John List, March 7, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 David McCoy, March 7, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Joseph Walton, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Tarleton Beane, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 John Rauck, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Randolph F. Lewis, March 3, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Calvin Ashton, March 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 10, 1865.  
 Barnet Garreth, musician, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 William Bensinger, musician, March 6, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Frank G. Galbraith, musician, March 1, 1865; disch. by S. O. Oct. 3, 1865.

*Privates.*

Able, Samuel K., March 3, 1865.  
 Baney, Tobias, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Bankays, Henry, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Bark, Thomas, March 4, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Bently, Archibald, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Benedick, Amos, March 6, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Barnes, Jacob, Feb. 27, 1865.  
 Burger, Jacob B., Feb. 27, 1865.  
 Cake, Uriah J., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Chine, Amos M., March 10, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Coover, John H., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Colbough, John, Feb. 27, 1865.  
 Coder, George, July 22, 1865; not on muster-out roll.  
 Dimler, Henry, Feb. 27, 1865.

Dimler, Jeremiah, Feb. 28, 1865.  
 Dobbins, Henry, March 2, 1865.  
 Eaby, Henry C., March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Engle, Levi L., March 3, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Ellis, Andrew, March 3, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 25, 1865.  
 Ebersole, John M., Feb. 27, 1865.  
 Eshleman, David, Feb. 28, 1865.  
 Fahn, John, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Fettenberger, F., March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Foltz, John, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Frankhouser, Jacob, March 6, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Fox, John, March 7, 1865.  
 Frankhouser, Albert, Feb. 21, 1865.  
 Garreth, Calvin, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Garreth, Zacharias, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Gable, Miller S., Feb. 18, 1865.  
 Haller, Benjamin F., March 6, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Hockenberger, G. W., Feb. 27, 1865; absent, on detached service, at muster out.  
 Harting, Jesse B., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Hartz, John, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Hecker, Reuben K., March 3, 1865; disch. by G. O. Sept. 6, 1865.  
 Hair, William H., March 7, 1865.  
 Hicks, John, Feb. 28, 1865.  
 Hoover, Christian, Feb. 28, 1865.  
 Heisel, John, Feb. 27, 1865.  
 Jacobs, Herman H., March 7, 1865; absent, on detached service, at muster out.  
 Kauffman, John S., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Killian, Rush K., March 9, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Krause, Zacharias, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Kerline, Francis P., March 6, 1865; disch. by S. O. Sept. 6, 1865.  
 King, Henry, Feb. 27, 1865.  
 Knaub, William, March 7, 1865.  
 Lichty, Levi, March 3, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Linton, Henry, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Leas, Henry, Jr., March 7, 1865.  
 Lockard, Charles, March 4, 1865.  
 Markley, Joseph A., March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Mesener, Christian, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Mickey, Samuel, March 10, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Minch, Benjamin K., March 6, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Myers, John, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Matthias, William, Feb. 27, 1865.  
 McCarty, Isaiah, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 McClure, James, March 10, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Newpher, Cyrus, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Nelson, Isaac O., Feb. 18, 1865.  
 Ney, John, Feb. 28, 1865.  
 Oerley, Levi W., Feb. 28, 1865.  
 Pierce, William H., March 3, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Rehel, Amos, March 4, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Rodewick, Aug., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Reazer, Jefferson, March 10, 1865.  
 Shenberger, L. W., Feb. 28, 1865.  
 Shirk, Christian H., March 10, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Sides, Jacob, March 3, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Sollenberger, I. O., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Sterner, Michael, March 3, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Stillwell, Isaac L., March 10, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Sweeney, Edward, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Sheep, John S., March 4, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Sheaffer, Henry, March 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 16, 1865.  
 Seachrist, Henry B., March 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Sides, David, March 7, 1865.  
 Seusenig, Isaac, Feb. 27, 1865.  
 Shullow, John, March 7, 1865.  
 Thompson, Jacob B., March 2, 1865.

Walton, Thomas, Feb. 28, 1865; disch. on surg. certiff. Sept. 6, 1865.  
 Weaver, John, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Wickel, Alfred E., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Wigner, Henry, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Wollhalf, Jacob, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Welty, George, March 3, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 9, 1865.  
 Wambaugh, Solomon, March 1, 1865.  
 Yohn, Frederick, March 3, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

## COMPANY I.

Joseph Umble, capt., March 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 John D. Gallagher, 1st Lieut., March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Henry M. Trout, 2d Lieut., March 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 William N. Stewart, 1st sergt., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

*Sergeants.*

Thomas S. McHivaine, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 William M. O'Donnell, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Albert Hazen, Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 John R. Trout, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

*Corporals.*

Martin Thompson, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Charles R. Berry, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 John A. Dague, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Cyrus R. Gehr, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Kinsey B. Hamilton, Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 William G. Gallagher, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 John M. Entriken, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Conner, Lowry, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Amos Harmon, musician, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Daniel S. Von Neida, musician, March 7, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

*Privates.*

Appleton, James, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Alexander, Elijah, Feb. 22, 1865.  
 Alexander, George, Feb. 22, 1865.  
 Bailey, John W., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Berteler, George W., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Brinley, John H., Feb. 14, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 10, 1865.  
 Brubaker, John S., March 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 10, 1865.  
 Booth, John W., March 1, 1865.  
 Brown, Phinn A., Feb. 17, 1865.  
 Brubaker, George W., Feb. 22, 1865.  
 Cloud, William, Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Cloud, Henry C., Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Cable, Martin, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Clark, James W., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Diem, Elias, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Diem, John E., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Dague, Amos F., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Donehower, Henry, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Drum, George W., March 7, 1866; absent, on furlough, at muster out.  
 Davidson, Joseph P., March 2, 1866; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.  
 Doutrich, Israel, Feb. 27, 1866.  
 Eaby, Henry B., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Everhart, Robert, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Eppelimer, John W., Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Eshleman, Amos P., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Espenscheid, John C., Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Eshleman, Abraham N., Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Evans, William, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Eaby, John M., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Ealy, Noah W., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Evans, James, Feb. 27, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Ford, Hanford S., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Fleming, Jos. O., Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Ferrier, John, Feb. 24, 1865.  
 Gehr, Harvey S., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Giberson, David, Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Glowner, Michael, March 2, 1865.  
 Hoffman, Jacob, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Hanway, William E., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Hull, Gilmore, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Hurst, Henry D., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Hess, Jacob E., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Itzel, Henry, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Jackson, Samuel, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Johnson, William E., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Jackson, William E., Feb. 22, 1865.  
 Johns, Conrad, Feb. 27, 1865.  
 Kauffman, Andrew S., Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Knipe, James P., Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Kendig, Daniel W., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Livingston, Joseph, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Lynch, David, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Leaser, Horace G., March 6, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Lee, William A., Feb. 17, 1865.  
 Morrison, Samuel M., Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Miller, Elias, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Miller, John L., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Marsh, William H., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Mason, David, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Mimm, Jeremiah, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Mimm, David, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Mifflin, Alex., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Murphy, William, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Moss, James, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Miller, James E., Feb. 14, 1865.  
 Mohn, Henry, Feb. 23, 1865.  
 McElhany, George, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 McKim, Phillip, musician, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 McCormick, Joseph, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Neel, Thomas S., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Olmstead, Jacob, Feb. 17, 1865.  
 Patton, Samuel, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Patton, John, Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Peter, Matthias, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Place, John, March 3, 1865.  
 Richwine, Henry M., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Ramsey, Cyrus P., Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Reese, William A., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Rissel, Cyrus, March 6, 1865.  
 Summers, George P., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Shrom, John, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Shrom, Andrew, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Smith, Mahlon J., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Smith, William H., Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Steffoy, Robert D., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Sartor, Christian, March 4, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Shoemaker, B. F., Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Stitzen, Emanuel, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Shaeffer, Benjamin, Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Stauffer, Hiram B., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Smeltzer, John G., Feb. 24, 1865.  
 Thompson, William, Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Troop, Newton, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Welsh, George, Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Wolf, Nicholas, Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

## COMPANY K.

Don Juan Wallings, capt., March 2, 1865; pro. from private March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 George W. Caracher, 1st Lieut., Feb. 24, 1865; pro. from private March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Abram G. Landis, 2d Lieut., March 2, 1865; pro. from private March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 George W. Hollinger, 1st sergt., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

*Sergeants.*

Charles M. Power, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 David Imhoff, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Martin D. Sweigart, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Jacob Hull, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

*Corporals.*

Frederick J. Lory, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Martin Light, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Samuel N. Stauter, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 James F. Wright, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 James Black, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Jerome Z. Gerhard, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Henry P. Williams, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Aug. D. Carper, March 1, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 William Lehman, musician, Feb. 21, 1865.  
 Franklin Reherd, musician, March 2, 1865.

*Privates.*

Apple, John, April 11, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Butcher, John, April 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Bert, Wesley B., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Bowers, Nicholas, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Buch, Abraham, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Bealer, John, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Biemesderfer, P. R., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Breckenridge, Al., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Barr, Benjamin F., March 8, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Bensing, Samuel, March 12, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Bear, Benjamin, March 3, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Cochran, David, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Carpenter, Samuel G., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Dotling, Peter K., Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Davis, Henry O., March 6, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Ditzler, John H., March 6, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Double, Jacob, Feb. 28, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Ely, Henry, Jr., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Ehleman, David, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Eckert, George B., Feb. 24, 1865.  
 Feather, Jacob, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Fry, Curtis, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Fellenbaum, John, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Finrock, John, March 9, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Flowers, Samuel, March 10, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Forney, William, Feb. 17, 1865.  
 Frankhouser, Port, Feb. 27, 1865.  
 Fox, David, Feb. 20, 1865.  
 Finrock, Tobias, March 9, 1865.  
 Gibeon, William H., April 3, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Grosh, Henry W., April 3, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Gigg, Henry O., Feb. 17, 1865.  
 Grimm, George, Feb. 17, 1865.  
 Hocker, Eli K., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Hoffman, Lewis, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Harness, Harrison, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Hammer, Henry S., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Halmun, Henry S., Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Hartrauf, Jeremiah, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.

Henderson, Robert, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Hagy, Levi, March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Hornberger, Daniel, March 9, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Harvey, James, March 10, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 9, 1865.  
 Houser, John S., Feb. 28, 1865.  
 Inhoff, Lefevre S., April 3, 1865.  
 Kissinger, Benjamin Z., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Kirk, William H., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Klinedinst, William, March 3, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Koforth, Martin, March 10, 1865.  
 Lutz, Henry E., March 1, 1865.  
 Lawrence, John, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Lightner, Lawrence, March 7, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Meckley, David, Feb. 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.  
 Martin, Moses, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Mourer, John, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Mumma, John G., March 9, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Miller, James, April 3, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 McQueen, Henry, March 1, 1865.  
 McKinney, Morgan, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 McCutchen, Isaac, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Reynolds, James, March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Beam, William K., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Reiff, Christian J., March 6, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Reider, Andrew G., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Rife, Daniel, March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Rutter, John H., Feb. 28, 1865; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 12, 1865.  
 Royer, Lemon S., Feb. 27, 1865.  
 Shrelmer, Eli H., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Shaeffer, William, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Seachrist, John M., Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Simmons, Isaac, March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Stormfeltz, Samuel, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Smith, James F., March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Sheetz, Messiah K., March 6, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 21, 1866.  
 Schweager, Frederick, April 3, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Sehnee, William S. S., March 13, 1865.  
 Strickler, John K., Feb. 20, 1865.  
 Taggard, Theodore, Feb. 21, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.  
 Welrich, Cornelius C., March 6, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Welk, Isaac B., March 6, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Workman, Israel, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Wade, Geo., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Wiggins, Clayton, March 13, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Williams, William W., Feb. 18, 1865; pro. to hosp. steward March 13, 1865.  
 White, Benjamin, Feb. 22, 1865.  
 Young, James O., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 31, 1866.  
 Zell, Silas, Feb. 28, 1865.

### One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Regiment.—

This was a one hundred days' regiment, and had two companies, C and E, recruited in Lancaster County. It was organized July 22, 1864, and soon afterward went to Camp Bradford, near Baltimore. Two weeks later it was ordered to Rock Island, Ill., for the purpose of guarding a camp of prisoners of war. It continued to discharge this duty till the close of its term of service, when it returned to Philadelphia, and was mustered out Nov. 11, 1864.

Adj. Thomas Dinan was from Lancaster County.

The rolls of Companies C and E of this regiment are here given :

#### COMPANY C.

John K. Landis, capt., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Henry S. Reinhold, 1st lieut., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Benjamin O. Conn, 2d lieut., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Jacob Hallach, 1st sergt., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.

#### Sergeants.

William Deichler, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 William Bowman, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 William Christ, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Jacob Herzog, July 15, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 3, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.

#### Corporals.

Jacob Frank, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 John Seachrist, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 James Scott, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Edward H. Diller, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Henry L. Horner, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Henry Leonard, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Joseph Stevens, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Robert Herr, July 15, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 3, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.

#### Privates.

Auchamp, Daniel, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Atchison, George, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Anderson, Robert J., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Albright, Frederick, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Brintnall, George, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Boyle, John, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Barracks, Thomas, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Buller, William H., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Bennawit, John H., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Buckius, Charles, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Baker, Peter, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Baker, William, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Baker, John, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Brown, Charles, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Buchanan, James, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Coin, William, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Deitrich, Charles, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Demuth, George E., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Dorwart, Joseph E., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Drybread, Daniel, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Edwards, Emanuel, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Fink, Henry S., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Fetter, Thomas S., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Fehl, Allen B., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Fehl, Mahlon H., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Greenawalt, Jacob, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Hippert, Isaac, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Hambright, Alonzo, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Hambright, John F., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Harding, Henry, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Haugg, Edwin, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Huber, Marius, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Kauffman, Andrew S., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Killian, Andrew J., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Keller, William, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.



Lynn, William, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Lewis, Henry C., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Like, John, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Leach, y, Amos, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Leonard, Henry, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Milksack, Jacob, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Maciney, Morton, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Mellinger, Jacob, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Ness, John, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Pinkerton, George W., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Pinkerton, Henry, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Preston, Henry, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Reidentach, Reuben, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Ripple, Godfried, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Rupley, William D., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Stormf-itz, Charles J., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Shirley, Philip, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Stauffer, Hiram B., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Shirk, Harrison, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Schaeffer, Emanuel H., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Swaltzelder, N., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Smeltz, Isaac B., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Scott, Charles, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Troyer, John, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Uaner, Henry, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Wolf, Jacob D., July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Walters, Reuben, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Warren, James, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Woodc, Wilbert, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Weneck, George, July 15, 1864.  
 Zell, Silas, July 15, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.

## COMPANY E.

Bernard T. Janney, capt., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Joseph W. Patten, 1st lieut., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 David T. St. John, 2d lieut., July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 George F. Springer, 1st sergt., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.

*Sergeants.*

Harford B. Herr, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 William H. Rountree, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Jacob F. Gable, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Samuel M. Hambright, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.

*Corporals.*

George S. Porter, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Henry Evans, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 John Hubert, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 George W. Smith, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Elijah Clifford, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Joseph K. Bauman, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Nathaniel J. Burnham, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Amos C. Rote, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Bartholomew Bender, musician, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Vinton Welsh, musician, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.

*Privates.*

Alexander, Edward, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Anue, George W., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Antrey, Elias, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Bauer, William, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.

Barnes, Samuel S., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Bell, John M., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Craft, William, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Cady, James M., July 19, 1864; pro. to sergt. Co. H Aug. 1, 1864.  
 Diller, Martin S., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Donaghy, Joseph, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Dovart, Henry P., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Durst, Wesley D., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Duwey, William, July 19, 1864; trans. Sept. 6, 1864, organization unknown.  
 Edwards, Alfred, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Eichelberger, Mark, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Evans, Thomas, July 19, 1864; died at Rock Island, Ill., Sept. 5, 1864.  
 Fellenlaun, James, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Flagg, James, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Flannery, Charles, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Frederick, Henry, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Fritz, Madison D., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Grimes, John, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Gardner, George G., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Grove, Charles, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Gump, Andrew G., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Haefter, Chester C., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Harrison, William H., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Hawthorne, William, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Hodson, Henry, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Hawkinson, S. C., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Haverstick, Benjamin, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Keech, John, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Keppan, Charles, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Kittle, Ephraim, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Kahl, John H., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Lebkicher, Edward, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Lemon, Frank, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Lockard, Earle, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Long, Joseph H., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Mackey, James, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Martzall, George W., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Merig, Israel K., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Morrow, James, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Morgan, Robert M., July 19, 1864.  
 McDeate, William, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 McElroy, Hiram, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 McLane, John, July 19, 1864.  
 Neville, Richard, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Parker, Charles, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Pryor, Thomas, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Reese, Andrew, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Rinehimer, Daniel, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Saunders, Charles, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Schrack, John H., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Solomon, Joseph, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Soper, Henry W., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Souder, Charles S., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Slocum, George, July 19, 1864; trans. Sept. 1864, organization unknown.  
 Thompson, Samuel, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Tyler, Joseph P., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Vannetta, Theodore, July 19, 1864.  
 Wilson, Joseph R., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.

Wilson, Clement M., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Wood, Alfred M., July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.  
 Woodruff, Richard, July 19, 1864.  
 Wilson, William.  
 Williams, Lot R., July 19, 1864.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LANCASTER COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—(Continued).

Two Hundred and Third, Two Hundred and Seventh, Two Hundred and Fourteenth, and Two Hundred and Fifteenth Regiments—Independent Battery 1—Third United States Colored Regiment—Second Regiment Militia of 1862—Forty-Seventh Regiment Militia of 1863—Fiftieth Regiment Emergency Troops of 1863—Lancaster County Soldiers in other Regiments.

**Two Hundred and Third Regiment.**—This was recruited as a regiment of sharpshooters, but it never served as such. It was organized in September, 1864, for one year's service, and a portion of the men (Company A and Company K) were from Lancaster County. It arrived before Petersburg on the 27th of September, and at once entered on the active duties of the campaign in progress there, like a veteran regiment.

In December it went to Fortress Monroe, where it embarked with other troops for Fort Fisher. In the assault on that fort in January, 1865, the Two Hundred and Third covered itself with glory, fighting its way, hand to hand, through seventeen traverses, and losing forty-six killed and one hundred and forty-five wounded. In February, 1865, it participated in the advance on Wilmington and the capture of that place. In this it was in action, but its loss was small.

Early in March it went forward and effected a junction with Gen. Sherman's army. Up to the time of Gen. Johnston's surrender it was moving with the army, out was not seriously engaged. It afterward did provost duty at Raleigh till June 22, 1865, when it was mustered out of the service.

COMPANY A.

Amos W. Bachman, capt., Aug. 8, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. Co. C, 99th Regt. P. V., Sept. 11, 1864; to lieut.-col. Feb. 14, 1865.  
 Matthias Hart, 1st lieut., Sept. 4, 1864; killed at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865.  
 Lewis F. Gallagher, 2d lieut., Aug. 6, 1864; disch. Nov. 29, 1864.  
 Ephraim Potts, 2d lieut., Aug. 17, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt. Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Freeman Powers, 1st sergt., Aug. 16, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; pro. to sergt. Sept. 12, 1864; to 1st sergt. May 27, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Sergeants.

William J. Justice, Aug. 25, 1864; pro. to sergt. Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Jacob Blitts, Aug. 15, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; pro. to sergt. Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Tobias Detrick, Aug. 25, 1864; pro. to sergt. March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Amos Chambers, Aug. 22, 1864; pro. to sergt. May 27, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Samuel McFarland, Aug. 25, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; disch. by G. O., May 26, 1865.

Corporals.

Isaac H. Pickel, Aug. 17, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C.; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Daniel G. Ferrell, Aug. 16, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Isaac Musser, Aug. 19, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 12, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 10, 1865.  
 Thomas Stewart, Aug. 17, 1864; wounded near Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Charles R. Hudgins, Aug. 22, 1864; pro. to corp. Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Christian H. Lines, Aug. 17, 1864; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Elias Groff, Aug. 17, 1864; pro. to corp. May 27, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Daniel W. Hunter, Aug. 21, 1864; pro. to corp. May 27, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Benjamin F. Menard, Aug. 22, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 24, 1865.  
 George S. Keiser, musician, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Henry J. Besore, musician, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1864.  
 Isaac Witmer, musician, Sept. 2, 1864; promoted to principal musician Oct. 10, 1864.

Privates.

Aument, William W., Aug. 22, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Appolt, Henry, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Atland, Henry, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Brady, Jacob L., Aug. 22, 1864; captured April 14, 1865.  
 Brown, Levi, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Bowman, Josiah H., Sept. 11, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Campbell, Mifflin A., Aug. 29, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.  
 Cullie, John.  
 Deal, John A., Aug. 16, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Daily, Martin, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Dearstler, Isalah H., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Dabler, Eli M., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Dabler, Franklin M., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Dumsor, John, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Funk, Amor, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Farsig, Daniel, Aug. 17, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Florey, Henry, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Funk, Abraham, Aug. 24, 1864; died at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 5, 1864.  
 Garner, Jacob, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Graham, Hiram M., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Gantz, Henry K., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Giffin, Henry, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Grosh, Augustus P., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Hunter, Frederick A., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Hess, Jeremiah E., Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Hess, Zachariah E., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Hess, Daniel, Aug. 19, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Henry, Aaron, Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Housell, William, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Herr, John B., Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865; died at Philadelphia, Pa., June 30, 1865.  
 Herr, David S., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Harman, Benjamin, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Hickey, William, Aug. 19, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Hats, George, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.  
 Jones, William, Aug. 26, 1864.

Keller, Andrew J., Aug. 20, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; absent in hospital, at muster out.

Kille, Joseph, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Keperling, John, Aug. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.

Kratz, Benjamin C., Aug. 22, 1864; trans. to Co. E Sept. 15, 1864.

Keperling, David, Aug. 22, 1864; accidentally killed Dec. 28, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Fort Harrison, Va., section A, grave 71.

Lechler, Henry, Aug. 17, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Little, John, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Laechey, Samuel, Sept. 1, 1864; absent, on furlough, at muster out.

Miller, Joshua A., Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

May, John S., Aug. 2<sup>d</sup>, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

May, Henry, Aug. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.

Myers, Benjamin, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Myers, Samuel M., Aug. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Mayberry, Sylvanus, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Maloney, Jacob, Aug. 27, 1864; died Nov. 10, 1864.

Murray, Henry.

Maynard, Benjamin K., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Null, John, Aug. 17, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Rankin, Joseph G., Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

asel, Martin W., Aug. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 14, 1865.

Aemley, William, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Ritter, Cyrus, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Rambo, John, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Rither, Lewis.

Sourbeer, F. M., Aug. 17, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Swards, William, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Sharr, Adam B., Aug. 11, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Spence, Esau, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Souders, Samuel, Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Sullivan, Owen, Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Shenk, Christian J., Aug. 22, 1864; died at Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, grave 981.

Schuley, William, Sept. 12, 1864.

Thomas, William, Aug. 2<sup>d</sup>, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Watson, Benjamin F., Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

Welmer, John, Aug. 17, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Walker, James H., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Walker, William D., Aug. 19, 1864; killed at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865.

Wiseler, John H., Aug. 26, 1864; killed at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865.

Youthelmer, William, Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Young, Jackson, Aug. 30, 1864; died Feb. 9, 1865.

## COMPANY K.

Coleman Twining, capt., Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Joseph A. Roman, 1st lieut., Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Joseph A. Potts, 1st sergt., Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; pro. to 1st sergt. Sept. 15, 1864; com. 2d lieut. May 26, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Franklin Sourbeer, sergt., Aug. 31, 1864; pro. to sergt. Sept. 15, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

*Corporals.*

Samuel Selple, Sept. 1, 1864; pro. to sergt. Sept. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

John C. Campbell, Sept. 5, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 15, 1864; to sergt. Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Lewis Leader, Sept. 3, 1864; pro. to sergt. Sept. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.

Edwin B. Górsuch, Sept. 10, 1864; pro. to corp. Feb. 5, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

George Thomas, Sept. 2, 1864; pro. to corp. Feb. 5, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Lott Bilhen, Sept. 5, 1864; pro. to corp. March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Patrick Donnelly, Aug. 27, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

John Price, Aug. 30, 1864; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 18, 1865.

Samuel Nunemacker, Aug. 26, 1864; pro. to corp. March 17, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

John C. Miller, Aug. 29, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Henry Mullen, Aug. 29, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Daniel R. Shay, Aug. 30, 1864; died Feb. 3, of wounds received at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865.

John Ziegler, Sept. 3, 1864; died at Wilmington, N. C., March 12, 1865.

Samuel W. Eshleman, musician, Aug. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.

Hiram Silverhorn, musician, Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

*Privates.*

Adams, Eli S., Sept. 5, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Abbott, John, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Blecker, John, Aug. 31, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Benedict, Eli, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Baker, Isaac, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Deeman, Joseph, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Brooks, Henry S., Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Billiet, Jacob, Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Boyd, Hugh M., Aug. 30, 1864; wounded near Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 26, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.

Beets, Jonas, Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Brooks, George W., Aug. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Burton, Maris, Aug. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. G Oct. 15, 1864.

Bookman, Samuel, Aug. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. I Oct. 15, 1864.

Brown, William, Aug. 29, 1864; died at New York Feb. 12 (burial record Feb. 23) of wounds received at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.

Barger, John C., Aug. 30, 1864; died April 28, 1865.

Cunningham, R. H., Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Croop, Albin, Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Cadwalader, Christian, Sept. 5, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Cohn, Henry, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Cashive, Lewis, Aug. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.

Crook, William H., Aug. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 19, 1865.

Drake, Alfred, Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Drake, Theodore P., Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Eisenberger, A. M., Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Eisenberger, A. A., Aug. 29, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.

Fisher, Jacob, Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 7, 1865.

Fraley, William, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Good, John P., Aug. 30, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 7, 1865.

Herr, John, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Herr, Benjamin, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Horn, Christian, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Haag, John F., Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Harry, Joseph, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Hillis, James, Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Hufford, James, Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Hogentogler, Joseph, Sept. 2, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Hemperly, Alex., Aug. 30, 1864; trans. to Co. I Oct. 15, 1864.

Jones, Albin, Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Johnson, William, Aug. 24, 1864; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. K, 199th Regt. P. V., Oct. 5, 1864.

Jenkins, Reaac, Sept. 2, 1864; killed at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865.

Kilne, David H., Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Kauffman, Joseph S., Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Kauffman, Christopher S., Aug. 30, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Lutz, John M., Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Kneisley, Benjamin, Aug. 29, 1864; died at New York Jan. 16 (bur. rec. Feb. 23, 1865), of wounds received at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865.

Lynch, Ephraim S., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Luttman, John, Aug. 3, 1864; disch. May 5, for wounds received at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865.

Mentzler, Peter, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Marshall, William H., Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O., July 15, 1865.

McGugan, Thomas, Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Neiss, John, Aug. 29, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Newcomer, Henry, Aug. 30, 1864; absent, on furlough, at muster out.

Peters, Levi, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Peters, Jacob, Sept. 3, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Pierce, Martin H., Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Pierce, George, Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Rosencrans, Sylvester, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Roberts, Daniel G., Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Russell, John F., Aug. 30, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Russell, James P., Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Ross, Reason G., Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Ross, Abraham L., Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Raum, George, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Reece, James, Sept. 6, 1864; died near Fort Fisher, N. C., Feb. 11, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Wilmington, N. C., grave 64.

Rosencrans, Jesse, Sept. 5, 1864; died at Wilmington, N. C., March 30, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, grave 993.

Ramlet, Isaac, Aug. 26, 1864; died at Newberne, N. C., May 26, 1865; buried in National Cemetery.

Snyder, Henry, Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Struse, Henry B., Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Stevens, John W., Sept. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 16, 1865.

Smith, Adam, Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Smith, James A. J., Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Styer, John H., Aug. 30, 1864; died Jan. 16, of wounds received at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865.

Shaub, Amos, Aug. 31, 1864; died at Raleigh, N. C., May 30, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, section 20, grave 3.

Troxell, Zephaniah, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Thomas, Benjamin, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Tollinger, Alexander, Sept. 3, 1864; killed at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865.

Yarnes, Jacob M., Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Wheeler, Galen O., Sept. 5, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Wheat, Mark, Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Witmyer, David L., Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.

Warner, Jacob A., Aug. 30, 1864; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Nov. 16, 1864.

**Two Hundred and Seventh Regiment.**—Parts of Companies B, E, and G in this regiment were recruited in Lancaster County. The regiment was organized, for one year, on the 8th of September, 1864, and on the 12th went forward to the front with the Army of the James. It first did picket duty, but on the 16th of November it was briskly engaged. In February, 1865, it joined in the movement to Hatcher's Run, but was not in action there. It was in action on the 25th of March at Fort Steadman, and again on the 2d of April at Jerusalem Plank-Road.

Here it did excellent service, and was especially commended for its gallantry. Its loss in this battle was thirty-seven killed, one hundred and forty wounded, and eight missing, a total of one hundred and eighty-five.

It was afterwards engaged in picket and guard duty, and on the 13th of May, 1865, it was mustered out of service.

**Two Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment.**—This was recruited in part in the county of Lancaster, and was organized, for one year, in March, 1865. It was employed in guard and provost duty in the Shenandoah Valley till July, after which it did garrison duty in Washington. A detachment went to Annapolis in November. The regiment was mustered out of service at Washington, March 21, 1866.

**Two Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment.**—This, which was a one year's regiment, and had men from Lancaster County, was organized in April, 1865. Detachments were posted in different parts of Pennsylvania, and the eastern part of Maryland.

From early in June till the time of its muster out, July 31st, it did garrison duty and guarded rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware.

**Independent Battery I.**<sup>1</sup>—This battery was composed of men from the city and county of Lancaster, except about twenty. It was organized for a service of six months, at Harrisburg, on the 30th of June, 1863. It remained in Harrisburg during the invasion of Pennsylvania, and while the riots in New York were in progress it went to Philadelphia. It was transferred to West Virginia in November, and remained there till January, 1864, when it returned to Harrisburg, and on the 7th of that month was mustered out. Many of the men at once re-enlisted for three years, and on the 7th it was mustered in. It was quickly recruited to the maximum, and armed with three-inch rifled guns. It went within the defenses of Washington, where it remained till the end of the war. It was mustered out of service on the 23d of June, 1865.

#### ROLL OF BATTERY I, SIX MONTHS' SERVICE.

Robert J. Nevin, capt., June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Jan. 20, 1864.

Martin Bachman, 1st lieut., July 6, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Jan. 27, 1864.

Coleman Twining, 1st lieut., June 30, 1863; pro. from 2d lieut. Aug. 26, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Walter S. Ditto, 2d lieut., Oct. 6, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

William R. Gerhart, 2d lieut., July 2, 1863; pro. from 1st sergt. Aug. 26, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

John Weltmore, 1st sergt., July 10, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

#### Sergeants.

Edwin Sturgis, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

James P. Lechler, June 30, 1863; pro. from corp. Aug. 26, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Christian F. Herr, June 30, 1863; pro. from corp. Aug. 20, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

<sup>1</sup> Acknowledgments to Lieut. William R. Gerhart.

David M. Gibney, July 9, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Elphalet O. Lyte, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Abram S. Grove, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Freeland T. Ronk, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.

*Corporals.*

Edward H. Thomas, June 30, 1863; pro. to corp. Aug. 26, 1863; must. out with battery Aug. 7, 1864.  
 Albert F. Christ, June 30, 1863; pro. to corp. Aug. 17, 1863; must. out with battery Aug. 7, 1864.  
 Ledger P. Mack, June 15, 1863; pro. to corp. Aug. 26, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 David M. Stauffer, June 30, 1863; pro. to corp. Aug. 19, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Jacob Albright, June 30, 1863; pro. to corp. Aug. 17, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Samuel B. Hoffmeir, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 William C. Heilig, July 1, 1863; pro. to corp. Nov. 9, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Samuel Fritz, June 30, 1863; pro. to corp. Sept. 17, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 George Rigg, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Abraham Conrad, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Henry R. Weand, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 William J. Hastings, July 1, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Augustus Grosh, bugler, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 William H. Pearsol, bugler, June 30, 1863; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 20, 1863, of wounds received accidentally.  
 Henry H. Grosh, artificer, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Frederick Bruner, artificer, Aug. 4, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

*Privates.*

Albright, Fred. L., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Albright, Amos, July 1, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Annake, Wm. F. H., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Benedict, Phillip, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Boyce, Jacob D., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Boyce, Henry L., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Boyer, Cloyd C., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Buch, John, July 13, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Bauman, Henry, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Beckel, George M., June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Boll, John, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Coyne, William, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Cable, Elijah, July 1, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Carnes, William, Aug. 17, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Diffeuderfer, Samuel, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Davideon, John, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Deckert, Abraham, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Dunmeyer, John D., July 1, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Dorwart, Samuel, July 1, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Diehm, Henry, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Drennen, Wesley H., June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Diehm, John, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Diehm, Reuben, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Daily, John, June 30, 1863.  
 Egley, Joseph, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Ensminger, Samuel, July 15, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Froelick, John, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Fulks, Samuel, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Fleetwood, David, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Fland, David, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Flood, George, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Fogle, Jacob, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Fox, Peter, July 1, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Fritz, Samuel (2d), June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Frey, Henry, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Fasnacht, Isaac, June 30, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 9, 1863.  
 Frazer, David S., Aug. 4, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Furness, Joseph, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Garman, Jacob, Aug. 26, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Gast, Amos, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Gohn, George L., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Geisinger, George, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Glonner, Matthias, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Garris, William, Aug. 17, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Greiner, John, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Greiner, Henry, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Harman, Cyrus, July 3, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Heiserman, George, July 3, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Hooper, John S., July 3, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Hoofman, Levi B., July 3, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Hewitt, John D., July 3, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Hinkley, Oran, July 15, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Holman, Harrison, July 1, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Hipple, James M., July 1, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Hoar, William D., July 1, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Hughes, Isaac, July 1, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Hull, Emanuel, July 1, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Irwin, William, July 1, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Ireland, David, July 15, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Johnson, Samuel, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Jackson, William S., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Klingman, Christ., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Keller, Folley, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Keller, John, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Kling, Christian, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Kimball, William, June 30, 1863.  
 Landis, Benjamin F., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Long, Joseph, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Lutz, Henry, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Leonard, John H., July 1, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Lower, John P. S., Aug. 27, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Martin, Samuel, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Miller, Frank M., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Miller, Hiram B., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Millhsock, Samuel, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Metzgar, John G., July 1, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Nummah, Henry, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 McCracken, Otis, July 15, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Nixdorf, Christian, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Neils, John H., June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Nixdorf, George W., June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Odell, John W., July 15, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 11, 1863.  
 Oehme, Daniel, July 15, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Park, Benjamin C., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Park, William, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.

Peters, Benjamin F., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Parry, John E., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Pierce, Ellis T., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Ploughfield, David, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery, Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Preston, Charles, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Preish, John, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Patterson, James, June 30, 1863.  
 Ryan, John A., July 1, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Ricksecker, John J., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Rathvon, Linnaeus, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Ratten, William, Aug. 26, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Ruth, Henry H., July 1, 1863.  
 Seltzer, William K., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Silverthorn, Hiram, July 1, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Spickler, Martin, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Sheaffer, Isaac, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Slouter, Charles, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Stamm, William F., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Stark, Samuel, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Stark, John W., July 13, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Schlappig, Joseph, July 10, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Stokes, Joseph, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Shirk, Jacob K., July 1, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Scheuronbrand, H., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Spickler, Abraham, June 30, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 9, 1863.  
 Stephenson, William E., June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1863.  
 Strachan, David, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Shultz, Jacob, June 30, 1863.  
 Taylor, Kendall R., July 15, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Warren, Henry B., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Wicker, William H., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Widmeyer, Richard, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Watson, David R., July 7, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Wilbert, Ira, July 15, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 White, Christian M., Aug. 19, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 7, 1864.  
 Warner, Samuel, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1864.  
 Watson, Edgar B., June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1864.  
 Welmer, Andrew, June 30, 1863; trans. to Ind. Batt. I (three years) Dec. 30, 1864.

## BATTERY I (THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

Robert J. Nevin, capt., June 30, 1863; brev. maj. March 13, 1865; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Martin Bachman, 1st Lieut., July 6, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Louis M. Johnson, 1st Lieut., Jan. 26, 1864; pro. from 2d Lieut. March 11, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Eliphale C. Lyte, 2d Lieut., June 30, 1863; pro. from sergt. March 11, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 John Weltmorr, 2d Lieut., July 10, 1863; pro. from 1st sergt. March 11, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Abram S. Grove, 1st sergt., June 30, 1863; pro. to 1st sergt. March 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 James P. Lechler, q.m.-sergt., Jan. 21, 1864; pro. from private to sergt. Feb. 10, 1864; to q.m.-sergt. March 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Freeland T. Ronk, sergt., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.

*Sergants.*

Abraham Conrad, June 30, 1863; pro. to sergt. Feb. 10, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 William D. Hoar, July 1, 1863; pro. to sergt. March 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Elhanan B. Stantly, Jan. 2, 1864; pro. to sergt. June 20, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 William Sommers, Jan. 23, 1864; pro. to corp. Feb. 10, 1864; to sergt. Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.

William B. Sprout, Jan. 22, 1864; pro. to artificer Feb. 10, 1864; to sergt. March 13, 1865; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Henry R. Weand, June 30, 1863; died at Fairfax Seminary, Va., June 23, 1865.

*Corporals.*

David M. Gilney, July 1, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Edwin Sturgis, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Linnaeus Rathvon, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Emanuel Hull, July 1, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Jacob Kling, Jan. 15, 1864; pro. to corp. June 15, 1865; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Edward H. Moore, Jan. 19, 1864; pro. to corp. March 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 John Buch, Jan. 18, 1864; pro. to corp. June 1, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Albert Christ, Aug. 19, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Jeroniah J. Cake, April 4, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Charles S. Morton, Jan. 19, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 William E. Stevenson, June 30, 1863; pro. to corp. Feb. 12, 1865; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 George A. McNeil, Jan. 4, 1864; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Henry L. F. Butt, Jan. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.  
 George Rigg, June 30, 1863.  
 Washington H. Potts, bugler, Jan. 9, 1864; pro. to musician Feb. 10, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 David E. Strachan, bugler, June 30, 1863; pro. to musician Nov. 30, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Edward F. Sturges, artificer, Aug. 22, 1864; pro. to artificer Feb. 7, 1865; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Emanuel Ditzler, Jan. 15, 1864; pro. to artificer March 13, 1865; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Edgar B. Watson, artificer, June 30, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 3, 1865.

*Privates.*

Alexander, Urias J., Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Arnold, Samuel, Jan. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.  
 Bartholomew, B. F., Jan. 18, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Bauman, Henry, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Bauman, Obed., Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Beckel, George M., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Bixler, Josiah, Jan. 20, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Bloom, Marcus, Jan. 18, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Boll, John, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Boone, George S., Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Brady, Thomas, Jan. 10, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Breneman, John, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Breneman, Martin B., Jan. 23, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Brenner, Frederick, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Brown, Theodore H., Jan. 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Butcher, Samuel, Jan. 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Burnes, Christian, Jan. 19, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Buse, Levi, Jan. 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Bushong, Hiram, Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Batten, Ephraim, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Breen, John, Sept. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 6, 1865.  
 Buchman, Aaron, Jan. 23, 1864.  
 Capwell, Charles L., Jan. 22, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Carnes, William, Aug. 17, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Cogley, James W., Jan. 13, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Collins, Thomas H., Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Corr, Charles G., Jan. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.  
 Coyle, Benjamin, Jan. 23, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Curyle, Henry E., Jan. 19, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Cosnor, Joseph, Aug. 1, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Coover, Jacob, June 21, 1864; trans., date and organization unknown.  
 Chartor, Francis B., Jan. 9, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 20, 1865.  
 Cosgrove, Hugh, Jan. 5, 1864.  
 Darler, Benjamin, Jan. 21, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.

Diehm, Henry, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Diehm, John, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Diehm, Reuben, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Dinsmore, Benjamin F., Jan. 2, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Dronnen, Wesley H., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Derfler, Enhart, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Derfler, John, Jan. 6, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 26, 1864.  
 Eby, Andrew J., Jan. 20, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Engle, Conrad, Jan. 9, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Erb, Henry H., Jan. 18, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Estlack, John P., Jan. 4, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Evans, Thomas J., Jan. 2, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Elliott, Daniel, Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Edminson, John, Jan. 5, 1864.  
 Finney, James A., Sept. 7, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Frahm, John G., Jan. 19, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Fritz, Samuel, Jan. 18, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Furniss, Joseph, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Finney, Henry H., Aug. 31, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Fisher, James H., Aug. 29, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Flood, George, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Frahm, Miller M., Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Fletcher, Jacob N., Jan. 15, 1864; trans. to 12th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 31, 1865.  
 Fenner, Harmon, Jan. 4, 1864.  
 Frazer, David S., Aug. 4, 1863.  
 Gamble, John, Jan. 12, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Garman, Henry, Jan. 21, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.  
 Garris, William, Aug. 17, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Gibble, Louis J., Jan. 22, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Good, Abraham, Jan. 16, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Gramm, Samuel S., Jan. 12, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Greiner, Henry, Jan. 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Groff, Emanuel M., Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Groft, Joseph H., Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Glass, John, Aug. 3, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Greiner, John, June 30, 1863.  
 Halre, James, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Haaler, Jonas F., Jan. 2, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Hastings, William J., July 1, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Heinly, Conrad, Jan. 5, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Heliuan, Harrison, July 1, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Hershey, Christian E., Jan. 9, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Hipple, James M., July 1, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Hoak, Adam, Jan. 16, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Hopkins, Lewis A., July 13, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Houseal, Samuel, Jan. 12, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Hoover, Charles, Jan. 2, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Hughes, Isaac, July 1, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Heiser, Peter, Jan. 19, 1864.  
 Holman, Peter, Jan. 22, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 25, 1864.  
 Havercamp, William G., Jan. 14, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 11th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 23, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 29, 1865.  
 Harnish, Josiah, Aug. 22, 1864; died at Fort Woodbury, Va., Dec. 25, 1864.  
 Houser, Joseph, Jan. 15, 1864.  
 Ireland, David, July 16, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Jones, Matthew G., Sept. 1, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Johnson, Charles, Jan. 15, 1864.  
 Keller, John, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Kern, Bernard, Jan. 23, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Kline, George W., Jan. 5, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Kling, Christian, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Kling, Christopher, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Kulp, Daniel, Jan. 2, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Kreider, Daniel, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Keene, Frank B., Jan. 21, 1864.  
 Landis, Jacob R., Jan. 21, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Landis, David M., Jan. 2, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Landis, Samuel, Jan. 2, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Landis, Henry M., Jan. 9, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Langan, Thomas, Jan. 22, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.

Law, Robert R., Jan. 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Longenecker, A. L., Jan. 16, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Lower, John P., Sr., Jan. 27, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Lee, Napoleon B., Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Linn, Alexander M., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Long, Henry, Jan. 9, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 10, 1864.  
 Metzgar, John G., July 1, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Metzgar, David, Jan. 2, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Miller, Jerome, Jan. 9, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Miller, Joseph R., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Morningstar, John, Jan. 9, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Muckle, Benjamin, Jan. 4, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Muckle, John, Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Mumah, Henry, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Mutzy, William, Jan. 2, 1864.  
 McCracken, Otis, July 15, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 McCullough, Christ., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 McIntyre, Martin, Jan. 2, 1864.  
 McMichael, John, Jan. 23, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 McNeil, John R., Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 McVey, James, Jan. 18, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Neiss, John H., June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Nixdorf, George W., June 30, 1863.  
 Oehme, Daniel, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Palm, Jacob P., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Peters, William E., Dec. 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Peters, Abraham E., Jan. 5, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Peters, Benjamin F., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Potts, Justus, Jan. 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Preisch, John, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Plathold, Joseph, Oct. 7, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Ramsey, Sylvester, Jan. 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Ratten, William, Aug. 26, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Rice, Alfred H., Jan. 22, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Rittenhouse, Isaac, Jan. 19, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Ronk, John, D., Jan. 21, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Rounskey, Andrew, Jan. 16, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Rudy, Linton, Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Ryan, John, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Rousinsky, Benjamin, Jan. 16, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 17, 1864.  
 Rote, George, Jan. 22, 1864.  
 Scottow, Samuel, Jan. 22, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Smith, Henry, Jan. 12, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Spickler, David, Jan. 20, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Starke, Jacob W., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Stunt, Jacob, Jan. 18, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Stafford, Henry E., Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Stober, Samuel, Jan. 11, 1864.  
 Stauffer, William H., Jan. 5, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 29, 1864.  
 Stelmberg, Joseph, Jan. 14, 1864.  
 Speer, Daniel H., Aug. 15, 1863; not on muster-out roll.  
 Tolson, Robert, Jan. 21, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Welmer, Andrew, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Waltz, Conrad, Jan. 22, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Walvert, Harrison, Jan. 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Walvert, William, Jan. 21, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Warner, Samuel, Jan. 20, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Widmeyer, Richard, June 30, 1863; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Witman, Hiram, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Wood, William, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Wolf, Daniel, Jan. 22, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Wunsch, John, Jan. 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Webb, Ezekiel, Jan. 23, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Wiker, Daniel, Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Windler, Matthias, Jan. 17, 1864.  
 Weaver, Elias B., Jan. 5, 1864.  
 Wertz, Benjamin, Jan. 21, 1864.  
 Weir, James, Jan. 19, 1864.  
 Yerker, Christian, Jan. 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 23, 1865.  
 Young, Henry N., must. out with battery June 23, 1865.

**Third United States Colored Regiment.**—About fifty men, mostly in Company B of this regiment, were recruited in Lancaster County. The regiment

was organized in August, 1863, and soon afterwards proceeded to Morris Island, while the siege of Fort Wagner was in progress. It at once went on duty in the trenches, and shared in the duties of the siege till the capture of the fort. It went to Florida early in 1864, and at Jacksonville was drilled as a heavy artillery regiment, and did garrison duty in the forts near that place. During the summer many scouting-parties were sent out to destroy rebel property and bring in contrabands, as the slaves were called, and in all these raids not a man was lost as a prisoner, though the detachments were often driven by superior numbers. Probably a well-grounded apprehension of inhuman treatment by their captors rendered the men more vigilant to avoid surprises, and more desperate when fighting.

After the surrender of the rebel armies the regiment continued on duty at various points in Florida till October, 1865, when it came back to Pennsylvania, and on the 30th of that month it was mustered out of the service at Philadelphia.

COLORED SOLDIERS FROM LANCASTER COUNTY IN THIRD REGIMENT UNITED STATES COLORED VOLUNTEERS.

- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| <i>Sergeant.</i>    |                  |
| Benjamin Galls.     |                  |
| <i>Corporals.</i>   |                  |
| Joel Ben.           | Jerome Ben.      |
| <i>Teamster.</i>    |                  |
| Peter Woods.        |                  |
| <i>Privates.</i>    |                  |
| John Roberts.       | Lewis Johnson.   |
| Nathan Thompson.    | Jonathan White.  |
| Elias R. Milford.   | Jacob Martin.    |
| Emory Milford.      | William Hilton.  |
| James Milford.      | Robert Young.    |
| Joseph Eadens.      | Bruster McGill.  |
| Abram Thomson.      | Alexander Craig. |
| George Atley.       | James Janes.     |
| John Landon.        | Joshua Bond.     |
| Isaac Parker.       | Fisher Evillers. |
| John Thomson.       | Samuel M. Chew.  |
| Thomas C. Ring.     | David Frey.      |
| William G. Roberts. | Reuben Cook.     |
| William Bucks.      | Samuel Harris.   |
| Levi Smith.         | Isaac Wilson.    |
| William Bingle.     | Thomas Wilson.   |
| Lorenzo Wright.     | John Turner.     |
| John Benson.        | Stephen Swayne.  |
| Miller Thompson.    | William Craig.   |

**Second Regiment Militia of 1862.**<sup>1</sup>—This regiment was organized in Harrisburg, Sept. 13, 1862. It went at once to Chambersburg, where it remained till the 18th of September. It then moved to Hagerstown, and thence three miles on the Williamsport road, where it formed in line of battle. It remained twenty-four hours, and then, moving a mile farther, it went into camp, but the same evening it started for Greencastle, where it took cars for Harrisburg, at which place it was mustered out on the 25th of September, 1862.

<sup>1</sup> Acknowledgments to Col. J. L. Wright for data.

ROLL OF COMPANY A, SECOND REGIMENT MILITIA, 1862.  
 Captain, Andrew M. Rambo; First Lieutenant, George W. Haldeman;  
 Second Lieutenant, Samuel Wright; First Sergeant, Hiram Wilson.

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Sergeants.</i>     |                       |
| Abraham Brunner, Jr.  | Matthew M. Strickler. |
| Edward A. Becker.     | Nicholas McDonald.    |
| <i>Corporals.</i>     |                       |
| Jeremiah G. Heas.     | Henry S. Hershey.     |
| Peter Fralley.        | Jacob K. Wall.        |
| James Shroeder.       | Henry L. Duck.        |
| Sebastian A. Denegre. | Henry C. Fondersmith. |
| <i>Musician.</i>      |                       |
| William H. Rambo.     |                       |
| <i>Privates.</i>      |                       |
| Jacob Bahn.           | William K. Knowlen.   |
| John B. Bachman.      | Andrew J. Kauffman.   |
| Davis E. Bruner.      | Samuel Lindsay.       |
| David A. Bongardner.  | John Llewellyn.       |
| Henry Brandt.         | Pierce Lundy.         |
| William Blackson.     | John Lyle.            |
| Frederick Bucher.     | Adam Maxton.          |
| Albert L. Baird.      | James Maginnis.       |
| Samuel Carter.        | Samuel H. Miller.     |
| Jeremiah Crawford.    | Thomas A. Moore.      |
| George Dehuff.        | Wesley A. Martin.     |
| Edward E. Davis.      | George W. Newberry.   |
| Henry F. Evans.       | Henry Pfahler.        |
| James Ferree.         | Joseph Pfefaerkorn.   |
| John Finger.          | Edward Reuss.         |
| Sylvester W. Finney.  | Isaac Riolo, Jr.      |
| Emanuel Fry.          | Jeremiah Reitzel.     |
| Uriah Finley.         | Michael S. Shuman.    |
| William Grubb.        | Isaac Snyder.         |
| Samuel Greenawalt.    | Stinnickson Smith.    |
| Phillip M. Gabe.      | Jacob W. Smith.       |
| William Gemmill.      | Sterling Smith.       |
| Samuel Graver.        | Zitumerman Supplee.   |
| Charles Grove.        | John W. Stacey.       |
| Robert Hickson.       | Thomas R. Supplee.    |
| James Henry.          | W. Brantley Supplee.  |
| William Hummell.      | Wesley Upp.           |
| Benjamin Herr.        | John R. Wilson.       |
| Phillip Hable.        | Milton Wike.          |
| Ephraim Hershey, Jr.  | Charles Zietler.      |
| Christian Hershey.    | Jacob Zahm.           |
| John Hartman.         |                       |

COMPANY C.

Captain, Samuel Devlin; First Lieutenant, George W. Enney; Second Lieutenant, Edward H. Miller; First Sergeant, John K. Haines.

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Sergeants.</i>   |                      |
| Ivans Rambo.        | Solomon S. Detwiler. |
| David Smedley.      | William L. Breese.   |
| <i>Corporals.</i>   |                      |
| Samuel S. Klair.    | Edward Dunn.         |
| Joseph Cloud.       | George P. Badger.    |
| Benjamin F. Mullen. | John Corrigan.       |
| Jeremiah H. Gault.  | Henry Long.          |
| <i>Musician.</i>    |                      |
| John B. McClure.    |                      |
| <i>Privates.</i>    |                      |
| Malcolm H. Angell.  | David Bricker.       |
| Valentine Baker.    | Thomas J. Clepper.   |
| George M. Booth.    | Robert Colt.         |
| John Booth.         | Michael P. Canston.  |
| Franklin Baney.     | John T. Dorsey.      |
| Hugh M. Boyd.       | Adam Duck.           |
| Amos Brown.         | Richard J. Enney.    |
| William H. Bruner.  | George Finley.       |
| George Briner.      | John A. Fry.         |
| Joseph Berntheisel. | George Fendrich.     |



William B. Fastg.  
William Fulmer.  
James B. Haldeman.  
Albert Gray, pro. to hosp.  
steward.  
Ellbridge G. Herr.  
John H. Herr.  
John H. Kauffman.  
Joseph Knottwell.  
Samuel Knipe.  
Daniel Kendlg.  
Thomas P. Lundy.  
Jefferson Moore.

Thomas Mullen.  
James E. Mifflin.  
Thomas B. McClune.  
Franklin Stahley.  
Edmund Sperring.  
Samuel Shively.  
Charles P. Shreiner.  
Joseph Sourbeer.  
Alexander Sharp.  
William N. Williams.  
Charles P. Young.  
Samuel Yentzer.  
George Young.

## COMPANY E.

Captain, James P. Dysart; First Lieutenant, David Blair, Jr., promoted to adjutant, Sept. 14, 1862; Second Lieutenant, Henry W. Hager; First Sergeant, Albert C. Zahn.

*Sergeants.*

George B. Keller.  
Henry McConomy.

Albert F. Levering.  
Emanuel H. Gast.

*Corporals.*

Henry Decker.  
Clay H. Brubaker.  
George Heltschue.  
Henry C. Eberm. v.

Jefferson E. Shank.  
Samuel Rathvon.  
Hugh J. Ferguson.  
George Calder, Jr.

*Musician.*

Thomas J. Killian.

*Privates.*

Lewis Aucamp.  
Henry B. Beckler.  
Elias E. Bundle.  
Henry Carson.  
Edward Champneys.  
Henry A. Diller.  
Albert F. Eberman.  
Martin Ebersole.  
James D. Fahnestock.  
James Fitzpatrick.  
James Frecht.  
Frank Freidenshine.  
Lyman Fulton.  
Michael B. Flynn.  
John E. Gable.  
Noah M. Glassfelter.  
Amos Gast.  
John F. Heinlich.  
John Herr.  
William W. Hess.  
Washington F. Hambright.  
Henry H. Hartman.  
William Hamilton.  
Henry A. Hortling.  
Martin L. Herr.  
H. Hambright.  
Henry H. Hartman.  
William Hamilton.  
Henry A. Hortling.  
Martin L. Herr.

H. W. H. Hiltshman.  
Jacob S. Kauffman, Jr.  
Emanuel B. Kauffman.  
George Kilne.  
John H. Leonard.  
Charles E. Long.  
Reuben H. Long.  
Frank Lichty.  
John Lutz.  
Samuel B. Moore.  
Albert Moore.  
Frederick Miller.  
John McGinn.  
Joseph B. McCaskey.  
Cyrus McCaskey.  
Jullus Nash.  
Charles H. Nauman.  
Henry Pinkerton.  
Patrick Sullivan.  
Jacob P. Shirk.  
Edward Sherbrooks.  
Benjamin C. Smith.  
David M. Stauffer.  
Andrew Stewart.  
Henry D. Uhler.  
Edward Welchans.  
John Wunch.  
Edward Walker.  
Horace A. Yundt.

## COMPANY H.

Captain, William McClusky; First Lieutenant, Harry C. Herr; Second Lieutenant, William P. Brinton; First Sergeant, Joseph D. C. Pounall.

*Sergeants.*

Wilkinson Frayer.  
Lewis Brinton.

John Hills.  
Jacob Thomas.

*Corporals.*

George Scott.  
Thomas Mercer.  
Thomas Marsh.  
Franklin Homsher.  
Hiram McGowan.

George Pounall.  
John Yarnall.  
Joseph W. Fawkes.  
Mavis Taylor.

*Privates.*

Henry Albright.  
Albert Bickle.  
Thomas Boone.  
Cyrus Brinton.  
John H. Cain.  
John Chamberlain.  
Jonas Chamberlain.  
A. W. Cooper.  
Morris Cooper.  
Jeremiah P. Cooper.  
Samuel Dickinson.  
Henry Divine.  
Reese Eavenson.  
John M. Entriken.  
James Faris.  
Francis Finney.  
Henry Finney.  
James Finney.  
John G. Fogle.  
Othnell Geiger.  
Charles Goodman.  
Joseph F. Good.  
Elwood Greist.  
William Greist.  
Samuel Greene.  
Owen Hedricks.  
Hugh Hills.  
Frederick Hofer.  
George Houston.

Robert J. Houston.  
William Hoy.  
William Johnson.  
James D. Kinnard.  
John Livingston.  
James Lowery.  
Levi W. Moore.  
William Murphy.  
Thomas McGowan.  
William McMinn.  
Hiram McNeal.  
Benjamin Pounall.  
Levi Pounall.  
Samuel Rhodes.  
John M. Reese.  
Samuel Riser.  
John H. Rudolph.  
Thomas Russell.  
Oscar Rhea.  
Joseph Scarlett.  
John Scott.  
David P. Sheeler.  
Samuel C. Swefeld.  
Amos M. Slaymaker.  
Isaac W. Skokun.  
George Steele.  
Amos Townsend.  
Martin Townsend.  
John S. Witmer.

## COMPANY I.

Captain, William G. Case; First Lieutenant, John Q. Denney; Second Lieutenant, William McDivit; First Sergeant, John Z. Thomas.

*Sergeants.*

Isalah Richards.  
William Robinson.

Uriah Sourbeer.  
Alfred Collins.

*Corporals.*

William Morgan.  
Barney Riley.

William Fisher.  
Martin Davis.

*Musician.*

Henry Hees.

*Privates.*

Michael Aldlger.  
Edward Bembo.  
Christian Becker.  
William Collins.  
Robert Conley.  
William Caley.  
William Crissenger.  
Thomas Coleman.  
Thomas M. Davis.  
Joseph Fisher.  
George Fager.  
Frederick Friend.  
Patrick Fanel.  
Samuel Foster.  
George Green.  
John Graham.  
Daniel Gohn.  
Samuel Hughes.  
George Hummel.  
George Hardnall.  
John D. Jones.  
Benjamin E. Jenkins.  
John Jones.  
Thomas Lloyd.  
Charles Loring.  
John W. Lewis.

James Morgan.  
Joshua Miller.  
Edward Matthews.  
Cyrus Mathlot.  
Michael Morris.  
Patrick Morris.  
John McLaughlin.  
Oswald McLaughlin.  
John McGuire.  
Emanuel Newcomer.  
Thomas Parry.  
John Quaid.  
Patrick Ryan.  
John Roberts.  
Michael Sherlock.  
Charles Schroeder.  
Richard Seward.  
Henry Thomas.  
Benjamin Thomas.  
Albert Urban.  
David Williams.  
John Wynn.  
David F. Welsh.  
Frank Weaver.  
George Wohlfoand.  
James Wright.

## COMPANY K.

Captain, Charles A. Stern; First Lieutenant, David F. Fisher; Second Lieutenant, Isaac Keesey; First Sergeant, William H. Nelsley.

*Sergeants.*

Robert Corrigan.  
Hiram Kirk.

Levi Wager.  
Alfred Arms.

*Corporals.*  
William Hogendobler. Charles Hippy.

*Musician.*  
Zachariah Hardy.

*Privates.*  
Henry Alton. Charles Lehman.  
Albert B. Brown. William S. Lemon.  
Joseph Fisher. Thomas McGovern.  
Jacob Fellenberger. Richard McGovern.  
Jacob Finkalbue. Robert Omer.  
Frederick Grabb. William W. Reed.  
James K. Gohn. Samuel Robinson.  
Peter Gardner. George Seiple.  
George Graver. Peter Stipe.  
Isaac Hinkle. George Swartz.  
William Hinkle. Henry B. Schriver.  
Samuel Hamaker. William Wanderer.  
Zachariah S. Hogendobler. Henry Yeger.  
William B. Hardy. Conrad Yegar.  
Albert B. Kels.

**Forty-seventh Regiment Militia of 1863.**—It was late in June, 1863. The State Normal School at Millersville was in session with several hundred students, many of whom were young men. Its principal was James P. Wickersham. Daily, almost hourly, reports reached the school of the invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebel army under Lee. It was said the rebels had crossed the Potomac, were in Pennsylvania, had taken possession of Chambersburg, had attacked Carlisle, were threatening Harrisburg, etc. What added greatly to the excitement was the multitudes of fugitives that thronged every highway leading from the counties west of the Susquehanna, with their property of all kinds. Patriotic young men could not be forced to study under such circumstances, and, hoping that the threatened invasion would turn out to be merely a raid, the principal armed a hundred of the students, organized them into a company, and marched with them, as captain, to Wrightsville, to assist in guarding the Columbia bridge, which was considered in danger. After performing guard duty for about a week, the company was relieved by the Seventy-seventh Emergency Regiment, under the command of Col. Jacob G. Frick, and marched back to Millersville.

A brigade of Early's troops reached the neighborhood of Wrightsville on the afternoon of the 28th, two days after the Normal School boys had left, attacked Col. Frick, drove him across the river, and gave him scarcely time to fire the long bridge that spanned the Susquehanna, to prevent being followed. Meantime Governor Curtin had issued a proclamation, "declaring that the enemy in force was advancing upon the border, and calling for sixty thousand men to be mustered into the service of the State for ninety days, but to remain so long as the safety and honor of the commonwealth might require."

The smoke of the burning bridge could easily be seen at Millersville, some ten miles away, rising in great black clouds. Sunday as it was, the school was hastily convened and closed for the term. The

<sup>1</sup> By Col. James P. Wickersham.

principal announced his purpose to become a soldier at once under the Governor's call, and stated that he was willing to take command of all who would follow him. The next day he advertised the formation of the "People's Regiment," sent the companies as rapidly as they were organized to Camp Curtin, went to Harrisburg himself on the 2d of July, while the roar of the cannon of the great fight at Gettysburg could be heard in the distance, was sworn into the service as captain on the Fourth of July, and on the 9th had the regiment mustered in and was soon ready to march. He was ordered to Shippensburg; became a part of Gen. Whipple's command at Chambersburg; halted at Greencastle to prepare for the expected battle with Lee, and reached Hagerstown and the Potomac just in time to see the last of the rebel forces safe on the other side and to capture a few stragglers found hid in the barns and farm-houses of the neighborhood.

The Forty-seventh Regiment encamped for several weeks near Hagerstown, was then sent to Reading, thence to the mining regions of Schuylkill County, where a collision with disaffected parties seemed at one time imminent but was averted without violence. The regiment was discharged at Reading, August 14th.

The following rolls are given as showing the names of Lancaster County men serving in the Forty-seventh Regiment:

**FIELD AND STAFF.**

Colonel, James P. Wickersham; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles McDougall; Major, Benjamin F. Cox; Adjutant, Daniel H. Herr; Quartermaster, Abraham Hartrauft; Surgeon, William H. Egle; Assistant Surgeon, Brainard Leaman; Chaplain, John C. Thorn; Sergeant-Major, Charles H. Harding; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Charles Moore; Commissary-Sergeant, John Roland; Hospital Steward, John F. Helmlath.

**COMPANY A.**

Capt. John S. Rogers; First Lieutenant, John G. Moore; Second Lieutenant, Cyrus Mehrling; First Sergeant, Amos M. Stirk.

*Sergeants.*

Samuel H. Sides. Franklin W. Sosenich.  
J. Roland Diller. John Roland (pro. to com.-sergt. July 8, 1864).  
William H. H. Kinzer.

*Corporals.*

Roland D. Shick. Amos S. Rutter.  
Aaron C. Ranck. Jacob Sonders.  
Samuel L. Oberholzer. David F. Besore.  
Joshua E. Diller. Jacob Diffenderfer.

*Musician.*

Edw. F. Bunnels.

*Privates.*

Zimmerman Bowman. John H. Groff.  
Byron Bonsinger. David Hartrauft.  
Henry Besore. Isaac B. Hawk.  
John A. Besore. David High.  
Charles C. Brown. Etisha A. Hoffman.  
William E. Diller. Daniel Horst.  
Adam Eaby. Henry Houser.  
Samuel F. Ebsenshade. Martin Jacoby.  
John M. Petter. Davis Kain.  
Jacob Frits. Matthias Kaloy.  
Edward B. Fry. George Kraft.  
John H. Gest. John G. Kuris.  
George Geigley. Diller Montzer.  
Martin B. Good. John L. Miller.

Henry Morrow.  
Henry Mentzer.  
Emanuel Mull.  
William S. Murr.  
Christian Musser.  
Martin B. Myer.  
Christian S. Rickel.  
Daniel W. Ranck.  
Edwin S. Ranck.  
David W. Ranck.  
Adam S. Ranck.  
Martin Ranck.  
Samuel S. Ranck.  
John Ream.  
William E. Richewine.  
George W. Russell.  
John Rutter.  
Reinhold Rhoads.

Jacob B. Shaub.  
Elias Shirk.  
George W. Simpson.  
George Slote.  
Byron D. Slote.  
Jacob Spotts.  
John M. Stauffer.  
John W. Steen.  
Isaac Sensenich.  
Gabriel W. Taylor.  
Jacob Townsley.  
Ephraim M. Warfel.  
David K. Weidner.  
John Wentzel.  
Isaac Witwor.  
John Womert.  
John M. Wallace.

COMPANY C.

Captain, A. Thomas Buchanan; First Lieutenant, J. Franklin Mancha;  
Second Lieutenant, J. Haines Long; First Sergeant, Charles C.  
Hornberger.

Sergeants.

George Lindsey.  
James G. Brower.

John W. Rich.  
Henry S. Mancha.

Corporals.

John R. Bender.  
George Mancha.  
Henry Hollinger.  
George Lawrence.

Graybill Wenger.  
William H. Addleman.  
Raymond Forbes.  
John Delsman.

Privates.

George F. Adams.  
Josiah Adams.  
William H. Buller.  
James S. Buchanan.  
Amos O. Bidden.  
William Bechler.  
Christian Bechler.  
William W. Clemenson.  
Amos Delson.  
Benjamin Dorwart.  
Alexander Delm.  
John H. Elwill.  
James R. Emery.  
Eugene F. Griffith.  
Christian Groaf.  
Alexander W. Gant.  
Charles W. Grod.  
Abner T. Griffith.  
Reese G. Happersett.  
John Hage.  
John Herah.  
William Holt.  
George P. Irwin.  
Frederick H. Irwin.  
Franklin Johnson.  
Benjamin Kreider.  
John G. Lewis.  
Elias Lockart.

James W. Moore.  
Adam Miller.  
John Moreton.  
Henry L. McConnell.  
William Nauman.  
William P. Pim.  
Tyler Rittenhouse.  
Joseph Bank.  
Isaac Reel.  
Elam Reel.  
John G. Reesor.  
William A. Supplee.  
Stewart Supplee.  
William Silke.  
Henry M. Sheaffer.  
Jacob P. Shirk.  
Jeremiah Stotzenberger.  
William H. Sultzbach.  
Joseph Sultzbach.  
Rudolph Sullivan.  
Thomas Sheaffer.  
John Troub.  
E. Morris Wherry.  
John White.  
Jacob R. White.  
George E. Wright.  
Isaac L. Weaver.

COMPANY F.

Captain, Rufus B. Kelsey; First Lieutenant, Harrison Rose; Second  
Lieutenant, E. Lewis Roseborough; First Sergeant, John Ross.

Sergeants.

Amos F. Sweigart.  
Elias Diem.

Alexander Carpenter.  
Daniel Lee.

Corporals.

Edward D. Baldwin.  
John F. Kelly.  
Davis Roseborough.  
George W. Bertaler.

David K. Martin.  
Isaac H. Mason.  
Martin E. Kurtz.  
William F. Levely.

Privates.

Charles Allison.  
George D. Boice.  
William Bryson.  
Isaac Cooper.  
Jacob Diem.  
Adam Diem.  
William Diem.  
Amos Dague.  
William Englerth.  
George Englerth.  
William Foster.  
Sylvester Fryberger.  
Samuel Franklin.  
Garrett Fish.  
John D. Hart.  
William Herrington.  
William Howe.  
John B. Hollenbeck.  
Isaac B. Hughes.  
Robert Howe.  
Uriah Hackett.  
Leonard Jewell.  
John H. Kuriz.  
Brice Kenney.  
John Knull.  
Charles Murphy.

George Martin.  
William Murphy.  
John Martin.  
John Morrison.  
Elias Maat.  
Hugh E. Miller.  
William McKim.  
John McNamire.  
Israel Northamor.  
David Poutz.  
Ezra B. Pyle.  
Harrison Rissel.  
George Rissel.  
Samuel Rissel.  
James Relfenyder.  
James Ray.  
Andrew Stevenson.  
George Spotts.  
John P. Sweigart.  
John Spotts.  
Peter Steffey.  
Jacob Shiffer.  
John A. Wright.  
Adam Weaver.  
William White.  
Wiley Wheeler.

COMPANY H.

Captain, Peter W. Stocksleger; First Lieutenant, John H. Martin;  
Second Lieutenant, John G. Weinberger; First Sergeant, Dennis  
Myers.

Sergeants.

William L. Schofield.  
Thomas Coulson.  
William G. Lehman.

William F. Roberts.  
Charles H. Hardt.

Corporals.

Daniel W. March.  
Henry S. Troutt.  
William E. C. Bell.  
Josiah Lineaweaver.

Elias Hollinger.  
Sylvanus Grove.  
Daniel T. Brighton.  
William P. Roberts.

Privates.

David B. Allowalt.  
John J. Bear.  
Allen J. Barnett.  
John H. Bechtel.  
John Bechler.  
Nicholas Betenk.  
George W. Bernthelcel.  
Samuel M. Bimersdorfer.  
William F. Bletz.  
Nathaniel W. Boyd.  
Edward T. Burgan.  
Henry H. Cassel.  
Henry Ohlton.  
John L. Donet.  
David Evans.  
Thomas J. Foulke.  
Richard J. Forest.  
Davis Fox.  
Arbertus Fry.  
Martin L. Fry.  
Silas W. Geiss.  
Herman W. Graybill.  
Abraham P. Garber.  
Robert W. Happersett.  
Henry H. Hartman.  
William S. Hastings.  
Thomas J. Hauck.  
Moses Hollinger.  
George W. Hollinger.  
John W. Hees.  
John D. Heintzelman.  
Benjamin H. Hershay.

Jacob P. Hostetter.  
John T. Jones.  
Eli T. Kerns.  
Benjamin F. Kissinger.  
Charles H. Koch.  
Abraham G. Landis.  
Israel S. Landis.  
Jacob P. Lovergood.  
James Livingston.  
William H. Mackelduff.  
Eugene H. Mateer.  
John Morrow.  
William A. Miller.  
Clarence G. Mumford.  
Benjamin Morris.  
Joseph O. Pope.  
William Prudaux.  
Jacob P. Prowel.  
Charles B. Pugh.  
Thomas C. Ramsey.  
Charles A. Rupert.  
Wallace Sollenberger.  
Alphonsia Small.  
John N. Stauffer.  
Simon P. Stover.  
John Weller.  
Samuel Weaver.  
Jesse W. Wentz.  
Samuel Wilson.  
William A. Wilson.  
William T. Windle.  
Jacob G. Zook.

COMPANY K.

Captain, John Black, Jr.; First Lieutenant, Edward Reilly; Second Lieutenant, Samuel C. Stelgerwalt; First Sergeant, John Deichler.

*Sergeants.*

William Bateman. H. Varian Miller.  
William Lewars. James Towson.

*Corporals.*

Coleman Hoopes. Josie Ryan.  
Samuel Erlsman. Henry Loan.  
Jacob Lemon. James Garvin.  
George Martin. John Hoag.

*Musician.*

Charles Hubley.

*Privates.*

George Arnold.	Thomas Iredale.
John A. Alexander.	John Kautz.
Henry Bowder.	Zachariah King.
William Bateman, Jr.	Henry King.
John S. Breneman.	Rudolph Knode.
Albert Bair.	David Lechler.
Christian Burns.	James Lother.
Winfield Burns.	John Leman.
Calvin M. Barnes.	David Miller.
William H. H. Cox.	Jacob Millichsach.
Samuel Coyne.	George Millichsach.
Edwin Clark.	Anthony H. McGlinn.
Charles Dean.	Charles Nauman.
Henry B. Dowart.	Edward B. Patterson.
Charles Doltrich.	Amos Pyle.
Henry A. Eberman.	George Pinkerton.
Jacob Francisuas.	Reuben Romley.
John Fisher.	Michael Rudy.
John Flick.	William Reber.
John Forrest.	Levi Reese.
Jacob Goodman.	Augustus Rost.
Thomas Holt.	Cyrus Staley.
Daniel Hollman.	Isaac B. Smeltz.
William Hollman.	John A. Smith.
Benjamin Heline.	Rudolph Suters.
David K. Hackman.	Godfrey Suters.
Lewis Hopkina.	Abbott Spurrier.
John Harrison.	Amos Stapleford.
Paul A. Harrison.	John Tyler.
John F. Heintsh (pro. to hospital steward July 9, 1863).	Jonathan Winters.

**Fiftieth Regiment Emergency Troops of 1863.**

—To meet the emergency which arose in the summer of 1863, Mr. Emlen Franklin, by request of the commander of the Department of the Susquehanna, organized companies and disposed them along the line of the river in this county. After the battle of Gettysburg, these companies were assembled at Harrisburg, and organized into the Fiftieth Regiment, with Mr. Franklin as colonel.

From Harrisburg it went to Carlisle and Chambersburg. After a short time it marched to Hagerstown, and then to Williamsport, and was stationed at Dam No. 5, about five miles above that place, where it did picket duty till about the middle of July, when it returned to Harrisburg and was discharged. After its arrival at Chambersburg, Lieut.-Col. Thaddeus Stevens, Jr., was in command of the regiment, Col. Franklin having been placed in command of the brigade to which it belonged.

Rolls of the Fiftieth Regiment are as follows:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel, Emlen Franklin; Lieutenant-Colonel, Thaddeus Stevens, Jr.; Major, James F. Ricksecker; Adjutant, David K. Springer; Quartermaster, Lewis Haldy; Surgeon, John F. Huber; Assistant Surgeon, Samuel Keneagy; Sergeant-Major, William H. H. Buckius; Quartermaster-Sergeant, William Buickley; Commissary-Sergeant, John C. Morgan; Hospital Steward, Lewis H. Calder.

COMPANY A.

Captain, Edward F. Hager; First Lieutenant, Andrew Leibley; Second Lieutenant, Matthias Hart; First Sergeant, Charles D. Rupley.

*Sergeants.*

Thomas P. Fordney. Jerome Miller.  
George Cormany. John A. Snyder.

*Corporals.*

Abraham Learman. Henry Leibley.  
Abraham Groff. Samuel C. Konigsmacher.  
Amaziah Baldwin. James Suydam.  
David G. Sprecher. William W. Jones.

*Musicians.*

W. C. Shenk. Amos Harmon.

*Privates.*

Harry F. Albright.	Charles C. Kleegh.
Israel Bear.	Samuel Koble.
Edward Brimmer.	Abraham Leachy.
Francis Brinkman.	Benjamin G. Leachy.
Charles Brinkman.	John B. Leaman.
Charles Brown.	William Lechler.
David Brubaker.	Edmund Lefever.
Robert Buchanan.	John Like.
Charles Buckius.	Abraham Miller.
Andrew Coble.	Alexander Morris.
John Cassel.	Henry Mellinger.
William Diffenderfer.	John F. Myerle.
John M. A. Eberly.	Henry McMinnich.
Henry C. Eby.	Joseph J. O'Rourke.
John Fletcher.	Henry Pinkerton.
William Getz.	Henry Rock.
James Gorman.	Andrew Stewart.
Robert Grimsey.	Henry Sanders.
Winfield Gelter.	John J. Stone.
Lewis Haberbush.	Joseph D. Thomas.
Frank J. Hartman.	William H. Trump.
Martin Hecker.	John Urey.
Frank Hegener.	Christian Ulmer.
David A. Hobbs.	George Warner.
George A. Horting.	Jacob Weise.
Harry Kauffman.	Charles Weise.
Amos H. Kauffman.	John H. White.
Albert Kepner.	William T. Wylie.
Charles Kline.	

COMPANY B.

Captain, Henry N. Breneman; First Lieutenant, Jacob S. Buckwalter; Second Lieutenant, Adam R. Black; First Sergeant, Ambrose Maynard.

*Sergeants.*

Martin C. Huber. Christian Rowe.  
Valentine Mancha. Samuel Paul.  
Joseph Cremer.

*Corporals.*

Amos H. Mylin. Abram Metzler.  
Hiram F. Pierce. I. A. Groff.  
Samuel Jones. Levi Brenberger.  
Joseph L. Foulk. John McMichael.

*Musician.*

Robert T. Taggart.

*Privates.*

Amos Bartholomew.	William G. Cochran.
Elias Binkiey.	Benjamin Coyle.
Jacob G. Book.	Michael Curran.
Amos Brackbill.	Michael B. Fenninger.
Martin B. Breneman.	Peter Gehring.
Joseph G. Brubaker.	Silas E. Groff.
John Backman.	Benjamin F. Groff.

Isaac Hall.  
Jacob Hogens.  
Ellin L. Herr.  
Haldeman J. Herr.  
Christian S. B. Herr.  
Ezra B. Herr.  
Joseph Herr.  
Enos B. Herr.  
Isaac N. Helm.  
John Horn.  
Samuel Keen.  
David Lee.  
Samuel F. Lefever.  
Samuel Maloy.  
Christian C. Maurer.  
Levi F. Maurer.  
Emanuel R. Miller.  
Jacob F. Miller.

William Murphey.  
Benjamin Musselman.  
Thomas Murphey.  
George Petro.  
Joseph M. Potts.  
William H. Roher.  
Benjamin F. Ryan.  
Aldis Sharp.  
Amos W. Shaub.  
William Shubert.  
Austin Shultz.  
Benjamin F. Skeen.  
Joseph Trout.  
Thomas Tillbrook.  
Henry Waldley.  
Jacob Weaver.  
Albert K. Warfel.  
George W. Williams.

## COMPANY C.

Captain, Moses Whitson; First Lieutenant, Joseph McGowan; Second Lieutenant, James L. Allen; First Sergeant, Napoleon B. Warner.

*Sergeants.*

Richard J. Lewis.  
Cyrus M. Ayres.  
Walton Williams.

Harry C. Herr.  
John C. Morgan (pro. to com-  
sergt. July 13, 1863).

*Corporals.*

George Pownall.  
George Hunter.  
Joseph D. C. Pownall.  
Harry C. Warner.

Thomas B. Dickey.  
John M. Pickel.  
William N. Carty.  
Hiram McGowan.

*Musicians.*

Thomas A. Parker.

*Privates.*

Albert Allen.  
Franklin Althouse.  
William Althouse.  
Pusey Barnhouse.  
Martin R. Baughman.  
Theodore C. Boone.  
Charles C. Brinton.  
Edward G. Bromell.  
John C. Campbell.  
Morris Cooper, Jr.  
Matthew Dripps.  
John Dubree.  
James L. Dunlap.  
Henry P. Ferry.  
William Ferris.  
William Flynn.  
Samuel G. Fogle.  
Joseph R. Garner.  
Jacob Gross.  
Alexander Goodman.  
William Harry.  
William H. Hathway.  
Albert Heidelbaugh.  
Milton Heidelbaugh.  
John Hillis.  
Frederick G. Hofer.  
George Houston.  
Henry Jackson.

W. H. Longhead.  
Absalom Lawrence.  
David Miller.  
Thomas A. Moore.  
Albert A. Moore.  
Martin S. Mowery.  
James Miller.  
James McMunn.  
William M. Pickel.  
Benjamin H. Pownall.  
Thomas H. Pownall.  
David B. Quigley.  
Samuel Richardson.  
James B. Roney.  
Henry Saack.  
Harvey Scott.  
John Selgman.  
George Shaub.  
Samuel O. Swerd.  
Henry E. Stafford.  
Richard Stewart.  
James N. Sponenberger.  
Thomas Warner.  
Howard Williams.  
William H. Witman.  
John A. Woodland.  
Downing Wright.  
John A. Yarnall.

## COMPANY D.

Captain, Hiram Stamm; First Lieutenant, William A. Lechler; Second Lieutenant, Richard Blickenderfer; First Sergeant, Theodore W. Stouffer.

*Sergeants.*

Anthony Frazer.  
Lewis A. Shirtz.

Rosa C. Thompson.  
Amos Norton.

*Corporals.*

Frederick Yeager.  
Emanuel Shay.  
Charles A. Boring.  
William Farren.

John G. Fisher.  
Jacob Blickenderfer.  
Henry D. Side.  
Henry M. Trout.

*Musicians.*

John W. Hubley.

*Privates.*

William H. Arment.  
Elias Betchel.  
Levi Beck.  
Hiram S. Bentz.  
Henry Blickenderfer.  
Albert G. Bowman.  
Henry W. Brenneiser.  
John B. Caldwell.  
Israel Caldren.  
Joseph M. Crawford.  
Henry J. Donehower.  
Hiram Demmy.  
George Eichelberger.  
Alexander Ewing.  
Hiram L. Erb.  
Jacob R. Foust.  
Joseph H. Fralick.  
William J. Frazer.  
George Frazer.  
Franklin Freidenstein.  
Samuel Fry.  
Pharoa W. Fry.  
Elijah Gensemer.  
George O. Getz.  
George H. Grannear.  
William Hacker.  
Franklin Hammond.  
William Hammoud.  
Henry Harting.  
Francis L. Herr.  
James High.  
John S. Hillsman.  
Elias W. Helstand.  
William D. Hoar.  
Abraham H. Hoover.  
Henry D. Hurst.  
John C. Hunter.  
Jacob W. Kegerels.  
Jeremiah B. Keller.  
Lewis Keller.

Sylvester Kennedy.  
Israel Leed.  
Frederick Libbert.  
Martin Light.  
Joel Lightner.  
Lewis H. Lindcamp.  
W. G. Livingston.  
Clement A. Livingston.  
Barton Lorah.  
Robert R. Law.  
John Massey.  
Henry Massey.  
Samuel Miley.  
Thomas McElvaine.  
Levi McLaughlin.  
Edward Norton.  
Adam Nag'e.  
Leopold O'Breiter.  
Edward Quigley.  
Lemon Reifnyder.  
Henry H. Rohrer.  
Daniel W. Rudy.  
John H. Senseman.  
John M. Sharp.  
Abram H. Shenk.  
Henry R. Shirtz.  
James M. Smith.  
Jacob B. Sperah.  
Joseph Steinmyer.  
Levi A. Steiner.  
Jeremiah A. Stober.  
Franklin Trego.  
A. Newton Trout.  
J. Rutter Trout.  
Robert Wentz.  
James R. Wilson.  
David Woods.  
N. Milton Woods.  
David Zecher.  
Martin R. Zell.

## COMPANY E.

Captain, David Bahr, Jr.; First Lieutenant, Henry W. Hager; Second Lieutenant, Samuel F. Rathvon; First Sergeant, George B. Keller.

*Sergeants.*

Henry McConomy.  
Albert Lovering.

George Calder.  
Emanuel H. Gast.

*Corporals.*

Henry C. Brubaker.  
Henry C. Eberman.  
Hugh Yurgeson.  
John Bahr.

John S. White.  
Benjamin Holtzhouse.  
Henry H. Deetz.  
Washington Hambright.

*Musicians.*

Thomas J. Killian.

Morris Huber.

*Privates.*

John Bausman.  
Abraham Bachman.  
Amos K. Barr.  
David Bender.  
George Bookman.  
John Bookman.  
Charles Bundle.  
Aaron Cassel.  
Henry E. Carson.  
Henry Carson.  
Edward Carter.  
James P. Champneys.  
Jacob Charles.  
Walter S. Clark.

James Cogley.  
Lewis H. Calder.<sup>1</sup>  
Henry Coons.  
Edward H. Diller.  
James Downey.  
Martin Ebersole.  
Henry H. Erb.  
John Evans.  
Michael Flynn.  
John E. Gable.  
John Gast.  
Joseph Gochneaur.  
Henry Groff.  
Samuel Hambright.

<sup>1</sup> Promoted to hospital steward July 14, 1863.

Jacob Harnish.  
Henry Hart.  
Peter Heusel.  
Samuel Hess.  
Conrad Holzhaur.  
Peter Honaman.  
Maris Hoopes.  
Robert Hopkins.  
Bernard Huber.  
William Hamilton.  
Henry Kauffman.  
John Kline.  
Amos Lee.  
Frank Lichty.  
Levi Longron.  
Henry C. Martin.  
Abraham Mehaffy.  
Samuel Mehaffy.  
Socrates Miller.  
Cyrus McCaskey.  
Bernard McGonigle.  
Jacob McAllister.

Josiah Pennepacker.  
Franklin Poff.  
Christian Poff.  
Benjamin F. Rowe.  
John Rowe.  
John W. Rudy.  
Gilbert Rathvon.  
Joseph Smith.  
Jonathan Sprecher.  
Abraham Shock.  
Charles Stormfeltz.  
Patrick Sullivan.  
John Tanger.  
Jacob Thomas.  
Thomas Thurlow.  
William Troyer.  
Jacob Ulmer.  
Charles Vell.  
John Waters.  
Albert Waters.  
John M. White.  
John Zecher.

COMPANY F.

Captain, William A. Atlee; First Lieutenant, Henry L. Pickel; Second Lieutenant, Daniel S. Dursk; First Sergeant, William Randolph.

Sergeants.

Ezekiel J. Ruff.  
William G. Binkley (pro. to  
q.-m. sergt. July 10, 1863).

John Fritz.  
Calvin J. Groff.  
John G. Fralm.

Corporals.

William O. Blair.  
Abraham Reiter.  
Jacob B. Beck.  
John A. Sollenberger.

John McCarty.  
Abram Ebnenshade.  
Adam Geist.  
Samuel F. Manahan.

Musicians.

John Hamilton.

Franklin Fisher.

Privates.

Edward E. Alexander.  
Cyrus Blair.  
Amaziah Beaver.  
Amos Beaver.  
John L. Binkley.  
Christian Binkley.  
Amos E. Blair.  
John Blair.  
Christian H. Bowers.  
Ephraim Buckwalter.  
George Bushong.  
Daniel R. Doner.  
Abraham Eaby.  
Henry M. Eckert.  
Daniel Ellet.  
John Eby.  
Noah W. Eby.  
Jesse Fellenbaum.  
Peter Fellenbaum.  
William Geisey.  
Michael R. Good.  
Henry O. Goodman.  
William Grimley.  
David G. Groff.  
David W. Groff.  
Emanuel M. Groff.  
William H. Gumpf.  
Jacob M. Harman.  
Henry Hollinger.  
Peter Helster.  
William H. Hull.  
George H. Kellenberger.  
Hiram B. Kendig.  
Henry O. Kendig.  
Samuel Kepfenger.  
James M. Killian.  
Felix Kirchner.

John L. Kreidor.  
Aaron Kling.  
Jacob S. Landis.  
John G. Landis.  
David Landis.  
Christian Landis.  
Ell Landis.  
John Leamon.  
Amos Longenecker.  
Milton Moshan.  
Daniel D. Mackiey.  
Milton Murphy.  
Emanuel M. Per.  
William Norris.  
Henry Pimper.  
Frederick Pltzenberger.  
James W. Potts.  
John A. Rakestraw.  
Andrew Reese.  
Witmer C. Ronk.  
Henry Rudy.  
Adam Rudy.  
Benjamin Rutter.  
Jacob R. Schenck.  
Joseph H. Sharp.  
John Simon.  
George W. Smith.  
Freeland H. C. Stafford.  
Henry C. Staud.  
Jacob G. Suydam.  
Franklin B. Taylor.  
Newton Troup.  
George Tomlinson.  
Samuel Walker.  
Samuel J. Weller.  
Peter Weinberger.  
Jacob C. Young.

Andrew J. Youndt.

COMPANY G.

Captain, Isaac S. Mullikin; First Lieutenant, William Stamm; Second Lieutenant, John J. Kersey; First Sergeant, Lyman Fulton.

Sergeants.

Franklin Brook.  
Lewis D. Idale.

Daniel Downey.  
John C. Nelson.

Corporals.

Benjamin P. Spehlman.  
Jacob Reese.  
Robert M. Arters.  
James Laird.

George Kurtz.  
W. Byerly.  
Shedwick B. Kinsey.  
Henry Hawk.

Musicians.

John W. Werntz.

Joseph Batters.

Privates.

John C. Arters.  
Amos Aument.  
Aaron Bachman.  
Jeremiah Bamborough.  
Franklin Bell.  
Jacob Bernard.  
Isaac Boley.  
John Brenberger.  
Francis T. Brubaker.  
George Campbell.  
Israel Clark.  
Frank S. Cockran.  
John Concle.  
James Creamer.  
Martin S. Diller.  
Hugh Dougherty.  
John W. Espenheimer.  
Joseph G. Good.  
Sylvester H. Greenleaf.  
Daniel W. Grube.  
Franklin Heusel.  
Samuel Heas.  
Joseph Hoffman.  
William Hoffman.  
Davis Kinsey.  
William Kinsey.  
George Kutz.

Roland Layton.  
Osborn R. Mullikin.  
Franklin McCleary.  
Amos McCombs.  
Thomas N. Nelson.  
Andrew Northamer.  
George F. Paulick.  
Jonathan Peartthree.  
Franklin Potts.  
Ephraim Potts.  
Ambrose Powers.  
McIntyre Ransey.  
Thomas Ray.  
Jacob Reeser.  
Israel Rohrer.  
John D. Ronk.  
Alfred N. Russel.  
Miffin A. Russel.  
Christian Sarter.  
Henry Shirk.  
Samuel Shirk.  
Alfred Silknitter.  
Daniel Weller.  
Alfred Wenditz.  
Joseph Wirth.  
Samuel B. Yohn.  
Adam Yohn.

COMPANY H.

Captain, Franklin Sourbeer; First Lieutenant, Daniel Rickard; Second Lieutenant, Urias Warfel; First Sergeant, John M. Kendig.

Sergeants.

Henry Will.  
George McCully.

Amos McCue.  
Ephraim Potts.

Corporals.

Phillip Sourbeer.  
Hiram M. Graham.  
Elias Derridinger.  
David Warfel.

Franklin Lewis.  
Jackson Young.  
Benjamin F. Will.  
Abel B. Kise.

Musicians.

Cyrus D. Bowers.

Privates.

Christian Benedict.  
Jacob Bitts.  
Jacob Beady.  
Cyrus Brown.  
Amos Chambers.  
George F. Doersh.  
George Doll.  
Amaziah W. Erb.  
Jeremy Fry.  
John Funk.  
Amer Funk.  
James Furgeson.  
John Gantz.  
Jacob Gord.  
John Haddon.  
Benjamin Harman.

Amos Harnish.  
Aaron Henry.  
Christian B. Henry.  
Jacob Hess.  
Samuel H. Hess.  
Alonzo Herline.  
Andrew Hill.  
Charles R. Hudgins.  
Henry Hall.  
Christian Kauffman.  
John Kauffman.  
George W. Kise.  
Joseph Knight.  
Benjamin W. Lantz.  
Henry Law.  
David Lines.

Samuel Long.  
Harvey Lowery.  
Henry Malhorn.  
Benjamin K. Maynard.  
Franklin Menard.  
Richard Millikin.  
Levis S. Murr.  
Simon McCue.  
Elias McMullin.  
Maris McMullin.  
James McPherson.  
Jacob Ream.

Sammel Shank.  
Eli W. Shenk.  
Henry Shoe.  
George Slackhauff.  
Hugh C. Sourbeer.  
Ambrose M. Sourbeer.  
Benjamin F. South.  
Benjamin Urban.  
Peter Wagner.  
Cyrus Warfel.  
Jacob Weaver.  
Jacob R. Yentzer.

## COMPANY I.

Captain, John H. Druckemiller; First Lieutenant, John I. Hartman;  
Second Lieutenant, John Rote; First Sergeant, Henry Fisher.

*Sergeants.*

Frederick Robinson.  
Lewis F. Gallacher.

Ambrose H. Ball.  
And. J. Booth.

*Corporals.*

Lewis Finebrock.  
John McGuire.  
Jacob Boss.  
John Hoopert.

John Speece.  
John Kuhns.  
Henry White.  
John McGinnis.

*Musician.*

W. Kahl.

*Privates.*

George M. Allison.  
Jacob B. Amwake.  
Isaac Bauman.  
W. Boss.  
Frederick Beauer.  
Jacob Brock.  
W. H. H. Buckius (pro. to  
sergt.-maj. July 11, 1863).  
M. Duchman.  
Adam J. Eberly.  
George R. Eberlman.  
W. Fisher.  
James Flagg.  
Jacob Fletcher.  
Edward Garden.  
Frederick Gemperling.  
William Gemperling.  
Henry Gipple.  
Jacob Herzog.  
Henry W. Hess.  
Henry H. Hibham.  
Abraham Hiestand.  
John Hull.  
Lewis Haldy (pro. to q.m. July  
11, 1863).  
James H. Jacobs.  
Henry Jones.  
John Jones.  
James L. Jones.  
John R. Jeffries.  
John M. Kaempf.

Henry Kautz.  
William Kirkpatrick, Jr.  
William Kuhns.  
Jacob Keller.  
Edward M. Lebkicher.  
John Lonsard.  
Charles Lippold.  
Thomas Lyons.  
Jacob Metzgar.  
George W. Marrett.  
Frank Moore.  
Isaac McGuire.  
Joseph McGuire.  
David Nauman.  
Neok Ung Hong.  
Washington Pyle.  
Luther Richards.  
Edward A. Schner.  
John Shaeffer.  
John Shaum.  
Edward Shubbrook.  
Joseph Steinhouser.  
Arthur Stewart.  
Willie Scovern.  
William H. Thackera.  
William Titus.  
Herman W. Villee.  
John Weaver.  
Charles Weltzel.  
John Zellars.

## COMPANY K.

Captain, James E. Crawford; First Lieutenant, William N. Stewart; Sec-  
ond Lieutenant, Samuel Bookman; First sergeant, Brice Clark.

*Sergeants.*

Samuel Massey.  
John W. Gardner.

William A. Crawford.  
William Barton.

*Corporals.*

William N. McAllister.  
John Hagan.  
Hiram Carrigan.  
William B. Lyons.

David H. Huber.  
George Hoak.  
Patrick Moss.  
John Crawford.

*Mustelans.*

Maris Barton.

Milton Groff.

*Privates.*

George Alexander.  
John H. Anderson.  
Gordon Armstrong.  
Daniel Aument.  
Jacob Beach.  
Frederick M. Brady.  
Henry S. Brooks.  
Rolandus Brubaker.  
John Brubaker.  
John Campbell.  
Joseph Clark.  
William Cloud.  
Phillip Cramer.  
Aaron Cramer.  
John Cramer.  
William A. Crawford.  
Eli Dull.  
David Dunkle.  
Samuel Eshleman.  
Calvin Eshleman.  
David Eshleman.  
John S. Ewing.  
Henry Fridy.  
Robert Gemmill.  
Abraham H. Good.  
David D. Good.  
John C. Graeff.  
William A. Grove.  
Christian Hackman.  
Davis J. Hagan.  
Christian Harnish.  
Michael Harnish, Jr.

Jacob Hart.  
Harrison Hartrauft.  
Alexander Hemperly.  
Rudolph Hess.  
Martin K. Hess.  
Henry S. Hess.  
Henry S. Hoak.  
Jacob D. Hoak.  
David M. Huber.  
James O. Huss.  
Isaac H. Lehman.  
John D. Manifold.  
Benjamin Miller.  
Levi Montooth.  
James Moss.  
John A. McAllister.  
Samuel McAllister.  
Thomas Neel.  
James Neel.  
Leper Nimlow.  
Albert G. Porter.  
John Rhoads.  
Maris Rice.  
Henry Rinehart.  
John H. Rohrer.  
James E. Smith.  
William E. Smith.  
Samuel Stevenson.  
Ernst M. Weidlich.  
Christian W. Warfel.  
William Yeeler.

**Lancaster County Soldiers in other Regiments.**  
—The following-named soldiers served in the regi-  
ments designated below:

## FOURTEENTH REGIMENT P. V.

*Company B.*

Gast, William.

*Company C.*

Kantz, Henry.  
Musknuss, Peter.

Milligaack, Augustus.

*Company D.*

Handley, William.  
Howe, John T.

Kelfer, John E.  
Kelfer, John.

## TWENTIETH REGIMENT P. V.

*Company K.*

Franel, William D.  
Moore, Jeremiah S.

Moore, John V.  
Wisner, George D.

## TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT P. V.

Rewalt, Luther L., assistant surgeon.

## TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT P. V.

*Company F.*

Kitterman, Robert, July 16, 1863; re-enl. as vet. vol. Dec. 29, 1863.  
Obetz, Aaron H., July 18, 1863.

## TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT P. V.

*Company I.*

Shaffer, William, Feb. 2, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
Seltz, Henry, Aug. 23, 1864; disch. June 23, 1865.  
Stappleford, Amos, Aug. 20, 1864; disch. June 23, 1865.

*Company K.*

Stuard, John, Feb. 7, 1865; not accounted for.

## THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT P. V.

*Company G.*

Fury, Adam, Jan. 16, 1864; trans. to regt. in field.

## FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT P. V.

*Battery A.*

Cappelles, Henry H., Feb. 23, 1864; not accounted for.  
Youse, Jacob, Aug. 18, 1864; not accounted for.

*Battery C.*

Bringer, Ephraim, Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with battery June 29, 1865.  
Beard, John, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with battery June 29, 1865.  
Denny, Hiram, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with battery June 29, 1865.  
Fisbel, Jacob, Feb. 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 29, 1865.  
Metzler, Martin, Feb. 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 29, 1865.

*Battery D.*

Levi Dennison, Feb. 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 30, 1865.  
Barnes, Calvin M., March 25, 1863; must. out with battery June 30, 1865.  
Burder, Ephraim, Feb. 15, 1864; trans. to Batt. C, 1st Pa. Art., Dec. 8, 1864.  
Fisher, Jacob, Feb. 15, 1864; trans. to Batt. C, 1st Pa. Art., Dec. 8, 1864.  
Hikes, Washington, Feb. 15, 1864; must. out with battery June 30, 1865.  
Hammer, John K., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out June 21, 1865.  
Metzler, Martin, Feb. 15, 1864; trans. to Batt. C, 1st Pa. Art., Dec. 8, 1865.  
Reem, Henry C., Feb. 24, 1864; trans. to Batt. C, 1st Pa. Art.

*Battery E.*

Fisbel, John, Sept. 1, 1861; trans. to Inv. Corps Dec. 12, 1863.  
Weldle, John H., Jan. 31, 1865; must. out with battery July 20, 1865.  
Worl, William, Sept. 1, 1861; disch. at exp. of term, Sept. 3, 1861.  
Weller, Jacob, Aug. 16, 1865; must. out June 10, 1865.

*Battery F.*

Brown, Henry D., Jan. 26, 1864; must. out with battery June 9, 1865.  
Halligan, William, Jan. 29, 1864; trans. to Batt. B, 1st Pa. Art.  
Smith, George, Feb. 3, 1864; not accounted for.

*Battery G.*

McGlenn, Michael A., Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with battery June 29, 1865.  
Spichman, Benjamin F., Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with battery June 29, 1865.  
Boyce, Jacob D., March 30, 1864; must. out with battery June 29, 1865.  
Bair, William O., Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with battery June 29, 1865.  
Campbell, Matthew G., Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with battery June 29, 1865.  
Herrick, Charles, Dec. 20, 1863; must. out with battery June 29, 1865.

*Battery H.*

Aston, John, March 9, 1864; must. out in hospital June 19, 1865.  
Caldwell, John E., March 8, 1864; must. out with battery June 27, 1865.  
Honifer, George, Feb. 1, 1864; disch. from hospital June 9, 1865.  
Kapp, John, Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with battery June 27, 1865.  
Beem, Henry C., Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with battery July 1, 1865.

*Unassigned.*

Bennet, Henry, Sept. 7, 1861; not accounted for.  
Chinias, James, Sept. 7, 1861; not accounted for.  
Cole, Abraham, Sept. 7, 1861; not accounted for.  
Eckman, Martin, Dec. 12, 1861; not accounted for.  
Elliot, Jacob, Sept. 7, 1861; not accounted for.  
Frankford, Jacob, Sept. 7, 1861; not accounted for.  
Painter, Montgomery, Sept. 7, 1861; not accounted for.  
Shields, Patrick, Sept. 7, 1861; not accounted for.

## [FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT] P. V.

*Company A.*

Parsons, Robert, Aug. 12, 1864; not accounted for.  
Sheppard, Jackson, Aug. 5, 1864; not accounted for.

*Company B.*

Baxter, Amos, Aug. 8, 1863; trans. to navy July 5, 1864.

*Company C.*

Stillinger, William, Jan. 25, 1863; trans. to 1st Bat. Cav. Vet. Vols.

*Company F.*

McFarlin, John, Aug. 15, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

## FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT P. V.

*Company A.*

Schnabl, Lewis, July 30, 1864; disch. June 1, 1864.

## FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT P. V.

*Company G.*

Burkey, Henry, June 21, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865.  
Hover, Henry, Jan. 11, 1865; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

## FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT P. V.

John T. Huber, asst. surg., Aug. 21, 1861; disch. Oct. 22, 1862.  
Samuel R. Sample, asst. surg., Aug. 1, 1862; disch. Dec. 2, 1862.  
Benjamin F. Sides, asst. surg. Sept. 13, 1862; disch. Jan. 24, 1863.  
William Earnshaw, chaplain, Aug. 27, 1861; disch. Oct. 9, 1862.

*Company D.*

Gable, Jacob, March 21, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

## FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT P. V.

J. A. Livergood, surg., Sept. 14, 1861; trans. to 101st Regt. P. V. Nov. 20, 1861.

*Company I.*

Shelley, William A., March 4, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.  
Walker, Gottlieb, Jan. 17, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

## FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT P. V.

*Company A.*

Russell, George W., March 7, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

*Company B.*

Cooper, Isaac V., March 7, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Miller, Phillip, March 15, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Rhoades, Henry, March 14, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

*Company K.*

Russell, Millin, March 7, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.  
Russell, Alfred N., March 13, 1865; not on muster-out roll.

## FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT P. V.

*Company B.*

Burdick, Dorrauce, April 13, 1865; absent, wounded, since March 30, 1865.

*Company D.*

Stormfeltr, Jacob E., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

*Company I.*

Deichley, Samuel, Aug. 25, 1861; absent, sick, since Oct. 3, 1865.  
Penn, Joseph, Aug. 22, 1861; absent, sick since March 18, 1865.

## FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT P. V.

Robert McDonald, musician, Nov. 1, 1861.

*Company E.]*

Thompson, William, Feb. 15, 1864; veteran; disch. May 31, 1865.

## FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT P. V.

John W. Corker, chaplain, Dec. 4, 1861; died June 4, 1862.

*Company A.*

Abraham Alstead, 1st Lieut., Sept. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 29, 1863.

*Company C.*

Brennan, Edward, July 14, 1863.  
Glass, William, July 30, 1863; died Aug. 31, 1864.

*Company G.*

Annit, Henry, July 21, 1863; trans. to Co. E April 1, 1864.

## FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT P. V.

*Company C.*

Powell, Henry, April 8, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.

## SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT P. V.

*Company E.*

Sinclair, John, March 28, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 7, 1865.

*Company F.*

Feldon, John P., Sept. 15, 1864.

*Company H.*

McCall, Mayhew, March 28, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 7, 1865.



*Company I.*

John L. Evan, Aug. 23, 1864; disch. May 28, 1865.

**SIXTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT P. V.***Company I.*

Wilson, John B., July 23, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

**SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT P. V.***Company A.*

Bennstead, Frederick, Aug. 23, 1861; died in hospital of wounds.  
Ream, Christopher, July 11, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.

*Company B.*

Lawrence, Charles, Feb. 27, 1865.

*Company D.*

McElwee, Michael, Sept. 12, 1864; disch. May 12, 1864, insanity.  
Roach, Levi, July 15, 1863; absent, sick.

*Company E.*

McIlwee, Michael, Sept. 12, 1864.

*Company F.*

Kieth, Edward, June 7, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

*Company G.*

Brush, Richard, Jan. 22, 1864; died on steamboat, Sept. 15, 1864, coming from Richmond.  
Burke, John, Jan. 22, 1864; died at Camp Parole, Sept. 14, 1864, of wounds.  
Leiker, John, Feb. 28, 1864; absent, pris. of war, since June 22, 1864.

*Unassigned.*

Bear, Robert, May 31, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.  
Dugan, Hughy, Oct. 8, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.  
Hayes, John, Aug. 6, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.  
Loomis, Emerson, Aug. 29, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.  
Rickey, William, July 29, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.  
Small, Lewis, Feb. 30, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.  
Varnum, John, April 8, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.  
Wallace, George, Aug. 1, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.  
Yolkemberg, Joseph, July 9, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.  
Yost, Joseph, July 9, 1864; must. out July 9, 1865.

**SEVENTIETH REGIMENT P. V.**

D. D. Swift, surgeon, Jan. 21, 1865; must. out with 2d Prov. Cavalry.

*Company A.*

Groff, David W., March 7, 1865; trans. to Co. B, 2d Prov. Cav.  
Lipp, Emanuel, March 7, 1865; trans. to Co. G, 2d Prov. Cav.

*Company B.*

Wood, William B., March 11, 1865.

*Company C.*

Mullen, John, March 8, 1865.

*Unassigned.*

Alleman, David B., March 11, 1865.  
Bralkowskie, John G., March 7, 1865; trans. to Co. A, 2d Prov. Cav.  
Brandt, Peter C., March 11, 1865.  
Hackman, Henry, Feb. 27, 1865; trans. to Co. E, 2d Prov. Cav.  
McMinn, Lorenzo, March 9, 1865; trans. to Co. A, 2d Prov. Cav.  
Meyers, Henry F., March 8, 1865; trans. to Co. A, 2d Prov. Cav.  
Oatman, Isaac M., March 8, 1865.  
Roulck, Charles F., March 3, 1865; trans. to Co. D, 2d Prov. Cav.  
Reiney, Thomas, March 9, 1865.  
Seimon, Charles, March 6, 1865.  
Zimmerman, John, March 11, 1865; trans. to Co. D, Prov. Cav.

**SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, P. V.***Company G.*

Matthew Doerr, sergt., Oct. 11, 1861; disch. Oct. 10, 1864, at exp. of term.  
Arnold, George, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. Nov. 16, 1862, for disability.  
Errin, James, Oct. 24, 1861; died July 8, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg.  
Fields, John, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. Nov. 21, 1864, at exp. of term.  
Farrow, James, Oct. 29, 1861; disch. Nov. 8, 1862, disability.

Fetzer, Henry, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg July 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

Fitzpatrick, Michael, Oct. 24, 1861.

Granewald, Henry, Oct. 25, 1861; disch. Jan. 15, 1863, disability.

Hook, Louis, Oct. 8, 1861; disch. June 7, 1864, disability from wounds at Mission Ridge.

Mittenzvie, Frank, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. March 20, 1862, disability.

News, Edward, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. July 23, 1862, disability.

Schlottinger, Andrew, Oct. 29, 1861; disch. July 23, 1862, disability.

Steward, John, Oct. 27, 1861; disch. March 20, 1862, disability.

Wittmoyer, Christian, Nov. 11, 1861; disch. Nov. 4, 1864, at exp. of term.

Wolgenuth, Charles, Oct. 25, 1861; died at Richmond, pris. of war.

Wittenheimer, John, Oct. 30, 1861.

Wilhelm, John F., Oct. 30, 1861.

Zehr, John, Oct. 26, 1861.

Zee, John, Nov. 8, 1861.

*Company H.*

Blaitt, Charles, March, 1861.

Lentz, Dominic, Nov. 13, 1861; disch. March 30, 1862.

Mons, John H., Nov. 28, 1861; disch. for disability.

Meyers, John W., Nov. 17, 1861; disch. for disability.

Winner, Samuel, Nov. 20, 1861; disch. for disability March 20, 1862.

Weryelberger, Christian, Nov. 8, 1861; died in prison at Richmond.

*Company K.*

John Riley, corp., July 1, 1861; disch. Aug. 6, 1864, at exp. of term.

Bartle, John, July 1, 1861; trans. to 1st Pa. Batt. Oct. 23, 1861.

Conklin, Morris, July 1, 1861; disch. Jan. 10, 1862, for disability.

Doonan, Patrick, July 1, 1861; disch. Aug. 6, 1864, at exp. of term.

Diser, William, Aug. 1, 1861; disch. Dec. 1, 1864, at exp. of term.

Dunn, John, July 3, 1861; died Aug. 15, 1861.

Doonen, Michael, July 1, 1861; absent, a prisoner.

Gleckson, John, July 1, 1861; disch. Jan. 15, 1862, for disability.

Gratton, Patrick, July 1, 1861; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

Hesse, Godfrey, A. N. 3, 1861; trans. to Co. I, 73d Regt. P. V.

Kutz, Henry, July 1, 1862; disch. Jan. 11, 1862, for disability.

King, John, Sept. 1, 1861.

McDonald, Michael, July 1, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

McGlinnis, Bernard, July 1, 1861; killed at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.

McMa'len, Patrick, July 1, 1861; absent, prisoner of war.

Newcomer, Jacob, July 1, 1861.

O'Donnell, Manus, July 1, 1861; disch. for disability.

Powers, Patrick, July 1, 1861; died Nov. 28, 1863, of wounds.

Riley, Cornelius, Aug. 13, 1861; disch. Feb. 6, 1863, for disability.

Sennet, Peter, July 1, 1861; disch. Aug. 6, 1864, at exp. of term.

Stoughter, David, July 6, 1861; trans. to Pa. 1st Batt. Oct. 23, 1861.

Smith, John, July 1, 1861; killed Nov. 25, 1863.

Whiteman, John, Aug. 1, 1861; disch. Aug. 23, 1864, at exp. of term.

**SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT P. V.***Company B.*

Blowmaster, Lewis, Jan. 25, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Dowhower, Henry, Jan. 28, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Hilsher, Joseph, Jan. 12, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Hurst, Christian, Jan. 20, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Haughy, Edward D., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Hipple, Perry, Feb. 4, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Longenecker, Adam, Jan. 30, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Lytte, John, Jan. 18, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Leafever, Benjamin, Jan. 25, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

McElroy, John, Jan. 30, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

McFadden, George, Jan. 30, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Sargen, Myers, Jan. 31, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Strause, William, Jan. 28, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Starrett, Benjamin F., Jan. 6, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

*Company D.*

Karney, James, Jan. 30, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Reynolds, Adam C., Feb. 6, 1862; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Dec. 17, 1862.

Sanders, Frederick, Jan. 30, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

*Company G.*

Bryson, William, Jan. 9, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Cristy, Henry, Jan. 25, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Clark, George W., Jan. 23, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Conner, John, Feb. 10, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Eisenberger, Adam, Jan. 27, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Frazer, Charles, Jan. 23, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Gregg, Robert, Jan. 16, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Kurtz, Samuel, Jan. 14, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Myers, Archer, Feb. 9, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Phillips, John W., Jan. 6, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Smith, David D., Jan. 23, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Shultz, Edward B., Jan. 18, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Shellenberger, John, Jan. 27, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Shue, Benjamin, Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Worn, Phillip, Jan. 31, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

*Company I.*

Donnan, Anthony, Jan. 11, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Frank, Rufus D., Jan. 18, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Gamble, James B., Jan. 18, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Hogan, James, Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Johnston, George, Jan. 23, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Lippy, John, Jan. 31, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.  
 Reatz, Henry, Jan. 31, 1865; absent, sick, since June 22, 1865.  
 Willis, James, Jan. 31, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT P. V.

Joseph B. Downey, surg., July 22, 1863; resigned April 5, 1864.

*Unassigned.*

Meyers, Joseph, Aug. 5, 1863.

NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT P. V.

*Company K.*

Brosius, Marriot, sergt., Nov. 7, 1861; three years; pro. to corp. June 29, 1862; to sergt. May 6, 1863; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; com. 2d lieut.; not mustered; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 2, 1865; veteran.  
 Brenton, Channing, corp., Oct. 15, 1861; three years; pro. to corp. June 29, 1862; killed at Bermuda Hundred May 20, 1864.

TENTH REGIMENT MILITIA OF 1862.

(Organized Sept. 10-16, 1862; disch. Sept. 25-27, 1862.)

COMPANY B.

Captain, Henry E. Slaymaker; First Lieutenant, Jacob F. Gable; Second Lieutenant, William J. Garvin; First Sergeant, Samuel F. Stigerwalt.

*Sergeants.*

William J. Bateman. David K. Wolf.  
 John F. Deichler. Walter G. Evans.

*Corporals.*

George W. Barton. Amos Leo.  
 Henry Shubert. Israel F. Able.  
 Robert McCafferty. Henry Loan.  
 David S. Rettew. David Bender.

*Musician.*

William H. Bateman.

*Privates.*

Henry H. Adams. Henry Ehler.  
 James Black. Robert L. Eichholtz.  
 John W. Boyce. Amos Eisenberger.  
 John S. Breneman. Jacob Eisman.  
 John Carr. Jacob H. Harnish.  
 Brinton J. Carter. Michael W. Harnish.  
 Edward Carter. Casper Hildebrand.  
 Samuel Carter. Adam Hoak.  
 Albert Demuth. Daniel Holeman.  
 Henry A. Eberman. Thomas Holt.  
 Jacob A. Eberman. Ehman Huber.

John M. Carscadden.  
 Jacob Kline.  
 Emanuel M. Kreider.  
 William Lechler.  
 John Leman.  
 Peter Long.  
 George H. Markley.  
 John C. Mattin.  
 Christian Metzgar.  
 David P. Morrison.  
 Benjamin S. Muhlberg.  
 John Mullen.  
 Samuel F. Myers.  
 Jacob Newcomer.

Diller H. Ott.  
 Samuel Overly.  
 William Parker.  
 Francis Parvin.  
 David W. Patterson.  
 Thomas H. Pollock.  
 Samuel H. Price.  
 Henry Pryor.  
 Edward Riley.  
 Henry Rogers.  
 Joseph J. Ryan.  
 Michael Rudy.  
 John S. Spangler.  
 William Suydam.

COMPANY E.

Captain, Levi D. Galligher; First Lieutenant, Henry B. Dunlap; Second Lieutenant, David M. Stoner; First Sergeant, Edward H. Snyder.

*Sergeants.*

Abram B. Culp. Samuel P. Beckley.  
 Charles W. Johnson. Benjamin T. Eberly.

*Corporals.*

Rufus A. Morrison. Reuben Kreiner.  
 Samuel Kurts. Simon Gool.  
 Richard B. Kelley. Allen K. Martin.  
 Benjamin Dellinger. Samuel K. Ehrman.

*Musician.*

George Buckeuss.

*Privates.*

Edward D. Auchey. Herman Hartman.  
 Henry M. Brenneman. William W. Kline.  
 John H. Brenneman. Abram L. Kulp.  
 David K. Burkholder. Stephen J. Kaulfman.  
 Jacob D. Boyce. Charles A. Lytle.  
 Abram S. Brady. Alpheus Long.  
 Michael Brandt. Gerhart J. Metzgar.  
 Swift D. Bender. Benjamin F. Mishey.  
 Alfred H. Camp. Edward Moore.  
 Thomas S. Camp. James P. Miles.  
 Henry P. Critchley. William McNeal.  
 David C. Culp. David McNeal.  
 Alfred Culp. Christian Oldwiler.  
 Samuel Donovan. Phillip Pile.  
 William B. Doyle. Douglass Patterson.  
 Simon Drabenstadt. Samuel Reiff.  
 Alfred Dyer. Henry T. Roberts.  
 William Donaughy. James H. Raymond.  
 Jeremiah Diehle. Reuben Risser.  
 Samuel Eckard. William Strickler.  
 Abram Fritz. Joseph R. Strickler.  
 Henry Fullton. John R. Strickler.  
 Valentine Grefner. Abram Spickler.  
 Edwin Gamber. Martin Spickler.  
 William K. Hartman. John Tiece.  
 William Henry. Charles A. Weldman.  
 Benjamin Herr. Abram R. Young.  
 George Hauams. Jacob L. Ziegler.

TWELFTH REGIMENT MILITIA OF 1862.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Oliver J. Dickey; Lieutenant-Colonel, Joshua Karnes; Major, Henry S. Wharton; Adjutant, Jacob E. Barr; Quartermaster, Charles Jacobs; Assistant Surgeon, A. Rox Nebinger; Sergeant-Major, Thomas M. Moore; Quartermaster-Sergeant, John Lewis.

COMPANY A:

Captain, William A. Atlee; First Lieutenant, Abner M. Miller; Second Lieutenant, Henry L. Pickle; First Sergeant, Calvin Cooper.

*Sergeants.*

Thomas J. Webb. Frederick Stamm.  
 James B. Martin. Abraham S. Groff.

*Corporals.*

Robert M. Miller. Adam Froelick.  
 Freeland T. Ronk. Isaac Kendig.

*Privates.*

Jacob Arnold.  
John A. Alexander.  
William Baxter.  
Abraham Buckwalter.  
Christian D. Buckwalter.  
Elias J. Buckwalter.  
Isaac Buckwalter.  
Ephraim Buckwalter.  
Amos Bushong.  
George Bushong.  
Hiram Bushong.  
William Beck.  
Lemuel G. Binkley.  
Levi Buckwalter.  
Israel Carpenter.  
Abraham Conrad.  
Ephraim C. Deets.  
John Ely.  
Abraham Esbenshade.  
Henry Frey.  
Martin G. Frank.  
John Froelich.  
David Fellenbaum.  
Isaac Gara.  
Peter Gara.  
Dava Graham.  
Abraham Haldeman.  
Peter Heister.  
Benjamin G. Heller.  
Samuel Herr.  
Edward H. Hoffman.  
Levi B. Hoffman.

Samuel Hoar.  
William D. Hoar.  
James H. Howard.  
William H. Hull.  
Samuel Hunsecker.  
Davis Hurst.  
Daniel Kellenberger.  
Henry G. Kendig.  
William H. Kessler.  
Felx Kerchner.  
Aaron Kling.  
Samuel Kling.  
David Landis.  
John L. Lamon.  
Amos Longnecker.  
Daniel Miller.  
Milton Murphy.  
Daniel M. Parmer.  
Isaac W. Pleam.  
Benjamin Roadman.  
Christian M. Ressler.  
Benjamin M. Root.  
Thomas B. Rowe.  
Henry N. Rudy.  
John W. Taylor.  
Isaac W. Vanderzant.  
William W. Wickle.  
Benjamin Weigart.  
Andrew Weimer.  
William H. Wicker.  
Jacob H. Yeager.  
Abraham Zook.

## COMPANY C.

Captain, A. T. Hawthorn; First Lieutenant, Samuel Boyd; Second Lieutenant, John J. Long; Second Lieutenant, John L. Young; First Sergeant, C. M. Collins.

*Sergeants.*

G. Knelsley.  
J. M. Lefevre.

H. W. Ritchie.  
R. B. Ewing.

*Corporals.*

B. Maxwell.  
N. N. Hensel.  
G. L. Degg.  
J. P. Evans.

S. H. Scott.  
J. L. Walker.  
A. A. Johnson.  
J. A. Potts.

*Privates.*

William E. Aller.  
Joshua Bear.  
James Bruce.  
Samuel J. Boyd.  
Daniel Burns.  
S. E. Bomberger.  
Eliphas C. Black.  
S. R. Boyer.  
C. M. Brehm.  
P. W. Brehm.  
Robert J. Clark.  
James T. Clendenen.  
William Chandler.  
Adam Duke.  
David Evans.  
Alexander Ewing.  
Thomas Furniss.  
William M. Gibson.  
William T. George.  
H. H. Gochenauer.  
William H. Hess.  
William J. Hastings.  
John R. Hamilton.  
Benjamin Houser.  
G. Houser.  
G. W. Hollinger.

James Hand.  
J. Newton Jefferson.  
John Johnson.  
Y. R. Johnson.  
J. Jamison.  
John Kane.  
John Kienener.  
George F. Long.  
C. B. Moore.  
Abraham W. Morris.  
William Noll.  
J. Paxon Johnson.  
E. Penrose Everett.  
William B. Risk.  
Richard Retzer.  
J. B. Royer.  
J. B. Rohrer.  
D. Rohrer.  
William Steele.  
William Skethway.  
E. R. Stauffer.  
George Sutton.  
B. Frank Taylor.  
Elias M. Watson.  
S. Withers.

## COMPANY E.

Captain, Harrison H. Grosh; First Lieutenant, Richard R. Tshudy; Second Lieutenant, Jonas W. Stauter; First Sergeant, John R. Bricker.

*Sergeants.*

Theodore Lichtenthaler.  
Augustus Grosh.

John Geib.  
Benjamin F. Hill.

*Corporals.*

Samuel E. Keller.  
George S. Geyer.  
Samuel Stark.  
Henry Stauter.

John Fausett.  
James Sproul.  
Frank Stozenboch.  
Daniel Lafferty.

*Musicians.*

Christian Metzler.

*Privates.*

Isaac Adam.  
Obed Bowman.  
Hiram Brubaker.  
Urias Buch.  
Aaron Buch.  
William Breidegan.  
Henry Diehm.  
Peter Boulder.  
Isaac Bentz.  
John Blautz, Jr.  
Daniel Clark.  
John Caro.  
Samuel Delfenderfer.  
Peter Druckenbrod.  
Ephraim Doster.  
Benjamin F. Euk.  
Martin Eckman.  
Henry R. Fetter.  
George Flood.  
Isaac Feather.  
William M. Fry.  
Andrew P. Grosh.  
John A. Geyer.  
William Gutekunst.  
Reuben P. Grosh.  
Samuel Habecker.  
Francis Harpel.  
Wayne Hallacher.  
William Irwin.  
Edwin Ihling.  
Christian Kilug.  
Christian Lucking.  
Christian B. Mohn.

Addison McNulty.  
William Nees.  
Augustus Nees.  
Isaac G. Pfautz.  
John W. Peiffer.  
Richard Pickert.  
Aaron Reidenbaugh.  
Solomon Royer.  
Thomas Sohl.  
Adam B. Sharr.  
Henry M. Sheaffer.  
Uriah M. Sheaffer.  
John Stauter.  
Emanuel Sheaffer.  
John H. Spora.  
William Shay.  
Daniel G. Souder.  
John C. Stormfeltz.  
Samuel Stauter.  
John Smith.  
Aaron Stauter.  
George E. Snyder.  
Alfred Seeseman.  
Henry Seaber.  
Haydon H. Tshudy.  
Jacob Ulrich.  
Samuel Weidler.  
John W. Wallace.  
Jacob Young.  
John K. Zwally.  
Nathaniel K. Zwally.  
Christian B. Zwally.

## COMPANY H.

Captain, Solomon Strock; First Lieutenant, Isaac S. Filbert; Second Lieutenant, Harry Hipple; First Sergeant, Abraham Herr.

*Sergeants.*

Joseph Brenner.  
Amos Kauffman.

John Bowmaster.  
August Baney.

*Corporals.*

Henry Fuhs.  
William Wanbaugh.  
John Wiley.  
Lewis Wanbaugh.

Barney Gareth.  
Cyrus Engle.  
John Hamaker.  
Peter L. Shroff.

*Musicians.*

David Brubaker.

Bartram Galbraith.

*Privates.*

Simon Ackerman.  
John Beard.  
Amos Crider.  
Henry Erb.  
William Fullerton.  
Benjamin Fink.  
John Groff.  
William Galbraith.

Henry Good.  
Simon Grove.  
Zachariah Garroth.  
Moses Good.  
Isaac Groff.  
Henry B. Hammaker.  
Henry Hiltcher.  
John HoT.

John Haldeman.  
Henry C. Knaub.  
George B. Knaub.  
Henry Linten.  
Stephen V. Mills.  
William Murphy.  
Jacob Meckley.  
Henry Melchior.  
Henry Markley.

Henry Nopsker.  
George Pence.  
John Redman.  
John Shepard.  
Clarkson F. Upp.  
Thomas Wilson.  
George Welty.  
Adam Weaver.

**SIXTEENTH REGIMENT MILITIA OF 1862.**  
(Organized Sept. 17, 1862; discharged Sept. 23, 1862.)

**FIELD AND STAFF.**

Colonel, Joseph Wilcox; Lieutenant-Colonel, William H. Eagle; Major, Charles A. Litzenberg; Adjutant, Josiah Jackson; Quartermaster, John J. Roland; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Isaac Johnson.

**COMPANY A.**

Captains, William H. Eagle (pro. to Lieut.-col. Sept. 17, 1862), William H. Roth; First Lieutenant, William Kendig; Second Lieutenant, David H. Coble; First Sergeant, George W. Shultzbach.

*Sergeants.*

Clayton M. Foulk. Stephen F. Eagle, Jr.  
John Strickler. Thomas Z. Clark.

*Corporals.*

John M. Whitehill. James M. Anderson.  
John W. Rich. John Clark.  
George W. Heckrotho.

*Musician.*

Robert Jenkins.

*Privates.*

Abraham Cassell.	George W. Hildebrand.
John L. Connolly.	James Hogans.
John Cochran.	James F. Johnson.
John H. Chapman.	Henry C. Longenecker.
Russell A. Child.	John S. Miller.
John G. Engle.	Henry S. Musselman.
George G. Eagle.	Archer Myers.
George Ebert.	Jesse Odell.
Hiram Erlaman.	John Riff.
Lewis P. Foulk.	Matthew Straub.
Charles C. P. Grosh.	William H. Shultzbach.
Warren R. Grosh.	Albert Spangler.
Benjamin F. Hartman.	Calvin A. Shultzbach.
Clayton Hartman.	Samuel H. Trump.
Robert Harris.	John Thuma.
John W. Helstand.	Michael White.

**COMPANY I.**

Captain, Henry A. Wade; First Lieutenant, Christian Hoar; Second Lieutenant, John Schlegelmilch; First Sergeant, Israel Balmer.

*Sergeants.*

Jerome Shultz. John Balmer.  
George Baxtresser.

*Corporals.*

Henry Gish. Lewis Haenlen.  
Abraham Kaylor. James Collins.

*Musician.*

John G. Mellinger.

*Privates.*

Franklin Andrews.	Samuel Eby.
Amasiah H. Balmer.	Joseph Eckinger.
Jacob H. Bletz.	Isaac Erb.
Michael Bletz.	Francis P. Flynn.
Henry Boyer.	William Force.
George W. Boyer.	John Foltz.
Henry Bossler.	William Greenawalt.
Samuel Bracht.	John Groff.
Amos G. Breneman.	Levi Harmony.
Levi Breneman.	John Harmon.
Simon Breneman.	Christian O. Hamaker.
Samuel H. Brubaker.	Samuel Hoverter.
Frederick Byrod.	John Kahoe.
Andrew Cain.	John Kapp.

Jacob Kautz.  
Abraham Keller.  
Samuel Keller.  
John Kalb.  
Abraham Kulms.  
Benjamin Lehman.  
George D. Lohr.  
John Lynch.  
Daniel May.  
John Meredith.  
Christian Myers.  
Meredith B. McBride.  
Martin Nisley.  
Michael Ober.

Frederick Oldwiler.  
Phillip Peters.  
Jacob S. Reider.  
George H. Reider.  
Jacob Rhoads.  
Abraham Rutt.  
Ambrose Shroad.  
John W. Sheaffer.  
Frederick Shroadner.  
Benjamin Taylor.  
John Tyrell.  
George F. Wilson.  
William A. Wilson.  
Gabriel Young.

**TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT MILITIA OF 1862.**

(Organized Sept. 20, 1862; disch. Sept. 20-22, 1862.)

Lieutenant-Colonel, E. K. Young.

**COMPANY E.**

Captain John N. Eckert; First Lieutenant, Charles C. Yeager; Second Lieutenant, Clement A. Livingston; First Sergeant, Joseph Umble; Sergeant, Henry M. Trout; Musician, David Lantz.

*Privates.*

Joseph Bennet.	William B. Hoover.
William Berkehelser.	Sylvester Kennedy.
Charles Berry.	Patton Kennedy.
John Boyer.	Frederick Kirn.
John H. Brinkley.	John Linville.
Isaac Brinton.	Elias Lindcamp.
Peter Boombaugh.	Lewis Lindcamp.
Henry Byerley.	Samuel Minno.
Theodore Boone.	Robert S. McIlvain.
Joseph Clark.	Thomas McIlvain.
John B. Caldwell.	Franklin Nicholas.
Henry C. Dickinson.	Jamer H. Powers.
Daniel Ellet.	Robert Rea.
William G. Gallagher.	John Rosenberg.
Armor Gallagher.	Henry R. Shirts.
Michael Glounor.	William Sharp.
Martin Greenleaf.	Robert M. Slaymaker.
Andrew Groff.	James H. Slaymaker.
Henry Hathway.	John R. Trout.
Clinton O. Himes.	Newton A. Trout.

**COMPANY G.**

Captain, John G. Moore; First Lieutenant, John Wimer; Second Lieutenant, James B. Kreamor; First Sergeant, Samuel A. Miller.

*Sergeants.*

Theodore A. Kintzer. Samuel H. Sides.  
George E. Wisnor. Henry Dennis.

*Corporals.*

William Grimley. John Roland.  
Milton S. Smoker. Roland Shirk.  
W. H. H. Klotzer. Edwin Diller.  
J. Roland Diller. Amos Rutger.

*Musicians.*

Edward Gardner. George Brintnel.

*Privates.*

James Arment.	Frank Keiser.
William Bear.	William Kaley.
John K. Boyer.	Davis Kain.
Henry Besore.	Levi Lutz.
David Besore.	Levi Lines.
John M. Besore.	Joel Lightner.
Jacob Diffendorfer.	Jacob Maynert.
William Diller.	Israel Mearig.
Isaac Davis.	Jacob R. Mentzer.
Christian Frishmuth.	Edwin Mentzer.
Michael R. Good.	Jeremiah Miller.
Cyrus Gehr.	George McElhenney.
Rhine D. Hertz.	Henry Nagle.
George W. Huffnagle.	Joseph Nixdorf.
Albert Hagen.	John Nixdorf.
Isaac B. Hawk.	David Nauman.

S. L. Overholtzer.  
John Potts.  
John Powell.  
Harry Packer.  
William Pickle.  
George Ream.  
L. P. Ream.  
John Rutter.  
Jefferson Raezer.  
Martin Rauch.  
William Ritchie.  
Aaron W. Schuder.

Jacob Senger.  
Samuel Swerling.  
George Stahl.  
Edward Stewart.  
Jacob Trate.  
Jacob Townsley.  
William Weller.  
Joseph A. Wiener.  
John W. Weaver.  
William Weaver.  
Henry D. Weaver.  
A. J. Yundt.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### COUNTY BUILDINGS AND LANDS.

Court-Houses—County Prisons—House of Employment and Poor Farm.

THE first court-house of the county of Lancaster was the tavern of John Postlethwait, located in the township of Conestoga, six or seven miles south-westerly from the site of the present city of Lancaster. This point, somewhat widely known at that time as "Postlethwait's," being then very near the centre of population of the county, was regarded by many as being, on that account, the most eligible location for the seat of justice. There were also two other competing points, viz., Gibson's tavern (where the town of Lancaster was soon after laid out), and Wright's Ferry (now Columbia), which was the place of residence of Robert Barber, the first sheriff, and several other influential citizens of the county; but at first, Postlethwait's was regarded with most favor, and in 1729 (the year of the erection of the county) the sum of three hundred pounds in bills of credit was loaned by the province to the commissioners of Lancaster County, and an additional sum of equal amount was loaned in 1730, for the building of a court-house and prison at Postlethwait's, though the funds thus obtained were never applied to the erection of county buildings at that place.

The first session at Postlethwait's (as also the first held in the county) convened on the 9th of June, 1729. Present, John Wright, Esq., and his associate justices (the magistrates residing within the boundaries of the new county of Lancaster), who proceeded to the transaction of public business, among which was the defining of the boundaries of the townships, and the ordering of the erection of a prison at Wright's Ferry, all of which was confirmed by the newly-organized Court of Quarter Sessions at its August term (1729), which was held at Postlethwait's, as was also the November term in the same year. On the 13th of January, 1729-30, John Davis, Andrew Carnish, and George Stewart, county commissioners, in session with Patrick Campbell, Joshua Lowe, Richard Hough, John Denver, John Colwell, and Israel Robinson, assessors, chose John Postlethwait treasurer of the county, and afterwards fixed

"y<sup>e</sup> sum of sixpence per pound for receiving, and sixpence per pound for paying out, as a reward for him, y<sup>e</sup> said Treasure, for executing y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> office, as y<sup>e</sup> law directs." And on the 4<sup>th</sup> of February following the commissioners and assessors allowed to John Postlethwait the sum of £11 19s. 10d. for attendance and provisions for the commissioners engaged in running the division line between Lancaster and Chester Counties, as also the sum of "seven pounds to be pay'd him out of y<sup>e</sup> next assessment, being y<sup>e</sup> full allowance for building a court-house for y<sup>e</sup> County Service until such time as another shall be Built by y<sup>e</sup> Commissioners appointed for that use." No one at the present day knows precisely what was the work done by Postlethwait, for which he received this allowance of seven pounds, whether it was an addition built to his tavern-house to accommodate the courts temporarily, or whether it was a separate log building erected for that purpose. It is said that foundations for a permanent court-house of considerable size were commenced at Postlethwait's, while it was probable that the county-seat would be established there, but of course abandoned, when another point was definitely determined on. And it is also stated that relics of these old foundations are still visible.

The commissioners appointed to locate and establish the seat of justice of the new county reported (Feb. 19, 1730) to the Governor and Council in favor of the place which soon after became the town of Lancaster, and which was established as the county-seat by the acceptance and adoption of their report on the 1st of May next following. The spot selected for the erection of a court-house was on the Centre Square, at the intersection of King and Queen Streets, and on the 15th of May, 1730, the land was deeded by Andrew Hamilton and wife to the commissioners, John Wright, Caleb Pierce, Thomas Edwards, and James Mitchell, in trust, for the use of the people of Lancaster County.

The court continued to be held at Postlethwait's through the February, May, and August terms of 1730. The first session at the new county-seat was that of November following, when, as is shown by the record, the Court of Quarter Sessions was held "at Lancaster," though there is nothing to show at what place or building in the town it convened. It is evident, however, that the courts, which from that time continued to meet regularly at Lancaster, were held in a tavern or other building rented for their use, for it is certain that the first court-house on the Centre Square was not commenced immediately, and was not completed until several years after the courts first held their sessions in the town. The first entry found in any of the records having reference to the building of the court-house at the county-seat is under date of Nov. 3, 1737, as follows: "The commissioners mett & Considered about getting y<sup>e</sup> Court House finished, and Ordered y<sup>e</sup> Clerk to give Notice to Cornelius Ver-

holts to attend at Lancaster on y<sup>e</sup> 11th of this instant to shew why he doeth not go on with s<sup>d</sup> Work." And November 11th "The Comm<sup>r</sup>s mett, Butt Cornelius Verholts did not attend; they therefore Agreed with Samuel Bethell for Bricks to pave y<sup>e</sup> floor of y<sup>e</sup> Court House, and also to gett Scaffold powles for the Carpenter to shingle y<sup>e</sup> pent houses of y<sup>e</sup> Court House; and hearing that Samuel Blunston, esq., designed to be at Lancaster To-morrow Morning, They were desirous to have his advice about the finishing of the Bar. They therefore adjourned to Tomorrow morning." November 12th "The Com<sup>r</sup>s met. Samuel Blunston, Esqr., was in towne, who assisted in Advice, and it was Resolved that y<sup>e</sup> bench that now is, & barr, should be taken Downe & altered, & two Turned Posts should be affixed under the Girder, which is to be done before y<sup>e</sup> floore be paved there. They sent to Cornelius Verholts, the Carpenter, immediately to go on with his part of y<sup>e</sup> Work."

But notwithstanding these efforts of the board to push the work with vigor, it appears that no very rapid progress was made, and that a further period of nearly eighteen months elapsed before the building was completed, for there is found in the commissioners' records an entry dated Feb. 6, 1739, showing that the commissioners and assessors "Agreed with Theo. Plutus Hartman to Glaze y<sup>e</sup> Court House windows for three Pounds ten Shillings, they finding Glass and lead and lines, he to find all y<sup>e</sup> other things wanted to finish y<sup>e</sup> same before y<sup>e</sup> first day of May." There is little doubt that the glazing was done, and the building completed at about the date last named, as on the 7th of the same month the commissioners "Agreed with John Young, of Lancaster, to take care of y<sup>e</sup> Court House, that is, to open ye Windows on each day of y<sup>e</sup> Courts and Elections, and to shut them at nights during y<sup>e</sup> time of Courts and Elections, and to keep y<sup>e</sup> Court House clean for y<sup>e</sup> term of one year from this time," his remuneration for this service to be two pounds ten shillings.

On the 12th of January, 1743-44, "the commissioners took into consideration y<sup>e</sup> Repairing of y<sup>e</sup> Court House, and agreed with Thomas Poultney for y<sup>e</sup> erecting two Pillars for y<sup>e</sup> supporting y<sup>e</sup> heaths [hearths?] in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Court house, and with James Webb, to procure two Stones for y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Pillars and all other work needful for y<sup>e</sup> Repairing of s<sup>d</sup> Heaths, &c." Aug. 11, 1744, "the Commissioners agreed with Alex<sup>r</sup> Gibboney to make a pavement before y<sup>e</sup> front of y<sup>e</sup> Court House; and also with Thomas Poultney to make a pair of Stocks and a Pillory, and erect in y<sup>e</sup> Borough of Lancaster, in such place as will be approved by y<sup>e</sup> Burgess of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Borough." In this same year (1744) the court-house was used for the holding of the great conference and treaty council by the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, with the sachems and chiefs of the confederated Six Nations, Delawares, Susquehannas, Shawanese, and other Indian tribes for the cession of

lands. Between 1750 and 1754 there arose a great dissatisfaction among the people on account of the fact that a dancing school was permitted to be taught in the court-house. An entry in the commissioners' records, dated November 7th of the latter year, sets forth that "Whereas there has been a long debate subsisting for some time between y<sup>e</sup> Justices and y<sup>e</sup> Commissioners about y<sup>e</sup> property of y<sup>e</sup> key of y<sup>e</sup> Court House, under whose charge y<sup>e</sup> same should depend, arising from some of ye magistrates consentably permitting a Dancing School to be kept therein, to y<sup>e</sup> great Offence of y<sup>e</sup> sober part of y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of this County, as well as to y<sup>e</sup> damage of y<sup>e</sup> said House, therefore y<sup>e</sup> Magistrates this day complied that y<sup>e</sup> care of y<sup>e</sup> Court House be made y<sup>e</sup> care and y<sup>e</sup> inspection of y<sup>e</sup> Commissioners of y<sup>e</sup> County; and accordingly Emanuel Carpenter, Esq., one of y<sup>e</sup> Magistrates appeared before them and reported y<sup>e</sup> same, and allowed that y<sup>e</sup> key thereof be delivered to y<sup>e</sup> Care and possession of y<sup>e</sup> Commissioners."

Not long after the expulsion of the dancers from the court-house, it was utilized as a place of storage for ammunition intended for use in the defense of this region of country against the French and Indian incursions which continued for several years after Gen. Braddock's defeat on the Monongahela. On the 15th of June, 1757, the commissioners resolved, "That a motion be made to y<sup>e</sup> Magistrates of this County, that due care be taken to preserve His Majesty's Magazine of Powder lodged in y<sup>e</sup> Court House by order of John Stanwix, esq., cornet of y<sup>e</sup> first Battalion of y<sup>e</sup> Royal Americans, from any traitorous designs or attempts of our Enemies, or other accidents."

The old court-house, located in the centre of the square, at the intersection of King and Queen Streets, in the borough of Lancaster, was a two-storied brick building, which could neither be called large nor commodious. The court-room (paved with brick in place of a floor, and having the royal arms of England<sup>1</sup> emblazoned above the judge's chair) was below, and there were three or four rooms in the second story. Surmounting its roof was a small steeple or belfry, in which was a bell and also a clock, which had two dials, one facing north and the other south, up and down Queen Street. The bell was placed on the building in 1748 or 1749. On the 4th of November, in the former year, the commissioners "agreed, by approbation of y<sup>e</sup> Court and Grand Jury, to procure a Bell for y<sup>e</sup> Court House." A few years prior to this the commissioners had ordered for the court-house a bell "not exceeding, but near two Hundred Weight." The order was probably rescinded for economical reasons. The clock was put upon the court-house about the year 1756, but there is nothing found to show the precise date of its purchase. On

<sup>1</sup> On the 1st of June, 1750, the commissioners "Agreed with Michael Stump to carve, paint, and affix in y<sup>e</sup> Court House, in y<sup>e</sup> borough of Lancaster, over y<sup>e</sup> President's chair, y<sup>e</sup> effigy of y<sup>e</sup> King's Coat of Arms of Great Britain."

the 24th of May, 1757, a bill of £1 15s. was allowed to Abraham Le Roy, clockmaker, and on the 3d of November, in the same year, £2 was allowed to the same person for taking care of the clock. After that time payments of £2 each were made semi-annually to Le Roy for the same service, until and including the year 1763. Then comes an entry, dated March 25, 1764, as follows: "Commissioners met according to adjournment. Abraham Le Roy, Clockmaker, Deceased, being y<sup>e</sup> Late person that took care of y<sup>e</sup> County Clock, and it now being necessary to appoint another, they have accordingly appointed and agreed with Rudy Stoner, Clockmaker, to take y<sup>e</sup> care necessary of s<sup>d</sup> Clock, at £4 yearly, to be paid half-yearly from this date." How long Stoner continued to perform the duty is not shown, but it is found that George Huff had charge of the clock in 1770, and that in December of the following year John Eberman engaged to take charge of it at £3 per year. In 1782 the same John Eberman was allowed the sum of £20 for keeping the court-house clock in order five years, and this is the last that is found in reference to the matter.

Finally, after a period of forty-five years' service, the old court-house was destroyed by fire, on the 9th of June,<sup>1</sup> 1784. The following letter from John Hubley, of Lancaster, to President John Dickinson, at Philadelphia, gives some of the particulars of the disaster, viz. :

"LANCASTER, June 11th, 1784.

"HONORED SIR,—It is likely before now you have heard that the Court House in this place has been entirely consumed by fire. I received this disagreeable account on my way to Lancaster from your City, and from anything that I can collect here I find that all is guess-work how this affair happened.

"The house underwent some repairs this Summer, and the plasterers were at work; a quantity of Lime was put up in the inside for that purpose to secure it from the weather. Some suppose the lime set it on fire, others suppose that a Clock maker, who was conducting the weights of the Clock in a different channel from that formerly run in, used some fire, and was negligent; and many conjecture that it was wickedly set fire to by some unknown villain, so that the affair remains as yet in the dark. Happily it is for this place that the mischief has ended with the loss of the Court House only, as a strong southwest wind was blowing, and carried the fire in great quantities over a great part of the north-east part of the town; and although the Calvinist Meeting House, which stands at a considerable distance from the Court House, and several other buildings took fire, yet it was happily extinguished without much damage. I thought that this affair might be confusedly reported in the City, therefore I have given you such information as I could collect in the few hours since I have arrived here.

"I am, Sir, with the utmost respect,

"Your very humble serv<sup>t</sup>,

"JOHN HUBLEY."

Caleb Cope, the contractor for the plastering, had been slaking lime in the building, which led some persons to believe that the fire originated from that cause. The fire was first discovered by a man named

Wien, and was then in the cupola. This fact was regarded by some as proof that it was the work of an incendiary, while others, from the same circumstance, were inclined to lay the blame on the presumed carelessness of John Eberman, who was then making some repairs on the clock in the tower. Beyond these mere conjectures nothing was ever known of the origin of the fire.

In some accounts of the burning of the court-house the disaster is said to have occurred in 1781. This statement is clearly enough disproved by John Hubley's letter, already given, but there is additional proof found in the borough records of Lancaster. In the first book of minutes, page 66, occurs the following: "At an Election held and taken at the Court House in the Borough of Lancaster on the 15th day of September, 1781, by Peter Bollinger, High Constable of the year preceding," etc. Again (page 69), "At an Election held and taken in the Court House in the Borough of Lancaster on the 16th day of September (the 15th being on Sunday), 1782, by Peter Bollinger," etc. And again (page 71), "At an Election held and taken at the Court House in the Borough of Lancaster on the 15th Sept., 1783, by Peter Bollinger," etc. For the years 1784 and 1785 (pages 75 and 77 respectively), the records of the September elections state plainly that they were both "held and taken at the House of Mr. Frederick Hubley, in the Borough of Lancaster;" but in the next year there is found (page 80) the entry, "At an Election held and taken at the Court House in the Borough of Lancaster, on the 15th day of September, 1786, by Henry Stouffer, High Constable," etc. And it is found that from that time the elections continued to be held yearly at the court-house during the remainder of the existence of Lancaster as a borough. These entries show clearly that the old court-house was in existence and in use as a place of holding borough elections during the years 1781-83, and (inferentially) that in 1784 and 1785, the old court-house being destroyed, the elections were held at Hubley's until the completion of the new one.

Immediately after the destruction of the old court-house preparations were commenced for the erection of a new one on the same site. The work was commenced in the fall of 1784, and, being pushed on with considerable energy, the building was sufficiently far advanced to allow the borough election to be held in it on the 15th of September, 1786, but it was not completed so as to be occupied by the court until February, 1787.<sup>2</sup> The total cost of the building was £5909 8s. 10d. From an examination of the bills allowed for its erection it appears that the bricks

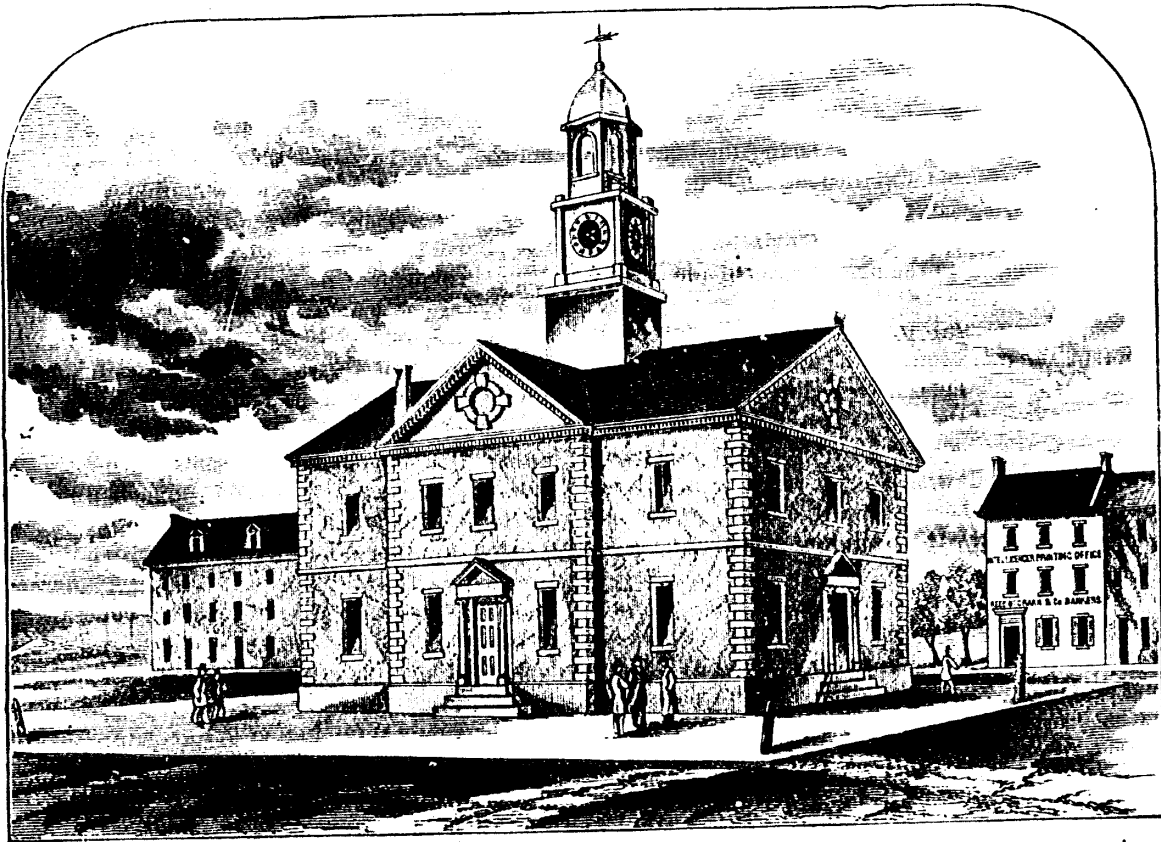
<sup>1</sup> This date, June 9th, is given upon the recollection of a gentleman of this county, who saw it a few years ago in an affidavit made by an eye-witness of the burning. That affidavit, which then came to light among some ancient papers in the court-house, has since been mislaid, and cannot now be found. The correctness of the date given, however, seems to be confirmed by John Hubley's letter, dated June 11th, which is given in the text.

<sup>2</sup> From the destruction of the old court-house in June, 1784, to the occupation of the new one in February, 1787, the courts were held at the house of Frederick Hubley, whose last bill for firewood, candles, and use of room for the court at an adjourned session held at his house Dec. 7, 1786, was £9 15s. 8d. Previously his bills had amounted to from £12 to £15 for each term.

were furnished by Lewis Peters and G. Lindenberger; the cut stone by Jonas Metzger; rough stone by Robert Coleman and Christian Hershey; lumber by George Moore, Michael Herman, Martin Mayer, Edward Hand, Jacob Rohrer, John Behm, and Adam Reigart; lime by John Mayer, John Meister, John Stouffer, Abraham Landis, George Lutman, and Andrew Kauffman; iron and iron-work by Paul Zant-zinger, Thomas Turner, and Samuel Boyd; copper-work and tin-work by Frederick Steinman. The mason-work was done by George Lutman; the carpenter-work by Frederick Mann; the plastering by Caleb Cope; and the painting and glazing by Philip Thomas. The bell, which was placed in the tower,

cut stone, and the lintels and window-sills were of the same material. From the centre of the shingled roof rose a steeple or cupola, in which hung the bell before referred to, and on this the hours were struck by the hammer of the Eberman clock, which had four dials, fronting north, south, east, and west, like the gables of the building.

"There were doors in the centre of each front of the building, but the principal entrance to the court-room, which occupied the entire lower story, was by the South Queen Street front. The door on the North Queen Street front was never opened, that end of the court-room being occupied by the judges' bench. The west door was seldom opened, except



OLD COURT-HOUSE AT LANCASTER, BUILT 1784-1787.

was purchased for £250. The court-house clock was made by John Eberman, and cost £550, that being the valuation placed upon it by three persons agreed upon for the purpose, viz., B. Rittenhouse, Samuel Meily, and Jacob Fisher, who were paid £6 7s. 6d. for the service. These sums, which seem to be large for the items referred to, were probably paid in depreciated currency.

This second court-house, which occupied the Centre Square at Lancaster, was a two-storied structure, having four faces and four gables, facing respectively towards North Queen, East King, South Queen, and West King Streets, that facing southward being then considered its main front. The building was of brick, but its eight corners were laid up of blocks of

when there was a great crowd in attendance, and the east door was used principally by the attorneys and court officers, and by persons having business in the rooms in the second story of the building. At the north end of the court-room (which, as before stated, occupied the entire lower story of the building) was the judges' bench, placed on a platform raised some two or three feet above the floor. The bench was reached by a flight of steps placed at the east and west ends of the platform. In front of the bench was a convenient desk for the use of the judges. At the west end of the desk was the witness-stand, a little crib raised a step or two above the floor, just large enough for one man to get into, and close beside it was the seat of the crier. The 'bar' occupied a semi-



circular space of some twenty feet in diameter, immediately in front of the bench. It was raised one step above the court-room floor, and inclosed by a high and strong railing. On the east side of the inclosure were placed seats for the grand jury, and on the west seats for the petit jury. In front of the juries were two long tables, and about two dozen chairs for the use of the lawyers. Access to the bar was had through a wicket at the south end of the inclosure, and here were placed two tipstaves with their official 'poles,' to keep order and prevent the intrusion of improper persons. Inside the bar, to the west of this wicket, was the prisoners' dock, inclosed by an additional railing.

"On the east and west sides of the bar were a few rows of benches, raised one above the other, and facing inward, for the accommodation of jurors and witnesses awaiting their turn to be called. The southern half of the court-room was for the public generally, and was supplied with long rows of benches rising one above the other, and facing the bench and bar. The court-room was heated by two Franklin stoves (placed respectively in fireplaces in the northeast and northwest corners of the room) and two cannon stoves, placed in the open space outside the bar. The latter superseded two ten-plate stoves, which heated the room until wood was forced to give way as fuel to the more convenient though less agreeable anthracite. The walls of the court-room were quite plain, but were relieved by a very heavy moulding running around the ceiling, while at equal distances from the east and west doors arose two fluted columns, to support the weight of the heavy girder that extended from the east to the west wall. Above the judges' bench was a very well-executed painting of the coat of arms of Pennsylvania.

"The second story of the court-house was divided into three rooms, access to which was had by a circular stairway, built just inside the east entrance to the main court-room. Ascending this stairway, a landing was reached opening into the three rooms, the larger of which occupied the western half of the building, and was used for holding District and Orphans' Courts. The other two rooms occupied the eastern half of the building, and were used for jury-rooms, meetings of City Councils, school board, etc. These rooms were heated by wood fires in old-fashioned fireplaces built in the corners of them. Such was the appearance of the old court-house at the time, and for many years before it was torn down, though . . . in times long gone by it underwent numerous alterations. When, about the beginning of the present century, Lancaster was made the State capital, an inclosed wooden stairway, leading to the second story, was built *outside* the south wall of the court-house, and remained there for many years. It was probably put up for the greater convenience of the senators, who deliberated in the upper room, and who did not wish to enter the lower room, where the House held its sessions."

The old court-house of 1787 became known as the "State-House," for the reason that it was used by the two houses of the Legislature while Lancaster was the State capital, and the appellation clung to it during the remainder of its existence. About the year 1850 the opinion began to be generally expressed that the old court-house was no longer sufficient for the requirements of the county, and that there should be built a new one of sufficient size not only to afford ample accommodations for the courts, but to contain all the offices and records of the county. This sentiment being emphasized in official presentments by successive grand juries, the county commissioners took action, Jan. 12, 1852, as follows: "Whereas, there have been two successive grand-jury reports recommending the building of a new court-house; and whereas, the board are of opinion that the funds of the county are such as authorize the erection of a court-house; and whereas, they are of opinion, and believe, that the majority of the people of the county are of the same opinion that a new court-house is necessary: therefore, be it resolved, that, with the approval of the Quarter Sessions, this board deem it expedient and proper to erect a new court-house, at such time and place as may hereafter be determined upon."

The Court of Quarter Sessions readily and fully approved the opinion and action of the commissioners, and on the 9th of February, 1852, the board viewed the different sites recommended for the proposed court-house, but not agreeing, adjourned without further action in the matter. On the 13th they resolved to purchase land belonging to David Longenecker, I. N. Lightner, and James Evans, at the northwest corner of East King and Duke Streets, as a site, "provided the same can be purchased for fifteen thousand dollars, clear of all incumbrances." But the lots could not be obtained at the price named, and thereupon several other lots of land proposed as sites were examined, and the question of the purchase of some one of them was considered by the board at several meetings. Successive ballotings were had, protests entered and afterwards withdrawn, and resolutions adopted and reconsidered until the 8th of March, when the board resolved to purchase the property on East King and Duke Streets,—fronting one hundred and six feet on East King,—provided it could be had at eighteen thousand dollars. This decision was final, and on the 11th of March the commissioners entered into an agreement with David Longenecker, I. N. Lightner, and James Evans for the purchase of the land on East King and Duke Streets at the price named.

Having secured a site for the new court-house, the commissioners proceeded to make preparations for the erection of the building. On the 29th of April they appointed Samuel Sloan architect. May 10th they advertised for proposals for the work of excavating the court-house cellar. The contract was

given to John Barrack. Other contracts were awarded as follows: For brick-work, to William G. Kendrick; for masonry, to Matthias and Peter Brieday; smith-work to William Diller; cast-iron work to William Kirkpatrick; and the carpenter-work to M. & D. Ehrisman, for fifteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars. James Crawford was appointed superintendent of construction.

The corner-stone was laid on Monday, Aug. 23, 1852, by Samuel Sloan, architect, and James Crawford, superintendent, in presence of the judges of the court, the county commissioners, the members of the Lancaster County bar, and a great concourse of people of the county and city of Lancaster, on which occasion addresses were delivered by David G. Eahleman, Esq., solicitor for the commissioners, and R. Frazer, Esq. From that time the work of construction proceeded steadily and without material interruption. On the 6th of May, 1852, the commissioners appointed M. & D. Ehrisman to superintend the demolition of the old court-house, the board having previously "agreed that all the courts shall be held in Fulton Hall until the court-house is completed, so as to hold court there." May 5, 1853, commissioners "agreed with William Heinitsh that he take down the dials from the old court-house, and that he smalt, or sand, and gild the same." May 23d, "contract made with Jacob Dinckmiller and Samuel Benedict for rough-casting and plastering court-house," and with Jacob Gable for plumbing; also (June 6th) with John Gimpseling for tin roofing. Nov. 28, 1853, Dr. William B. Fahnestock, John G. Fetter, and Joseph Eberman were appointed by the commissioners to inspect the new court-house bell,<sup>1</sup> made by Joseph Benedict & Co., of Philadelphia. Inspection was made by the committee, and their approval reported. The court-house was completed in 1854, at a total cost (including site, furniture, and fixtures) of about one hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars. It was occupied by most of the county officers on the 7th of September. The commissioners' office and records were removed to it on the 18th, and the Court of Quarter Sessions opened its first term in the new building on the 20th of November in that year.

The Lancaster court-house, occupying the ground bounded by East King, Duke, and East Grant Streets, and Court Avenue, is a massive structure of stone and brick, one hundred and sixty-four feet in length, seventy-two feet wide, and two stories high. The basement is of sandstone, the superstructure of brick, covered with a rough-cast coating of mastic. A portico on the southern and another on the northern end of the building, also a pediment on its eastern side, are each supported by six fluted stone columns, with ornamental capitals of the composite order.

<sup>1</sup> The bell taken from the old court-house was sold to John P. Shaum. It was not afterwards used, but being stored in his stable in South Queen Street, was melted in the fire by which that building was destroyed, in the spring of 1883.

The columns stand on buttresses raised to the height of the floor of the second story. From the centre of the roof rises a cupola, which is crowned by a statue of Justice holding the scales. In the cupola is a clock, which has four dials, facing north, south, east, and west. In the south end of the court-house is the main entrance, which is reached by a flight of stone steps (equal in length to the width of the building) rising from the East King Street sidewalk. The lower story is occupied by the several county offices. In the upper story is the court-room, eighty-three feet long, sixty-six feet wide, and twenty-five feet high, handsomely frescoed and decorated. Adjoining this is a large room devoted to the use of the law library. The courts and offices are well accommodated in this building, which, having now been in use for nearly thirty years, seems likely to fill the requirements of the county for half a century more.

**County Prisons.**—On the 9th of June, 1729, one month after the passage of the act erecting the county of Lancaster, the magistrates residing within the limits of the new county met at John Postlethwait's tavern (in the township of Conestoga, about six miles southwestwardly from the present city of Lancaster) and transacted various business, among which was locating and defining the boundaries of the several original townships of the county and ordering the erection of a county jail, which action was confirmed by the Court of Quarter Sessions at its August term in the same year; the order of court in the matter being recorded as follows: "Whereas, at a meeting of the Magistrates and others at y<sup>e</sup> house of John Postlethwait, in y<sup>e</sup> month of June past, It was agreed that for y<sup>e</sup> present supply of this County y<sup>e</sup> Sheriff should erect a Building sufficient to hold prisoners, and should be allowed toward the defraying the Expense y<sup>e</sup> sum of five pounds publick money, which building is now near built. It is therefore agreed and ordered by this Court, That y<sup>e</sup> Sheriff shall with all expedition finish y<sup>e</sup> s'd Building, which when finished shall henceforth be reputed the Comon Gaol of the County of Lancaster till the publick Prison be built; and with this Order the Sheriff agrees."

On the 4th of November the Court of Quarter Sessions, then sitting at Postlethwait's, made the following order: "At y<sup>e</sup> Request of y<sup>e</sup> Sheriff of y<sup>e</sup> County to this Court, setting forth that he had according to a former order of this Court finished y<sup>e</sup> prison According to Bargain, And that y<sup>e</sup> Court would please to view y<sup>e</sup> same That he may obtain an order on y<sup>e</sup> Treasurer for pay for y<sup>e</sup> same: Ordered, that Tobias Hendricks and Andrew Galbraith view y<sup>e</sup> s'd Prison and make Report to y<sup>e</sup> Commissioners and Assessors accordingly." The view and report were duly made, and on the 4th of February, 1729-30, it was by the commissioners "Ordered, that Robert Barber, esq., be allowed y<sup>e</sup> sum of five pounds, By order of Court, for building a prison for y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid county service, with a further allowance out of y<sup>e</sup> next Assessment,

if y<sup>e</sup> Commissioners and Assessors shall see meet,—y<sup>e</sup> Treasurer to pay y<sup>e</sup> same." On the 30th of September following the board "Ordered, that Robert Barber be allowed y<sup>e</sup> Sum of three Pounds towards y<sup>e</sup> building of y<sup>e</sup> County Gaol at his House;" and on the 12th of January, 1730–31, a further allowance of £5 15s. was made to Robert Barber "towards y<sup>e</sup> building of y<sup>e</sup> County Gaol at his house."

This first jail of the county of Lancaster, built as above narrated, by the first sheriff of the county, Robert Barber, was a strong log house, located on his land at Wright's Ferry (now Columbia<sup>1</sup>), at which place he firmly believed the seat of justice of the new county would be located. In this hope and belief he was disappointed by the establishment soon afterwards of the county-seat at Lancaster town, where, in May, 1730, three lots of land were purchased (as has already been mentioned), one being for the erection of a court-house, one for a market-house, and one as the site of a new prison; the last named fronting one hundred and forty-eight feet on King, or High Street, and one hundred and twenty feet on Water Street, it being situated in an angle formed by the intersection of these streets, and embracing the original town lots numbered 273 and 274, a location which would now be properly described as on the north side of West King Street, opposite the Stevens House, and extending from Water to Prince Street.

Beyond what has already been stated, nothing is found having certain reference to the old jail built by Barber, or to the duration of its use as a prison, or to the time of the building of a new one on the lot purchased for the purpose at Lancaster. It appears nearly certain, however, that the erection of a prison at Lancaster was not commenced immediately, and that the old log jail at Wright's Ferry was continued in use for several years. After the entry already quoted, dated Jan. 12, 1731, and referring to "ye County Gaol at his [Barber's] house," the records make no allusion to a county prison until the date Aug. 4, 1737, when the commissioners allowed Bill No. 7 to Peter Coughlan "for mending the prison," £1 6s.; and Bill No. 19 to Frederick Strouble for the same service, £1 15s.; and Bill No. 21 to Michael Wise for "stone for the Prison," £0 4s. It is probable that these items refer to the old Barber jail at Wright's Ferry, but there is nothing to show with certainty that such was the case.

That the erection of a jail on the lot in Lancaster was commenced prior to or during the year 1739 is shown with some degree of certainty by an entry found in the commissioners' records, dated December 4th of that year, viz.: "The Commissioners and Assessors met and concluded to have the Logg prison floors Layd, the Lowar with square Loggs and the

upper with 2 Jack plank, and a good plank pettishon in the middle; the upper floor to be boulded down with iron Boulds." And on the 7th of February following Robert Barber was ordered to have the "Logg Prison" finished without delay, according to certain directions furnished him. The new jail at Lancaster was probably occupied, and the old one at Wright's Ferry abandoned, during that year (1740). On the 9th of December, 1742, the commissioners agreed with James Webb to dig a well for the house on the prison lot, and to "lay the Dungeon floor with stone eighteen inches deep."

In 1744 (August 11th) the commissioners of Lancaster County, upon the recommendation of the grand jury and court, "took into consideration y<sup>e</sup> erecting of a new prison for y<sup>e</sup> safe and conveyiancy of Debtors, which they conceive highly necessary," but they reached no decision, and referred the question "to be further considered at November court." At that term of court the commissioners held a conference with the justices, which resulted in a determination on the part of the commissioners "to proceed as soon as opportunity will permit to erect a new Prison for y<sup>e</sup> safe of debtors, and wall in y<sup>e</sup> lott of ground on which y<sup>e</sup> publick Gaol of this county is situated."

Feb. 7, 1745, "The Commissioners met according to adjournment and Drew up a plan of y<sup>e</sup> New Prison and laid y<sup>e</sup> same before y<sup>e</sup> Justices, who approved thereof." On the following day the board appointed Samuel Scott (one of the commissioners) and Isaac Sanders (their clerk) "to meet at Lancaster on y<sup>e</sup> 23d day of March next to make such additions and alterations to y<sup>e</sup> Plan of y<sup>e</sup> New Prison as may be necessary to enable them to agree with Workmen for y<sup>e</sup> building thereof." Accordingly, Messrs. Scott and Sanders met at the place and time specified, and made the necessary changes in the plan, and on the 28th of March they "entered into a memorandum of agreement with James Webb to do y<sup>e</sup> Mason work and find his material for y<sup>e</sup> same for doing y<sup>e</sup> Stone work of y<sup>e</sup> New Prison." The contract with Webb, and his bonds, were duly executed on the 10th of May, and on the following day contracts were executed with Robert Trotter and Thomas James for the carpenter-work, and with Jacob Laughman for the iron-work, for the new jail. On the 24th of June the commissioners "viewed y<sup>e</sup> new Prison and found y<sup>e</sup> work properly carried on." They also ordered Jacob Laughman to make additional gratings to the chimneys of the "old prison" (that is, the jail completed in 1740), to secure "y<sup>e</sup> breach through which y<sup>e</sup> Prisoners this day made their escape." On the 30th of June the "commissioners visited y<sup>e</sup> new Prison, and ordered James Webb to take an account of y<sup>e</sup> weight of all such irons that Jacob Laughman should make for y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> new prison." The cost of the mason-work on the new jail was £241 14s. 10d.; that of the iron-work, £109 4s. 6d.; and of the carpenter-

<sup>1</sup> The location of the old jail building was at a point now within the borough of Columbia, near its eastern boundary line, and within a few yards of, and opposite to, the mansion-house built by Jacob Strickler, and now owned and occupied by Jacob C. Stoner.

work, £51 10s. 5d.; total, £402 9s. 9d., for which settlement was made in May, 1746; but some small contracts were made for additional work, among which was one made on the 3d of June in that year "with John Rees to pave y° entry and lay y° hearth of y° new Prison; and another on the same day with Nathaniel White "to seil and plaster y° second story of y° new Prison." On the 14th of June the commissioners "went to y° Locksmith's to view y° Lock to be made for y° new Prison, which appeared to be made according to orders." This last entry seems to mark the completion of the jail of 1745-46. "An old house on y° Prison Lott" had been sold to Peter Worrell, and by him removed to make room for the erection of the jail.

Within a year from the completion of this prison it was found insufficient for the requirements of the county, and an addition was made to it. On the 26th of March, 1747, the commissioners resolved to make "an addition to y° new Prison and walling in y° Prison Lott, and digging and walling in a well in y° s'd Lott," and gave the contract for the mason-work to James Webb, and made an agreement "with Thomas Poultney to do y° Carpenter work of y° addition of y° new Prison, and roofing y° wall around y° Prison Lott." On the 3d of June the board "agreed with Jacob Laughman to do y° smith work of y° addition to y° old stone Prison." The cost of Laughman's work is not ascertained, but Poultney's carpenter-work on the addition amounted to £129 4s., and Webb's masonry to £280. An additional expense of £4 was incurred for a pump, ordered (November 4) to be placed "in y° well in y° Prison Lott."

In 1752, in consequence of the escape of some prisoners from the jail, the grand jury declared the building to be insufficient and insecure; concerning which action an order is recorded that "y° Sheriff, having privately dealt with y° Grand Jury in order to have y° County Prison condemned, with designe to procure some unreasonable demands for y° escape of sundry prisoners, y° same is referred therefore untill next November sessions for further hearing." On the 8th of November following the commissioners and assessors asked the grand jury to review their action, which was acceded to, and they found that "y° Prison is wholly sufficient, and if any escapes be made, it will be owing to y° neglect of y° gaol keeper."

From this time the prison answered the requirements of the county, and remained unchanged (except by occasional comparatively unimportant repairs and alterations) for more than twenty years. In the fall of 1773, the prison wall being adjudged insecure, was raised four feet. In 1774, "May y° 5th, y° Justices and Grand Jury of the County of Lancaster, having Together with y° Commissioners and Assessors of y° s'd County, after viewing y° Prison of y° said County, and y° Justices and Grand Jury with y° Commissioners and Assessors, Being of Oppinion, and having adjudged that there should be an addi-

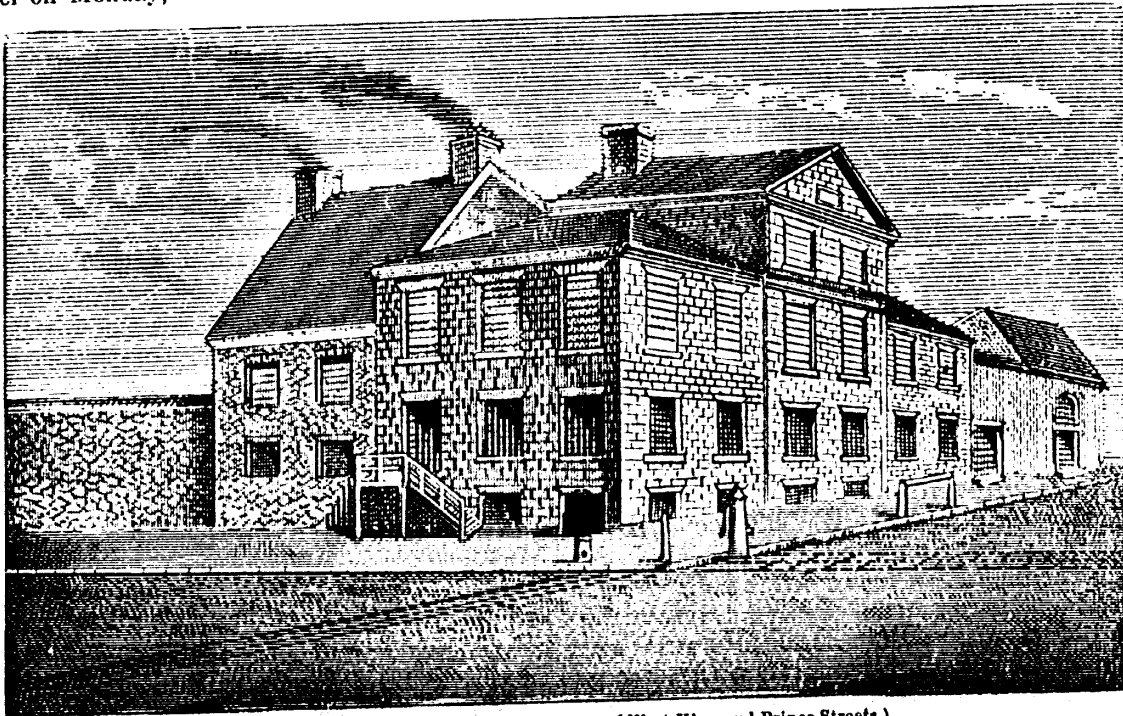
tion Made to y° Prison of Proper and Sufficient Strength and Materials should be Built and maintained, and that at the Expencc of the County of Lancaster, The Justices and Grand Jury afforesaid Did direct that y° Commissioners of y° said County should immediately proceed and cause y° said addition to y° said Prison to be built at y° expence of said County as by y° records of said County, and y° Presentment of y° said Grand Jury, filed amongst y° Records of y° Court of Quarter Sessions may appear. Whereupon y° Commissioners Resolved to go on with y° work, and after Meture Consideration it was thought it would be Best to build it where y° old Work House<sup>1</sup> now stands, at y° corner of King Street and Prince Street in y° Borough of Lancaster, so that there might be three good rooms on a floor on Prince Street, and the depth that that part now used for a Work House now is."

The commissioners proceeded vigorously towards the prosecution of the work. "They agreed with Jacob Strickler, of Hempfield Township, to furnish Lime for y° Work, at y° rate of Eleven Pence per Bushel, to be Delivered by him as pr agreement in writing signed. They agreed with Thomas Walker, of Hempfield Township, mason, to build y° said Gaol in a good workmanlike manner, at y° rate of three shillings and nine pence pr Perch, to be measured in y° common manner, and tuck Jacob Strickler with himself for y° performance of ye Work as pr agreement in Writing signed and delivered. They agreed with Christopher Reigart to furnish what Stone would be Wanting for y° Work, at y° rate of four shillings and three Pence pr Perch, to be Delivered at ye place, and be piled up and Measured there. They agreed with Frederick Mann (carpenter) to do ye Carpenter Work, at ye following rates, to wit: To lay ye floors and frame y° Joyce at y° rate of fifteen Shillings for every square, y° Roof at y° rate of ten Shillings for every square, as per agreement in Writing signed and Delivered. They agreed with Henry Funk for What Scantling should be wanting at ye rate of thirteen shillings per Hundred feet, and for what Plank should be wanting at y° same Rate, and y° Lath at y° Rate of two shillings and six pence Pr Hundred, and to furnish y° Girders at y° rate of Two Pounds seven shillings and six pence for y° hole of them; And further, they appointed Everhart Michael, Wm. Henry, Esqr., and Wm. Atley, Esqr., to consult with Fredk. Mann (y° Carpenter), and make a plann of y° Prison, and Prepare a bill of scantling for y° same. And ordered, Caleb Johnson and George Eberly to employ Workmen to pull Down y° Old Building, and pile up y° Materials as expeditiously as possible; y° Expences of which will be paid out of y° publick Money of y° County by our Orders."

<sup>1</sup> The old work-house, built under authority of an act passed in 1763, and demolished to make room for the jail addition above referred to, stood on the east end of the prison lot, at the northwest corner of Prince and West King Streets.

The construction of the new prison building was begun in the summer of 1774, and completed in July, 1775, the total cost being £1758 10s. 7d. It was a solid structure of stone, standing on the prison lot, at the corner of West King and Prince Streets, and its appearance is still fresh in the recollection of many of the older citizens of the county. It was not until after this prison had been in use for more than half a century that the question of building a new one to take its place began to be agitated. In 1827 the Court of Quarter Sessions appointed a committee, consisting of Samuel Humes, Christian Brenneman, James Coleman, William Gibbons, John Robinson, Jeremiah Brown, and Adam Riegart, "to take into consideration the propriety of building a New Jail" and to report on the same. This committee met at Slaymaker's Hotel on Monday, the 29th of October, in the same

County Jail at the present time," and "*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the commissioners to make such repairs to the present jail and yard as may be necessary for the security and better accommodation of the prisoners, having due regard in such repairs to a judicious economy." The repairs as recommended (including the raising of the jail wall four feet along West King Street) were contracted for by the commissioners on the 25th of May following, and were completed during the ensuing summer. From that time for nearly two decades successive grand juries again and again presented the old jail as insufficient, but it continued to fill the requirements of the county, without further extensive repairs, until it had completed more than three-fourths of a century of existence, when it was superseded by the present county prison.



OLD JAIL AT LANCASTER. (Corner of West King and Prince Streets.)

year, and in due time their adverse report was presented to the court. At the January term of court, in 1831, the grand jury reported the insufficiency of the county jail; and the question of building a new prison was kept in agitation until the 20th of April following, when "a County Convention met agreeably to Public Notice at the Court House in the City of Lancaster, relative to the erection of a New Prison." Maj. James Patterson was chosen president; John Rohrer, Esq., and Francis Boggs, vice-presidents; John Strohm and Dr. G. F. Charles, secretaries; and Nathan Graham, John Ofarke, Col. George Mayer, Dr. J. F. Charles, and John Strohm were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. The committee reported, and the following were unanimously adopted, viz.: "*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention it is inexpedient and unnecessary to erect a new

The first official action of the commissioners of Lancaster County looking to the erection of the present county prison was taken by that board on the 21st of November, 1848, as follows:

"Whereas, the insufficiency of the present County Jail has been for several years past the subject of especial and continual presentment by almost every Grand Jury inquiring for the body of the County of Lancaster: And, whereas, the said Grand Juries have in the most urgent manner as repeatedly recommended the building of a new county prison upon the most approved modern principles of architecture with a view to separate confinement at labor: And, whereas, these recommendations of the Grand Juries, as aforesaid, have in addition to the general approval given them, been made the subject of a special recommendation to this Board on the part of the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions: And, whereas, the Commissioners are anxious to obtain a plan for a suitable prison of the character above indicated, and an estimate of the expenses incident to the erection thereof: *Resolved*, That John Haviland, of the city of Philadelphia, be requested to furnish the Commissioners with a suitable plan for such a prison, to contain at least eighty cells, with sufficient room for a further extension of cells, should it be necessary to do so, and an estimate of the probable expenses for the erection."

On the 27th of January, 1849, the board resolved "That the Commissioners, fully concurring in sentiment with the views of the Grand Jury as to the unfitness of the present Jail and the necessity of erecting a new prison, hereby agree that a new county prison be erected upon such plan as they shall hereafter determine upon, and upon such site as they shall deem best." Three days later the commissioners approved a plan for the new prison, furnished by John Haviland. The further action of the board on the same date (Jan. 30, 1849) is shown by the following entry: "The Commissioners have selected as the most eligible place for the location of the new prison the ground near the Reservoir, at the east end of East King St., in the city of Lancaster: provided the ground necessary for the building can be obtained upon reasonable terms." Arrangements were made for the purchase of land to compose the prison grounds,—viz., with John Duchman for a piece of land fronting East Orange Street, at the rate of three hundred dollars per acre, and with Jacob Druckemiller for a piece of land (about one-half a town lot) fronting on East King Street, for one hundred and thirty dollars. And soon afterwards the mayor, aldermen, and Council of Lancaster deeded to the commissioners for prison purposes a lot of land (one acre and one hundred and two perches) bounded by the Reservoir lot on the east, East King Street on the south, and by an alley on the north, the front being on East King Street. Consideration, five hundred dollars. The contract for building the prison was made Feb. 5, 1849, by John Landis, John Witmer, and Henry Musselman, commissioners of Lancaster County; with John Haviland, in consideration of one hundred and two thousand dollars (\$102,000), to erect and complete "a building comprising a criminal prison and accommodations for the keeper and his assistants, on a lot of ground bounded on the north by Orange Street, south by East King Street, east by Water Reservoir lot, and west by private property, all in the city of Lancaster," Haviland to furnish all materials, and to complete the building within two years and six months from date of contract. The contractor commenced work without unnecessary delay, and the building was completed at or very near the time specified in the contract. Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1851, was the day fixed on by the commissioners for the inspection of the work by the board and by the viewers appointed for the purpose by the Court of Quarter Sessions. The inspection and report were made, and the commissioners having accepted the building, made final settlement with the contractor, Haviland, Sept. 15, 1851. The total cost of the building was, in round numbers, one hundred and ten thousand dollars. It was first occupied by prisoners Sept. 12, 1851. The old prison property, at the corner of Prince and West King Streets, was sold to P. H. Ehrman and C. Hager for \$8400, and proceeds applied in payment for the new prison.

The prison, which has now been in use for more than thirty years, is situated in the eastern part of the city of Lancaster, near the reservoir, on the grounds before described. It is an imposing structure of reddish sandstone, with towers at the angles, and others flanking the main gate, and is surrounded by a massive "keep," more than one hundred feet in height, all of which, together with its embrasured battlements, its arched gateway and portcullis, give it the appearance of a castle stronghold of the Middle Ages. By many it is regarded as poorly adapted to the purposes for which it was erected, and much fault has been found with regard to its location, drainage, and other alleged defects, but it will doubtless continue in use for many years to come as the county prison of Lancaster.

**House of Employment and Poor Farm.**—For more than half a century after the erection of Lancaster County the poor were supported by the several townships, the constables and assessors being required to make report of persons requiring support or aid to the township overseers of the poor. A considerable amount of money to be applied to the support of such persons was given by Samuel Blunston by will in 1745, and other bequests of the same character were made by other persons in the county at different times.

The first provision for the support of the poor of the county of Lancaster at a House of Employment on land owned by the county was made under the requirements of an act passed Feb. 27, 1797, and entitled "an act to provide for the erection of houses for the employment and support of the Poor in the Counties of Chester and Lancaster."<sup>1</sup> That act authorized and required the election of "six reputable citizens" of the county, to "be one body politic and corporate in law," under the name, style, and title of "The Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of the County of Lancaster," which body "shall and may receive, take, and hold any lands, tenements, and hereditaments not exceeding the yearly value of five thousand dollars, and any goods and chattels whatsoever of the gift, alienation, or bequest of any person or persons whatsoever; to purchase, take, and hold any lands and tenements within their respective counties [here referring to both counties,—Chester and Lancaster], in fee-simple or otherwise, and erect suitable buildings thereon for the reception, use, and accommodation of the Poor of their respective counties; to provide all things necessary for the reception, lodging, maintenance, and employment of the said poor, . . . and to exercise and enjoy all such other powers now vested in the hands of the Overseers of the Poor as are not herein granted or supplied."

By the sixth section of the act, Edward Hand, Thomas Boude, George Musser, James Morrison, John Funk, Peter Ellmaker, Frederick Seegar, George Ihlig, and Zachariah Moore were appointed trustees to fix

<sup>1</sup> 3 Smith's Laws, p. 306.

and designate a site for the erection of the House of Employment. These trustees selected a tract of eighty-four acres and one hundred and fifty-two perches of land belonging to Matthias Slough, and located adjoining the present boundary of the city of Lancaster on the east, near the city reservoir. On the 26th of February, 1799, the tract was conveyed by Slough (for the consideration of £3129 17s. 6d.) to the directors, viz., Frederick Seegar, William Webb, George Musser, James Morrison, George Ihlig, and Zachariah Moore, for the use of the county as a Poor Farm and site of a House of Employment. On this land the directors built (in 1800-1801) a stone house one hundred and fifty feet long, forty-two feet wide, and two stories high, the cost of which is shown in a report made to the court by the directors of the poor, May 29, 1802, and covering a period ending Oct. 1, 1801, viz.:

Building materials, labor, tradesmen's bills, yard fence, bake-house, and pay of directors for two years . . . . .	£5616 19s. 0½d.
Less surplus material sold . . . . .	48 14 6
	<hr/>
	£5578 4s. 6½d.

The same report shows that from Nov. 15, 1800, to Oct. 1, 1801, support had been given to eighty-four paupers, twenty-nine had been discharged from the House of Employment, and twenty had died. The actual expenditure for support of paupers during that time was £1442 11s.

The old stone building erected in 1800-1801 was continued in use as a House of Employment for three-fourths of a century, and afterwards (upon the completion of the present almshouse) was occupied as a hospital.

On a site east of the old stone house there was erected, about 1830, a brick building, the basement of which was used for some years for the accommodation of the insane poor, the upper part being used as a hospital. Afterwards an addition was made to the south end of this building, and later another addition was built, and both these were occupied by the insane. Under the provisions of a legislative act passed March 9, 1865, and another act passed April 4, 1866, the former authorizing the erection of a hospital and the latter an insane asylum, a brick building was erected for these purposes. Its dimensions are thirty by one hundred and twenty feet, with a height of two stories and a basement, and being built across the end of the old brick building, and joined to it, it forms, with the latter, a structure nearly in the form of the letter T.

The present main almshouse building, standing on the hill to the eastward of the other buildings, was commenced in March, 1875, and completed in the

summer of 1876, at a cost of about one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars, including the heating and other internal fixtures and some necessary road-building. The architect and superintendent of construction was John Evans. The board of directors was then composed of William L. Peiper (president), David Landis, John Fry, Adam Le Fevre, Conrad Gast, and Jonas Nult. The building is of brick, and covered by mansard-roofs of slate. It is two hundred and twenty-eight feet in length, with an average width of fifty-five feet. The central portion is four stories in height; the other parts have three stories. In the rear of the building is a central wing, forty by sixty feet in dimensions and three stories high, which contains the kitchen, dining-room, and chapel. On the completion of the new almshouse building it was occupied by the paupers, who up to that time had been quartered in the old stone building of 1800-01. The latter then became the hospital, and to it the patients were removed from the old brick building, which from that time has been devoted exclusively to the use of the insane.

The county farm, which originally contained a little less than eighty-five acres (as before mentioned), has been increased by subsequent purchases, and now embraces about one hundred and ninety-two acres. On one of the later purchases was an old distillery, which (standing at a considerable distance from the other buildings) was fitted up for use as a hospital for contagious diseases.

On Sunday, Aug. 20, 1882, a barn standing at some distance from the main buildings, and nearly opposite the reservoir, took fire and was destroyed. By sparks from this conflagration the shingle roof of the old part of the insane asylum was set on fire, and before it could be extinguished both the old and the new portions of the asylum were so badly damaged as to necessitate the removal of the insane inmates. They were accordingly removed on the 23d to Harrisburg, where they remained until the damaged buildings were again put in proper condition to receive them. Several other barns on the county farm besides the one mentioned above have been destroyed by fire at different times. A fine new barn is now in process of erection directly west of the old stone hospital. It is to be 56 by 110 feet in size, roofed with slate, and to cost about \$4500.

The almshouse has at present (June, 1883) 205 inmates,—135 adult males, 58 adult females, and 12 children. The hospital and insane asylum have together 181 inmates,—95 adult males, 77 adult females, and 9 children, of which total about 100 are insane. The expense of the three departments—Almshouse, Asylum, and Hospital—for the year 1882 was \$44,530.47; receipts, \$56,501.47.

## CHAPTER XX.

## LANCASTER COUNTY CIVIL LIST.

THIS list includes the names of persons, resident in Lancaster County, who hold or have held important civil offices in or under the national and State governments, and of the officers of the county from its organization to the present time.

## PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

James Buchanan,<sup>1</sup> 1857-61.

## SECRETARY OF STATE.

James Buchanan, 1845-49.

## UNITED STATES MINISTER TO THE COURTS OF RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

James Buchanan.  
To Russia, 1831-33.  
To England, 1853-56.

## UNITED STATES MINISTER TO DENMARK.

James P. Wickersham, 1882.

## UNITED STATES SENATOR.

James Buchanan, 1833-44.

## MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

George Ross, elected July 22, 1774.  
George Ross, again elected July 20, 1776.  
Samuel John Atlee, elected Nov. 20, 1778.  
Samuel John Atlee, again elected Nov. 23, 1780.  
Samuel John Atlee, again elected Nov. 21, 1781.  
Rev. Joseph Montgomery, elected Nov. 23, 1780.  
Rev. Joseph Montgomery, again elected Nov. 21, 1781.  
Gen. Edward Hand, elected Nov. 12, 1783.  
William Henry, elected Nov. 16, 1784.  
William Henry, again elected Nov. 11, 1785.  
John Wilkes Kittara, from 1791 to 1801, five terms, ten years.  
Thomas Boude, from 1801 to 1803, one term, two years.  
John Whitehill, from 1803 to 1807, two terms, four years.  
Robert Jenkins, from 1807 to 1811, two terms, four years.  
Joseph Lefever, from 1811 to 1813, one term, two years.  
James Whitehill and Amos Slaymaker, from 1813 to 1815, one term, two years.  
John Whiteside, from 1815 to 1819, two terms, four years. —  
Jacob Hibshman, from 1819 to 1821, one term, two years.  
James Buchanan, from 1821 to 1831, five terms, ten years.  
William Hlester, from 1831 to 1837, three terms, six years.  
Edward Davies, from 1837 to 1841, two terms, four years.  
Jeremiah Brown, from 1841 to 1845, two terms, four years.  
John Strohm, from 1845 to 1849, two terms, four years.  
Thaddeus Stevens, from 1849 to 1853, two terms, four years.  
Isaac E. Hlester, from 1853 to 1855, one term, two years.  
Anthony E. Roberts, from 1855 to 1859, two terms, four years.  
Thaddeus Stevens,<sup>2</sup> from 1859 to 1868, four and one-half terms, nine years.  
Oliver J. Dickey, from 1868 to 1873, two and one-half terms, five years.  
A. Herr Smith, from 1873 to the present time (1883), ten years.

## GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Simon Snyder, December, 1808, to December, 1818.

## SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Molton C. Rogers, Dec. 16, 1823; resigned Jan. 2, 1826.  
Thomas H. Burrowes, 1835-39.

## ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Amos Ellmaker, Dec. 21, 1816, to December, 1819; May 6, 1828, to Aug. 17, 1829.  
Benjamin Champneys, Dec. 18, 1846, to July 30, 1848.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

George B. Porter.

## RECEIVER-GENERAL OF LAND-OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Jan. 8, 1800; died June, 1801.  
John A. McKissick, June 11, 1801, to March 20, 1809.<sup>3</sup>

## SECRETARY OF THE LAND-OFFICE.

Andrew Ellcott, October, 1801, to April 4, 1809.

## MEMBER OF THE PROVISIONAL COUNCIL.

Lynford Lardner, Oct. 17, 1771, to Aug. 30, 1773.

## MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

John Hubley, term commenced March 10, 1777.  
Samuel J. Atlee, term commenced Oct. 21, 1779; second term commenced Oct. 21, 1783.  
James Cunningham, term commenced Jan. 5, 1781.  
George Ross,<sup>4</sup> term commenced Oct. 16, 1787. Was vice-president of the Council. Continued a member until the end of the existence of that body in 1790.

## KEEPER OF THE GREAT SEAL.

Lynford Lardner (of Caernarvon township), Dec. 12, 1746, to March 28, 1753.

## STATE SENATORS.

1790. Michael Schmyser. Sebastian Graff. Adam Hubley, Jr.	1838. James A. Caldwell. John Strohm. 1840. William Hlester.
1794. John Miller. Nathaniel Ellmaker.	1842. Benjamin Champneys.
1796. Matthias Barton.	1845. A. Herr Smith.
1798. Abranam Carpenter.	1848. Joseph Konigsmacher.
1800. Matthias Barton.	1851. Dr. Esaias Kinzer. E. C. Darlington.
1802. John Steele.	1854. Jacob G. Shuman.
1804. Christopher Mayer.	1857. Bartram A. Shoeffler. Robert Baldwin.
1806. Amos Slaymaker.	1860. William Hamilton. John A. Hlestand.
1808. Christopher Mayer.	1863. Benjamin Champneys. J. M. Dunlap.
1810. Nathaniel Watson.	1866. Esaias Billingfelt. Joseph W. Fisher.
1812. William Hamilton.	1869. John B. Warfel.
1814. John Hopkins.	1874. R. J. Roebuck.
1816. Charles Smith.	1876. A. H. Mylin.
1818. Jacob Grosh.	1879. C. S. Kauffman.
1820. Edward Coleman.	1881. A. H. Mylin.
1822-24. Matthew Henderson.	1882. John M. Stehman.
1826. John Hamilton.	
1828. Frederick Hambricht.	
1830-32. Samuel Houston.	
1834. Henry Hitehman.	
1836. John Strohm.	

## MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1729.—John Wright, Thomas Edwards, James Mitchell, Thomas Reed.  
1730.—John Musgrove, Thomas Edwards, John Wright, George Stuart.  
1731.—Thomas Edwards, Andrew Galbraith, John Musgrove, John Koyle.  
1732.—Thomas Edwards, Samuel Blunston, Andrew Galbraith, George Stuart.  
1733.—John Wright, Thomas Edwards, Andrew Galbraith, John Koyle.  
1734.—James Hamilton, John Wright, John Emerson, Andrew Galbraith.  
1735-36.—James Hamilton, Thomas Edwards, Andrew Galbraith, Thomas Armstrong.  
1737-38.—John Wright, James Hamilton, Andrew Galbraith, Samuel Smith.  
1739.—John Wright, Thomas Ewing, Thomas Lindley, Thomas Edwards.  
1740.—John Wright, Thomas Ewing, Thomas Lindley, Anthony Shaw.  
1741-42.—Samuel Blunston, John Wright, Thomas Lindley, Anthony Shaw.  
1743.—John Wright, Thomas Lindley, Anthony Shaw, Arthur Patterson.  
1744.—James Mitchell, John Wright, Arthur Patterson, Samuel Blunston.  
1745-46.—John Wright, James Mitchell, Arthur Patterson, James Wright.  
1747-48.—John Wright, Arthur Patterson, James Webb, Peter Worrell.

<sup>3</sup> The office was abolished in 1809, and the business was transacted by the Secretary of the Land-Office.

<sup>4</sup> Not the signer of the Declaration of Independence of the same name.

<sup>1</sup> Died June 1, 1868.

<sup>2</sup> Died Aug. 4, 1868.



- 1749.—James Wright, Arthur Patterson, Calvin Cooper, Peter Worrell.  
 1750.—Arthur Patterson, Calvin Cooper, James Wright, James Webb.  
 1751.—Peter Worrell, James Wright, Calvin Cooper, Arthur Patterson.  
 1752-53-54.—The same were re-elected.  
 1755.—No return, but the names of James Webb and James Wright appear in the record.  
 1756.—Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, James Webb, John Douglas.  
 1757.—Isaac Saunders, Emanuel Carpenter, James Webb, James Wright.  
 1758-60.—The same.  
 1761-62.—Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, James Webb, John Douglas.  
 1763.—Isaac Saunders, Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, John Douglas.  
 1764.—James Webb, Isaac Saunders, Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright.  
 1765.—Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, James Webb, Jacob Carpenter.  
 1766-67.—Re-elected.  
 1768.—Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, James Webb, George Ross.  
 1769.—Emanuel Carpenter, Jacob Carpenter, James Webb, George Ross.  
 1770.—Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, Joseph Ferree, George Ross.  
 1771.—Emanuel Carpenter, George Ross, Joseph Ferree, William Downing.  
 1772.—Joseph Ferree, Jacob Carpenter, Isaac Whitelock, James Webb.  
 1773-74.—Joseph Ferree, James Webb, George Ross, Matthias Slough.  
 1775.—Curtis Grubb, Matthias Slough, George Ross, James Webb, Thomas Porter, Bartram Galbraith.  
 1776.—William Brown, John McMillan, Phillip Marsteller, James Anderson, Alexander Lowery, Ludwig Laumon.  
 1777.—Curtis Grubb, Matthias Slough, George Ross, James Webb.  
 1778.—John Gilchrist, Curtis Grubb, Alexander Lowery, John Smiley, James Anderson, William Brown.  
 1779.—James Anderson, John Smiley, John Gilchrist, Christopher Kucher, James Cunningham, William Brown, Sr., Emanuel Carpenter, Jr., William Porter.  
 1780.—John Whitehill, Emanuel Carpenter, Jacob Cooke, Christopher Kucher, James Anderson, Adam Reigart, James Cowden, Alexander Lowery, Matthias Slough, James Jacks.  
 1781.—John Whitehill, Christopher Kucher, Jacob Cook, Jacob Carpenter, Abraham Scott, James Jacks, Matthias Slough, William Brown, Jacob Krug, James Mercer, James Porter.  
 1782.—Joseph Montgomery, Christopher Kucher, John Whitehill, Samuel J. Atlee, Abraham Scott, James Jacks, John Craig, Matthias Slough, Curtis Grubb, William Brown, James Mercer.  
 1783.—Abraham Scott, William Brown, James Mercer, John Craig, Matthias Slough, Joseph Work, Adam Orth, Adam Hubley, Jacob Cooke, William Tarr, Robert Coleman.  
 1784.—No return published in the minutes.  
 1785.—Edward Hand, Adam Hubley, Alexander Lowery, Samuel John Atlee, Emanuel Carpenter, Joseph Work, Abraham Scott.  
 1786.—Samuel J. Atlee, Alexander Lowery, Adam Hubley, Emanuel Carpenter, Joseph Work, George Ross.  
 1787.—Alexander Lowery, Adam Hubley, Joseph Work, James Clemson, Jacob Erb, John Hopkins.  
 1788.—Alexander Lowery, James Clemson, John Hopkins, James Cunningham, Jacob Erb, Henry Doring.  
 1789.—James Clemson, John Hopkins, Henry Doring, James Cunningham, Jacob Erb, John Miller.  
 1790.—James Cunningham, William Webb, Abram Carpenter, Joseph Work, Jacob Erb, John Breckbill.  
 1791.—Abraham Carpenter, Joseph Work, James Morrison, John Breckbill, Abraham Wittmer, James Old.  
 1792.—James Morrison, Samuel Boyd, James Old, Joseph Work, Abraham Carpenter, John Breckbill.  
 1793.—Matthias Bartou, James Morrison, James Old, John Whitehill, Abraham Carpenter, Isaac Ferree.  
 1794.—Thomas Boudé, Matthias Barton, Isaac Ferree, Daniel Buckley, John Eckman, Brice Clark.  
 1795.—Thomas Boudé, James Morrison, Matthias Barton, Abraham Carpenter, John Haldeman, Richard Keys.  
 1796.—Richard Keys, Jeremiah Brown, Abraham Carpenter, John Hopkins, Thomas Boudé, Samuel Boyd.  
 1797.—Abraham Carpenter, John Hopkins, Richard Keys, Jeremiah Brown, Jacob Strickler, Alexander Scott.  
 1798.—John Hopkins, Richard Keys, Jacob Strickler, Alexander Scott, Jeremiah Brown, Daniel Buckley.  
 1799.—Jacob Strickler, Alexander Scott, Daniel Hickley, Jeremiah Brown, John Hopkins, Richard Keys.  
 1800.—John Hopkins, Richard Keys, Alexander Scott, Jacob Strickler, Daniel Buckley, Jeremiah Brown.  
 1801.—J. Roberts, J. Steele, S. Cook, Benj. Kauffman, J. Mohler, J. Miller.  
 1802.—John Roberts, John Mohler, Samuel Cook, Isaac Ferree, James Patterson, William Brisbin.  
 1803.—Jacob Kimmel, Isaac Ferree, John Roberts, Samuel Cook, William Brisbin, James Patterson.  
 1804.—James Patterson, Isaac Ferree, Henry Haines, William Brisbin, John Roberts, Robert Jenkins.  
 1805.—John Roberts, William Webb, Robert Jenkins, William Ramsey, Jacob Gisch, Jacob Kimmel.  
 1806.—William Webb, Jacob Gisch, William Ramsey, Robert Maxwell, Jacob Kimmel, Charles Smith.  
 1807.—Jacob Gisch, Jacob Kimmel, Samuel Bethel, Robert Maxwell, William Ramsey, Charles Smith.  
 1808.—Samuel Bethel, William Ramsey, Jacob Gisch, Robert Maxwell, Jacob Kimmel, Charles Smith.  
 1809.—George Ross, Samuel Bethel, Robert Maxwell, Jacob Gisch, Jacob Kimmel, John Whiteside.  
 1810.—John Whiteside, William Hamilton, George Thompson, James Baxter, Amos Slaymaker, Henry Haines.  
 1811.—John Whiteside, George Thompson, Henry Haines, James Baxter, Henry Hirschman, William Hamilton.  
 1812.—Joel Lightner, Jacob Ringwalt, John Graff, Jacob Grosh, Robert Maxwell, John Hopkins.  
 1813.—Emanuel Reigart, Joel Lightner, Jacob Grosh, John Graff, Henry Hambright, Robert Maxwell.  
 1814.—Christian Breneman, James Buchanan, Emanuel Reigart, Joel Carpenter, Jacob Grosh, Henry Hambright.  
 1815.—Henry Hirschman, Jeremiah Mosher, James Buchanan, Joel Lightner, Joel Carpenter, Emanuel Reigart.  
 1816.—Joel Lightner, Hugh Martin, John Forrey, Jr., Henry Hambright, Jasper Slaymaker, Jacob Grosh.  
 1817.—Joel Lightner, Jr., John Forrey, Jr., Hugh Martin, Jasper Slaymaker, Emanuel Reigart, Henry Hambright.  
 1818.—John Rohrer, Jr., Daniel Morrison, Jeremiah Mosher, Edward Coleman, Nathaniel Rutter, James Patterson, Jr.  
 1819.—Edward Coleman, John Lightner, John Rohrer, Daniel Morrison, Nathaniel Rutter, James Caldwell.  
 1820.—Matthew Henderson, John Rohrer, John Musser, William McCullough, Archibald McCallister, George Withers.  
 1821.—James Hopkins, Matthew Henderson, James Wright, Jr., John Lightner, Benjamin Owen, Henry Hebsman.  
 1822.—John Reynolds, James Wright, Jr., John Huss, Samuel Morrison, John Wallace, Francis Kendig.  
 1823.—John Reynolds, Samuel Grosh, Jacob Kirk, John Forrey, Jr., Jacob Bachman, John Huss.  
 1824.—Benjamin Grimsar, John McCamant, Jacob Gisch, David Landis, Samuel Morrison, Nathaniel F. Lightner.  
 1825.—John Forrey, Jr., Jacob Kirk, Benjamin Champneys, John Buyers, William Whiteside, Henry Haines.  
 1826.—John Barber, Henry D. Overholzer, Jeremiah Brown, Jr., Henry Miller, John Buyers, Robert Agnew.  
 1827.—Samuel Mohler, Robert Agnew, John McCamant, John Buyers, John Forrey, Jr., George B. Porter.  
 1828.—Henry Haines, John Forrey, Jr., Benjamin Champneys, Nathaniel F. Lightner, Henry Hostetter, James A. Caldwell.  
 1829.—John Long, Benjamin Linville, Samuel Park, Samuel Landis, Samuel Hathorn, Daniel Hamacher.  
 1830.—John Long, Benjamin Linville, Samuel Hathorn, Samuel Park, Samuel Landis, Daniel Hamacher.  
 1831.—John Lovett, John Strohm, James Mackey, Thomas H. Burrowes, Michael Kauffman, James Whitehill.  
 1832.—Thomas H. Burrowes, John Strohm, Levin H. Jackson, James Patterson, Jr., Michael Kauffman, James Mackey.  
 1833.—John Strohm, Levin H. Jackson, Jacob Erb, James Patterson, William Noble, Frederick Hipple.  
 1834.—Emanuel C. Reigart, Jacob Erb, Levin H. Jackson, Frederick Hipple, Edward Davies, Samuel Smith Patterson.  
 1835.—Edward Davies, George Mayer, Samuel S. Patterson, Abraham Kauffman, Thomas Nell, Maxwell Kennedy.  
 1836.—Abraham Kauffman, Andrew I. Kauffman, Cornelius Collins, John Lehman, Solomon Diller, George Ford, Jr.  
 1837.—George Ford, Jr., Cornelius Collins, Solomon Diller, Abraham Kauffman, Benjamin G. Herr, Jacob Reddig, Jr.  
 1838.—Benjamin G. Herr, Henry G. Long, Joseph Konigmacher, Solomon Diller, A. N. Cassell, John Herr.

- 1839.—Abraham N. Cassell, Benjamin G. Herr, James Henderson, Joseph Konigsmacher, George Ford, Benjamin Kauffman.  
 1840.—Benjamin Pennell, Joseph McClure, Phillip Von Nelda, Christian Kieffer, Jacob Foreman, Hugh Andrews.  
 1841.—The same.  
 1842.—Daniel Bolmer, Alexander H. Hood, Charles Carpenter, Andrew Thompson, Jacob Foreman, John Warfel.  
 1843.—A. Herr Smith, Lewis Urban, Charles Carpenter, Benjamin Herr, Abraham Kauffman.  
 1844.—A. Herr Smith, John G. Shuman, Theodore D. Cochran, Benjamin Herr, Joseph Paxson.  
 1845.—Jacob G. Shuman, Theodore D. Cochran, Thomas B. Jacobs, George Morrison, Christian Bentz.  
 1846.—David W. Patterson, Abraham Shelley, Joseph C. Dickenson, Christian Bentz, George Morrison.  
 1847.—Abraham Shelley, Jeremiah B. Stubbs, Joseph C. Dickenson, Thomas B. Jacobs, David G. Eshleman.  
 1848.—Jeremiah B. Stubbs, David G. Eshleman, Joseph W. Fisher, Joseph B. Hower, Daniel W. Witmer.  
 1849.—Andrew Wade, Lewis Hurford, Robert Baldwin, Jacob Nissley, A. Scott Ewing.  
 1850.—James Cowden, C. L. Hunsecker, John C. Walton, Jacob Nissley, Robert Baldwin.  
 1851.—Moses Pownall, C. L. Hunsecker, John C. Walton, B. F. Martin, B. A. Shaeffer.  
 1852.—Moses Pownall, John C. Walton, John A. Hiestand, Daniel Herr, Henry Gray.  
 1853.—John A. Hiestand, Daniel Herr, Henry Gray, C. L. Hunsecker, John Rawlins.  
 1854.—Daniel W. Witmer, Hugh M. North, Emlen Franklin, Jacob L. Gross, John F. Herr.  
 1855.—George G. Brush, Jesse Reinhold, P. W. Housekeeper, William Hamilton, C. L. Hunsecker.  
 1856.—William Hamilton, John A. Hiestand, P. W. Housekeeper, Christian S. Kauffman, Joseph D. Pownall.  
 1857.—Emanuel D. Roath, Samuel H. Price, Jonathan H. Roland, Joseph D. Pownall.  
 1858.—Nathaniel Ellmaker, Jr., Samuel H. Price, Amos S. Green, Samuel Keneagy.  
 1859.—Nathaniel Ellmaker, Jr., Samuel Keneagy, Jacob E. Cassell, Amos S. Green.  
 1860.—Joseph Hood, John M. Stehman, Michael Ober, Henry M. White.  
 1861.—Henry C. Lehman, James Myers, Nathan Worley, Abraham Peters.  
 1862.—Benjamin Champneys, Henry C. Lehman, Nathaniel Mayer, Dr. H. B. Bowman.  
 1863.—E. K. Smith, Esaias Billingsfelt, Nathaniel Mayer, Dr. H. B. Bowman.  
 1864.—Esaias Billingsfelt, R. W. Shenk, Day Wood, Charles Dennes.  
 1865.—Day Wood, Charles W. Dennes, R. W. Shenk, John M. Stehman.  
 1866.—David G. Steacy, Andrew Armstrong, Emanuel D. Roath, John M. Stehman.  
 1867.—Abraham Godshalk, Adam C. Reinoehl, Andrew Armstrong, David G. Steacy.  
 1868.—Aaron H. Summy, W. W. Hopkins, Jacob G. Peters, J. C. Gatchell.  
 1869.—E. B. Herr, A. C. Reinoehl, John F. Wiley.  
 1870.—Henry M. Engle, A. C. Reinoehl, George Whitson, John M. Stehman, John F. Wiley.  
 1871.—D. K. Burkholder, C. A. Hunsecker, Jacob C. Gatchell.  
 1872-73.—D. K. Burkholder, A. H. Mylin, H. H. Tschudy, J. L. Shuman.  
 1874-75.—George H. Etitla, William McGowan, D. P. Rosenmiller, A. H. Summy, A. H. Mylin.  
 1876-77.—Hiram Peoples, C. J. Snavely, Jacob L. Steinmetz, George H. Etitla, William McGowan.  
 1878-79.—H. C. Demuth, John H. Landis, John C. Gatchell, C. J. Snavely, F. U. Gantz, Pierson M. Eberly.  
 1880-81.—E. C. Snyder, John H. Landis, Hiram Peoples, D. D. Courtney, John B. Eshleman, Aaron W. Snader.  
 1882-83.—E. C. Snyder, Milton S. Brosius, John H. Landis, Pierson M. Eberly, Aaron W. Snader, Ephraim S. Hoover.

## STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Thomas H. Burrowes, 1860-63.  
 James P. Wickersham, 1866-78.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Deceased, and John H. Shirk elected to fill vacancy.

<sup>2</sup> By the Constitution of 1873 the office of Superintendent of Common Schools was changed to that of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

## STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

Thomas H. Burrowes, 1864-69.

## SHERIFFS OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

- 1729-30. Robert Barber.  
 1731. John Galbraith.  
 1732-34. Robert Buchanan.  
 1735-37. Samuel Smith.  
 1738-40. Robert Buchanan.  
 1741-43. James Galbraith.  
 1744. John Sterrat.  
 1745-47. James Sterrat.  
 1748-50. Andrew Work.  
 1751. John Stuart.  
 1752-54. Thomas Smith.  
 1755-57. Joseph Pugh.  
 1758-60. William Smith.  
 1761-63. John Hay.  
 1764-66. John Barr.  
 1767-69. James Webb, Jr.  
 1770-72. Frederick Stone.  
 1773-75. John Ferree.  
 1776-78. William Kelly.  
 1779-81. Joseph Work.  
 1782-84. Thomas Edwards.  
 1785-87. John Miller.  
 1788-90. James Ross.  
 1791-96. John Miller.  
 1797-99. Christian Carpenter.  
 1800-2. Michael Rhine.  
 1803-5. John Reitzel.
- 1806-8. Emanuel Riegart.  
 1809-11. James Humes.  
 1812-14. Henry Reigart.  
 1815-17. George Hambricht.  
 1819-21. John Mathiot.  
 1821-23. Frederick Hambricht.  
 1825-27. William White.  
 1828-30. Adam Diller.  
 1831-33. Adam Bare.  
 1834-36. David Miller.  
 1837-39. Peter Reed, Jr.  
 1840-42. Anthony E. Roberts.  
 1843-45. John Ebler.  
 1846-48. David Hartman.  
 1849-51. Jacob Huber.  
 1852-54. Elias Eby.  
 1855-57. George Martin.  
 1858-60. B. F. Rowe.  
 1861-63. S. W. P. Boyd.  
 1864-66. F. Smith.  
 1867-69. Jacob F. Frey.  
 1870-72. Frederick Myers.  
 1873-75. Amos Groff.  
 1876-78. H. N. Breneman.  
 1879-81. Jacob S. Strine.  
 1882-84. John H. High.

## CORONERS.

- 1729-30. Andrew Galbraith.  
 1729-34. Joshua Lowe.  
 1735. James Armstrong.  
 1736. Joshua Lowe.  
 1737. Michael McLare.  
 1738-40. Joshua Lowe.  
 1741-42. James Clark.  
 1743. John Morris.  
 1744. Robert Thompson.  
 1745. William Hamilton.  
 1746. Robert Wallace.  
 1747-48. Edward Dougherty.  
 1749-50. Robert Stuart.  
 1751. Joseph Howard.  
 1752-54. John Dougherty.  
 1755-68. Matthias Slough.  
 1769. Adam Reigart.  
 1770-76. Samuel Boyd.  
 1777. Francis Bayley.  
 1778-80. Jacob Bayley.  
 1781-87. John Offner.  
 1788. Michael App.  
 1789-90. George Groff.  
 No record from 1790 to 1812.
- 1812-13. Jeremiah Mosher.  
 1814. George Hambricht.  
 1815-17. William Ferree.  
 1818-23. Thomas Wentz.  
 1824-29. John Upperman.  
 1830-32. Peter Reed, Jr.  
 1833-35. Anthony McGlenn.  
 1836-38. Jacob Eshleman.  
 1839-41. George Daly.  
 1842-44. Daniel Werntz.  
 1845-47. Jacob Weltzel.  
 1848-50. John Wright.  
 1851-53. Frederick Dern.  
 1854-56. Jacob Hibble.  
 1857-59. Levi Summy.  
 1860-62. Daniel Balmer.  
 1863-65. A. B. Bixler.  
 1866-68. George Leonard.  
 1869-72. Robert Dyaart.  
 1873-76. A. F. Bear.  
 1876-78. Amos Groff.  
 1879-81. Isaac Miehler.  
 1882-84. Daniel A. Shiffer.

## PROTHONOTARIES.

1729. Samuel Blunston.  
 1745. Edward Shippen.  
 1776. John Hubley.  
 1800. William Barton.  
 1809. John Passmore.  
 Jan. 2, 1815. John Passmore.  
 April 6, 1818. George B. Porter.  
 Feb. 3, 1821. F. A. Muhlenberg.  
 March 30, 1824. N. C. Sample.  
 Feb. 16, 1827. Nathaniel C. Sample.  
 Feb. 16, 1830. Christ. Bochman.  
 Feb. 4, 1833. Christ. Bochman.  
 Jan. 6, 1836. Z. McLenagan.  
 Jan. 5, 1839. Z. McLenagan.  
 Nov. 14, 1839. Z. McLenagan.
- Feb. 16, 1839. George B. Withers.  
 Jan. 17, 1842. John W. Forney.  
 Nov. 12, 1842. Rudolph F. Rauch.  
 Nov. 17, 1845. Jacob H. Kurtz.  
 Nov. 23, 1848. Henry Stock.  
 Nov. 22, 1851. John K. Reed.  
 Jan. 14, 1858. William D. Carpenter.  
 Nov. 24, 1860. Peter Martin.  
 Nov. 24, 1863. John Zeldouneridge.  
 Nov. 24, 1866. William L. Bear.  
 Nov. 24, 1869. William D. Stauffer.  
 Nov. 24, 1872. Wm. M. Slaymaker.  
 Nov. 24, 1876. Lewis S. Hartman.  
 Nov. 24, 1878. Elias McMellen.  
 Nov. 24, 1881. Samuel Matt. Frdy.

CLERKS OF QUARTER SESSIONS.<sup>1</sup>

Feb. 28, 1821. Burd Ross.  
Jan. 17, 1824. David Brown.  
Feb. 16, 1827. David Brown.  
Feb. 17, 1830. William Michael.  
Feb. 9, 1833. William Michael.  
Jan. 6, 1836. John Lightner.  
Jan. 16, 1839. John Lightner.  
Nov. 14, 1839. Jacob L. Hoffmter.  
Nov. 12, 1842. John Fondersmith.  
Nov. 17, 1845. C. McCleary.  
Nov. 25, 1848. David M. Martin.  
Nov. 22, 1851. G. R. Hendrickson.

Nov. 10, 1854. John J. Porter.  
April 24, 1857. David Fulton.  
Nov. 19, 1859. Samuel Evans.  
Nov. 24, 1860. Henry Musser.  
Nov. 24, 1863. John H. Zeller.  
Nov. 24, 1866. Jacob M. Greider.  
Nov. 24, 1869. William Barton.  
Nov. 24, 1872. John W. Urban.  
Nov. 24, 1875. Stephen S. Blair.  
Nov. 24, 1878. B. F. W. Urban.  
Nov. 24, 1881. George W. Eaby.

CLERKS OF ORPHANS' COURT.<sup>2</sup>

Feb. 28, 1821. Emanuel Reigart.  
February, 1824. G. H. Bomberger.  
Feb. 26, 1827. G. H. Bomberger.  
Feb. 10, 1830. Benj. Kreiter.  
Feb. 11, 1833. Benj. Kreiter.  
Jan. 6, 1836. D. Vandersmith.  
Feb. 16, 1839. John Rohrer.  
Nov. 26, 1839. Alex. H. Hood.  
Nov. 26, 1843. W. Righter.  
Nov. 26, 1846. James Dysart.  
Nov. 26, 1849. Benj. Kauffman.

Nov. 26, 1852. David May.  
Nov. 26, 1855. Joseph Clinton.  
Nov. 26, 1858. Christian L. Stoner.  
Nov. 26, 1861. Samuel Myers.  
Nov. 26, 1864. John C. Baldwin.  
Nov. 26, 1867. John Q. Mercer.  
Nov. 26, 1870. George W. Keen.  
Nov. 26, 1873. Abraham Letley.  
Nov. 26, 1876. S. L. Kauffman.  
Nov. 26, 1879. John H. Zeller.  
Nov. 26, 1882. Joseph Reeser.

## COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1729-30. John Davis.  
Andrew Cornish.  
George Stewart.  
Gordon Howard.  
1739-41. James Whitehill.  
1740-41. Robert Barber.  
Andrew Douglas.  
1741. Robert Harris.  
1742. John Allison.  
1743. Samuel Smith.  
1744. Andrew Work.  
1745. John Varner.  
1747-48. Calvin Cooper.  
1748. William Wilson.  
1749. Martin Mylin.<sup>4</sup>  
1751. William Cunningham.  
1752. Isaac Sanders.  
1753. Bernard Hubley.  
1754. David Taylor.  
1755. Moses Irwin.  
1756. Zaccheus Davis.  
1757. John Hays.  
1762. John Smith.  
1763. Samuel Steele.<sup>5</sup>  
1769. Adam Orth.  
1770. Caspar Shaffner.  
1771-76. Thomas Clark.  
1772. Michael Diffeenderfer.  
Samuel Bear.  
1773. Alexander Martin.  
1775. William Bausman.  
Alexander Martin.  
1777-78. Thomas Clark.  
Caspar Shaffner.  
Caspar Snavelly.  
1778. Jacob Brag.  
1779. John Slaymaker.  
1780. John Jamieson.  
Christian Uhler.  
John Roland.

1784. Daniel Franck.  
1785. Jacob Carpenter.  
1786. Sebastian Graff.  
1787. Charles Shaffner.  
1788. Robert Campbell.  
1789. Thomas Boude.  
1790. Adam Reigart.  
1791. David Witmer.  
1792. Jacob Huber.  
1793. George Musser.  
1794. Jacob Weidman.  
1795. John Senseng.  
1796. John Hambricht.  
1797. John Mcillin.  
1798. Robert Maxwell.  
1799. Adam Reigart.  
1800. Amos Slaymaker.  
1801. John Whitehill, Jr.  
1802. Michael Musser.  
1803. Andrew Caldwell.  
1804. Michael Schenk.  
1805. Conrad Schwartz.  
1806. James McSparran.  
1807. George Weidman.  
1808. Benjamin Schaum.  
1809. James Patterson, Jr.  
1810. Henry Shirk.  
1811. John Bomberger.  
1812. Christian Herr, Jr.  
1813. Christian Stouffer, Jr.  
George Musser.  
1815. Jacob Rohrer.  
1816. Phineas Ash.  
1817. W. B. Ross.  
1818. Peter Hall.  
1819. Henry Shirk.  
1820. Jacob Duchman.  
1821. Henry Roland.  
John Buchanan.  
1822. Henry M. Reigart.

<sup>1</sup> Prior to 1821 the office of prothonotary and clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions were combined in one.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to 1821 the office of register and clerk of Orphans' Court were combined in one.

<sup>3</sup> No minutes of commissioners from 1731 to 1737.

<sup>4</sup> Died Sept. 10, 1751, and John Buyers elected to fill vacancy in September, 1751.

<sup>5</sup> Died Aug. 7, 1764, and George Leonard was chosen in his place.

1823. Henry Carpenter.  
1824. Abraham Gibbons.  
1825. Samuel Keller.  
1826. Emmanuel Reigart.  
1827. John Slaymaker, Jr.  
1828. George Haverstick.  
1829. Jacob Kurtz.  
1830. Michael Musselman.  
1831. Christian L. Groh.  
1832. Jacob McCallister.  
1833. John Erb.  
1834. Adam Bare.  
1835. John Long.  
1836. Christian Hershey.  
1837. Joseph Hartman.  
1838. Joseph Patton.  
John Landis.  
1839. John Miller.  
1840. Joseph Paxton.  
1841. Benjamin Brockbill.  
1842. Frederick Hipple.  
1843. Martin Miller.  
1844. John Varns.  
1845. Thomas Patterson.  
1846. John Landis.  
1847. John Witmer.  
1848. Henry Musselman.  
1849. David Styer.  
1850. Samuel Frey.  
1851. Christian Hess.  
1852. John M. Hiestand.

1853. Phillip Geist.  
1854. William C. Worth.  
1855. Daniel Brandt.  
1856. Jacob F. Frey.  
1857. Daniel Good.  
1858. Joseph Boyer.  
1859. Levi S. Reist.  
1860. John Doner.  
1861. William Spencer.  
1862. David Kemper.  
1863. Thomas C. Collins.  
1864. Jacob B. Shuman.  
1865. Samuel Slokum.  
1866. Christian H. Nissley.  
1867. John Strohm, Jr.  
1868. Jacob C. Kready.  
1869. John Armstrong.  
1870. John K. Reed.  
1871. George W. Mcchoffey.  
1872. Jacob Greenawalt.  
1873. James Wood.  
1874. Christian Coble.  
1876. Stephen F. Egle.  
E. P. Keller.  
Samuel M. Myers.  
1879. Christian Coble.  
Laac Bushong.  
Robert Montgomery.  
1882. Samuel M. Myers.  
Abram Summy.  
Martin Hildebrandt.

## CLERKS OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1729-30. Richard Marsden.  
1731-42. Joshua Lane.  
Nov. 3, 1742, to Oct. 1, 1751. Isaac Sanders.  
1751-56. Samuel Steel.  
1756-64. Isaac Sanders.  
1764-70. Edward Shippen.  
1770-76. Caleb Johnson.  
1776. William Welle.  
1777-78. Samuel Tiorbet.  
1800. Caspar Shoffner.  
1801. William Duncan.

1802-24. Caspar Shoffner.  
1825. Daniel Carpenter.  
1826. Henry Carpenter.  
1827-30. Robert M. Barr.  
1830-35. Israel Carpenter.  
1835-41. J. C. Van Camp.  
1841-67. Peter G. Eberman.  
1867-72. John H. Shink.  
1872-79. John M. Grider.  
1879-82. I. N. S. Will.  
1882-83. Frank Griest.

## TREASURERS.

1729-30. John Postlethwait.  
1731-36. Gabriel David.  
1737-38. Samuel Bethel.  
1738-39. Roger Hunt.  
1740. George Gibson.  
1741. Samuel Smith.  
1742-43. John Sterrett.  
1744. Robert Buchanan.  
1745. John Allison.  
1746-47. John Sterrett.  
1748. James Sterrett.  
1749. Patrick Heays.  
1750. David Wilson.  
1751-55. Peter Worrell.  
1756-62. Bernard Hubley.  
1763-69. Matthias Slough.  
1770. Christian Wirtz.  
1771-77. Adam Reigart.  
1777-87. William Henry.  
1787-1802. George Graeff.  
1803. Jacob Eberman.  
1804-9. George Graeff.  
1810. John Hubley.  
1811-12. William Dickson.  
1813-15. Samuel White.

1816-18. William Hamilton.  
1819-21. Robert Evans.  
1822-24. John Leonard.  
1825-26. Emanuel Reigart.  
1827-29. John Reynolds.  
1830. Henry Brenner.<sup>6</sup>  
1830-31. John H. Duchman.  
1832. John F. Heintz.  
1833-34. Zachariah McLenagan.  
1835-37. John Bear.<sup>7</sup>  
1838-40. Washington L. Atlee.  
1841-43. John F. Long.  
1844-45. Christopher Hager.  
1846-47. Joseph Howett.  
1848-50. John T. Shroder.  
1851. Miller Fraim.  
1852-53. David Shultz.  
1854-55. Benjamin Reinbold.  
1856-57. Charles M. Howell.  
1858-59. Daniel Herr.  
1860-61. Michael Shirk.  
1862-63. John Denlinger.  
1864-65. Samuel Hers.  
1866-67. Samuel Ensigner.<sup>8</sup>  
1867. Edward Griest.

<sup>6</sup> Died in November, 1830.

<sup>7</sup> Appointed by the commissioners till 1834, when the office became elective.

<sup>8</sup> Died in 1867.

1868-69. William Thomas.  
1870-71. William Roberts.  
1872-73. Daniel Brown.  
1874-75. Thomas Furness.

## RECORDERS.

1729-44. Samuel Blunston.  
1744-53. Thomas Cookson.  
1753-77. Edward Shippen.  
1777-83. John Hubley.  
1783-91. James Jacks.  
1791-1800. George Ross.  
1809-18. William Bausman.  
1818-21. Benjamin Bauman.  
1821-24. John Reitzel.  
1824-30. Henry Hilsbman.  
1830-35. Jacob Peelor.  
1835-39. John Warfel.  
1839. John Bomberger.  
1839-42. Samuel Eberly.  
1842-46. David Lebkicker.

REGISTERS.<sup>1</sup>

1729-44.—Samuel Blunston.  
1745.—Edward Shippen, Thomas Cookson.  
Nov. 12, 1776.—Philip Gloninger.

*Under the Constitution of 1776.*

April 19, 1777.—Peter Hoofnagle.  
Oct. 13, 1777.—John Hubley.  
Sept. 19, 1783.—James Jacks.  
Sept. 3, 1792.—George Ross.  
Feb. 13, 1809.—William Bausman.  
April 20, 1818.—Benjamin Bauman.  
1821.—John Whiteside.  
Jan. 19, 1824.—Phillip Messenkop.  
Feb. 21, 1827.—Frederick A. Muhlenberg.  
1830.—William Whiteside.  
1836.—Hugh Mehaffy.  
January, 1839.—Richard Heitler.

*Under the Constitution of 1838.*

Dec. 1, 1839.—James B. Ferruc.  
Dec. 1, 1842.—Henry Miller, Jr.  
Dec. 1, 1845.—William Gleim.  
Dec. 1, 1848.—George Brubaker.  
Dec. 1, 1851.—Luther Richards.  
Dec. 1, 1854.—Benjamin M. Stauffer.  
Dec. 1, 1857.—John Johns.  
Dec. 1, 1860.—George C. Hawthorn.  
Dec. 1, 1863.—Emlen Franklin.  
Dec. 1, 1866.—David Miles.  
Dec. 1, 1869.—Henry S. Shenck.  
Dec. 1, 1871.—Jeremiah Rohrer.  
Dec. 1, 1874.—Harrison Ross  
Dec. 1, 1877.—Edward Edgerly.  
Dec. 1, 1880.—Joseph Umble.

SURVEYORS.<sup>2</sup>

Jan. 4, 1820.—John Reist, Northern District.  
Jan. 4, 1820.—James Black, Southern District.  
June 19, 1821.—Henry Carpenter, Northern District.  
July 19, 1821.—Robert King, Southern District.  
June 7, 1824.—Jacob Hilsbman, Northern District.

<sup>1</sup> Under the Proprietaries all registers in counties were deputies under the register-general.

<sup>2</sup> The surveyors of the county were deputies under the surveyor-general for many years. The first of whom there is record was Jacob Hilsbman, who was commissioned Dec. 9, 1813, and served till 1819. In that year the county was divided into two districts, Northern and Southern. The line of division is given as "beginning at a point on the western shore of the Susquehanna River, crossing at right angles to the mouth of Conestoga River; thence up said creek to the Lancaster and Philadelphia Turnpike; thence along said turnpike to the county line." This division remained till about 1850, when county surveyors were elected.

1876-78. Henry S. Eberly.  
1879-81. Samuel Groff.  
1882-84. John J. Good.

1846-49. William Duchman.  
1849-52. Henry B. Bowman.  
1852-54. John Brady, Jr.  
1855. Tobias H. Miller.  
1858. Anthony Good.  
1861. George Whitson.  
1864-66. Samuel L. Seaman.  
1867. Isaac Hollinger.  
1868-70. John Baker.  
1871-73. George J. High.  
1874-76. Peter Dissenbaugh.  
1877. Samuel S. Martin.  
1880. John P. Good.  
1883. Henry M. Myers.

June 7, 1824.—James Black, Southern District.  
June 10, 1830.—Henry Carpenter, Northern District.  
May 15, 1833.—Henry Carpenter, Northern District.  
May 25, 1836.—Jacob Hilsbman, Northern District.  
May 25, 1836.—Hugh Long, Southern District.  
June 4, 1839.—Jacob Redsecker, Northern District.  
July 4, 1839.—James Caldwell, Southern District.  
November, 1853.—Isaac Hoffer, county surveyor.  
November, 1857.—John C. Lewis, county surveyor.  
November, 1863.—Abraham R. Whitmer, county surveyor.  
November, 1872.—Jacob Hildebrand, county surveyor.  
November, 1875.—Morton N. Brubaker, county surveyor.  
November, 1878.—A. W. Snader, county surveyor.  
November, 1881.—William R. Gerhart, county surveyor.

## AUDITORS.

1792. Samuel Turbett.  
Nathaniel Kilmaker.  
William Webb.  
1793. James Ross.  
1794. Matthias Young.  
1795. Adam Reigart, Jr.  
1796. James Ross.  
1804. Paul Zantzinger.  
1805. Lewis Heck.  
1807. Paul Zantzinger.  
1808. Lewis Heck.  
1809. David R. Barton.  
Matthias Young.  
Henry Reigart.  
1810. W. Barton.  
John Light.  
Thomas Eagan.  
1811. Nathaniel W. Sample, Jr.  
Charles Montellus.  
1812. Thomas Clark.  
1813. Jacob Zanck.  
Samuel Carpenter.  
John Pedan.  
1814. Matthias Young.  
1815-16. Phineas Ash.  
1821. E. C. Reigart.  
P. H. D. Overholzer.  
1824. Jacob M. Greider.  
1830. Jehu House.  
Thomas C. Collins.  
Jacob Frantz, Jr.  
1837. Joseph Landis.  
1838. Martin Huber, Jr.  
1839. Christian H. Rauch.  
1840. John Myers.  
1841. Levi Miller.  
1842. John McCartney.  
Jacob Techudy.  
David Bauman.

1843. John McCartney.  
1844. Jacob Eshleman, Jr.  
1845. Samuel Book.  
Christian H. Rauch.  
1846. Joseph Ballance.  
1847. Christian H. Rauch.  
1848. David Stone.  
1849. Andrew Mehaffy.  
1850. Jacob B. Techudy.  
1852. John McCartney.  
1853. Peter Good.  
1854. John Smith.  
1856. Jacob S. Witmer.  
1857. John Kurtz.  
1858. Thomas C. Collins.  
1859. James B. Lytle.  
1860. John McCartney.  
1861. William Von Nelda.  
1862. Jacob A. Miller.  
1863. John Strohm, Jr.  
1864. Samuel Book.  
1865. David S. Clark.  
1866. Daniel M. Eby.  
1867. George W. Hensel.  
1868. Samuel Shock.  
1869. George W. Mehaffy.  
1870. George W. Hensel.  
1871. Samuel Shock.  
1872. A. W. Russell.  
J. C. Taylor.  
1873. Samuel Nisley.  
1874. Daniel M. Eby.  
1875. Adam Konigmacher.  
1876. Nathaniel N. Hensel.  
Adam Konigmacher.  
1879. James Collins.  
F. G. Musser.  
1882. John K. Reed.  
R. M. Greider.

## COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

J. P. Wickersham, elected 1854, resigned in 1856, to take charge of the Millersville School.  
John S. Crumbaugh, appointed to fill vacancy caused by J. P. Wickersham's resignation. Elected in 1857, and died before expiration of term.  
David Evans, appointed to fill vacancy caused by death of Crumbaugh; was afterwards elected and re-elected, and served till 1877.  
Benjamin F. Shaub, 1877 to May, 1883, when he resigned to take charge of Normal School at Millersville.  
Milton J. Brecht, May, 1883. Still in office.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

In the year 1739 the General Assembly passed an act for dividing the county into justices' districts, and at the August term of court in that year the justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions made out and agreed to the following division, and ordered the same to be recorded:

- No. 1, Hempfield, Lancaster, Hallem.  
 No. 2, Donegal, Derry, Paxton, Hanover.  
 No. 3, Sadsbury, Salisbury, Leacock, Strasburg.  
 No. 4, Warwick, Manheim, Lampeter, Lebanon.  
 No. 5, Conestoga, Martic, Drumore, Little Britain.  
 No. 6, Tolpehocken, Hydeburg, Beam, Bethel.  
 No. 7, Robinson, Cocalico, Caernarvon, Earl.  
 No. 8, Pennsborough, Hopewell.

These divisions were changed when parts of the territory were set off to form other counties, and in 1811 there were twelve districts. The following lists are given by districts as far as can be ascertained, except that of the borough of Lancaster, District No. 1, which will be found in the history of the city of Lancaster:

## DISTRICT No. 2.

(Composed of the townships of Lancaster, Hempfield, and Manheim.)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| March 5, 1787. Andrew Graeff.           | Dec. 3, 1823. David Hamaker.                  |
| 1791. Thomas Boude.                     | Jacob Metzger.                                |
| John Huber.                             | Dec. 9, 1823. David Myers.                    |
| John Hanoker.                           | Aug. 4, 1824. Christian Eggert.               |
| John Houston.                           | March 24, 1825. John Thome.                   |
| 1794. Henry Dering.                     | April 18, 1825. Michael Strine.               |
| May 17, 1811. Robert Spear.             | Feb. 21, 1827. Eli H. Thomas.                 |
| William P. Beatty.                      | Feb. 19, 1827. Abraham Hoafgen.               |
| Israel Lloyd.                           | June 6, 1827. John Muselman.                  |
| Dec. 6, 1811. Christian Stringe.        | Dec. 13, 1830. Jacob Myers.                   |
| Dec. 10, 1813. James Clyde.             | Feb. 27, 1832. Jacob Myers.                   |
| Oct. 18, 1815. David Reyner.            | April 6, 1832. Joseph Mosher.                 |
| Oct. 27, 1815. Thomas Lloyd.            | July 30, 1832. Henry Shreiner.                |
| Oct. 27, 1816. Thomas Lloyd.            | Oct. 18, 1834. William S. Yetter.             |
| Feb. 15, 1816. John Snyder.             | May 19, 1836. <sup>2</sup> Jacob F. Markley.  |
| April 1, 1822. Henry E. Heinitsh.       | Oct. 14, 1837. John R. Dffenbach.             |
| Nov. 29, 1823. <sup>1</sup> John Huber. | Oct. 29, 1838. <sup>3</sup> Samuel S. Snyder. |
| Dec. 3, 1823. James Wright.             | Nov. 22, 1838. Caspar Neuman.                 |

## DISTRICT No. 3.

(Composed of the townships of Strasburg and Lampeter.)

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| June 24, 1784. Henry Slaymaker.  | May 17, 1814. George Hoffman.              |
| April 29, 1786. Everhard Gruber. | June 4, 1818. James Black.                 |
| 1791. Samuel Haines.             | Oct. 20, 1820. Dr. Jacob Moore.            |
| 1797. David Whelin.              | May 15, 1821. John Markley.                |
| Alexander Keagy.                 | March 7, 1822. John Rohrer.                |
| May 22, 1798. John Ferree.       | Aug. 12, 1823. Henry Witmer.               |
| 1799. John Herr, Jr.             | Dec. 9, 1823. George Withers.              |
| George Duffield.                 | May 21, 1825. <sup>4</sup> Francis Little. |
| George Haines.                   | Aug. 9, 1825. George C. Strein.            |
| May 17, 1811. Samuel Haines.     | Feb. 8, 1827. George McKinney.             |
| William Slaymaker.               | April 14, 1827. Phillip Forter.            |
| John Herr.                       | Dec. 14, 1829. Isaac Grivin.               |
| William B. Duffield.             | Dec. 9, 1830. John A. Gault.               |
| Martin Carpenter.                | Feb. 6, 1833. John Stacy.                  |
| George Eckert, Jr.               | Dec. 2, 1834. James McPhoill.              |
| Jesi Lightner, Jr.               | June 15, 1835. John Quigley.               |
| May 8, 1812. Samuel Henry.       | Jan. 22, 1838. Henry Miller, Jr.           |

## DISTRICT No. 4.

(Composed of the townships of Manor, Conestoga, and Martic.)

- |                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Oct. 23, 1784. John Boyd.      | Jacob Zentzer.                    |
| 1797. Edward Bryan.            | March 23, 1813. Henry Rush.       |
| 1799. Andrew Kauffman.         | Feb. 15, 1815. Joseph S. Wallace. |
| May 17, 1811. Andrew Kauffman. | Aug. 6, 1817. James Hawthorn.     |
| Edward Bryan.                  | Nov. 2, 1818. William McMillan.   |
| John Read.                     | July 3, 1821. Joseph Morher.      |
| Hugh Penny.                    | Sept. 33, 1822. Joseph Wentz.     |
| Christian Stauffer.            | Dec. 9, 1823. Jacob Newawenger.   |
| John Good.                     | Nov. 20, 1824. William McCreary.  |
| Jacob Berg.                    | Oct. 25, 1825. Rudolph Wisler.    |

<sup>1</sup> From this time East Hempfield and the borough of Columbia are included in the district.

<sup>2</sup> West Hempfield is included in this district from this date.

<sup>3</sup> From this date the borough of Manheim is included in the district.

<sup>4</sup> From this date the borough of Strasburg is included in the district.

- March 6, 1828. Benj. U. Davis.  
 March 21, 1829. John Shinter.  
 Dec. 10, 1829.<sup>5</sup> David Kendig.  
 Dec. 10, 1829. Abraham Bitmer.  
 Aug. 2, 1831. Daniel Fulton.

- Nov. 4, 1825. Jacob Shenk (miller)  
 Dec. 11, 1835. George Beltz.  
 Dec. 22, 1837. Jacob Fehl, Jr.  
 Dec. 20, 1837. Jehu House.  
 Dec. 3, 1838. Samuel Mehaffy.

## DISTRICT No. 5.

(Composed of Brecknock and Caernarvon.)

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| July 15, 1776. James Old.                   | Feb. 12, 1814. Peter Weldner.     |
| Aug. 12, 1777. George Reed.                 | Nov. 22, 1815. John McCleery.     |
| Aug. 12, 1777. David Jenkins.               | April 3, 1818. Edward Smith.      |
| 1791. Thomas Church.                        | Sept. 7, 1818. Jacob Bushong.     |
| David Morgau.                               | March 26, 1821. H. Hambright.     |
| 1797. James Old.                            | March 6, 1822. John Lightner.     |
| May 1, 1811. Frederick Geeger. <sup>6</sup> | Nov. 29, 1823. William Heister.   |
| Cyrus Jacobs.                               | Dec. 9, 1823. Jacob Zell.         |
| Henry Hambright.                            | Oct. 31, 1825. George Reed.       |
| John Huston.                                | March 21, 1829. William Shirk.    |
| John Zell.                                  | July 12, 1830. Coleman R. Jacobs. |
| Matthias Shirk.                             | June 15, 1835. Davis Hambright.   |
| Henry Smith.                                | March 29, 1835. Peter Rauch.      |
| William Patton.                             | Aug. 9, 1836. William Hoar.       |

## DISTRICT No. 6.

(Composed of Cocalico and Brecknock.)

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Sept. 12, 1784. Adam Nees.      | March 29, 1821. Curtis Ream.                |
| Dec. 8, 1784. Henry Sheffer.    | May 20, 1822. Andrew Fleisher.              |
| 1791. Peter Mosher.             | Benjamin Bowman.                            |
| 1794. Henry Ream.               | Jan. 8, 1823. Henry Reinhold.               |
| 1799. William Adams.            | Dec. 10, 1823. Samuel Bowman.               |
| May 17, 1811. Peter Martin.     | Aug. 4, 1824. Richard R. Heiter.            |
| Henry Ream.                     | April 2, 1825. John Wilson.                 |
| Charles Montelius.              | Nov. 9, 1825. Jacob Hiltshman.              |
| Feb. 10, 1814. Benj. Bowman.    | May 24, 1826. Abraham Bixler, Jr.           |
| May 16, 1818. Henry Hiltshman.  | Jacob Steiner.                              |
| Daniel Pannelacker.             | Jan. 11, 1862. A. A. McDonough.             |
| Nov. 2, 1818. William Senseman. | May 26, 1836. John Schneider.               |
| March 26, 1821. Michael Stowe.  | Dec. 15, 1838. John E. Pfoutz. <sup>7</sup> |

## DISTRICT No. 7.

(Composed of the townships of Donegal, Mount Joy, and Rapho.)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| March 10, 1786. James Bally.             | April 2, 1825. Peter Albright.           |
| 1791. Alexander Young.                   | Robert Richardson.                       |
| 1794. Samuel Ensminger.                  | Feb. 27, 1826. Geo. Blottenberger.       |
| Thomas Robinson.                         | March 10, 1827. Thos. Dicky, Jr.         |
| 1797. John Frederick.                    | Dec. 10, 1829. Andrew Wade. <sup>8</sup> |
| May 26, 1798. John Whitehill.            | April 30, 1830. Robert S. Curney.        |
| 1799. John Wolfley.                      | April 2, 1831. John Auxer.               |
| May 17, 1811. Samuel Ensminger.          | Feb. 16, 1832. Henry Zellers.            |
| Samuel Jacobs.                           | Feb. 16, 1833. George M. Bowman.         |
| John Wolfley.                            | May 19, 1833. Robert King.               |
| Alexander Boggs.                         | May 27, 1834. Simon Z. Zeiple.           |
| David Cooke.                             | Aug. 28, 1834. Anthony Ryan.             |
| George Hollinger.                        | Dec. 1, 1835. Henry Keyser.              |
| George P. Freyer.                        | Dec. 7, 1835. Jacob Redecker.            |
| Aug. 5, 1811. William Child.             | Oct. 31, 1836. James Dysart.             |
| Feb. 13, 1814. Jacob Rohrer.             | David M. Morton.                         |
| Feb. 18, 1816. Wm. Wilkinson.            | Nov. 17, 1836. Jos. T. Anderson.         |
| Jan. 15, 1818. Jacob Graybill.           | Jan. 23, 1837. Peter Boker.              |
| March 7, 1818. Jacob Peelor.             | Nov. 27, 1837. John Campbell.            |
| Jan. 16, 1819. David May.                | Dec. 13, 1838. Samuel Bolmer.            |
| March 31, 1823. T. Masterson.            | Jan. 12, 1839. John W. Jones.            |
| June 18, 1823. James Mackey.             | Jan. 12, 1839. George W. Hornig.         |
| Dec. 9, 1823. James Eagan.               | Jan. 9, 1839. John McMill.               |
| Jan. 24, 1825. William Goodyear.         | Jan. 12, 1839. William Baxter.           |
| March 2, 1826. John Thorne. <sup>9</sup> |  |

<sup>5</sup> From this date the borough of Washington is included in the district.

<sup>6</sup> In 1811 the district was composed of Earl and Caernarvon.

<sup>7</sup> Including the township of Ephrata.

<sup>8</sup> From this date the village of Manheim and the borough of Marietta are included in the district.

<sup>9</sup> The borough of Elizabethtown is embraced in the district from this date.

## DISTRICT No. 8.

(Composed of the townships of Warwick and Elizabeth.)

Jan. 7, 1787. Joseph Gingerick.  
1802. Peter Lehnert.  
May 17, 1811. Joseph Long.  
Peter Lehnert.  
May 16, 1818. Michael Kline.  
May 37, 1820. Benjamin Kreiter.  
Aug. 24, 1821. Christian H. Rauch.  
Dec. 13, 1823. George Illig.  
June 4, 1824. Henry Heysar.  
Feb. 4, 1825. Leonard Miller.

April 2, 1825. Samuel Shrantz.  
March 4, 1826. Benjamin Pennell.  
March 14, 1827. Samuel Eberly.  
April 8, 1829. Christian Bentz.  
April 22, 1830. Abraham Eichler.  
Aug. 7, 1832. John Landis.  
Jan. 17, 1833. John Elser.  
Oct. 28, 1835. Peter Martin, Jr.  
April 19, 1837. John F. Hummer.

## DISTRICT No. 9.

(Composed of the township of Leacock.)

March 26, 1787. Daniel Watson.  
May 17, 1811. Adam Miller.  
Benjamin Owen.  
John Brislin.  
April, 1812. John Meyer, Jr.  
Sept. 1, 1812. John Morrison.  
Dec. 15, 1818. Joseph Heller.  
May 26, 1819. John Hamilton.  
March 7, 1822. H. D. Overholtzer.

Dec. 9, 1823. Nathaniel Lightner.  
Oct. 21, 1824. Joel Baker.  
April 17, 1837. Moore Connell.  
Dec. 13, 1830. H. D. Overholtzer.  
March 24, 1831. N. F. Lightner.  
Jan. 23, 1832. Andrew Dunlap.  
Feb. 2, 1835. William Weidman.  
March 14, 1836. Daniel Zuch.

## DISTRICT No. 10.

(Composed of the townships of Salisbury and Sadsbury.)

1791. John Johnson.  
P. Ellmaker.  
May 17, 1811. Samuel Houston.  
James Clemson.  
William Boyd.  
Thomas Henderson.  
Joseph Walker.  
July 4, 1811. John Robinson.

March 19, 1812. James Rea.  
April 7, 1820. James Clemson.  
April 4, 1822. Adam Fogle.  
Oct. 7, 1823. Henry F. Slaymaker.  
Dec. 9, 1823. William Henderson.  
Oct. 28, 1833. Arch. Henderson.  
March 29, 1835. T. G. Henderson.  
March 14, 1836. Arthur Linville.

## DISTRICT No. 11.

(Composed of the townships of Bart and Colerain.)

July 8, 1784. Joseph Miller.  
1791. Andrew Work.  
Thomas Whiteside.  
1797. John Kinkaid.  
1799. John Eckman.  
May 17, 1811. Robert Anderson.  
John Baird.  
John Kinkaid.  
March 19, 1812. James Caldwell.  
Dec. 28, 1815. James Caldwell.  
March 23, 1820. James Jackson.

March 23, 1820. James Andrews.  
Nov. 3, 1820. Daniel Eckman.  
March 31, 1823. Jas. McGinness.  
Oct. 31, 1825. John Black.  
Sept. 8, 1828. James K. Simpson.  
Aug. 22, 1833. James Caldwell.  
Dec. 14, 1835. Abraham Barr.  
Jan. 6, 1836. John Ridd.  
Feb. 6, 1837. David Louder.  
Aug. 22, 1838. Benjamin Barr.

## DISTRICT No. 12.

(Composed of the townships of Drumore and Little Britain.)

March 12, 1786. Abm. Whiteside.  
1791. Moses Irwin.  
1792. George McCullough.  
1797. Robert King.  
May 17, 1811. William Steele.  
Robert King.  
David Montgomery.  
Robert Maxwell, Jr.  
John Buchanan.  
William W. Steele.  
Aug. 2, 1811. James Johnston.  
Dec. 6, 1813. Samuel Boyd.

June 10, 1822. Daniel Morrison.  
Jan. 30, 1823. Robert King, Jr.  
Dec. 21, 1824. Gardner Furniss.  
Dec. 7, 1829. Jacob Job.  
March 24, 1831. Absalom Dupree.  
Aug. 14, 1834. James Hanna.  
Nov. 27, 1835. William W. Steele.  
Dec. 14, 1835. William Oldfield.  
March 13, 1836. John Webster.  
July 6, 1836. Joseph S. Boyd.  
Nov. 21, 1836. Nicholas Boyd.

Under the Constitution of 1839 each township became a separate district. The list of justices from that time will be found in the histories of the several townships.

## CHAPTER XXI.

## THE BENCH AND BAR OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

The Judicial District—The Place of holding Courts—Mayor's Court of the City of Lancaster—Admission of Attorneys—Justices' Court of Lancaster County from 1729 to 1776—Justices of the County from 1776 to 1791—President Judges, 1791 to 1833—Associate Law Judges—Associate Judges—President Judge of the District Court for the City and County of Lancaster—Biographical Sketches—Deputy Attorneys-General—Deputy Attorneys-General for the Mayor's Court—District Attorneys—List of Attorneys-at-Law.

A CIVIL division of the province of Pennsylvania, called Lancaster County, was erected by an act of the General Assembly of the province, May 10, 1729, which enacts, "That all and singular the lands within the province of Pennsylvania lying to the northward of Octoraro Creek, and to the westward of a line of marked trees, running from the north branch of the said Octoraro Creek northeasterly to the river Schuylkill, be erected into a county, and the same is hereby erected into a county, named, and from henceforth to be called, Lancaster County."

The boundaries of Lancaster County have been altered from time to time by the operation of laws erecting new counties, viz.:

York County, Aug. 19, 1749.  
Cumberland County, Jan. 27, 1850.  
Berks County, March 11, 1752.  
Northumberland County, March 21, 1772.  
Dauphin County, March 4, 1785.  
Lebanon County, Feb. 16, 1813.

Since the formation of Lebanon County the territorial limits of Lancaster County have remained unchanged.

The second section of the said act of May 10, 1729, provides, "That the said county of Lancaster shall have and enjoy all and singular the jurisdictions, powers, rights, liberties, privileges, and immunities whatsoever which any other county within the province of Pennsylvania doth, may, or ought to enjoy by any charter of privileges, or the laws of this province, or by any other ways or means whatsoever." . . .

Any comprehensive and detailed account of the administration of justice in the province and State of Pennsylvania belongs rather to the history of the commonwealth than to that of any particular subdivision. Nevertheless, as Lancaster County participated, and still, of course, participates, in the general methods of administering justice, a brief outline of the organization of the courts and the changes in their organization will not be inappropriate in this place as a part of the sketch of the Bench and Bar. The founders of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania were not disposed to favor English lawyers nor to intrust the administration of justice to those learned in law. "The organization of the judiciary," says Bancroft, "was the subject of longest controversy. That the tenure of the judicial office should be the will of

the people was claimed as 'the people's right.' The rustic legislators insisted on their right to institute the judiciary, fix the rules of court, define judicial power with precision, and by request displace judges for misbehavior. Neither would they, even in the highest courts, have English lawyers for judges. 'Men skilled in the law,' said they, 'of good integrity, are very desirable, yet we incline to be content with the best men the colony affords.' And the courts obtained no permanent organization till the accession of the house of Hanover."

"Orphans' courts," says Hildreth, "were established for administering the estates of deceased persons." The organization of the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery and of Common Pleas was effected by the act of General Assembly of May 22, 1722. It is provided by Section 8 of the said act, "That there shall be a competent number of Justices in every of the said counties, nominated and authorized by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, for the time being, by commission under the broad seal of this province; which said Justices, or any three of them, shall and may hold the said General Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery according to law, and as fully and effectually as any Justice of the Peace, Justices of the Assize, Justices of Oyer and Terminer, or of Gaol Delivery may or can do." Section 21 of the said act provides, "That a competent number of persons shall be commissioned by the Governor or his Lieutenant, under the broad seal of this province, who shall hold and keep a Court of Record in every county, which shall be styled and called The County Court of Common Pleas, and shall be holden four times in every year, at the places where the General Quarter Sessions shall be respectively kept." . . . "Which said Justices, or any three of them, according to the tenor and direction of their commissions, shall hold pleas of assizes, *scire facias*, replevins, and hear and determine all and all manner of pleas, actions, suits, and causes, civil, personal, real, and mixed, accord to the laws and constitutions of this province." By act of March 27, 1713, it was enacted, "That the Justices of the Court of Generall Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each county of this province, or so many of them as are or shall be from time to time enabled to hold those courts, shall have full power, and are hereby empowered in the same week that they are or shall be by law directed to hold the same courts, or at such other times as they shall see occasion, to hold and keep a Court of Record in each of the said counties, which shall be styled The Orphans' Court." . . .

The said act of May 22, 1722, was repealed, or was attempted to be repealed, or was supposed to be superseded or repealed by the act of Aug. 26, 1727. In 1781 the said act of Aug. 26, 1727, was repealed by the king in Council, and the General Assembly of the province at once proceeded to re-enact the law of May 22, 1722. On the 26th day of November, 1781, a bill

for reviving the said act of 1722 was introduced, and became a law on the following day, Nov. 27, 1731. The said act of May 22, 1722, revived in the manner described, remained practically in force until the separation of the colonies from England.

On the 29th day of September, 1759, a supplement was passed to the above-named act of May 22, 1722, which provided, "That there shall be in every county within this province five persons of the best Discretion, Capacity, Judgment, and Integrity that may be found, and no more, duly appointed and Commissionated by the Governor, or Commander in Chief, for the Time being, under the Broad seal of this Government, who, or any three of them, shall, and they are hereby authorized and required to hold and keep, within their respective Counties, the Court of Record, stiled and called The County Court of Common Pleas, at the same Times of the Year, and at the same places as the said Courts respectively have been heretofore used and accustomed to be held by the Judges of the same;" . . . "and that each and every person so appointed and commissioned . . . shall have, hold, enjoy, and exercise their severall and respective Commissions and Offices aforesaid, *quamdiu se bene gesserit*, And that their respective Commissions shall be granted to them accordingly." . . . This supplement was repealed within sixteen months from its passage. The commissions issued under its provisions were superseded, and justices were again appointed, as provided for in the act of May 22, 1722.

The independence of the colonies having been declared, a general convention was elected for the purpose of framing a Constitution for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The convention met at Philadelphia on the 15th day of July, 1776, and continued its sessions by adjournment to the 28th day of September, 1776. By it a Constitution for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania was established, the preamble of which declares that "all allegiance and fealty to the said king" (George III. of Great Britain) "and his successors are dissolved and at an end, and all power and authority derived from him ceased in these colonies." Section 30 of the said constitution provides as follows: "Justices of peace shall be elected by the freeholders of each city and county respectively; that is to say, two or more persons may be chosen for each ward, township, or district, as the law shall hereafter direct. And their names shall be returned by the president in council, who shall commissionate one or more of them for each ward, township, or district so returning for seven years, removable for misconduct by the General Assembly."

An act of the General Assembly, passed the 28th day of January, 1777, provided in its second section that all laws in force on the 14th day of May, 1776, should be binding from and after the 10th day of February, 1777.

Section 4 of the said act enacts, "That Courts of Quarter Sessions and Gaol Delivery, and Courts of

Petty Sessions, Courts of Common Pleas, Orphans' Courts and Supreme Courts, Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, shall be held and kept in each respective county in this state . . . by the Justices and Judges that shall be hereafter elected and appointed, . . . and shall have, use, and exercise all the powers, authority, and jurisdiction that by the aforesaid laws Justices and Judges of such courts respectively heretofore have had, used, and exercised." . . .

Section 6 of the said act provides, "That the President and Council shall appoint one of the Justices in each respective county to preside in the respective courts, and in his absence the Justices who shall attend the court shall choose one of themselves president for the time being."

No further changes were introduced until the adoption of the Constitution of 1790.

The 4th section of the 5th article of that instrument directs, that, "until otherwise directed by law, the several Courts of Common Pleas shall be established in the following manner: The Governor shall appoint in each county not fewer than three, nor more than four, judges, who during their continuance in office shall reside in such county. The State shall be divided by law into circuits, none of which shall include more than six, nor fewer than three, counties. A President shall be appointed of the courts in each circuit, who during his continuance in office shall reside therein." Section 7 of the same article directs that "The judges of the Court of Common Pleas of each county, any two of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Orphans' Court; and the Register of Wills, together with the said Judges, or any two of them, shall compose the Register's Court of each county." . . .

Section 2 of Article 5 provides that "the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices during good behavior."

On the 13th day of April, 1791, an act was passed to establish the judicial courts of this commonwealth in conformity to the alterations and amendments in the Constitution of 1790.

Sections of this act divide the State into five districts, and the third section provides, "That in and for each of the said districts, or circuits, a person of knowledge and integrity, skilled in the laws, shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor to be President and Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas within such district, or circuit, and that a number of other proper persons, not fewer than three, nor more than four, shall be appointed and commissioned Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas in and for each and every of the counties of this commonwealth; which said Presidents and Judges shall, after the 31st day of August next, respectively, have and execute all and singular the powers, jurisdictions, and authorities of Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, Judges of the

Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, Judges of the Orphans' Court, and Justices of the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace."

Here, in this provision of the act of April 13, 1791, respecting the appointment of president judges of the several districts, is the first appearance in the history of the judiciary of Pennsylvania of a requirement that a judge should be learned in the law.

In respect to the number of associate judges, an act of April 1, 1803, provides, that thereafter "not more than three associate judges shall be nominated in any county hereafter to be organized," and, in case of vacancy in any existing county, "the number of the judges in the said county where such vacancy shall happen shall be reduced, and there shall be no more than three associate judges in the said county, and the office so become vacant shall hereafter be abolished."

The number of associate judges is still further reduced by the act of Feb. 24, 1806, which provides, "That if any vacancy should hereafter happen in any county at present organized, . . . the Governor shall not supply the same, unless the number of associates be thereby reduced to less than two; in which case, or in case of any county hereafter organized, he shall commission so many as will complete that number in each county, and no more."

Some changes were introduced by the Constitution adopted in the year 1838. The tenure of the judicial office was limited, and the consent of the Senate to the nomination of the Governor made necessary to an appointment. The second section of the fifth article provides that the judges "of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other courts of record as are or shall be nominated by the Governor, and, by and with the consent of the Senate, appointed and commissioned by him, . . . the president judge of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other courts of record as are or shall be established by law, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well. The associate judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well."

An amendment to the Constitution of 1838, adopted in 1850, provides that "the president judges of the several courts of Common Pleas, and of such other courts of record as are or shall be established by law, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as judges, and the associate judges of the courts of Common Pleas, by the qualified electors of the counties respectively." The amendment also directs that the president judge and other law judges shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, and the associate judges for the term of five years, and that all of them shall be commissioned by the Governor.



On the 7th day of January, 1874, a new Constitution was proclaimed as adopted by the people of Pennsylvania. This Constitution abolishes register's courts, but leaves the existence of the other courts of the commonwealth untouched. The fifteenth section of the fifth article provides "that all judges required to be learned in the law, except the judges of the Supreme Court, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside, and shall hold their offices for the period of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well."

The fifth section of the said fifth article provides that "the office of associate judge not learned in the law is abolished in counties forming separate districts; but the several associate judges in office when this Constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms."

As Lancaster County formed a separate judicial district, the office of associate judge not learned in the law became abolished therein.

Prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1874, and as far back as the year 1854, a vacancy occurred in the office of one of the associate judges of the courts of Lancaster County. An act of Assembly was then passed on April 13, 1854, providing, "That it shall be the duty of the Governor to fill the vacancy now existing in the office of associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County by appointing thereto a competent person learned in the law, to continue till the first Monday of December next, and at the next general election the qualified electors of Lancaster County shall elect a competent person, learned in the law, to be an associate judge of said court, who shall hold his office for the term of ten years from the first Monday of December next, if he shall so long behave himself well." After this legislation the courts of Lancaster County became composed of a president judge, an associate judge learned in the law, and an associate judge not learned in the law. This composition of the courts continued until the first Monday of December, 1878, as the last election for an associate lay judge took place in the fall of 1878. The elected person was commissioned for five years from the first Monday in December, 1878, and under the operation of the Constitution of 1874 was to continue in office until the expiration of his term.

Since the first Monday of December, 1878, the courts of Lancaster County have consisted of a president judge and one associate law judge.

**The Judicial District.**—The act of April 13, 1791, provides that the State shall be divided into five districts or circuits, the second of which shall consist of the counties of Chester, Lancaster, York, and Dauphin.

The act of Feb. 24, 1806, divides the State into ten districts, and forms the counties of Lancaster, York, and Dauphin into the second district.

The act of Feb. 6, 1815, erects the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon, and Dauphin into the twelfth district, thus leaving the second district composed of the counties of Lancaster and York.

The act of April 11, 1835, enacts that after the first Monday of May, 1835, the counties of York and Adams shall be formed into the nineteenth district.

By the operation of these various acts Lancaster County became a separate judicial district after the second Monday of May, 1835, and from that day up to the present time has constituted a separate judicial district, known as the second.

**The Place of holding Courts.**—The records show that courts were first held for the county of Lancaster on the first Tuesday of August, 1729, at the house of John Postlethwait, in Conestoga, and continued to be held in Conestoga up to and inclusive of the August sessions, 1730. The records in the Quarter Sessions office state that the court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace was held at Lancaster on the 3d day of August, 1730. The records in the Common Pleas office show the following preliminary entry: "Att a Court of Common Pleas held at Lancaster for the County of Lancaster The Third Day of August, 1730." An imperfect docket entry then follows on the same page. The record is then transferred to another page, and the preliminary entry made, viz.: "Held at Conestogoe the fourth day of August, 1730." Full and complete docket entries then follow. It would seem that the justices met at Lancaster on the 3d day of August, 1730, transacted the business of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and then adjourned to meet at Conestoga on the 4th day of August, 1730, and there held the Court of Common Pleas.

The November sessions, 1730, of all the courts were held at Lancaster, and all Courts of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, etc., for the county of Lancaster have been held regularly and continuously at Lancaster from that time up to the present day.

**Special Courts.**—In addition to courts of an organization common to every county and judicial district in the State, courts of limited jurisdiction were established at particular times, by special legislation, for the county and city of Lancaster, which, after continuing in existence for some time, were abolished.

The act of March 27, 1820, enacts that "there shall be established in and for the city and county of Lancaster, by the name and style of 'The District Court for the City and County of Lancaster,' which shall consist of a president, who shall have power to try, hear, and determine all civil pleas and actions, real, personal, and mixed, and for the trial of all such pleas and actions shall have and exercise the same powers, authorities, and jurisdictions as are now vested in the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Lancaster; provided, that the said court shall have no jurisdiction, either originally or in

appeal, except when the sum in controversy shall exceed three hundred dollars."

The act of March 10, 1823, provides in its first section that "from and after the passing of this act the county of Dauphin shall be added to and form a part of the district composed of the city and county of Lancaster," . . . "and that the president of the said District Court of the city and county of Lancaster shall have and exercise all the powers and jurisdictions within the county of Dauphin that are given and granted to him in the city and county of Lancaster." . . . Section 9 of the said act of March 10, 1823, provides that the act of March 27, 1820, and the court created for the county of Dauphin, be continued in force for the term of four years from and after March 27, 1824. Section 10 of the said act of March 10, 1823, requires the Governor to appoint, on the 27th day of March, 1824, or immediately thereafter, the president of the said District Court.

Under this legislation the said District Court, having jurisdiction in the city and county of Lancaster and the county of Dauphin, was continued in existence from the 27th day of March, 1824, to the 27th day of March, 1828.

By the act of April 10, 1826, the act of March 27, 1820, and the act of March 10, 1823, as far as it relates to the District Court for the city and county of Lancaster, were continued in force to May 1, 1833, and it was further provided that the county of York should be annexed to the said district for the city and county of Lancaster.

Said act of April 10, 1826, also enacted, "that from and after May 1, 1826, the District Court for the city and county of Lancaster shall consist of two judges, viz., the president and one assistant judge, who, in the absence of the president, shall hold the said court," . . . "and the Governor shall, on May 1, 1826, or immediately thereafter, appoint such assistant judge, to hold during the continuance of said court."

The said act of April 10, 1826, provides, "That from and after the 1st day of May, 1826, the said court shall have no jurisdiction except as to cases then pending therein, either originally or on appeal, unless when the sum in controversy shall exceed one hundred dollars; and all suits and causes depending in the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County where the sum in controversy exceeds two hundred dollars shall, from and after the said 1st of May, 1826, be transferred to the said District Court, there to be heard, tried, and determined; and the original jurisdiction of the said Court of Common Pleas, in all civil actions where the sum in controversy exceeds two hundred dollars, shall henceforth cease and determine."

Under the above-mentioned legislation, the said District Court, composed of a president and one assistant judge, exercised the jurisdiction conferred from May 1, 1826, to March 27, 1828, in the city and

county of Lancaster, county of Dauphin, and county of York. On March 27, 1828, the act of March 10, 1823, expired by its own limitation, and, so far as its provisions relate to Dauphin County, was not continued in force by the act of April 10, 1826, nor was it revived by subsequent legislation. From March 27, 1828, to May 1, 1833, the jurisdiction of the said District Court extended over the city and county of Lancaster and the county of York.

The act of April 8, 1833, continues in force the several acts of Assembly relative to the District Courts of the city and county of Lancaster and the county of York until the 1st day of May, 1840, and provides that after May 1, 1833, the city and county of Lancaster shall form a separate district, and the county of York shall form a separate district. The said act directs the Governor, on the 1st day of May, 1833, or immediately thereafter, to appoint and commission a judge, of competent legal attainments, for the district composed of the city and county of Lancaster, whose term shall extend over the continuance of the said court, and who shall have jurisdiction in the district of York County until the third Monday of December, 1833, at which time a judge shall be appointed and commissioned for York County.

The act of March 11, 1840, re-establishes the District Court for the city and county of Lancaster, for the period of ten years from May 1, 1840, and provides that it shall consist of a president learned in the law, who shall be appointed and commissioned on or before May 1, 1840.

The act of Feb. 6, 1849, abolishes the District Court of the city and county of Lancaster, and transfers the jurisdiction and unfinished business to the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County.

**Mayor's Court for the City of Lancaster.**—The act of March 20, 1818, incorporating the city of Lancaster, establishes a court of record within the said city, by the name, style, and title of "The Mayor's Court for the City of Lancaster," to be composed of the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the said city, or any four or more of them, with powers and jurisdiction within the said city of like character and extent as those of any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, and Jail Delivery of any county within the commonwealth.

The recorder is directed by the said act to be appointed and commissioned by the Governor, and to hold his office during good behavior. The court was abolished by the act of Feb. 6, 1849.

**Admission of Attorneys.**—The act of May 22, 1722, provides, "That there may be a competent number of persons of an honest disposition, and learned in the law, admitted by the Justices of the said respective courts, to practice as attorneys there, who shall behave themselves justly and faithfully in their practice." . . . The law of Pennsylvania thus recognized the existence of attorneys, and from the first organization of Lancaster County persons learned

in the law have been admitted to practice in its courts. At present, under the rules of court, the student-at-law must be registered with the prothonotary by name, age, and place of residence, and prior to such registration must successfully undergo an examination, by a committee appointed by the court, in spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Latin, history of England, and history of the United States. The student must then serve a regular clerkship within the State to an attorney for the term of three years from the date of registration, if then in his minority, or for the term of two years if he shall have attained his majority at the time of registration. Having served the prescribed term of clerkship, and applied for admission to the bar, the student must pass an examination upon the various branches of legal study by a committee appointed by the court, which committee must certify that the applicant is duly qualified to be admitted as an attorney.

**Justices of the Courts of Lancaster County from 1729 to 1776.**—The names of the justices holding the courts for this period are obtained wholly from the records of court proceedings up to the year 1759, in which year a few commissions are recorded in the recorder's office, Lancaster. From 1759 to 1776 the names are procured in part from the records of the courts and in part from the commissions recorded. The year of the first appearance of the name, or of the date of commission, of the justice is given only, and not the dates of expiration of office, except in a few instances.

1729.—The justices holding the first sessions of the courts of Lancaster County, viz., August sessions, 1729, beginning on the fifth day of that month, appear named on the record as John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Andrew Cornish, and Samuel Jones. At the November sessions, 1729, the additional names, Andrew Galbraith and Thomas Edwards, appear. John Wright<sup>1</sup> always acted as presiding justice when present at sessions of court.

1730.—Caleb Pearce.

1734.—Edward Smout and Derrick Updegraff.

1739.—Thomas Lindley, Anthony Shaw, Samuel Boyd, James Armstrong, Emanuel Carpenter, and John Kyle.

1746.—Conrad Welsler and John Postlethwait.

1749.—William Parsons.

1757.—James Smith and Thomas Holliday.

(Thomas Edwards presided last at November sessions, 1757. Emanuel Carpenter presided at February sessions, 1758, and regularly thereafter when present.)

1759.—On Nov. 1, 1759, Emanuel Carpenter, Isaac Sanders, Calvin Cooper, John Hopson (or Hobson), and John Douglass were commissioned judges of the County Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County, under the provisions of the supplement passed Sept. 29, 1759, to the act of May 22, 1722.

1760.—James Galbraith presided in Quarter Sessions, February, May, and August terms.

1761.—Jan. 13, 1761, Emanuel Carpenter, Isaac Sanders, William Jevon, Adam Simon Kuhn, Robert Thompson, Edward Shippen, Andrew Work, John Allison, Calvin Cooper, Adam Read, Thomas Foster, Isaac Richardson, John Hay, Zaccheus Davis, and William Hamilton were commissioned justices of the various courts.

And, Jan. 29, 1761, the above-mentioned commissions to Emanuel Carpenter, Isaac Sanders, Calvin Cooper, John Hopson (or Hobson), and John Douglass were superseded.

1763.—June 2, 1763, James Burd and Thomas McKee were commissioned.

1765.—July 31, 1765, John Phillip De Haas was commissioned.

1766.—Aug. 2, 1766, James Clemson was commissioned. (Oct. 15, 1766, the commission of Thomas Foster was superseded.)

1769.—June 20, 1769, Robert Boyd was commissioned.

1773.—William Henry, Everhard Gruber, and James Work. (Names appear on records of Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace.)

**Justices of the Courts from 1776 to 1791.**—During this period the commissions of the justices hereafter named appear of record in the recorder's office, Lancaster. The dates of the commissions and the courts for which the justices were commissioned are set forth below. The commissions now run for the period of seven years.

March 31, 1777, Emanuel Carpenter, Zaccheus Davis, Timothy Green, John Henry, Joshua Elder, Moses Irwin, Joseph Miller, James Jacks, Samuel Jones, John Thorn, Phimp Greenawald, Jacob Cooke, James Bailey, Stewart Herbert, Adam Nees, Henry Slaymaker, John Craig, John Whitehill, and Henry Shaffer, by a general commission; and they, or any three or more of them, to act as justices of Assizes, Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery, Common Pleas, and Orphans' Court.

June 3, 1777, Michael Hubley and John Hobson, Quarter Sessions, etc., and Common Pleas. John Hobson declined.

June 7, 1777, John Hubley, Common Pleas.

July 4, 1777, William Henry, *vice* John Hobson, declined.

Aug. 12, 1777, John Read, David Jenkins, George Read, Thomas Whiteside, and Patrick Ewing. General commission for all courts.

(Emanuel Carpenter presided for the last time at November sessions, 1779. Michael Hubley presided at February sessions, 1780.)

Nov. 18, 1780, William Henry was commissioned under the act of Jan. 28, 1777, as president of the Court of Common Pleas, Court of Quarter Sessions, etc., and of the Orphans' Court.

May 4, 1782, Emanuel Carpenter, Quarter Sessions, etc., and Common Pleas. Resigned Oct. 27, 1785.

July 31, 1783, William Kelly and William Smith, Quarter Sessions, etc., and Common Pleas.

May 6, 1785, commissions of William Kelly and William Smith were superseded.

Feb. 28, 1784, Jacob Cook, Common Pleas.

June 24, 1784, Henry Slaymaker, Quarter Sessions and Jail Delivery.

July 7, 1784, Michael Hubley, Quarter Sessions and Jail Delivery.

July 8, 1784, Joseph Miller and John Glontuger, Quarter Sessions and Jail Delivery.

Aug. 5, 1784, Samuel Jones, Quarter Sessions and Jail Delivery.

Aug. 17, 1784, John Thorn, Quarter Sessions, etc., and Common Pleas.

Aug. 19, 1784, William Henry, justice and president under act of Jan. 28, 1777, of all courts.

Sept. 17, 1784, Adam Nees, Jonathan McClure, Moses Irwin, and Patrick Ewing, Quarter Sessions and Jail Delivery.

Oct. 21, 1784, John Boyd, Quarter Sessions and Jail Delivery.

Nov. 17, 1784, Henry Slaymaker, Michael Hubley, John Glontuger, Jonathan McClure, Moses Irwin, and Patrick Ewing, Common Pleas.

Dec. 8, 1784, Henry Sheffer, Quarter Sessions and Jail Delivery.

Jan. 3, 1785, Joseph Miller, John Boyd, Henry Sheffer, and Samuel Jones, Common Pleas.

Feb. 9, 1785, Timothy Green, Quarter Sessions, etc., and Common Pleas.

May 15, 1785, Adam Nees, Common Pleas.

The following-named persons were, on the dates specified, commissioned as justices of the various courts, viz.:

March 10, 1786, James Bailey.

March 12, 1786, Abraham Whitesides.

April 8, 1786, John Luther.

April 29, 1786, Everhard Gruber.

June 16, 1786, Joseph Shippen.

July 15, 1786, James Old.

Jan. 17, 1787, Joseph Gingerich.

March 5, 1787, Jacob Reigar.

March 5, 1787, Andrew Graff.

March 20, 1787, David Watson.

July 28, 1788, Michael Hubley (as president).

Aug. 20, 1788, Henry Ream (Common Pleas only).

July 27, 1790, James Olemson.

(Michael Hubley sat and presided for the last time at August sessions, 1791. The courts at the November sessions were organized under the Constitution of 1790 and the act of April 13, 1791, carrying the said Constitution into effect.)

<sup>1</sup> John Wright sat last in May sessions, 1741; Thomas Edwards presided at August sessions, 1741, and regularly thereafter when present.

**President Judges from 1791 to 1833.**—1. William Augustus Atlee. Commission, Aug. 17, 1791. Died Sept. 9, 1793.

2. John Joseph Henry. Commission, Dec. 10, 1793. Resigned in the latter part of year 1810, or early in January, 1811.

3. Walter Franklin. Commission, Jan. 18, 1811. Died Feb. 7, 1836.

4. Charles Ogle. Commission, April 1, 1836. Resigned July, 1836, without having taken his seat.

5. Oristus Collins. Commission (1), Aug. 8, 1836. Resigned Dec. 26, 1838. Commission (2), Dec. 27, 1838. Ousted by judgment of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, July, 1839. Commonwealth vs. Collins, 8 Watts, 331.

6. Benjamin Champneys. Commission (1), July 8, 1839, to continue in force to the end of the next session of the Senate. Commission (2), March 20, 1840, to run for ten years, as provided for by the Constitution of 1838. Resigned in the latter part of 1842.

The first commission limits the tenure of the office to the end of the next session of the Senate for the following reason: The appointment was made to fill the vacancy occasioned by the ouster of Judge Collins and at a time the Legislature was not in session. The Constitution of 1838 required judicial appointments to be confirmed by the Senate. The Governor, therefore, had power merely to commission until the Senate should act upon a nomination regularly submitted at its next session.

7. Ellis Lewis. Commission Jan. 14, 1843. Having been elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania at the October election, 1851, he, on Oct. 21, 1851, tendered his resignation, to take effect on Nov. 14, 1851.

8. Henry G. Long. Commission (1), Nov. 17, 1851, to expire on the first Monday of December, 1851. Commission (2), Nov. 6, 1851, to run for ten years from first Monday of December, 1851, being the first commission directed to a judge elected by the qualified electors of Lancaster County under the constitutional amendments of 1850. Commission (3), Nov. 20, 1861; expired on the first Monday of December, 1871.

The first commission was a special one, and the appointment of Judge Long for the brief term specified was made to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Lewis, which took effect on Nov. 14, 1851, which vacancy would have continued up to the first Monday of December, 1851, when the regular commission of Judge Long became operative. The appointment was made in order that the November sessions of the courts might be held.

9. John B. Livingston. Commission (1), Nov. 7, 1871, to run to first Monday of December, 1881, but by operation of the schedule of the Constitution of 1874 the term was extended to the first Monday of January, 1882. Commission (2), Dec. 8, 1881; will expire on the first Monday of January, 1892.

**Associate Law Judges.**—1. Alexander L. Hayes. Commission (1) (under act of April 13, 1854), Nov. 13, 1854. Commission (2), Nov. 23, 1864, to run to first Monday of December, 1874, but by operation of the schedule of the Constitution of 1874 the term of office was extended to the first Monday of January, 1875.

2. David W. Patterson. Commission, Dec. 3, 1874; will expire on the first Monday of January, 1885.

**Associate Judges.**—Under the act of April 13, 1791, four associate judges were appointed and commissioned for the county of Lancaster, viz.:

1. Robert Coleman. Commission, Aug. 17, 1791.

2. John Whitehill. Commission, Aug. 17, 1791.

3. Frederick Kuhn. Commission, Aug. 17, 1791.

4. James Clemson. Commission, Aug. 17, 1791.

The seat of James Clemson became vacant in a short time, and thereupon the following appointment was made, viz.:

5. Andrew Graff. Commission, Sept. 13, 1792.

John Whitehill took his seat as a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States on the first Monday of December, 1833. The office of fourth associate judge being then vacant it became abolished under the operation of the act of April 1, 1803, and the number of associate judges was reduced to three.

Robert Coleman. Resigned April 23, 1810.

Frederick Kuhn. Resigned Dec. 29, 1810.

Andrew Graff. Resigned Jan. 5, 1811.

By the act of Feb. 24, 1806, the number of associate judges was reduced to two, and the offices of the associate judges for Lancaster County being all vacant in January, 1811, the following appointments were made under the provisions of the said act, viz.:

6. James Whitehill. Commission (1), Jan. 3, 1811.

7. Jacob Hilselman. Commission, Jan. 14, 1811.

The commissions of James Whitehill and Jacob Hilselman were read

on the 21st day of January, 1811, in open court, and they took their seats on that day.

James Whitehill having been elected a member of Congress in 1812, he resigned the office of associate judge on the 1st day of February, 1813. Thereupon the following appointment was made, viz.:

8. Thomas Clark. Commission, April 16, 1813.

Jacob Hilselman having been elected a member of Congress in 1818, he resigned Dec. 3, 1819, and the following appointment was thereupon made, viz.:

9. Samuel Dale. Commission (1), Dec. 3, 1819.

Thomas Clark resigned Oct. 4, 1820, and thereupon the following appointment was made, viz.:

10. James Whitehill. Commission (2), Oct. 17, 1820.

James Whitehill died Feb. 26, 1822, and thereupon the following appointment was made, viz.:

11. John Lightner. Commission, April 2, 1822.

The commissions of Samuel Dale and John Lightner having expired, Feb. 27, 1841, by operation of the schedule to the Constitution of 1838 and the act of March 7, 1840, which classified the said associate judges in accordance with the provisions of the said schedule, the following appointments were made, viz.:

12. Samuel Dale. Commission (2), March 15, 1841.

13. Jacob Grosh. Commission (1), Feb. 2, 1842. Commission (2), Feb. 17, 1847.

(The commissions of associate judges, under the Constitution of 1838, run for five years.)

Samuel Dale died Sept. 1, 1842, and thereupon the following appointment was made, viz.:

14. Emanuel Schaeffer. Commission (1), Sept. 8, 1842; to run to the end of the next session of the Senate, for the reason explained above in the matter of the appointment of Judge Champneys. Commission (2), Jan. 14, 1843. Commission (3), Jan. 25, 1848.

The commissions of Jacob Grosh and Emanuel Schaeffer expired, by operation of the constitutional amendments of 1850, on the first Monday of December, 1851. The following-named persons having been elected to fill the office of associate judge by the qualified electors of Lancaster County at the October election, 1861, they were commissioned, viz.:

15. Jeremiah Brown. Commission, Nov. 10, 1851, to run for five years from the first Monday of December, 1851.

16. Daniel B. Yondersmith. Commission, Nov. 10, 1851, to run for five years from the first Monday of December, 1851.

(The office of Daniel B. Yondersmith became vacant in 1854. The vacancy was directed by the act of April 13, 1854, not to be filled, the office abolished, and provision made for the appointment of an associate law judge for Lancaster County. The number of associate judges for Lancaster County was then reduced to one.)

The following-named persons were elected in subsequent years, and commissioned, viz.:

17. Ferres Brinton. Commission (1), Nov. 23, 1856. Commission (2), Nov. 23, 1861.

18. Peter Martin. Commission, Nov. 8, 1866. Died Aug. 16, 1867.

19. John J. Libhart. Commission (1), Oct. 12, 1867, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Peter Martin, and to run until the next general election. Commission (2), Nov. 6, 1868. Commission (3), Nov. 6, 1873.

(The commission of Judge Libhart of Nov. 6, 1873, expired on the first Monday of December, 1878, and thereupon the office of associate judge for Lancaster County became wholly abolished by operation of the Constitution of 1874.)

**President Judges of the "District Court for the City and County of Lancaster."**—1. Charles Smith. Commission, April 28, 1820. Continued in office until March 27, 1824, when the act of March 10, 1823, re-constituting the court and adding Dauphin County to the district, went into operation, and an appointment was made under the provisions of said act.

2. Isaac D. Barnard. Commission, March 27, 1824. Appointment declined.

3. Ebenezer G. Bradford. Commission (1), May 3, 1824, the district being then composed of the counties of Lancaster and Dauphin. Commission (2), March 27, 1828, the district being then composed of the counties of Lancaster and York. Under this second commission Judge Bradford continued in office until May 1, 1833, when the act of April 8, 1833, re-establishing the court and making the city and county of Lancaster a separate district, went into operation, and an appointment was made under the provisions of the said act.

Alexander L. Hayes. Commission (1), May 1, 1833, to expire on the 1st day of May, 1840, the district being then composed of the city and

county of Lancaster. Commission (2), May 1, 1840, to run for ten years. Resigned December, 1848.

(The said District Court was abolished, as above stated, by the act of Feb. 6, 1849.

**Assistant Judges of the "District Court for the City and County of Lancaster."**—1. Alexander Thomson. Commission, May 1, 1826, under act of April 10, 1826, the district then consisting of the counties of Lancaster, York, and Dauphin. Resigned June 25, 1827, on which day he was appointed and commissioned president judge of Sixteenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Franklin, Bedford, and Somerset.

2. Alexander L. Hayes. Commission, June 25, 1827. Continued in office until May 1, 1833, at which time the office of assistant judge was abolished by operation of the act of April 8, 1833. Judge Hayes was then commissioned as president, as above stated.

**Recorders of the "Mayor's Court for the City of Lancaster."**—1. Molton C. Rogers. Commission April 16, 1818. Resigned Jan. 31, 1820.

2. Patton Ross. Commission, April 12, 1820.

3. John K. Findlay. Commission (1), May 6, 1841, to expire with the end of the next session of the Senate. Commission (2), Feb. 15, 1842, to run for ten years from Jan. 20, 1842. Resigned —, 1845.

4. William Jenkins. Commission, April 12, 1845.

(Said court was abolished, as above stated, by act of Feb. 6, 1849.)

**Biographical Sketches.**—**GEORGE ROSS**, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in New Castle, Del., in 1730. He was admitted as an attorney-at-law in the courts of Lancaster County in 1750. From 1768 to 1776 he was a member of the Colonial Assembly of Pennsylvania. In 1774 he was chosen one of the committee of seven who represented Pennsylvania in the Continental Congress, of which he continued a member until January, 1777, when he retired on account of ill health. For his conduct in Congress the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds was voted to him by the county of Lancaster, which he declined to accept. In 1770 he drew up a reply to Governor Penn's message deprecating any action on the part of the colony. After the substitution of the General Convention for the Legislature of Pennsylvania, Mr. Ross was elected to that body, and prepared a declaration of rights for the State, the regulations necessary for the government of the convention, and an ordinance for the punishment of treason. A report on the measures necessary for putting the colony and the city of Philadelphia in a state of defense was also from his pen. On the 14th day of April, 1779, he was appointed judge of the Court of Admiralty. He died in Lancaster, in July, 1779, from a sudden attack of the gout.

**WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ATLEE** was born in Philadelphia, July 1, 1735. He was admitted to the bar of Lancaster County Aug. 13, 1758. On the 16th day of August, 1777, he was commissioned as one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and was reappointed Aug. 9, 1784. He was appointed president judge of the Second Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Chester, Lancaster, York, and Dauphin, on the 17th day of August, 1791. He occupied this latter position until his death, which occurred Sept. 9, 1793.

**JASPER YEATES**,<sup>1</sup> son of John and Elizabeth (Sidbotham) Yeates, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 7, 1745. He studied at the College of Philadelphia, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1761, and afterwards that of Master of Arts. He was admitted to the bar in 1765, and became one of the most distinguished lawyers of that period, with a larger practice than any other in the interior of Pennsylvania. He took up his residence in Lancaster, where he married, Dec. 30, 1767, Sarah, eldest daughter of James Burd, by his wife Sarah, daughter of Edward and Sarah (Plumley) Shippen, of Lancaster. Col. James Burd was the son of Edward Burd, of Ormistown, near Edinburgh, Scotland, and his wife, Jane Hallebuiston, was daughter of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. Mrs. Yeates was born in Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1748–49. Mr. Yeates sided with the American colonies in the war with Great Britain, and was chairman of the Committee of Correspondence of Lancaster County in 1776. During the summer of that year he made a journey to Western Pennsylvania, and paid a visit to the scene of Braddock's defeat, of which he wrote an interesting account in a letter afterwards printed. He was one of the delegates for Lancaster County to the Convention of Pennsylvania which ratified the Constitution of the United States in 1787, being one of the committee of three persons (the others being Thomas McKean and James Wilson) who reported the form of the ratification adopted by the convention. March 21, 1791, he was commissioned a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a position which he occupied with honor for the remainder of his life. Aug. 8, 1794, in company with James Ross and William Bradford, he was appointed a commissioner by President Washington to confer with the inhabitants of the western counties of Pennsylvania, "in order to quiet and extinguish" the Whiskey Insurrection, a duty which was discharged by them in a most satisfactory manner. In 1805, with his wife's uncle, Chief Justice Edward Shippen, and Judge Thomas Smith, he was tried and acquitted on an impeachment before the Senate of the commonwealth, made in consequence of their imposition of a fine and imprisonment on a certain citizen for contempt of court. Judge Yeates preserved notes of judicial proceedings in which he took part, and prepared them for press before his death. They were printed immediately after his decease, and in the advertisement of this publication by Judge Yeates' son-in-law, Charles Smith, mention is made of "the industry and abilities, as well as the accuracy and fidelity of the author," as "well known to the gentlemen of the bar, by whom he had the happiness to be highly esteemed." Judge Yeates died at Lancaster, March 14, 1817. He is buried in St. James' (Protestant Episcopal) churchyard, of that place, under a

<sup>1</sup> From the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," by Gregory D. Keen.



JASPER YELAND

pyramidal tombstone, with this epitaph: "He fulfilled the duties of life with fidelity. His integrity was inflexible. As a judge he was most learned and eminent, and in the exercise of his public functions he deservedly obtained the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and he left behind him a name which will only perish with the judicial records of his country." Mrs. Yeates survived her husband, dying at Lancaster, Oct. 25, 1829. She is buried in St. James' churchyard, under a pyramidal monument, with the inscription: "Adorned with all the charities of life, in manners mild, benevolent, and polished, she was beloved by all who knew her. Pious and sincere in her religious duties, and confiding in her Redeemer's love, she departed full of years and honor. Her remaining children have erected this testimonial of their reverence and gratitude."

Mr. and Mrs. Yeates had ten children, all born in Lancaster, Pa.

Mary was born March 18, 1770, and was married in Lancaster, March 3, 1791, to Charles Smith, son of Rev. William Smith, D.D., provost of the College of Philadelphia. Mr. Smith read law, was admitted to practice, and on March 27, 1819, he was appointed president judge for the Ninth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Franklin, and Adams, and in 1820 he was commissioned president judge of the District Court of the city and county of Lancaster, holding the office for several years, and living at his country-seat called "Hardwick," which he built, and which was recently destroyed to make way for the new Pennsylvania Railroad line around Lancaster. He died in Philadelphia in March, 1836, and his wife died at Belmont in August of the same year.

John Yeates was born in June, 1772, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the College of Philadelphia in 1792. He married Eliza, daughter of Daniel Buckley, a prominent ironmaster of Lancaster County. Mr. Yeates died in Lancaster in January, 1844, and is buried in St. James' churchyard. Mrs. Yeates died in Philadelphia County in December, 1849.

Jasper Yeates was born Aug. 30, 1774, and died at Lancaster, Dec. 24, 1774. Sarah was born Dec. 4, 1775, and died at Lancaster, Nov. 12, 1776.

Elizabeth was born April 4, 1773, and was married at Lancaster, May 2, 1808, to Redmond Conyngham, son of David Hayfield Conyngham, and grandson of Redmond Conyngham, Esq., of Letterkenny, Ireland. Mr. Conyngham was a literary gentleman, contributing some valuable papers on literary subjects. He died at Paradise, June 16, 1846, and Mrs. Conyngham died at Lancaster, Aug. 3, 1867. Both were buried in All-Saints' (Protestant Episcopal) churchyard, at Paradise, Lancaster Co. Among those who sprang from this union were the late Jasper Yeates Conyngham, and his brother, David Conyngham, still living in Paradise township.

Margaret Yeates was born April 24, 1780, and died, unmarried, at Lancaster, Feb. 1, 1853. She is buried in St. James' churchyard.

Edward Shippen Yeates was born May 17, 1782, and died at Lancaster, Dec. 12, 1782.

Catharine Yeates was born Dec. 1, 1783, and died, unmarried, at Lancaster, June 7, 1866, and is buried in St. James' churchyard. She was familiarly known in Lancaster as Miss Kitty Yeates, and among her beneficent acts may be mentioned the founding of the Yeates Institute, the original purpose of the institution having been to educate poor young men for the ministry.

Sarah Yeates was born Dec. 6, 1786, and died Dec. 7, 1786.

Edward Yeates, the last born of the children of Joseph Yeates, was born *eodem partu*, and died Dec. 7, 1786.

JOHN WILKES KITTEBA was born in East Earl township, Lancaster Co. He was graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1776. He was admitted to the bar in 1782. From 1791 to 1801 he was a representative in Congress from Lancaster County. He was appointed United States district attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, but did not hold the position long, as his death occurred June 6, 1801. The *Lancaster Journal*, issued on the 13th day of June, 1801, has the following obituary notice: "Died, in this borough, on Saturday last, in the forty-ninth year of his age, after a lingering illness, John Wilkes Kittera, Esq., late representative from this county in the Congress of the United States, and on Monday evening his body was committed to the earth in the Presbyterian burial-ground. On this occasion the Rev. Mr. Sample delivered a short but pathetic and impressive address, well adapted to the mournful occurrence, from the words 'Weep not.' (Luke vii. 13.)"

JOHN JOSEPH HENRY was born in Lancaster, Nov. 11, 1758. When but seventeen years of age he secretly joined the expedition against Canada in 1775, under the command of Gens. Montgomery and Arnold. In the unsuccessful assault upon Quebec, on December 31st of that year, he was made prisoner, and remained a captive for nine months. The privations of his confinement laid the foundation for an attack of scurvy, with which he was seized about six weeks after his return home, and from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He afterwards wrote an account of the campaign against Quebec, which is still full of interest. He then served a clerkship of four years in the office of the prothonotary of Lancaster County, and subsequently entered as a student-at-law in the office of Stephen Chambers, Esq. He was admitted to the bar in 1785, and continued in practice for eight years. On Dec. 16, 1793, he was appointed and commissioned by Governor Thomas Mifflin president

judge of the Second Judicial District, composed of the counties of Chester, Lancaster, York, and Dauphin, which office he filled for seventeen years.

During the latter years of his judicial term ill health impaired the efficiency of his services, and he was often unable to attend the sessions of court. Owing to his physical condition, he resigned in December, 1810. He died April 22, 1811. He lies buried in the Moravian burial-ground, corner of Prince and Chestnut Streets.

CHARLES SMITH was admitted to the bar of Lancaster County in 1787. He served as representative in the State Legislature, and was elected a member of the State Senate in 1816. On the 27th day of March, 1819, he was appointed president judge of the Ninth Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Cumberland, Franklin, and Adams. He resigned the said office March 27, 1820, having been appointed and commissioned on that day president judge of the "District Court for the city and county of Lancaster." This latter office he filled until March 27, 1824. Shortly after his retirement from the bench, Judge Smith severed his connection with the Lancaster bar and removed to Baltimore.

JAMES HOPKINS was admitted to the Lancaster bar in 1787, and then began a long and eminent professional career. He at once acquired business, which increased until his practice, maintained for a period of forty-seven years, became in the aggregate the largest and most lucrative that has been known in the entire history of the bar of this county. Mr. Hopkins devoted himself exclusively to professional pursuits, and never sought public office. He died Sept. 14, 1834.

It is not inappropriate to give the circumstances of his death as narrated in the *Lancaster Journal* of Sept. 19, 1834: "A trial of great interest and importance had been progressing for several weeks, in which Mr. Hopkins was the leading counsel for the plaintiffs. On Thursday afternoon (September 11th), just as Mr. Buchanan, who was one of the counsel for the defendant, had risen to address the jury, he was interrupted by Mr. Hopkins, who expressed a desire to read to the court certain authorities, upon which among others he intended to rely. Mr. Buchanan gave way, but Mr. Hopkins, after a few incoherent remarks, was unable to find the authorities and resumed his seat. He soon after dropped asleep, apparently, and was found to be in a stupor, from which he could not be aroused. He was carried home and medical aid called in, but nothing could arouse him. He lingered in a nearly unbroken lethargy until about nine o'clock on the succeeding Sunday morning, when death occurred."

WILLIAM JENKINS was born at Windsor Place, Lancaster Co., July 7, 1779. He was graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1797. He read

law in the office of James Hopkins, Esq., and was admitted to the bar Aug. 10, 1801. He served as deputy attorney-general for the Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County continuously from January sessions, 1808, to January sessions, 1824. On April 12, 1845, he was commissioned as recorder of the "Mayor's Court for the city of Lancaster," which office he held until the abolition of the court by act of Assembly of Feb. 6, 1849. Mr. Jenkins died in Lancaster, May 24, 1858.

CAPT. WILLIAM FRAZER (1753-1817), of the Delaware Light-Horse, served in the war for the independence of the colonies, and with his first wife, Mary Clark (1763-1816), is buried in the churchyard of Draver's congregation, in St. George's Hundred, New Castle Co., Del. His virtues were those of the Christian, the soldier, the patriot, and the gentleman. His other wives were Mary O'Hara and Mary Reah. His son, Hon. William Clark Frazer (1776-1838), a native of Kent Co., Del., was graduated at Princeton College in 1797, read law in Lancaster City with William Montgomery, and was admitted to practice at the Lancaster bar as an attorney in 1801. He practiced his profession at New Castle, Del., until 1813, and then settled at Lancaster, where he continued the practice of the law until 1836, when he was appointed by President Jackson, with the consent of the Senate, one of the Supreme Court judges for the new Territory of Wisconsin, which office he creditably filled until his death, two years after. As a lawyer, Judge Frazer had few superiors. His strong mind and vigor as a debater, combined with a finished education, gained for him an early and just eminence in his profession. In all the relations of life he was distinguished for his upright deportment and unswerving integrity. His wife was Susan (1783-1836), daughter of Abraham Carpenter, of Carpenter Hall, and Salome Smith, and a granddaughter of John Carpenter and Mary Ferree. Their children were Col. Reah Frazer, born at Carpenter Hall, Lancaster Co., June 27, 1804, died in Lancaster City, Dec. 30, 1856, subject of this sketch; Abraham Carpenter Frazer, M.D., born at New Castle, Del., Feb. 2, 1806, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1825, died at Carpenter Hall, April 26, 1828; Mary Clark Frazer, born at New Castle, Del., Nov. 27, 1808, a woman of rare culture and beauty, married Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D., April 7, 1830, and died at Neshamony, Pa., May 14, 1838; Lieut. William Frazer, born at New Castle, Nov. 21, 1815, entered West Point as a cadet in 1832, was graduated in 1836, and the same year commissioned brevet second lieutenant, Third Regiment of the Artillery of the United States. He served in Florida until 1838, was made first lieutenant, and at the time of his decease, June 27, 1844, was highest in the line of promotion. For two years and a half he was stationed at Fort McHenry, attached to the light artillery, and commanded a com-





*James Buchanan*

pany at the battle of Loochahatchie, Fla., where he distinguished himself for courage and bravery.

AMOS ELLMAKER was born at "Walnut Bottom" farm, in Leacock township, Lancaster Co., Feb. 2, 1787. He was graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey. He entered as a student-at-law in the office of James Hopkins, Esq., Lancaster, then attended the law-school under the charge of Judge Reeves, at Litchfield, Conn., and finally completed his course of study in the office of Thomas Elder, at Harrisburg, Pa. He began practice at Harrisburg, and on Jan. 13, 1809, was appointed deputy attorney-general for the county of Dauphin, and held that office until July 3, 1815. He served as a representative in the State Legislature in the years 1813 and 1814, having been elected from the legislative district composed of Dauphin and Lebanon Counties. In 1814 he was elected to Congress for the congressional district consisting of the counties of Lancaster, Dauphin, and Lebanon, along with John Whiteside, of Lancaster County, but did not take his seat. Mr. Ellmaker, on the 3d day of July, 1815, was appointed and commissioned president judge of the Twelfth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill, which office he resigned Dec. 21, 1816. Governor Snyder appointed him attorney-general of the State Dec. 21, 1816, and Governor Findlay re-appointed him April 1, 1818, to that office, which he continued to fill until 1819, when he was succeeded by Thomas Sergeant. On the accession of James Monroe to the Presidency, Mr. Ellmaker was tendered the appointment of Secretary of War, but he declined. In 1821 he removed to Lancaster, and there practiced law with great success. On the 6th day of May, 1828, he was appointed attorney-general of the State of Pennsylvania by Governor Shulze, and served until August, 1829, when Phillip S. Markloy succeeded him. In 1832 he was candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States on the anti-Masonic ticket, with William Wirt as candidate for the Presidency. The electoral vote of Vermont was cast for Wirt and Ellmaker. In 1834, Mr. Ellmaker was voted for as candidate for United States senator from Pennsylvania when James Buchanan was elected. On the fourth and final ballot the five candidates voted for received the following votes respectively, viz.: James Buchanan, 66; Amos Ellmaker, 31; James Clarke, 26; Joseph Lawrence, 6; Joel B. Sutherland, 1. Mr. Ellmaker continued the practice of law in Lancaster, Pa., up to the time of his death, which occurred Nov. 28, 1851. He lies buried in the churchyard of St. James' Episcopal Church, Lancaster.

WALTER FRANKLIN. [See biography of Thomas E. Franklin.]

MOLTON C. ROGERS was a native of the State of Delaware. He was graduated at Princeton College,

New Jersey, and subsequently attended the law-school at Litchfield, Conn. He removed to Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar Nov. 18, 1811. On the 16th day of April, 1818, he was appointed and commissioned recorder for the Mayor's Court of the city of Lancaster, which office he resigned Jan. 31, 1820.

Governor Shulze appointed him secretary of the commonwealth Dec. 16, 1823. On April 15, 1826, he was commissioned one of the judges of the Supreme Court, and filled that office until 1851, in which year the constitutional amendments of 1850 went into operation. Judge Rogers died in Philadelphia, Sept. 27, 1863, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, was born near Mercersburg, in Franklin County, Pa., April 23, 1791. He was a son of James Buchanan and Elizabeth Speer. James Buchanan the elder was a native of County Donegal, Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1783, settling in Franklin County. About 1798 the family removed to the village of Mercersburg. Here young Buchanan attended school, and laid the foundation of an education which in after-years carried him to an eminence he then little dreamed of. He entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, in 1805, and graduated with high honors in 1809. After studying law in the office of James Hopkins, at Lancaster, for three years, he was admitted to the bar in 1812. While at college he gave evidence of a remarkable mind, and he had been admitted to the bar but a little time when his talent and learning placed him in a prominent position and inducted him into a lucrative practice. In 1812 he enlisted in the service of the republic in the war with Great Britain, serving in the company of Capt. Henry Shippen. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1814, serving in the lower house, and re-elected in 1815. He was elected to Congress from his district in 1820. In politics he was at first a Federalist, but in 1828 he became a Democrat, and supported Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. He served almost continuously as a Congressman from 1820 till 1831, when he retired voluntarily and was appointed by President Jackson as Minister to Russia. He negotiated and concluded the first commercial treaty between the United States and Russia, opening the latter's ports to our commerce. He returned to the United States in 1833, and was made senator from his native State, serving from 1834 to 1845. He was appointed Secretary of State by James K. Polk in 1845, and filled that important position till 1849. After a retirement of four years he was appointed Minister to the Court of St. James in 1853. In 1856 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for President in opposition to John C. Fremont, Republican, and Millard Fillmore, American. Mr. Buchanan was elected, receiving one hundred and seventy-four electoral votes, and was inaugurated March 4, 1857. Though from a State in which no slavery existed, Mr. Bu-

chanan was hostile to those who opposed its extension, and was also an extreme advocate of the sovereignty of individual States. In a message to Congress in December, 1860, he blamed the people of the North for the disruption of the Union, and affirmed that the Executive had no power or right to prevent the secession of a State. The principal events of his legislative career were his advocacy of the recognition of the independence of Texas, and afterwards his support at the time of its admittance as a State; his service as chairman of the Congressional Committee on Foreign Relations; his advocacy of the "Sub-Treasury Act;" his opposition to the Fiscal Bank bill and support of an independent treasury. In 1861 he retired to his residence at Wheatland, and resided there until his death. In 1866 he published "Mr. Buchanan's Administration," a book designed to defend the acts of his administration as President. His course as the President of the United States, while condemned by the great majority of the people of the Northern States, was evidently directed by his views upon the questions at issue, and in the light of future revelations will probably be reviewed with less severe judgment. He died at Wheatland, June 1, 1868.

BENJAMIN CHAMPNEYS was born in Bridgeton, N. J., in the year 1800. He passed through the sophomore and junior years at Princeton College, New Jersey, but did not graduate. He began the study of law in the office of Chief Justice Ewing, at Trenton, N. J., but soon removed to Lancaster, Pa., and completed his legal studies in the office of George B. Porter. He was admitted to the bar April 2, 1818, being then but eighteen years of age. In 1822 he distinguished himself by an argument in a criminal case,—*Commonwealth vs. John Lechler*, indicted for murder.

Frederick Smith, attorney-general, appointed him deputy attorney-general for the "Mayor's Court of the City of Lancaster," and he served in that capacity from January sessions, 1824, to January sessions, 1830. He was elected representative to the State Legislature in 1825, and again in 1828. He was appointed deputy attorney-general for Lancaster County, and held that office for a period beginning with April sessions, 1830, and ending with January sessions, 1833. On July 8, 1839, he was commissioned by Governor Porter president judge of the Second Judicial District, consisting of Lancaster County, and sat upon the bench until the fall of 1842, when he resigned in consequence of his becoming a candidate for election to the State Senate. His candidacy for the State senatorship proved successful, and he served during the years 1843, 1844, and 1845 in the Senate of the State.

Governor Shunk appointed Mr. Champneys attorney-general of Pennsylvania Dec. 18, 1846, and he continued in that office until July 31, 1848, when he was succeeded by James Cooper. He was elected

representative to the State Legislature for the year 1863, and a member of the State Senate for the years 1864, 1865, and 1866. The health of Judge Champneys now began to fail him, and he engaged no longer actively in the practice of the law. He died Aug. 9, 1871.

SAMUEL PARKE studied law in the office of James Buchanan, and was admitted to the bar Aug. 20, 1821. He served as deputy attorney-general of Lancaster County for a period beginning with August sessions, 1828, and ending with November sessions, 1829, and again at August and November sessions, 1838. He was representative in the State Legislature from Lancaster County in the years 1830 and 1831. He died in Lancaster, April 28, 1859.

JOHN R. MONTGOMERY was admitted to the bar Oct. 1, 1821, after a course of study in the office of James Buchanan. He died Nov. 3, 1854. No lawyer who has practiced in this county made upon his contemporaries a profounder impression than Mr. Montgomery for native capacity, comprehensive and exact legal knowledge, and strength of advocacy. A vivid tradition of his power still remains with the present generation. For a number of the last years of his life he did not appear in the courts.

WASHINGTON HOPKINS, son of James Hopkins, Esq., studied law in the office of his father, and was admitted to practice April 19, 1822. His professional career was giving abundant promise when it was prematurely closed by death. In the fall of 1832 Theophilus Hughes was under indictment for murder, and Mr. Hopkins was retained for the defense. The trial was reached on Friday, Nov. 23, 1832, and Mr. Hopkins addressed the jury on the following Sunday. His speech is remembered as one of great power and eloquence. He had made extraordinary exertions in the preparation of the case and throughout the trial. Hughes was acquitted, but his counsel suffered for his great zeal. His friends attributed the decline of Mr. Hopkins's health, which now set in, to his unusual efforts in this case. He was never able to rally, but after languishing a few months death ensued, April 21, 1833. He left behind him a bright name for brilliant oratory and power as an advocate.

ALEXANDER L. HAYES was born in Kent County, Del., March 7, 1798. After attending the Friends' Boarding-School at Smyrna, Del., he spent two years and a half at Newark Academy, from which he passed to Dover Academy, where he completed his preparation for college. While at Dover Academy he was chosen secretary of the Senate of the State of Delaware. He entered the junior class of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and was graduated in 1812. After graduation he entered upon the study of the law in the office of the Hon. Henry M. Ridgely, of Dover, Del.,

and was admitted a member of the Dover bar Nov. 15, 1815. He followed his profession in Dover until 1820, when he removed to Philadelphia and was admitted to practice in the courts of Philadelphia County. He remained in Philadelphia but one year, and in April, 1821, went to Reading, Pa., in which place he continued to practice for six years. He was appointed June 27, 1827, associate judge of the District Court of the counties of Lancaster and York by Governor John Andrew Shulze, and held that office until 1833. In that year the said district was divided, and he was appointed by Governor George Wolf, under a commission of the date of May 1, 1833, president judge of the District Court of the city and county of Lancaster, and continued in office until 1849, when he resigned, and the said court was abolished by act of Feb. 6, 1849. Judge Hayes then became interested in other pursuits. He was one of the originators of the enterprise which resulted in the creation of the Conestoga Cotton-Mills, and was one of the committee of five selected in 1845 to visit and inspect the New England factories. He prepared the report of the committee favoring the immediate erection of a mill. In 1846 he was made one of the managers of the manufacturing company. In 1850 he succeeded Christopher Hager as president, and was also chosen general agent. His connection with the cotton-mills continued until 1854. In that year the office of associate law judge of the courts of Lancaster County was created, and Judge Hayes was elected to fill it. He took his seat on the first Monday of December, 1854, under a commission running for ten years. In 1864 he was again elected associate law judge, and continued in office until the first Monday of January, 1875, when he was succeeded by Hon. D. W. Patterson. Judge Hayes served in a judicial capacity for a period aggregating forty-two years. In 1873 he had the honorary degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by Franklin and Marshall College. After his retirement from office he resumed practice, and was engaged in professional business to the time of his death, which occurred suddenly July 13, 1875. He was buried in the churchyard of St. James' Church, corner of North Duke Street and East Orange Street, Lancaster, Pa. The reputation of Mr. Hayes as a judge was deservedly high. His mind was trained by extensive study in the line of his profession and of general literature. His opinions were written in a finished and polished style, and displayed logical power and accurate knowledge of legal principles. They always commanded respect, and in a number of instances were received with marked approbation by the Supreme Court of the State. Industrious, intelligent, and thoroughly impartial, he had gained the entire confidence of the community. In his administration of the duties of his high office, no question was ever raised as to the purity of his motives or the sincerity and earnestness of his efforts to attain the ends of justice.

Judge Hayes was an active citizen. He was for many years president of the board of school directors of the city of Lancaster, a trustee of the State Normal School at Millersville, and a trustee and vice-president of Franklin and Marshall College. He was also president of the Athenæum and Historical and Agricultural Society. Socially, his influence was not less happy than it was upon the bench. His extensive information, the knowledge of men gained in the course of a long life, and an abundant store of anecdote made his conversation at all times extremely interesting. His kindness of heart, consideration for the feelings of others, and polish of manner rendered intercourse with him always pleasant. In all his relations, domestic, social, and professional, he was most estimable,—a man irreproachable in his daily walk and conversation.

COL. REAH FRAZER.<sup>1</sup>—The world seems to be ruled by triumvirates. How glibly come to our tongues Pitt, Burke, and Fox; Bright, Gladstone, and Disraeli; King William, Bismark, and Von Moltke. In our own country, so far as fundamental political ideas are concerned, we have the names of Webster, Clay, and Calhoun. And so coming down to our local affairs, and writing the history of political leadership for half a century, we find it circling around three names,—Buchanan, Stevens, and Frazer. The first was an aristocrat by instinct, a democrat from circumstances; the second loved revolution; but the last was of the people and for the people. He was a democrat by education, instinct, and feeling. He stood between the cool, half-distrustful intent of Buchanan and the radicalism of Stevens, and controlled because he was loved. The fame of both Mr. Stevens and Col. Frazer is traditional. It has been written in deeds, not words. Scarcely a speech of either can be found. They live in the memories of those who knew them. Out of the meagre records it is difficult to portray the acts and manhood of such a man as Col. Frazer. But one who filled so large a place in our local, political, and professional life is entitled to some notice in a history of our people.

Col. Reah Frazer was born at Carpenter Hall, Lancaster Co., Pa., June 27, 1804. He sprang from an old and sturdy ancestry, who saw the country's birth, and many of whom fell in her battles. He was sixth in descent from Daniel Ferree, the original ancestor of the Ferrees of this and neighboring counties. His mother, Susan Carpenter, was the descendant of Dr. Henry Carpenter, the ancestor of the Carpenters of Lancaster County. If, therefore, there be anything in the principle of heredity Col. Frazer came into the world with the heritage of courage, independence, enthusiasm, mental and moral strength. His father, William Clark Frazer, was a lawyer of note, possessed of not only the love of the ordinary

<sup>1</sup> Contributed by a friend of the family.

practitioner, but the broad knowledge which makes the liberal cultured gentleman. Early in life young Frazer was sent to school, and in a few years ran through the curriculum of the learned institutions of the day, and then chose law as his life's calling. He was nominally in the office of Amos Ellmaker, but he also benefited by the instructions of his father. He was admitted, Feb. 7, 1825, to practice in the several courts of Lancaster County. He then went to the West to live, but, disappointed with the country, returned to win fame and fortune on his native heath. There were giants at the Lancaster bar in those days who shed lustre upon the practice of the legal profession generally, and specially upon the bar of which they were members.

*Col. Frazer the Lawyer.*—It was in the environment of men that Col. Frazer developed into the successful lawyer and won renown, honor, and wealth. Much of his success at the bar was the result of his mental and moral convictions. Right and wrong he clearly saw. He cared nothing for technicalities or legal sophistries. He knew his client and believed him. He never appeared before a jury without a moral conviction that his client was right. This faith inspired his natural enthusiasm, and so his conclusions were given to the jury in tones and words of fiery, impetuous eloquence that overruled courts and wrung verdicts from even unwilling juries. Intensity of feeling won both friends and clients. In a few years his practice was large and wealth was his heritage. No one to-day to the older members of the bar is so familiar in recollection as Col. Frazer. Men are gray to-day who felt the kindly pressure of his hand and his ready assistance. His natural big-heartedness induced him to favor the young, and so to-day he is remembered for the kindness shown to those who have gained instruction in the legal calling. Those who know confirm the assertion that before court and jury he had few superiors, and that he stood among the leaders of his day and generation admits of no doubt.

*The Politician.*—Col. Frazer's sympathies were always with the masses. He believed more in common feeling than in the wisdom of the few. He was a born Democrat. His temperament suited the times. Political sentiment in 1830, was chaotic, because emotional. We were in a formation period, and it required leaders to give a right direction to feeling and impulse. He was a politician in the highest sense. He never held office and never asked it. He loved power simply because he had the elements of leadership. It was fame enough for him to direct party action, to have followers who asked his counsel and obeyed his call. On his return from Kentucky he found his party in Lancaster County leaderless. He came upon the scene and became the leader of Democracy, and for thirty years held undisputed sway. He was a man of intense personality. He held confidence by his faith and enthusiasm, not fears or compromises.

To illustrate his power over the masses it is only necessary to relate an incident of the Convention of 1844. Polk had been nominated for President and Silas Wright for Vice-President. As it was uncertain about Wright accepting, a committee was appointed to wait upon him, at Washington, to ascertain what he would do. The convention adjourned, a mass-meeting was held, and Col. Frazer was called upon to speak. For hours he talked, now lulling the crowd to awful silence, and then lashing into excitement till it rolled and swayed like the waves of the fretful sea. After all was over Gen. Robert Toombs exclaimed, "Give me that man to stump the world and I can conquer it, including the Devil!" Alas! words are sometimes traditions. No speech remains to judge the powers of Democracy's great orator. The force of temperament and circumstances combined forced Col. Frazer into an early antagonism with both Buchanan and Stevens. Burning coals and frozen embers have no sympathy. Neither has a kindly fire with the lava of the volcano. Buchanan was cold; Stevens too radical. Col. Frazer asked nothing for himself, but Buchanan would give nothing to the colonel's friends, hence commenced estrangement. It is needless to go into details. The colonel opposed Buchanan in 1852, when Pierce was nominated; again in 1856, when Buchanan won. But during the campaign the colonel laid aside his personal feelings and stuck loyally to his party, and almost his last words were in behalf of the man he had fought for a score of years.

For thirty years Col. Frazer's voice was potent in every State and National Convention. He made men. He cared not for the gratification of selfish ambition. This was his element of strength, and so to the end his power did not wane. No pigmy could wrestle with a Buchanan and a Stevens. Frazer did, and only death could still the eloquent voice and ready brain from leading an opposition few could withstand.

*The Man and Family.*—On Sept. 28, 1843, Col. Frazer married Abiann; daughter of Capt. John Steele (1788-1853) and Jane Porter (1791-1867), of Harmony Hall, Lancaster Co. She was born Aug. 9, 1821, and survives in 1883, residing in Lancaster City. She is a granddaughter of William Porter (1750-1809), of Lancaster County, and of Sarah Hamilton (1762-1815). Her paternal grandfather, Gen. John Steele, served in the Revolutionary war, and subsequently as collector of the port at Philadelphia. The children of Reah and Abiann Frazer are Susan Carpenter, Henry Carpenter, of Pittsburgh, a civil engineer, Reah, paymaster in the United States navy since 1875, and J. P. Wilson Frazer, a merchant in Philadelphia.

As has been said, Col. Frazer never held any office, because he did not want it. He had a horror of debt. He loved independence, and as he found a family growing up around him, he desired above all



*H. G. Long*

things, not only to provide abundantly for them while living, but to leave them an ample competency when he should be dead. Political life is expensive. So he chose rather to make political reputation for others than to enjoy the fruits of office or the honors thereof himself. He devoted himself to his profession exclusively, to politics as a good citizen, and an acknowledged leader of men. Wealth came to him, but he spent with a liberal hand. He was too democratic for vain show, but princely in lavishing his favors upon the poor, needy, and struggling. His house was open to all. His hearty manner and kindness won the favor of the poor. He knew half the fathers and mothers of the working classes in town, and could call their little ones by name. He made money for the glorious privilege of being independent. So the rich respected and the poor loved him.

His life was intensely active, both before court and the people. To the speculations of ordinary business life he had no time to attend. This led to some disaster. He was a large stockholder and director in the Lancaster County Savings Institution. Like many another confiding man, he trusted to the integrity of those managing the bank. They betrayed confidence, and bankruptcy followed. Col. Frazer lost thirty thousand dollars. For this he cared little, but the cry of the widow, the orphan, and the poor laborer touched his kind heart. He imagined they accused him of negligence. This touched his soul and made the bitterness of his life. He felt that his name had given prestige to the bank, and the poor he loved so well went to it on his credit. Sensitive, kind, generous, and loving, he upbraided himself, though no one chided. The weary labor of a great practice and the excitement of politics all joined to financial difficulties like the bank affair were beginning now to tell their tale. He had passed the meridian of life, and was entering the shadows. His last political fight was against the nomination of Buchanan in 1856; his last speech was for his election. His work was ending. The summons came with the dying year, and on the 30th of December, 1856, the hand of the trusted leader and the brave man fell, nerveless, dead, and the brain of the busy lawyer was stilled forever.

Though his fame is not written in book or published speeches, he still lives in happy recollections, while his deeds of kindness have made other lives successful, and these will carry his fame on silent wings to time's for evermore.

HENRY G. LONG, ex-president law judge of the courts of Lancaster, was born in the city of Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 23, 1804. He read law with Hon. G. B. Porter; was admitted as a member of the Lancaster bar in January, 1827, and although retired from the bench and practice in 1882, is the senior representative of his profession in the county. A short time after coming to the bar he was appointed by the prothono-

tary of the Supreme Court of the district, then comprised of the counties of Lancaster, Berks, York, Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill, holding its sessions in Lancaster, assistant prothonotary. This position brought him into relations with the most distinguished lawyers of the State, by which he acquired knowledge and experience of great advantage to him. About the same time he was, without his seeking the position, elected solicitor for the commissioners of the county. This office, by re-election annually, he held for twenty consecutive years, although at the expiration of the first year he informed the board of commissioners that he would not be a candidate for re-election, but notwithstanding his withdrawal he was continued in office. He endeavored faithfully and independently to discharge his duties under the reform measures of the board, which rendered him unpopular with a few, but attached to him others who remained firm friends, and whose friendship after the death of some of them was transferred to their successors. In 1836 he was elected a member of the convention to amend the Constitution of the State, which met at Harrisburg in May, 1837, and adjourned at Philadelphia Feb. 22, 1838. Judge Long was among the youngest members of that body, and is the only surviving one of the eight members from Lancaster County. Here he acquired something of a desire for legislative life, but determined not to assume any future position that would interfere with the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1838 a difficulty arose in the Whig party respecting the choice of a candidate for the Legislature, and he yielding to the wishes of his political friends, was nominated and elected. This session was memorable on account of the difficulties growing out of the organization of that body and the disturbed condition of affairs at the seat of government, the Executive being obliged to call out a portion of the State militia to quell the excitement. This episode in the history of the State is now known as the Buckshot war. In 1851, when the judiciary first became elective, although urged by many members of his political party, he declined seeking the judicial position, not that he was insensible to its importance and the honor conferred, but thinking his practice more advantageous to him in many respects than a seat on the bench, and it was not until he was nominated by the Whig party, without his request, that he consented to become a candidate. He was elected without opposition, no other nomination being made. In 1861, when his term was about expiring, although not nominated by any party, he was re-elected by the people regardless of their political ties, and served a second term as president judge, retiring from the bench on Dec. 4, 1871. Thus closed a judicial career of twenty years,—a career throughout marked by sound, practical sense, indefatigable industry, temperance, and courtesy in the exercise of authority, impartiality, fidelity to duty, and unswerving integrity. These qualities

possessed by Judge Long, joined with his adequate legal knowledge, made him eminently distinguished in his official capacity. He inspired the whole community with confidence in his rectitude and sound judgment, and retired from the bench with the profound respect of the profession and all good men acquainted with his judicial career.

On December 9th following his retirement from the bench the Lancaster bar, at a meeting called for that purpose, Hon. Thomas E. Franklin acting as president, and W. Leaman as secretary, appointed a committee of seven to draft resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, expressive of their sentiments relative to the retirement of Judge Long as president judge of the district, among which were the following:

"The Hon. Henry G. Long, late President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County, having refused to be a candidate for reelection, and having retired from the bench after an arduous and successful career as Judge for twenty years, the members of the Lancaster Bar, desirous of rendering a just tribute to his merits as a conscientious, upright, and learned magistrate, do resolve:

"That as members of the Lancaster Bar we cannot permit the occasion of the retirement of the Hon. Henry G. Long from the Bench to pass without some expression of our sense of the many merits by which his judicial course has been distinguished.

"That we recognize and profoundly appreciate the purity of purpose, impartiality, industry, extensive legal knowledge, and sound sense which have so conspicuously marked the performance of his judicial duties; and that we shall ever bear with us in the future a grateful remembrance of the kindness, urbanity, and readiness to accommodate which all of us in the conduct of our professional business, as well as in our general intercourse with him, have uniformly experienced at his hands."

Judge Long married, July 28, 1841, Catherine (1821-1843), daughter of John Haldeman, of Lancaster County, by whom he has an only child, Catherine Haldeman Long.

He is grandson of Nicholas Long (1730-1784), a native of Sveybrickken, Bavaria, Germany, who settled in Lancaster in 1754, when he became an active member of society, was patriotic to his adopted country during the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars, and sent two of his sons to fight for the independence of the colonies. Nicholas Long's wife, Elizabeth Gass (1736-1819), bore him six children who grew to man's estate. Jacob, father of Judge Long, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, spent most of his active life a merchant in Lancaster, and died in 1842, aged eighty-four years. Peter, second son of Nicholas, was also a soldier in that war, and served on Long Island. He died at the age of twenty-three in 1784. The other children were Christian, Frederick, Mary, and John, all dying before reaching middle life except one. Jacob Long's wife, Mary Grimler (1764-1856), a woman of great moral and Christian excellence, bore him seven children who grew to man's estate. The three eldest sons—Jacob, Peter, and John—became business men in Lancaster; Henry G., subject of this sketch, and three daughters—Mary, Sarah, and Catherine—all dying unmarried.

The Long family have been identified with the Reformed Church.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BARTON was born in the city of Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 2, 1807. He left his home in boyhood, being impelled by a desire to see the world, and, like the majority of adventurers in those days, betook himself to the Mississippi Valley. Having reached Nashville, he became the assistant editor of a journal published in that city. This position aided him materially in making and cultivating the acquaintance of the higher class of residents, and among them Gen. Jackson. When but twenty years of age he returned home, and at the suggestion of Hon. James Buchanan began the study of law in his office. He was admitted to the bar in 1830. In 1838 he was appointed by Governor Ritner assistant district attorney with C. Wallace Brooke, and filled the position to the satisfaction of the court and government. He was afterwards commissioned president judge of the Court of General Sessions of the city and county of Philadelphia, the jurisdiction of which was restricted to cases of misdemeanor. He remained on the bench less than three years, and then resigned the office of judge and resumed the practice of law in Philadelphia, where he attained prominence and enjoyed a lucrative practice. In 1849 he sailed for San Francisco, and, having reached that place in safety, opened an office. He was rapidly acquiring business and rising in fame, when, after a residence of but little more than a year, he died suddenly. His reputation for brilliant oratory and erratic character still survives in his early home, and the memory of him is often revived by his contemporaries, who speak of him with admiration, wonder, and pity.

THOMAS EMLIN FRANKLIN, ex-attorney-general of Pennsylvania, and a retired lawyer of Lancaster, was born in Philadelphia April 20, 1810. He obtained his early preparatory education at the public schools in Lancaster, and at the Mathematical School of Joshua Hoopes, of Downingtown, Chester Co., and entered Yale College in September, 1824, from which he was graduated with honors in 1828. He was also there admitted a member of the "Phi Beta Kappa" and "Chi Delta Theta" Societies, then an honorable distinction, and evidence of superior scholarship. After leaving college he began reading law with Washington Hopkins, his brother-in-law, in Lancaster, was admitted to the bar in 1831, the year of reaching his majority, and at once opened a law-office in Lancaster, where he has spent his active life, a period of fifty years, in the practice of his profession. He has been a member of the American Bar Association since its organization, and a member of the General Council of the association for Pennsylvania.

In 1838 he was appointed district attorney for the Mayor's Court of the city of Lancaster, and served for three years. His ability as an advocate, and his



quick and just construction of the law soon gave him a place among the best talent at the Lancaster bar. In April, 1851, Governor Johnston appointed him attorney-general of Pennsylvania, which place he ably filled until the end of the administration, in January, 1852. By appointment a second time, in 1855, by Governor Pollock, he continued the office until 1858, retiring with the Governor. In 1844 he was the Whig delegate from Lancaster County to the Baltimore Convention that nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency, and in 1848 to the National Convention that nominated Gen. Zachary Taylor for the Presidency, and again in 1864, in conjunction with the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, to the Baltimore Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for re-election. In 1847 he was chairman of the Whig State Central Committee, and in 1861 he was appointed one of the delegates by Governor Curtin, to what was popularly known as the "Peace Convention," at Washington. Mr. Franklin was one of the original directors of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Company, and its solicitor; was for many years a director of the Farmers' National Bank, of Lancaster, president of the Lancaster Fire Insurance Company since its organization until February, 1883; besides being a director of several other companies, was junior warden of St. James Episcopal Church for several years, senior warden of St. John's Episcopal Church for many years, was a member of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which met at Baltimore in October, 1871, and in 1880 he was chosen chancellor of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania. In June, 1874, Franklin and Marshall College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He married, Nov. 7, 1837, Serena A. (1816-1877), only daughter of Col. George Mayer (1781-1862) a merchant of Lancaster, member of the State Legislature in 1835, and colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania militia in the War of 1812-14. He was a son of George Ludwig Mayer, who came to America in 1752 from Ulm, Germany, and landed at Annapolis, Md. Their children are Capt. George M., a graduate of Yale College, was admitted to practice law in 1861, and is a member of the mercantile firm of George M. Steinman & Co., Lancaster. He enlisted as first lieutenant, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in October, 1862, was soon promoted captain, and afterwards served as adjutant-general, with the rank of captain, on the staff of Maj.-Gen. William B. Franklin. He served for two and one-half years, the regiment being a part of the Army of the Potomac, and was in the battles of Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and while in the Army of the Gulf, in the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, and Sabine River. Mary Smith, wife of Rev. Francis D. Hoskins. Serena M., wife of Hugh M. North, a lawyer of Lancaster. Thomas Walter, a farmer in Virginia. Frances Olivia, wife of Smith P. Galt.

Henry Smith. Anna Emlen. Walter Mayer, a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, admitted to practice June 22, 1875, and a lawyer in Lancaster. Annette, wife of John W. B. Bausman, a lawyer in Lancaster, died June 18, 1882. Dr. Charles M., a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College in the class of 1877, graduate of Pennsylvania University in the class of 1880, and completing his medical studies in Vienna. Blanche and Robert Leighton.

Henry Franklin, the progenitor of the family in America, settled on Long Island, from England, during the latter part of the seventeenth century, and was a member of the Society of Friends. His son, Thomas (1703-1773), born in Flushing, L. I., married Mary Pearsall (1703-1786), who bore him four sons and two daughters, of whom Thomas (1734-1797) married, in 1764, Mary Rhoads, who died May 2, 1779. He removed from New York in 1775, and was a merchant in Philadelphia for many years. During the Revolutionary war he was appointed commissary of prisoners at Philadelphia. He served in that capacity, but objection was made to his action by the Society of Friends, of which he was a member. His children were Elizabeth, Benjamin, Ann, Thomas, Walter, and Samuel, of whom Walter (1773-1836), born in New York, became a distinguished advocate and jurist. He was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1792, rapidly rose to the front rank of his profession, and was appointed attorney-general of Pennsylvania Jan. 9 1809. On Jan. 26, 1811, he was appointed president judge of the Second Judicial District of the State, and settled in Lancaster, where he continued to reside during his incumbency of that office, and until his death,—having been upon the bench a period of twenty-five years. His wife, Anne (1784-1852), whom he married July 13, 1802, was a daughter of James Emlen and Phœbe Pierce. Her father was a highly-esteemed and accepted preacher of the Society of Friends, whose life-sketch was published in the "Memorials of Deceased Friends of Pennsylvania from 1788 to 1878." James Emlen (1760-1798) was great-grandson of George Emlen, who came from England with William Penn in 1682, and settled in Philadelphia. The children of Judge Walter Franklin and Anne Emlen who grew to maturity are: Sarah (1801-1880) became the wife of the eminent physician and surgeon, Dr. John L. Atlee, of Lancaster; Mary (1804- ), widow of the late Washington Hopkins, a lawyer of Lancaster; Thomas Emlen Franklin, subject of this sketch; Dr. James Emlen Franklin (1812-50), a physician in Philadelphia, died there; Rev. Walter Franklin (1815-1857), an Episcopal clergyman, who served the church faithfully at York and La Porto for many years, dying at the latter place; Emily ( -1850), was the wife of Edward C. Darlington, and died leaving children,—Anne, wife of Amos S. Henderson, a banker in Lancaster; Elizabeth Rhoads, who died unmarried; and Col. Emlen Franklin, born April 7,

1827, graduated at Yale College in the class of '47, read law with Nathaniel Ellmaker, of Lancaster, and has practiced at the Lancaster bar since his admission, in 1850. He was district attorney of Lancaster County from 1859 to 1862, a member of the State Legislature in 1855, register of wills, 1863 to 1866, and in 1862 went to the front as colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was engaged in the battles of Chantilly, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville.

DAVID WATSON PATTERSON, associate law judge of Lancaster County, Pa., is a native of Rapho township, where the family homestead has been successively owned and occupied for several generations. He obtained his early education at Lititz, and his preparatory classical course at Moscow Academy, Chester County, and the old Milton Academy, Northumberland County, and entered Washington College (now Washington and Jefferson) in the fall of 1837, from which he was graduated with the usual honors in the fall of 1839. Immediately after leaving college he began reading law, and in the spring of 1840 became a student in the law-office of one of Lancaster's most distinguished lawyers, John R. Montgomery, with whom he remained until his admission to practice in 1842. For about one year following he was the law partner of his preceptor, since which time he has been without an associate in business. Judge Patterson in his early practice took high rank in his profession, and became so favorably known in the county that he was chosen as the Whig candidate for the State Legislature in the fall of 1847, was elected, and served one term.

Resuming his practice and refusing re-election, he was elected district attorney in the fall of 1853, and served for three years, an able and fearless prosecutor in the courts of Lancaster County.

He was active and among the leaders in organizing the Republican party in 1855-1856, and in 1872 was elected upon the Republican ticket from the Ninth Senatorial District a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, which met November 12th of that year at Harrisburg; adjourned to Philadelphia after a few weeks, and closed its session in the fall of 1873. Under the new Constitution, he was elected in the fall of 1874 associate law judge of Lancaster County for a term of ten years, and is the incumbent of that office in 1883. In this responsible position Judge Patterson has retained the high respect and confidence of the profession and citizens of the county for his sound sense, ready discrimination between right and wrong, unflinching integrity on the bench, in his honest judgment of justice to all, and for courtesy yet firmness in his opinions. He married, in December, 1846, Mary R., daughter of Henry Y. Slaymaker, an ironmaster and lawyer of York, Pa. Their children are James Rodney, read law with his father for two years, after graduating at Franklin

and Marshall College, and died June 18, 1874, aged twenty-six years; Henry Slaymaker, a merchant in New York City; Anne Cochran, wife of Judge John B. McPherson, of the district of Dauphin and Lebanon counties; and David W. Patterson.

This branch of the Patterson family is descended from Arthur Patterson, of Scotch-Irish extraction, who came from the North of Ireland in 1724, and settled with his wife, Ann Scott, in Rapho township, then a wilderness. He was collector of excise in 1745-48, appointed by George II. Three of his sons, Samuel, James, and William, all served their country in the war of the Revolution, the latter being taken prisoner by the British and died in the prison-ship on Delaware Bay; the two former were in the battle of Princeton, and members of the Committee of Safety for Lancaster County in 1775.

Col. James (1775-1863), son of James above mentioned, was the father of Judge Patterson. He was a public-spirited and influential citizen, and resided on the homestead of his ancestors in Rapho township. He commanded a regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers in the War of 1812 as lieutenant-colonel, and was made one of Gen. Nathaniel Watson's aids on his staff, with the rank of colonel. He represented Lancaster County in the State Legislature in 1817-18 and 1832-33. By his wife, Mary, daughter of Dr. John Watson, of Donegal, whom he married in 1805, and who died in 1866, he had seven children, five of whom grew to man's estate,—James Agnew Patterson (a retired farmer of Mount Joy township), Judge David Watson Patterson, Anna Mary (deceased, was the wife of Robert S. McIlvain, of Paradise township), Harriet B. (wife of Dr. J. L. Zeigler, of Mount Joy), and Rachel Jane Patterson.

THADDEUS STEVENS, the "great commoner," as he was popularly called, was born in Danville, Caledonia Co., Vt., on April 4, 1792. His early education was obtained in the common schools and at Peacham Academy. His parents being poor, he taught school during vacation in order to enable himself to obtain an education. He entered the University of Vermont in 1810, and when that institution suspended on account of the War of 1812 he proceeded to Dartmouth. Here he graduated with honor in 1814, and immediately entered the office of Judge Mattocks, and commenced the study of the profession upon which he had decided as his life's work. After remaining here for some time he removed to York, Pa., in 1815, and while continuing his legal studies taught school at the academy of Dr. Perkins. When ready to apply for admittance to the bar he found it impossible to gain admittance in York County, as the members of that court had passed a resolution that "no person should be recognized as a lawyer who had followed any other profession while preparing for admission." This was not only a direct personal attack upon Mr. Stevens, but an insult to all those who were endeavor-



*Dr. J. M. Patterson*



*Shadellus Ferreris*

oring by their unaided exertions to fit themselves for a lawyer's life. Nothing daunted, however, he proceeded to Harford County, Md., and was there admitted. He then proceeded to Gettysburg, Pa., and there opened an office. Here he at first passed through the ordinary experiences of a young lawyer's career, and the causes for which he was retained were of little moment. After about two years' practice the turning-point in his career was reached. A murder had been committed, and the case was so desperate that none of the older attorneys would take an interest in it. At last the defense was given to Stevens, and he entered upon it with all the energy of his nature. Though his client was not acquitted, Stevens' reputation was made. His masterly management of the case, and the clearness and force with which he presented its salient points, and his masterly manner of presenting them to the jury, won for him the encomiums of all his hearers and a reputation that was lasting. From this time there was no lack of clients nor causes.

His first entry into political life was as a delegate to the National Anti-Masonic Convention of 1831. He was elected to the lower House of the State Legislature, and took his seat in 1833. About this time the agitation for the repeal of the new common-school law was at its height, and as Mr. Stevens was known to be opposed to its repeal, in 1835 he was returned to the Legislature from his county with but a small majority and under positive instructions to support and vote for its repeal. This he refused to do, and so far was he from supporting the bill that he became one of its most prominent and active opponents. At this time Mr. Stevens was forty-three years of age and in the full vigor of his intellect and manhood. His speech in opposition to the bill was one of the most effective of his life, and many who were pledged to the support of the bill now became its opponents. The bill was defeated and the common-school system of Pennsylvania was saved. Mr. Stevens served in the Legislature till 1841, when he retired to private life and devoted himself to his profession. After the close of the session in 1842, desiring a larger field of operations, he removed to Lancaster, where his reputation had preceded him. Here his success was instant and complete. In conducting causes and in his speeches before a jury he used no notes and depended entirely upon his memory. His arguments were no great exhibitions of eloquence and rhetorical effort, but short, concise, comprehensive, and effective. He seemed to be able to grasp the most prominent and telling points and to impress them with convincing force upon the minds of the jury.

In 1848 he was nominated by the Whig party from the Lancaster district, and was elected. He immediately entered the arena of political strife, and became a candidate for Speaker, an unusual thing for a man serving his first term. The great question of the day was the anti-slavery issue. Texas had been re-

cently annexed against the protest of the North, and in violation of promises of the South. The most prominent men of the Anti-Slavery party in the House at this time were Seward, John P. Hale, Giddings, Chase, and Horace Mann. These were all men of great talent and ability, but were inclined to act upon the defensive. What was needed was a moral catapult. This was found in Stevens, who from the first was slavery's most aggressive and harassing foe. His first great speech against slavery was made Feb. 20, 1850, and created a furor, the effect of which was felt long afterwards. From 1853 to 1859 he remained in private life at Lancaster, following his profession. He was elected to Congress by the Republican party, and took his seat Dec. 5, 1859. He immediately became the leader of his party. From the beginning of the Thirty-seventh Congress he became chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and during the whole period of the civil war filled this most important position. He was one of, if not the first, advocates of the emancipation of the slaves, and in a speech made early in 1861 said that this must be done, and the slaves of rebels used to assist in liberating their race. On Dec. 2, 1861, he introduced a bill to emancipate all slaves of rebel owners, but the time was not yet come.

The entire character and life of this great man may almost be summed up in a few words spoken by himself. Speaking of an opponent in debate, he describes him as a man upon whose tombstone a fitting epitaph might be, "Here rests the ablest and most pertinacious defender of slavery and opponent of liberty," and of his ambition to make a fitting one for himself, "Here lies one who never rose to any eminence, and who only courted the low ambition to have it said that he had tried to ameliorate the condition of the poor, the lowly, the downtrodden of every race, and language, and color;" and, further, "I shall be content with such an eulogy upon his lofty tomb and such an inscription upon my humble grave, to trust our memories to the judgment of after-ages." After the close of the war he introduced the famous Reconstruction Resolution of 1865, and was made chairman of the committee appointed under it. He was chairman of the committee that reported the resolution in favor of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and was appointed one of the committee of two to present that impeachment to the Senate.

One of his last acts in Congress was the championship of the free-school system in the District of Columbia. Thus, one of his first and also of his last actions as a legislator was in the advancement of education. He remained in official life almost up to the day of his death, though ill, feeble, and aged. He died at Washington on Aug. 11, 1868, and is buried in Lancaster, Pa. An eulogy on the dead statesman was pronounced by Charles Sumner before the Senate, Dec. 18, 1868, and it was a glowing tribute to the life, character, and works of this great and good man. In

referring to his work in the advancement of education, Mr. Sumner said, "Not a child conning his spelling-book beneath the humble rafters of a village school who does not owe him gratitude." The epitaph over his grave was written by himself, and illustrates fully his character,—“I repose in this quiet, secluded spot not from any natural preference for solitude, but, finding other cemeteries limited by charter rules as to race, I have chosen it that I might be enabled to illustrate in my death the principles which I have advocated through a long life,—equality of man before his Creator.”

A. HERR SMITH was born in Manor township, Lancaster Co., Pa., March 7, 1815. By the loss of his parents, while yet under eight years of age, he was placed under the care of his paternal grandmother, with whom he spent a large part of his minority when absent from school. His preparatory education was obtained at the Lititz Academy, under the eminent teacher, Professor John Beck, for two years, with Joshua Scott, of Lancaster, in surveying and engineering for one year, at Franklin Institute and Harrington College, and he was graduated at Dickinson College in the class of 1840. He read law with John R. Montgomery, a prominent lawyer of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar Oct. 20, 1842. He at once opened a law-office in Lancaster, and has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice until the present time, a period of over forty years, being, in 1883, one of the oldest, yet most active, members of the Lancaster bar.

As a lawyer, Mr. Smith is well read in his profession, impresses both judge and jury with his knowledge of the law and the facts, is always well prepared in whatever case he undertakes, a safe and judicious counselor, and characteristic of him is his integrity, not only in his professional career but in all the acts of his public life. He was elected on the Whig ticket and served in the lower branch of the State Legislature in 1844-45, during which time he was the author of the bill providing for the payment of the interest on the State debt by raising an annual tax of one-half a mill upon each dollar assessed, which met with strong opposition by those who openly advocated repudiation. Mr. Smith earnestly and fearlessly held up the honor of the State to the payment of its just debts, the bill became a law, and had the effect of raising the credit of the commonwealth from thirty-three cents on the dollar to a par value of its bonded indebtedness. He also advocated the sale of the public works, which were unproductive, which also became a law, introduced the bill for the abolition of the Mayor's Court, which, although vetoed by the Governor several times, finally passed and received executive sanction, and he refused to sanction the renewal of the District Court when it had expired by limitation, and this also was abolished.

In the fall of 1845 he was elected to the State Senate,

and served for the years 1846, 1847, and 1848. While a member of the Senate he earnestly supported the bill making the common-school system obligatory throughout the State, and also the bill entitled "Rights of Married Women," the former becoming a law in 1846, the latter in 1848. Returning to the practice of his profession, he uninterruptedly followed it until the fall of 1872, when he was elected on the Republican ticket to the Forty-third Congress of the United States, and by re-election served in the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-eighth Congresses, a high compliment of so long a continuous service for the people, never before paid to a Congressional representative from Lancaster County, except Thaddeus Stevens.

Mr. Smith did efficient service as a member of the Committee on War Claims for six years, and served on the Committees on Appropriations, Pensions, and other important committees. He took a bold stand against constructive mileage of the members of Congress, showing its abuses, which were to some extent corrected; favored the payment of pensions directly by the Treasurer of the United States instead of through agents, thereby saving money to the government, and at the same time protecting it from losses; has been an earnest advocate of protective tariff as a protection to the laboring man, and the easiest way to raise a revenue to pay the obligations of the government; and he opposed ably on legal grounds the creation of the Electoral Commission, holding that the Vice-President, under the Constitution, was the custodian of the returns, who must present the same to the two Houses when they meet in convention, and have them opened in their presence and counted, neither House having any right to control the result, their presence being necessary only as witnesses of the result. Mr. Smith favored the resumption of specie payment by the government, and of coining silver for fractional currency only, and opposed the coinage of needless silver dollars. He has ever been a strong adherent of rigid economy and reform in all the departments of the State and National government, and with patient attention and scrupulous fidelity has watched the interests of his constituents.

Soon after his graduation Mr. Smith was elected a member of the board of trustees of Dickinson College, and later he was chosen a member of the board of trustees of Franklin and Marshall College.

He was never married, and has an only sister, Eliza E. Smith. His father, Jacob Smith (1778-1819), was an intelligent and scientific millwright, made his own drawings and plans, and resided in Pequea township. His mother, Elizabeth Herr, a daughter of Abraham Herr and Barbara Eshleman, was a native of Manor township, and died in 1827. His paternal grandfather, Jacob, owned several hundred acres of land in Pequea township, and was also a millwright, and his father, progenitor of the family, came from Switzerland and settled in this county about 1710.



*A. Harrison Smith*



*A. E. Hiestler*



ELLIS LEWIS was born in Lewisberry, York Co., Pa., May 16, 1798. He was originally a printer and editor. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1822. In 1824 he was appointed deputy attorney-general for Lycoming County, Pa. In 1832 he was elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, where his conspicuous talents attracted the attention of Governor Wolf; he was made attorney-general for the State in 1833. Later, in the same year, he was appointed president judge of the Eighth Judicial District. On the 14th day of January, 1843, Judge Benjamin Champneys having resigned, he was commissioned as president judge of the Second Judicial District, composed of Lancaster County. In 1851 he was elected judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and resigned the office of president judge of the Second Judicial District after the election held in October of that year. In December, 1854, he became chief justice. In 1857 he declined the unanimous nomination of the Democratic Convention for re-election to the Supreme Court, and retired to private life. He was appointed, in 1858, one of the commissioners to revise the criminal code of Pennsylvania. His acquaintance with medical jurisprudence gained for him the honorary degree of M.D. from the Philadelphia College of Medicine. He also received the degree of LL.D. from Transylvania University, and from Jefferson College. The opinions of Judge Lewis upon important and difficult questions of law have frequently been cited with approval by the most eminent writers of his profession. He is the author of an "Abridgment of the Criminal Law of the United States." Judge Lewis devoted considerable time to lighter studies, and contributed to periodical literature. He was a profound jurist, and a man of versatile talents. He died March 19, 1871.

JESSE LANDIS was born in Lancaster, Oct. 16, 1821. He studied law in the office of Emanuel C. Reigart, Esq., and was admitted to the bar Sept. 13, 1848. In 1861 he was elected by the commissioners county solicitor, and held that office by successive re-elections until 1869. He prepared a supplement to "Linn's Analytical Index," a work of much value to the profession, which was published in 1873. He died Dec. 28, 1873.

JAMES L. REYNOLDS was born in March, 1822. After a collegiate course at Marshall College, Mercersburg, he entered as a student-at-law in the office of John R. Montgomery, Esq., Lancaster, but completed his studies with John Weidman, Lebanon, Pa. He was admitted to the Lancaster bar Nov. 22, 1844. In 1854, Governor Packer offered him a position on the Supreme Bench, but he did not accept. In 1862 he was appointed superintendent of the draft. On Nov. 6, 1863, Governor Curtin appointed him quartermaster-general for Pennsylvania, and he served in that capacity until the end of the war. In 1872 he

was elected on the Republican ticket a member at large of the Convention which framed the Constitution of 1874.

He did not engage in active practice during the latter years of his life. He died April 5, 1880.

ISAAC E. HIESTER was born May 29, 1824. After the usual course of academic preparation he entered the freshman class of Yale College in 1838, and was graduated in 1842. He then became a student-at-law in the office of Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, and was admitted to the bar Sept. 13, 1845. He was appointed in 1848 district attorney for Lancaster County by Attorney-General Darragh, and held that office for a little more than three years. In 1852 he was elected by the Whig party of the county to the Thirty-third Congress, and took part in the great debates upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill. In 1854 he was nominated by the remnants of the same party, but failed of election. He was again a candidate in 1856, supported by the Democracy, and was defeated. From that time until his death, Feb. 6, 1871, he neither held nor sought any public position, but devoted himself to his profession.

Mr. Hiester early acquired and firmly maintained a foremost position at the Lancaster bar, and was entitled to a high rank among the prominent lawyers of the State. Possessed naturally of a good mind, he had the advantage of the best education the collegiate institutions of the country could afford, and his mental discipline was continued throughout life by self-imposed study, chiefly in the line of his profession. His efforts before the court evinced familiar acquaintance with general legal principles, thorough special knowledge of the case in hand, lucid arrangement of matter, strong argumentation, and precision and compactness of statement. Avoiding general declamation and rhetorical flourish, he addressed himself to the judgment of jurors, seeking to secure a verdict not by inflammatory appeals to their prejudices and passions, nor even to their sympathies, but by a clear presentation of facts, justness of inference, and resources of argument. He manifested a uniform strength at all points in the progress of a case. Vigilant and circumspect in the use and scrutiny of all technical forms, grasping firmly all matter that bore favorably upon his own side of the question at issue, and anticipating all that could be arrayed against him, opposing counsel could only wrench a verdict or decision from him by the inherent strength of their case and adequate maintenance of it. The spirit in which he conducted a trial was admirable. It was marked by perfect courtesy of manner, entire fairness, candid dealing with court, jury, and antagonists, a contempt of all artifice, and a determination to stand upon the merits of the case. His whole professional career was distinguished by unswerving integrity, a high sense of honor, and for that elevated professional standard which he ever upheld.

The Lancaster bar shortly after his death, at a meeting called for that purpose, among other resolutions, passed the following:

*Resolved*, That we have heard with profound sorrow the death of our late brother, Isaac E. Hiester, who, in all the relations of an active life, personal and official and professional, exhibited such rare ability, such universal courtesy, and such rare unsullied and uncompromising integrity as gained for him a successful and well-merited career of usefulness and the respect and admiration of his associates."

His wife, Mary T., deceased, was a daughter of Benjamin Eshleman, of Greenland, Lancaster Co., and a sister of B. Frank Eshleman, a lawyer of Lancaster.

OLIVER JESSE DICKEY, a distinguished member of the Lancaster County bar, was born April 6, 1828, in Beaver County, Pa., and died at Lancaster, April 21, 1876. His father, Hon. John Dickey, was a member of Congress from the Beaver district from 1843 to 1845, and from 1847 to 1849, and at the time of his death, March 14, 1853, he was United States marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania. He had also served as a member of the old board of Canal Commissioners, and represented his district in the State Senate. He was a man of great prominence in the State, and his son, Oliver, early in life manifested the moulding influence of his father's pursuits and tastes.

Oliver Jesse Dickey was educated at the Beaver Academy and at Dickinson College, Carlisle. Leaving college one year short of graduation, he read law with James Allison, a leading lawyer of Beaver, and was admitted a member of the Beaver County bar. Soon afterward, in 1846, he came to Lancaster with a letter of introduction to Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, who kindly received him and proffered him the use of his office. Mr. Stevens soon perceived that the young lawyer was made of solid material, and employed him at a fixed salary to attend to a certain part of his business. This was an instance of a rare mind meeting with rare opportunities, and Mr. Dickey was thus afforded an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the practical business of the profession, and rapidly did he profit by their advantages. After a few years he became the law partner of Mr. Stevens, which relation continued until 1857, when he found it necessary from the press of business to open an office of his own. In the fall of 1856 he was elected district attorney for Lancaster County, an office he filled with great credit and ability. Upon the death of Mr. Stevens, in 1858, Mr. Dickey was nominated and elected to fill his unexpired term in Congress, as well as for the subsequent term of two years; and in 1870, after a warm and spirited contest, he was again elected to Congress.

As a lawyer Mr. Dickey ranked among the first practitioners of the Lancaster bar. He was well read

in his profession, and in the trial of a cause he had no superior. His arguments before a jury were sound, logical, and convincing, and he was able to bring out of a case all that was in it. At times violent in invective and withering in denunciation, he would often attain the most eloquent heights, and, again, address a jury in the most pathetic manner. At a meeting of the Lancaster bar, following his decease, at which Hon. Thomas E. Franklin presided, Samuel H. Reynolds, a leading member of the bar, said, "I am here with his fellow-brethren to attest the fact that he was always a high-toned gentleman, and that his word was as good as his bond. He united with a high sense of professional honor such a bold, defiant interest in his cause that every one who heard him was struck with his true eloquence, now terrific as the thunder and scathing as the lightning, and again subdued into the most quiet and tender pathos. In argument he was clear, sound, and logical, inviting the attention of his hearers and carrying conviction to the court and jury. He presented his case with such wonderful energy that it was always a finished piece of work, a result attributable to his quick perception, which gave him complete mastery of all its details. Who has not witnessed the readiness of his resources and his quickness to rally from discomfiture? No hope was too forlorn for him to lead, and his greatest triumphs were in cases which men of less courage would have shrunk from undertaking. He had wonderful tact in the application of legal principles, and his power of persuasive eloquence, peculiar force of action, and wonderfully strong diction made him a formidable adversary. Well may it be said of him, 'Whatever side he was on had a 'living force.'" Declining a third re-election for Congress, he devoted himself mostly to his profession until his death, although he was made a delegate to the State Republican Convention which met at Harrisburg in 1874, was the author and mover of the resolution that brought Gen. Hartranft prominently before the public as a candidate for the Presidency, and he was chosen a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati, which duty to fill devolved upon his alternate, B. F. Eshleman, on account of his death.

Altogether he was a member of fifteen State and two National Conventions, one of them being that which met at Chicago, and nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. In the State Convention at Harrisburg in 1874 he made a very effective speech against a "third term" for President of the United States, in which he said, "I don't believe that Gen. Grant has such an aspiration, but if he has, then it is time for the great Republican party to say one and all that they will stand by the precedent of Washington and the fathers of the Republic, a precedent that has become the common law of the nation."

Mr. Dickey was exceedingly liberal in his opinions, never permitting difference of sentiment to alter his



Engraved by ...

*P. H. Dickey*



*A. Livingston.*



Eng. by A. H. Tuttle

*H. M. South*

conduct towards a personal friend, and during the dark days of the Rebellion he could accord to individuals of different opinions from his own the same honesty of sentiment as he himself entertained. During the late civil war he was in the service as lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving until the expiration of the time for which the regiment enlisted. He again served twice, each time as colonel of regiments in the Pennsylvania volunteer militia. He was one of the original owners and builders of the Fulton cotton-mill, and retained an interest in it for five years, and he was an ex-president of the Shiffler Hose Company.

Mr. Dickey was known throughout the State as an able advocate, and his fame as Congressman reached throughout the United States, not only for the important part he took while a member of Congress, but as the successor to the great Pennsylvania commoner, Thaddeus Stevens. Mr. Dickey was well versed in English literature and classical lore, and his occasional references thereto, either in private conversation or in the argument of causes, were always apt, and displayed a refined taste in the selection of his reading. On one occasion when traveling across the continent in company with several of his friends from Lancaster and other parts of the State, after viewing for a short time in profound silence the sublimities of the great Yosemite Valley from Inspiration Point, he broke the silence by asking the guide, "Which is called the Sentinel Dome?" He was pointed out one of the smaller peaks, when he said, addressing Messrs. Reynolds and North, "This is wonderful, surely there is a God, and the great architect of the universe has made El Capitan yonder the silent sentinel of the earth." In private life he was a genial and sincere friend, sympathizing with the needy, and assisting them with his means and counsel. In the social circle he was a most agreeable and refined gentleman. With a thorough knowledge of polite literature, and a high appreciation of the amenities of social life, he was in the drawing-room the centre of an admiring and appreciative circle, and in his own family loved by a devoted wife and children. In 1857 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Christian Shenk, of Lancaster County, and granddaughter of Rudolph Shenk, of Erie, Pa., and sister of the late Maj. R. B. Shenk, of Lancaster City. Their children are Maria Elvira, Elizabeth (died in June, 1880, aged nineteen), John, and Anna Dickey.

JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, president law-judge of Lancaster County, was born in Salisbury township, Oct. 14, 1821. He obtained his early education under the private instruction of his father, at the common school, and at the select school of Rev. P. I. Timlow, and for four terms was a teacher in the public schools. At the age of twenty-four he began reading law with Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Lancaster, and after two years' close application to study was admitted to the

bar Jan. 26, 1848. From this date until 1871 he practiced his profession in Lancaster, serving one term (three years) as district attorney, being elected in 1862. In the fall of 1871 he was elected president law-judge of Lancaster County, and by re-election in 1881 is the present incumbent of that high office. At the Republican Convention at Harrisburg in the fall of 1882, Judge Livingston's name was favorably presented for judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

Outside his professional duties, Judge Livingston has been closely identified with the various local interests of Lancaster City and County. He was president of the Young Men's Christian Association for one year, a member of the board of trustees of Franklin and Marshall College for a number of years, and he is a member of the board of trustees of the State Normal School at Millersburg on the part of the State, being first elected by the stockholders, and subsequently appointed by the State. As a lawyer, Judge Livingston ranks among the most talented members of the Lancaster bar. As a judge, he enjoys the honor of having the fullest confidence, not only of the legal profession, but of his fellow-citizens generally, for his impartial dispensation of justice to all.

He married, in 1853, Anna Margaret, daughter of Christian Swentzel, of Lancaster City.

His parents, John Livingston (1791-1853) and Jane F. (1796-1876), a daughter of Edward Graham, were residents of Salisbury township; and his father, who followed the occupation of a farmer, was a man of good intellect, a teacher, and was a justice of the peace. Their surviving children are Judge John B.; Sarah, wife of Rev. Valentine Gray, a Methodist minister; William G., a farmer in Salisbury township; Mary B., wife of William D. Hoar, of Salisbury; Benjamin P., firm of Kauffman & Livingston, merchants at the Gap; Rachel J., wife of Rev. J. A. Cooper, a Methodist minister; David H., of Philadelphia; Lydia A.; and Clement A., of the firm of John Long & Co., Philadelphia.

His paternal grandfather, William, died in 1836, and was also a farmer in Salisbury township. He was a Quaker in religious faith. Other brothers of William were Thomas and Isaiah, who settled in the West, and John, who died in Lancaster County in 1832.

HUGH M. NORTH, lawyer, was born in Juniata County, Pa., May 7, 1826. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, and second son of the late John North, of Juniata County. His mother was a daughter of Hugh McAlister, whose father was one of the original settlers of the county, the founder of McAlisterville, and a major in the Revolutionary war. Hugh M., the subject of this sketch, enjoyed exceptional educational advantages, and at the age of twenty was graduated with honor from the academy at Mifflinburg, Pa. Choosing the legal profession, he entered the office of Judge Casey, a prominent lawyer of

Union County, who was elected to Congress in 1848, and subsequently appointed chief justice of the United States Court of Claims. He studied with thoroughness and assiduity the course of law prescribed, and passing a most creditable examination, was admitted to the bar of Union County in March, 1849, and on August 30th of the same year was admitted to the bar of Lancaster County. He settled in Columbia, and immediately began the practice of his profession. His energy, industry, and intellectual attainments soon brought him into prominence, and early in his career he acquired a large and lucrative practice, which has steadily increased, yielding him a handsome fortune. His services are engaged in nearly every important suit in his district, and frequently in important suits in other parts of the State, and many of his leading cases are reported in the legal publications of the State. Among the eminent lawyers of Pennsylvania he enjoys a high rank, being distinguished no less as an advocate than for his sound learning as a jurist and the wisdom of his counsel. The ability and thoroughness with which he takes hold of the subject matter in litigation, his rare legal acumen, his skill in marshaling the facts of his cause, and withal the force of a commanding presence have made him singularly successful in trials before courts and juries. Complete research and thorough preparation have characterized his whole professional career. Having a tenacious memory, he is familiar with decisions bearing upon almost any question that may arise, and being of a generous disposition, he takes pleasure in assisting the younger members of his profession, by whom he is frequently consulted. At the bar of his adoption his pre-eminence is conceded. Upon the organization of the Lancaster Bar Association in 1880, for "the improvement of the law, and of its administration," etc., he was unanimously elected its president, and has been re-elected annually to this time. He is a member of the American Bar Association, and for several years has been a member of its council for the State of Pennsylvania. Active and public-spirited, he has always taken a deep interest in all political questions, local and national.

Soon after settling in Columbia, he held several offices in the borough with much satisfaction to his fellow-citizens, and in 1854 he was elected to the State Legislature on the Democratic and Independent tickets. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, S. C., in which he served upon several important committees, among others that on credentials, a post of exceeding importance in that convention, demanding the exercise of rare judgment and ability. In 1864 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress against the late Thaddeus Stevens, and ran ahead of his ticket. In 1872 he received the nomination as the opponent of A. Herr Smith. In 1874 he polled the second highest vote in the Democratic State Convention as the nom-

inee for Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, and in 1876 was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis. He has been for many years solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and other railroad companies, the two national banks of Columbia and other corporations, including iron companies, insurance companies, etc. He is president of the First National Bank of Columbia, and a director in a number of other corporations. He was married, Dec. 23, 1868, to Serena M. Franklin, a daughter of Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, of Lancaster, Pa. Their children are a daughter, Serena Mayer North, and a son, Hugh M. North, Jr.

GEORGE BRUBAKER, retired lawyer of Lancaster, was born in Leacock township, Lancaster Co., April 26, 1817. From early boyhood he had no pecuniary assistance from any one, and with the exception of limited opportunities at the private school, he labored on the farm until the age of seventeen. For eleven months following he applied himself closely to his books, and obtained sufficient education to pass examination as a teacher, and for nine terms taught in the common schools of the vicinity of his birth, being one of the first teachers after the adoption of the common school system by the State. For two years he successfully engaged in the cattle trade, buying his stock on the road between Lancaster and Pittsburgh, and for five years following 1843 he was an agent for the Quaker book house of Kimber & Sharpless, Philadelphia, and sold large numbers of the German Bible and Flavius Josephus. In 1848 he was elected register of wills for Lancaster County on the Whig ticket, and held this place for one term. In 1851 he began reading law with Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Lancaster, and under that eminent lawyer pursued his studies until his admission to the bar in 1854. He immediately thereafter established himself in the practice of his profession in Lancaster, where he continued successfully until his retirement from active practice in 1882. During this time he served one term as district attorney, being elected in 1868. As early as the age of nineteen he was chosen judge of a school election in Sallsbury township, which was carried through his ingenuity, and thereby became the first among the rural school districts in the county. He took a decided stand in early life against slavery, and openly protested against the wrong and injustice being done the colored race in the United States. After the breaking up of the Whig party he joined the American party, and was in 1856 one of the foremost in organizing the Republican party in Lancaster County. In the division of parties in 1860 he formed a political association in Lancaster County which has no precedent in the political history of the State. It was so ingeniously arranged that the originator could tell the result of a convention weeks before it was held. The association had no name, no specified



*Geo Brewster*





Wm. B. Given



A. J. Kauffman,

place of meeting, but its conventions were called at the option of Mr. Brubaker, at such time and place as he designated, and, notwithstanding the strong opposition it met, it kept in active operation for nearly ten years. Largely through his influence the State Legislature increased the number of wards in the city of Lancaster from four to nine, thereby increasing the members of the Select Council by four, and of the Common Council by eleven, which resulted in the majority vote of the city being Republican for a number of years. In this measure he was bitterly opposed by his own party through the Republican newspapers of the city. Seeing this, he made a vigorous appeal to the rank and file of the Democracy, and with their assistance succeeded in getting control of the city's vote. In 1867 the party, in order to defeat the originator of the association, called a convention to adopt the personal voting system, known as the Crawford County system of nominating candidates for State and county offices. Mr. Brubaker was bitterly opposed to this measure from its inception, believing it to be disastrous to the interests of the party, but as the people were for it, he also voted "yea," and the next year he was elected district attorney for Lancaster County. Mr. Brubaker served for four terms in the Select branch of the City Council, and for two terms as school director. He was also for one year a member of the firm of Stehman, Clarkson & Co., who established a private banking-house in Lancaster. Mr. Brubaker married, in 1841, Ellen (1824-1873), a daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Huffnagle) Hoffman, of East Hempfield. Their children are H. Clay Brubaker, a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, a lawyer, for some time in Cambridge, Ind., and since 1868 practicing his profession in Lancaster City, and Mary Amanda, first the wife of Stuart A. Wylie, founder of the Lancaster Inquirer Printing-House, and after his death the wife of Eugene H. Munday, of Philadelphia.

His paternal great-grandfather, with two brothers, came from Switzerland, and were among the early settlers of Lancaster County. His grandfather, Abraham Brubaker, a native of the county, was a teacher, resided in Leacock and East Lampeter townships, and died in Manor township, at the residence of his daughter, in his seventy-first year. Abraham Brubaker's children were Abraham, Jacob, John, Tobias (deceased), Henry, Nancy (deceased), was the wife of Henry Hartman, and Elizabeth is the widow of Frederick Bloyer. Of these, Abraham is father of George Brubaker, was born in 1797, a carpenter by trade, was a teacher, but spent most of his active life a farmer, and resides in Providence township (formerly Martic). His first wife, Nancy Develin, of Scotch-Irish extraction, died in 1817, leaving an only son, the subject of this sketch. By his second wife, Baronica Heller (deceased), he had three sons and four daughters.

**WILLIAM B. GIVEN.**—The Given family are of Irish descent. James Given, the grandfather of William B., was born in Ireland, and having emigrated to America during his early life, settled in Chester County, and later removed to Columbia, Lancaster Co., where he engaged in the lumber business.

He married and had nine children. William F., one of this number, was born near Downingtown, Chester Co., Jan. 20, 1818, and during the year 1816 removed to Columbia, where he grew to man's estate, and succeeded to the business of his father.

In 1859 he retired from active business, purchased a farm near Baltimore City, Md., and settled thereon, where his death occurred in 1862.

Mr. Given was, on the 26th day of October, 1853, married to Miss Susan A., daughter of Rev. William Barnes, of Philadelphia, and had children,—Laura, William B., Mercer, Frank E., and Martha W.

William B. was born Sept. 25, 1855, in Columbia, though Maryland, to which he early removed, was the scene of his boyhood experiences. He pursued his studies when a lad at the public schools of Maryland, later at the Saunders Institute, Philadelphia, then at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated in his twentieth year. Having chosen the law as a profession, he began his studies in Philadelphia, in the offices of Hon. Vincent S. Bradford and E. Rey, Esq., and completed them under the direction of H. M. North, Esq. Upon his admission to the bar in 1876, he became established as a practitioner in Columbia, where he has since resided. Mr. Given has, by his knowledge of the law, his studious habits, and the zeal and ability exhibited in the interests of his clients, won a position at the bar of Lancaster County, though still one of its junior members.

He manifests an active interest in public affairs, especially in measures tending to the advancement of education. He has for four years served as a member of the Columbia school board. Mr. Given is a director of the Keeley Stove Company, which is the most prominent business interest of the borough. He is the solicitor of the boroughs of Columbia and Washington, and was one of the attorneys of the H. J. and S. Railroad Company from the date of his admission until its recent sale to the Reading Railroad Company. In politics Mr. Given is an active and pronounced Democrat. He has been a member of the State Committee for several years, and in every campaign performs efficient service for his party as a speaker. He was the candidate of his party for the office of district attorney in 1877, and nominated for Congressional honors in 1882. Mr. Given was married Sept. 5, 1878, to Mazie E., only daughter of Abram Bruner, Esq., of Columbia. Erna B. is their only child.

**ANDREW J. KAUFFMAN.**—Christian Kauffman, who was the great-grandfather of the subject of this

sketch, emigrated to America from Germany in the year 1734, and settled in Manor township, Lancaster Co., Pa., where he died March 11, 1799. He was married to Barbara Bear, whose death occurred Jan. 12, 1801. Their sons were Christian, Isaac, and Benjamin, and their daughters were Elizabeth, Barbara, and Anna.

Isaac, the grandfather of Andrew J. Kauffman, was born in Manor township in 1762, where he died Jan. 4, 1826. About the year 1786 he married Catharine Baughman, who died July 9, 1833. Their children were Christian, Isaac, Maria, Barbara, John, Catharine, Benjamin, Anna, Andrew I., Elizabeth, Susan, and Magdalena.

Andrew I., the father of Andrew J., was born Aug. 24, 1802, at the old homestead in Manor township, and spent the principal portion of his life in said township. His occupation was that of a farmer. He represented Lancaster County in the House of Representatives in the State Legislature during the session of 1836-37.

In 1850 he became a resident of Cumberland County, Pa., and for three years cultivated his farm, and in 1853 removed to Mechanicsburg, in said county, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and continued therein until his death, which occurred Dec. 14, 1861.

Catharine Shuman, the mother of Andrew J. Kauffman, was the only daughter of Christian Shuman, of Manor township, and was born July 16, 1806. She married Andrew I. Kauffman, March 24, 1825, and died at Mechanicsburg, May 18, 1875. Their children were Christian S., Isaac B., Annie S., Amos, Maria, Levi, Elizabeth, Daniel S., Elias, *Andrew John*, Benjamin, Catharine, Martha, Joseph, Mary, and Joseph C., of whom ten grew to mature years.

Andrew John, whose life is briefly sketched, was born in Manor township, Lancaster Co., near Washington borough, Nov. 12, 1840. Here he remained until his tenth year, when he removed to Cumberland County, where his boyhood was spent at school.

In 1854 he entered the drug-store of his brother in Mechanicsburg, and spent four years in acquiring a knowledge of the druggist's profession, after which he attended the State College of Pennsylvania. Upon his return from college, he purchased the interest of his brother in the drug business in Mechanicsburg, and resumed that profession. In March, 1862, he removed to Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa., where he began the study of the law with H. M. North, Esq., and was admitted to the bar of Lancaster County, Dec. 3, 1864, since which time he has continued in the active practice of his profession at Columbia.

In June, 1862, he was elected secretary of the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company, and remained in office for a period of four years, after which he was elected treasurer of the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad Company, which position he filled until the removal of the offices of the company to Philadelphia.

He held the position of solicitor of the borough of Columbia, and of the Columbia school board for many years.

He is known as one of the most active and pronounced Republicans in the county, has frequently been a delegate to the Republican State Conventions, and was a delegate from Lancaster County to the Republican National Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880. In May, 1882, Mr. Kauffman was appointed by the President of the United States collector of Internal Revenue of the Ninth District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland, and Perry. On June 6, 1866, Mr. Kauffman married Anna Fausset, daughter of Dr. Daniel I. Bruner, of Columbia. They have three children,—Bruner, Elizabeth Davies, and Reginald.

**Deputy Attorneys-General.**—The following-named members of the Lancaster bar have filled the position of deputy attorney-general for the county of Lancaster, under appointments made by different attorneys-general of the State. Their functions were the same as those of the officer now called district attorney:

William Jenkins, January sessions, 1808, to January sessions, 1824.  
 Alexander L. Hayes, April, Aug. 1, and November sessions, 1824.  
 Ebenezer Wright, January sessions, 1825, to April sessions, 1828.  
 Samuel Parke, August sessions, 1828, to November sessions, 1829.  
 Robert M. Barr, January sessions, 1830.  
 Benjamin Champneys, April sessions, 1830, to January sessions, 1833.  
 Leah Frazer, April sessions, 1833, to January sessions, 1836.  
 William F. Boone, April sessions, 1836, to August sessions, 1838.  
 Samuel Parke, part of August sessions, 1838, and November sessions, 1838.  
 William B. Fordney, January sessions, 1839, to January sessions, 1845.  
 William Mathiot, April sessions, 1845, to April sessions, 1848.  
 Isaac E. Heister, August sessions, 1848, to August sessions, 1850.  
**Deputy Attorneys-General for the "Mayor's Court."**—  
 Jasper Slaymaker, August sessions, 1818, to November sessions, 1823.  
 Benjamin Champneys, January sessions, 1824, to January sessions, 1829.  
 Zephaniah McLenegan, April sessions, 1829, to January sessions, 1830.  
 Leah Frazer, April sessions, 1830, to January sessions, 1833.  
 Thomas E. Franklin, April sessions, 1833, to January sessions, 1836.  
 Charles Eastburn, April sessions, 1836, to January sessions, 1839.  
 John K. Findlay, April sessions, 1839, to April sessions, 1841.  
 S. Humes Porter, August sessions, 1841, to January sessions, 1843.  
 James Cameron, April sessions, 1843, to January sessions, 1845.  
 George K. Kline, August sessions, 1845, to August sessions, 1848.

**District Attorneys.**—The act of May 3, 1850, provides for the election of a prosecuting officer, to be called the district attorney, by the qualified electors of each county in the State, the first election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, 1850, and an election for such officer to be held every three years thereafter. Following is given a list of district attorneys of Lancaster County:

John L. Thompson.	George Brubaker.
David W. Patterson.	David P. Rosemiller.
Oliver J. Dickey.	J. W. Johnson.
Emlen Franklin.	B. F. Eshleman.
John B. Livingston.	Thomas J. Davis.
William Augustus Atlee.	

**List of Attorneys-at-Law.**—There is given below a list of all attorneys admitted to practice in the courts of Lancaster County, with the year of admis-

sion, from the formation of the county, in 1729, to the 1st day of July, 1888:

1729. Joseph Growden.  
Ralph Asketon.  
John Emerson.
1731. Edward Harris.  
John Moland.
1732. Francis Sherrard.
1734. Joshua Hopkinson.  
William Peters.
1735. John Ross.  
Edward Ackworth.  
William Harper.
1736. James Calder.
1737. Walker Growden.  
James Keating.  
Alexander Percy.  
Thomas Cookson.  
— Kinsey.
1740. William Peters.  
Benjamin Price.
1741. — Keper.
1742. — Lap.  
Benjamin Chew.
1743. George Smith.
1744. James Reed.  
Tench Francis.
1746. David Stout.  
John Lawrence.
1747. Thomas Cross.
1749. John Reushaw.
1750. George Ross.  
Joseph Ross.  
— Ranch.
1751. Edward Shippen, Jr.  
John Mather.  
James Morris.
1753. James Smith.  
J. Read.  
William Parr.
1753. Thomas Otway.  
James Biddle.
1754. Andrew Calhoun.
1756. Charles Morse.  
Samuel Johnston.  
David Henderson.  
Hugh Bay.  
James Whitehead.  
John Armand.
1757. George Road.
1758. William Augustus Atlee.
1759. John Morris, Jr.
1762. William Smyth.  
Robert Magaw.
1763. Nicholas Wain.
1764. John Currie.  
— Hughes.  
Edward Biddle.
1765. Alexander Wilcox.  
Jasper Yeates.  
Richard Peters.  
Stephen Porter.  
Andrew Allen.  
Alexander Porter.  
James Sayre.  
Henry Elwes.  
George Campbell.  
Isaac Hunt.
1766. Elisha Price.  
— Coates.  
William Swainey.
1767. James Wilson, Phila.  
James Allen.
1769. Casper Weitzel.  
Jacob Rush.  
Christian Hook.
1769. John Hubley.  
Thomas Hartley.
1770. Daniel Clymer.
1771. Ashton Humphreys.  
George Noarth.
1774. Jasper Ewing.
1777. William Lawrence Blair.  
Peter Hoofnagle, Esq.  
William Aug. Atlee, Esq.  
John Hubley, Esq.  
Jonathan D. Sargeant, Esq.  
William Lewis, Esq.  
Jacob Ruth, Esq.
1778. George Stevenson, Esq.  
Edward Burd.
1779. Collinson Reed.  
James Wilson.  
William Barton.  
Robert Galbreath.  
Col. Thomas Hartley.
1780. Stephen Chambers.
1781. John Potts.  
Joseph Hubley.  
James Hamilton.  
Thomas Duncan.
1782. Stephen Porter, Esq.  
John F. Mifflin.  
George Ross, Esq.  
John Wilkes Kittora.  
George Thompson.
1783. Matthew McAllister.  
John Vannost, Esq.
1784. James Riddle.  
William Montgomery.
1785. Jacob Hubley.  
John Joseph Henry.  
Andrew Hanna, Esq., Phila.  
John Rely.
1786. Andrew Duulap.
1787. James Hopkins, Phila.  
Charles Smith, Esq.  
Galbreath Patterson.  
John Todd.  
Sampson Levy.  
Mr. Robert Hudson.
1788. James Campbell, Esq.  
Mr. Matthias Barton.  
Alexander Dallas.  
John Smith.
1789. John Moore.
1790. Joseph Burd.  
Daniel Smith, Esq.  
David Moore.  
Samuel Roberts, Esq.  
James Keller, Esq.
1791. Thomas Duff, Esq.  
Samuel Riddle, Esq.  
Robert Henry Duncan.  
Thomas Ross, Esq.  
James Gibson, Phila.  
Mr. Anthony Morris.  
Mr. John Ross.
1792. Richard Smith, Phila.  
Robert Porter, Esq.  
Henry Wickoff, Esq., Phila.  
Charles Hall.  
William Smith.  
Jacob Carpenter.  
George Smith.  
William Wallace.  
Robert Frazer, Esq.  
George Duffield, Esq.  
Michael Kepples, Esq.
1793. Marks John Biddle, Esq.
1793. William Ross.  
Jonathan Henderson.  
William Barber, Esq.  
Evan Rice Evans, Esq.  
John Shippen, Esq.
1794. A. M. Bolton, Esq.  
William Foster, Esq.  
Matthew Henry.  
Josiah McElwaine.  
John Montgomery.  
Samuel Scott Galbreath.
1795. Jonathan Harvey Hunt, Esq.  
Thomas D. Dick, Esq.  
Samuel Bethel, Esq.  
James Latimer, Esq.  
George Henry Kepple, Esq.  
Thomas Elder, Esq.
1796. James Montgomery.
1797. Joseph Hemphill, Esq.  
Frederick Smith, Esq.  
George Fisher, Esq.  
George Thompson Ross.  
Andrew Graff, Jr.  
Robert Hayes, Esq.  
Thomas Barton Zautzinger.  
John Passmore.  
Robert Hazelhurst, Esq.  
Ralph Bowie.
1799. Patton Ross.  
Charles Evans.
1800. John Hubley, Esq.  
William Maxwell.
1801. Jonathan T. Haight.  
William Clark Frazer.
1803. Edward Godwin, Esq.  
Joseph Vickroy.  
William Jenkins.  
Patrick Farrelly.  
David C. Cunningham.
1804. John S. Bell.
1805. John Hand.
1806. Daniel Snively.
1808. Isaac Darlington, Esq.  
James McCollough.
1809. William Barton, Esq.  
Samuel Baird, Jr.  
Amos Ellmaker, Esq.  
Ziba Pyle, Esq.
1810. Henry Wilson.  
William S. Biddle, Esq.
1811. Thomas Montgomery.  
Henry Shippen.  
Molton C. Rogers, Esq.  
John B. Gibson.
1812. Jasper Slaymaker.  
James Buchanan.  
Henry Bullard.  
John Stroman, Esq.
1813. Jasper Yeates Smith.  
Joseph Simon Cohen.  
Edward Coleman.  
George B. Porter.
1814. Thomas F. Pleasants.  
Ebenezer Wright.  
Clement A. Buckley.
1815. James M. Porter.  
Bushnell Carter.  
William W. Smith.  
George B. Hopkins.
1816. Colline Cooke.  
Lewis M. Lane.  
John Hallowell, Esq.  
Thomas M. Read, Esq.
1817. Jacob B. Weidman, Esq.  
Edwin A. White, Esq.  
Charles Herbert.  
Michael W. Ash.
1818. Charles A. Barnitz, Esq.  
Benjamin Champneys, Esq.  
Eliphalet L. Benedict.  
Daniel Fuller.  
Thomas R. Davis, Esq.  
John Duer, Esq.
1819. George Heckert.  
James W. McClung.  
John Wright, Esq.  
Moses Cannon, Esq.
1820. Nathan L. Boulden.  
Samuel Parke.  
Michael Gallagher, Esq.  
Walter S. Franklin, Esq.
1821. George W. Jacobs.  
Archibald J. Findlay.  
Thomas B. McElwee.  
William Norris, Esq.  
George W. Kline.  
Henry H. Van Anninge.  
William J. Christy.  
John R. Montgomery.  
William M. Henry.
1822. George B. Withers.  
Washington Hopkins.  
Emanuel C. Reigart.  
John Adams Fisher, Esq.  
Zephaniah McLenegan.
1823. Thomas Kelley.  
Calvin Mason.
1824. Jullen Henry.  
Nathaniel Hall Loring.  
Evan Rice Evans.  
Robert M. Brooke.  
Richard Porter.  
Robert M. Barr.  
Kinsey J. Vandyke.  
Alexander L. Hayes.  
John B. Mayer.
1825. Reah Frazer.  
Henry Rogers.  
Morris Wilson, Esq.  
Willet C. Ogilby.
1826. Hugh Wallace.  
Anson V. Parsons.  
William C. Carter.  
William Whiteside.  
Alexander Reynolds.
1827. Henry G. Long.  
Henry M. Leonard.  
John Reigart.
1829. William B. Fordney.  
Thomas H. Burrowes.
1830. Andrew Thomas Smith.  
George W. Barton.
1831. Thomas E. Franklin.  
John K. Findlay.  
Alexander W. Leyburn.
1832. Edward Purcell.  
Ashbel Green, Jr., Esq.
1834. James Cameron.  
William F. Boone, Esq.
1835. William Ayers, Esq.
1836. I. Newton Lightner.  
George Ford.  
William F. Bryan.  
James Anderson.
1837. Christian N. Lefevre.
1838. John L. Thompson.  
N. Ellmaker.  
William O. Jenkins.  
Washington Hall.  
Henry S. Magraw.
1839. Jacob B. Amwake.  
Daniel B. Yondersmith.
1840. George W. Harris.  
Samuel Humes Porter.

1840. William R. Morris.  
James H. Bull.  
James H. Van Horn.
1841. Amos Slaymaker.  
William Mathiot.  
Abraham D. Dilmars.  
William P. Steele.  
Joseph O. Passmore.  
Peter A. Hawk.
1842. David W. Patterson.  
William Houston.  
Thaddeus Stevens, Esq.  
George M. Kline.  
A. Herr Smith.  
David G. Eshleman.
1843. Junius B. Kaufman.  
Horace Hopkins.  
Francis Bacon, Esq.  
Francis Keenan.  
Jesse Landis.  
Samuel Carpenter.
1844. William E. Barber, Esq.  
Abraham A. Groff.  
J. Graeff Barton.  
John Potter, Jr., Esq.  
Alexander H. Hood.  
David E. Bruner, Esq.  
James L. Reynolds.  
John F. Houston, Esq.  
D. Stewart Elliott.
1845. Charles Dennes.  
Charles W. Penrose, Esq.  
Frederick S. Gossler.  
Lafayette Helner.  
Isaac E. Heister.  
Charles A. Tomlinson.
1846. William D. Campbell, Esq.  
James Black.  
Franklin Pennington.  
J. F. Osborne.  
O. J. Dickey.  
George W. McElroy.  
Benjamin Herr.  
Zurriel Swope.  
Horace Hopkins.
1847. William S. Amweg.  
David G. McGowen.  
Richard R. Bryan.  
Phillip Gossler.  
George W. Andrews, Esq.  
Hiram B. Swarr.  
Patrick Donnelly.  
Bartram A. Sheaffer.  
W. W. Brown.  
George W. Baker.
1848. A. Jordan Schwartz, Esq.  
Simon Stevens.  
George W. Hunter.  
John B. Livingston.  
Daniel G. Baker.  
John J. Eshleman.  
Edward Champneys.  
Edward M. Kauffman.  
Jacob L. Gross.  
James P. Sterrett, Esq.  
John Williamson, Esq.
1849. John A. Helstead.  
John S. Walker.  
Jonas D. Bachman.  
John J. Shuler.  
William R. Wilson.  
Samuel E. Henck.  
Hugh M. North.  
John G. Thompson, Esq.
1850. Henry A. Wade.  
John B. Gest, Esq.  
John M. Amweg.
1850. Henry S. Myers.  
Emlen Franklin.  
Edward Shippen, Esq.  
James McCormick, Esq.  
John W. Meckley.  
James H. Reigart.  
John S. Detweiler.
1851. Isaac N. Ellmaker.  
James L. Jones, Esq.  
W. H. Elder, Esq.  
Charles B. Weaver, Esq.  
Charles Leib, Esq.
1852. J. Ellis Bonham, Esq.  
John S. Walker, Esq.  
J. E. Hackenberg, Esq.  
Samuel Forrey.  
Samuel H. Price.
1853. William T. McPhail.  
Henry A. Wind.  
Aldus J. Neff.  
Kersey Coates.  
Charles B. Wallace, Esq.  
George F. Breneman.  
Peter Martin Heitler.
1854. Charles A. Hill.  
Simon P. Eby.  
Reuben H. Long.  
William Augustus Atlee.  
George Brubaker, Esq.
1855. John C. Kunkle, Esq.  
David Blair, Esq.  
W. F. S. Warren.  
James K. Alexander.  
Samuel H. Reynolds.  
William Whitehill.
1856. Joseph W. Fisher.  
Edward Reilly.  
Benjamin F. Baer.  
P. L. Hackenberg.  
Edward McGovern.
1857. W. J. McElroy, Phila.  
Alexander Harris.  
F. S. Fyfer.
1858. John F. Brinton.  
Thomas E. Cochran, Esq.  
Robert Lamberton.  
Hamilton Alricks.  
David Mumma.
1859. Roland Kinzer.  
Thaddeus Stevens, Jr.  
George W. Matchin, Esq.  
Abram Shank.  
A. J. Hughes.  
F. S. Stambach.  
Thomas Hall Foreman.  
William C. Hays.  
William Wilberforce Nevin.  
A. J. Steinman.  
R. W. Shenk.
1860. James A. Congden, Esq.  
Washington W. Hopkins.  
William L. Scott, Esq.  
James B. Tredwell.  
William Leaman.  
James D. Dougherty.
1861. George M. Franklin.  
Franklin B. Gowen, Esq.  
Thomas H. Pollock.  
Gardner Furniss, Esq.  
Edwin Henry Yundt.  
Andrew M. Frantz.  
John W. Bittinger, Esq.
1862. John M. Heyberger, Esq.  
J. R. Sypher.  
James Boyd.  
David Wells, Esq.  
George Nauman.
1862. Hiram B. Essick, Esq.  
John W. Johnson.
1863. Smith Patterson Galt.  
Benjamin C. Kready.  
Thomas M. Coulson.
1864. John B. Good.  
Adam J. Eberly, Esq.  
J. Duncan Cottrell.  
William E. McLaughlin.  
Amos H. Mylln.  
Peter B. Urlick.  
Octavius J. Norris.  
D. J. M. Loop.  
Andrew J. Kauffman.
1865. Henry G. Smith, Esq.  
J. Glancy Jones, Esq.  
Andrew J. Sandersen.  
J. W. F. Swift.  
Cassius E. Stubbs, Esq.  
Archibald T. Patterson, Esq.  
William A. Wilson.  
William K. Seltzer.  
Peter D. Wanner.  
H. Clay Brubaker.
1866. Adam O. Reinoschl.  
Cyrus P. Miller.  
A. Frank Seltzer, Esq.  
Charles K. Robeson, Esq.  
Edgar C. Reed.
1867. Albert E. Carpenter.  
John O'Byrne, Esq.  
Charles P. Muhlenberg, Esq.  
John K. Rutter.  
Robert A. Townsend.  
Charles A. Mayer, Esq.  
Charles S. Keyser, Esq.  
John B. Warfel, Esq.
1868. William D. Seltzer.  
Phillip D. Baker.  
Marriott Brosius.  
Hon. Samuel Hepburn.  
D. P. Rosenmiller.  
Capt. John P. Rea.  
Martin M. Rutt.  
Maj. J. F. Truecauff.  
Nathaniel E. Slaymaker.  
J. Porter, Esq.
1869. Uriah S. Clark.  
William H. Livingood.  
William M. Derr.  
Charles M. Zerbe.  
C. A. Reimsnyder.  
Samuel Dickson.  
Joseph W. Yocum.  
J. McDonald Sharp.  
Thomas J. Davis.  
James L. Ferrero.  
John Ralston.  
John L. Mayer.  
P. L. Wicks.  
George R. Kaercher.  
Thomas Hart.
1870. B. Frank Eshleman.  
Charles E. Gast.  
M. Williams.  
Hugh R. Fulton.  
Lewis Potter.  
John H. B. Latrobe.  
William Thomas.  
Edmund D. North.  
Theodore W. Herr.  
Jacob L. Steinmetz.  
Ovid F. Johnson.
1871. Robert Paethorp.  
O. M. Hostetter.  
J. P. S. Gobin.  
J. Hay Brown.
1871. James R. Patterson.  
David McMullen.
1872. William C. Nevin.  
Charles J. Armes.  
James M. West.  
Benjamin F. Davis.  
Robert B. Risk.
1873. William U. Hensel.  
James N. Ermentrout.  
R. M. Agnew.  
Franklin Mehaffey.  
A. O. Newpher.  
Abram H. Jones.  
Thomas B. Cochran.  
Aaron W. Snader.  
Benjamin F. Moore.  
Samuel H. Orwig.  
D. Brainerd Case.  
Robert P. Dechert.
1874. Thomas Greenbank.  
Horace Roland.  
B. Jones Monaghan.
1875. James A. O'Reilly.  
Albert F. Shenck.  
Robert J. Evans.  
Ephraim Clarence Diehl.  
Walter M. Franklin.  
Owen P. Bricker.  
William Barnes Given.  
Grant Weidman.  
A. R. Boughter.  
Charles N. Sproul.  
William D. Weaver.  
Thomas B. Holahan.  
Brewster Cameron.  
Edwin B. Weigand.
1876. S. R. Peale.  
I. Newton Wynn.  
Eugene O. Smith.  
James Ryan.  
George M. Dallas.  
Thomas R. Martin.  
Levi Ellmaker.  
E. K. Martin.  
James B. Denworth.  
A. S. Hershey.  
B. F. Montgomery.  
Charles H. Hatch.  
Joseph Ritter.  
William F. Beyer.  
William Righter Fisher.
1877. Edmund S. Doty.  
John H. Fry.  
Samuel M. Sener.  
J. W. Denlinger.  
S. W. Shadle.  
T. J. Knipe.  
George Pierce.  
Charles I. Landis.  
William M. Hayes.  
Charles B. Kaufman.  
John M. Mast.  
J. W. B. Bausman.
1878. B. F. Groff.  
Charles R. Kline.  
Charles Carver.  
Henry C. Bowers.  
G. Newton Lefevre.  
George A. Lane.  
Alfred Kerns.  
Richard J. Malone.  
Paul Gerhart.  
Abram F. Hostetter.
1879. G. O. Kennedy.  
A. Stanley Ulrich.  
James M. Burke.  
Y. Gilpin Robinson.

1879. C. C. Kauffman.  
H. Townsend Fairlamb.  
A. H. Fritchey.  
W. H. Roland.  
George Reimensnyder.  
Josiah Lineaweaver.  
Charles H. Pennypacker.  
John H. Brinton.  
B. F. McAtee.  
William B. Waddell.  
Alfred P. Reid.  
James E. Gowen.  
James Boyd.  
James M. Walker.  
Peter Hershey.  
Hugh Harris McClune.  
James Todd.  
1880. Rufus E. Shapley.  
David Leche.  
William B. Mann.

1880. Mahlon H. Stout.  
Loudon W. Richards.  
John A. Coyle.  
Thomas Whitson.  
Robert E. Monaghan.  
George M. Roads.  
W. T. Brown.  
Joseph Murphy.  
William Gorman.  
1881. Henry Carpenter.  
Henry C. Hauser.  
William P. Compton.  
1882. Walter W. Franklin.  
Harry S. Mecartney.  
Christian G. Bossler.  
Edward P. Brinton.  
1883. I. Newton Huston.  
William T. Haines.  
J. H. B. Wagner.  
John W. Apple.

CHAPTER XXII.

HISTORY OF MEDICINE AND MEDICAL MEN IN LANCASTER COUNTY.<sup>1</sup>

WITH the advent of the aborigines really begins the history of medicine in this county, and it is not derogatory to the science of medicine to make this acknowledgment, in view of the fact that the red man's discoveries have proved valuable acquisitions to the list of remedies applicable in the treatment of disease.

Later, however, came the early settlers, possessing more refined and exact ideas on the treatment of some of the simpler disorders, gained either from their own experience and observation or acquired from others.

The first regular-bred practitioner, however, came here some time before 1715, and settled within a few miles of Lancaster. It has been a question of some dispute as to who really was the first representative physician in the county, but it is clearly evident that this honor fairly belongs to DR. HANS HEINRICH NEFF.

So far as can be ascertained there were of this family two brothers, Francis and Hans, who, being Mennonites, suffered such intolerable religious persecution that they were obliged to forsake their home in Switzerland and take up lands in Alsace; "thence they emigrated to America, and Francis settled at a very early date on a small stream, Neff's Run, which empties into the west branch of the Little Conestoga." (Rupp.)

The records show that the Neffs came here and took up lands prior to 1715, whereas "Henry Zimmerman, or Carpenter," for whom this priority of claim is set up, "arrived in Pennsylvania in the year 1698, and returned afterwards to Europe for his family, whom

he brought out in 1706, and settled first in Germantown, and removed within the present bounds of Lancaster County (then Chester) in 1717."

DR. JOHN HENRY NEFF took up land on the Conestoga, a few miles from Lancaster, "under a particular agreement with the Honorable Proprietor, William Penn."

Afterwards he built a mill, and later owned the property now known as Hardwicke. It is not reasonable to suppose that at this early date he devoted himself exclusively to the practice of medicine; at the same time, however, he was quite popular, and generally known as the "Old Doctor." Rupp informs us that, "so well was Dr. Neff known, that when the boundaries of townships were fixed upon, June 9, 1729, one of the lines of Manheim township is thus defined: 'thence down the said creek (Conestoga) to the Old Doctor's Ford.'"

Many of the direct and indirect descendants of the Neffs were physicians, among whom appear DR. ABRAHAM NEFF, Lancaster, 1758; DR. CHRISTIAN NEFF, Lancaster, 1795; his nephew, DR. ABRAHAM BRENNEMAN, who practiced "physic and surgery" and kept a drug-store in Lancaster, 1797; another nephew of the same name, Lancaster, 1810, who acquired some notoriety as a "Water Doctor," and who lived in the residence and built the office on Lime Street now occupied by our present Congressman, the Hon. A. Herr Smith. Also DR. JOHN K. NEFF, Lancaster, 1843; DR. JOHN EBERLE, who practiced for some time at Lancaster and afterwards moved to Philadelphia, where he appears prominently as one of the professors of a leading medical college of the day. In following up the doctors consecutively as their names appear in records which have been preserved or in traditions handed down, we find the name of one DR. WILLIAM SMITH, whose career ended quite suddenly, and who by order of the court left the county rather unceremoniously.

It is a serious question whether summary justice such as was meted out by the judge to Smith would not be quite *apropos* at the present day, in view of the fact that we still have unfortunates among us who seem never so happy as when they are being deceived. The following is the record of the court, Aug. 5, 1736:

"At a court of general quarter sessions, Dr. William Smith, a vagabond and beggar, being convicted before the court of being an impostor, it is the judgment of the court that he receive, in the county of Lancaster, ten lashes, and be conducted from constable to constable, and be whipped with ten lashes, in the most public place, till he comes to the bounds of the county at Octorara, and then be dismissed."

DR. ADAM SIMON KUHNKE came to Lancaster about 1740. He was appointed a justice, and occupied a very prominent position in public affairs. He was also an active member of Trinity Lutheran Church, especially interested in the promotion of the parochial schools. In 1744 he purchased fifteen acres from Hans Musser, and laid out a town called "Adams-

<sup>1</sup> By Dr. H. B. Stehman.

town." It was bounded by Middle and East King Streets. He sold the ground-rents to James Hamilton.

DR. JOHN KUHN, son of the above, was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and lived in the borough of Lancaster in 1804.

DR. ADAM KUHN, son of Adam Simon Kuhn, M.D., practiced medicine in Philadelphia.

DR. FREDERICK KUHN was engaged in the practice of his profession in Lancaster. He married a daughter of Samuel Bethel, of Columbia.

DR. ABRAHAM NEFF lived at Lancaster in 1758, and had his office on Orange Street above Lime. He had an extensive practice, but mostly among the farmers, with whom he was quite a favorite.

DR. CHRISTIAN NEFF, son of above, lived in 1795 at the corner of Shippen and Orange Streets. He also enjoyed a large practice, and was the preceptor of the Drs. Breneman, to whom they were indentured, as was the custom in those days.

DR. THOMAS WHITESIDE, of Little Britain, 1750, prominent during the Revolution, figured at the battles of the Brandywine and Germantown, and also those of Monmouth and Princeton during the New Jersey campaign.

DR. HIERONIMUS BRUBACK, Leacock, 1751.

DR. SAMUEL BOUDE, Lancaster, 1758, was married to Mary, daughter of Samuel Bethel, who laid out Bethelstown. He was the father of Gen. Boude, and kept a drug-store in addition to practicing medicine.

DR. JOHN LEIDY, Warwick, 1758.

DR. ROBERT THOMPSON, Lancaster, 1751, was a prominent physician, a large landholder, and a justice for many years.

DR. ABRAHAM BRENEMAN was the son of Dr. Adam Breneman, a practicing physician of this city, who in turn was a son of Melchoir Breneman, the original ancestor, who emigrated to this country about 1725. Dr. Breneman is the father of A. N. Breneman, Sr., Esq., of this city. He lived on the northwest corner of South Queen and German Streets, studied medicine with Dr. Christian Neff, who built and resided in the house now occupied by Mrs. Kelly, corner of East Orange and Shippen Streets. He enjoyed a large practice, and also had a drug-store; died 1819.

DR. ABRAHAM BRENEMAN was the son of John Breneman, a physician, and cousin of the above, and therefore a grandson of Melchoir Breneman. He also studied with Dr. Christian Neff, and resided, as previously stated, on Lime Street, where the Hon. A. Herr Smith now resides. He secured a large practice, making examination of the urine a specialty. Dr. Breneman died in the fall of 1819, and, what is singular to relate, on the same day on which the decease of the foregoing Dr. Breneman occurred.

DR. ALBERT DUFRESNE was known in Lancaster as the "Swiss Doctor," and lived in the second square of North Duke Street, Lancaster. He was

quite wealthy, and built the former "Farmers' Bank" of this city. He had quite a run on a salve, which was put up in small bladders, and said to have been quite efficacious. He was born June 20, 1748; died May 3, 1823.

DR. ALFRED DUFRESNE, JR., son of the above, never acquired much of a reputation as a physician, being rather inclined to acts unprofessional in character. He died Sept. 9, 1812, aged thirty-five years.

DR. SAMUEL DUFRESNE, also a son of the "Old" doctor, was a man of excellent character and a fine physician. Nevertheless he never practiced much, simply because he made no effort in that direction. He had many friends. He died Aug. 8, 1835, aged forty-seven years.

DR. JOHN HOUSTON was a man of mark and belonged to a fighting family. He was born in Salisbury township, in this county, in 1742. His father sent him to Edinburgh, Scotland, to be educated for the ministry. Not liking that profession he chose that of medicine. On the 6th day of May, 1773, he married Susanna Wright, daughter of John Wright, Jr., who owned the ferry and lived on the west side of the river at Wrightsville. In 1775, when hostilities broke out between England and America, he was appointed a surgeon in the Continental army, and remained in it for seven years. After the war he removed with his family to York borough, where he practiced medicine. A few years thereafter he removed to Columbia. Governor Mifflin appointed him one of the justices of the peace for this district about the year 1793 or 1794, an office which he held until his death, June 9, 1809. He was an accomplished gentleman, and was considered in his time the best educated and read physician in the county. His widow died in August, 1829. The doctor had three brothers in the Revolutionary army, viz.: James was killed at Paoli; William married a sister of Dr. Watson, late of Donegal. He was taken prisoner on Long Island by the British. There was another brother killed in the Revolutionary army. The doctor left a large family. Dr. William F. Houston, Robert Houston, Samuel N. Houston, Mrs. Mifflin, and the Misses Houston were his children.

DR. WILLIAM F. HOUSTON, son of above, practiced medicine in Columbia, kept a drug-store, and published a newspaper. In 1826 he abandoned a large practice and entered the ministry. It was, however, the spoiling of a good doctor to make a poor preacher.

GEN. EDWARD HAND. [See biography, page 44.]

DR. WILLIAM BROWN. After the battle of the Brandywine a large number of the sick and wounded soldiers were brought to the villages of Ephrata and Lititz, the "Brothers' House," now the academy, at the latter place, being transformed into a hospital and the single brothers detailed as nurses. Dr. Brown, surgeon in charge of the hospital, in order to simplify the compounding of drugs and facilitate the



administration of the same, compiled a small book, written in Latin, for the use of his assistants in the hospital. The following is a translation of the title-page and preface:

"A Repertory of simple and efficacious prescriptions for the use of the military hospital belonging to the army of the United States of America, adapted especially to our present state of need and poverty, which we owe to the ferocious cruelty of the enemy and to a cruel war brought unexpectedly upon our Fatherland.

"WILLIAM BROWN, M.D., Author.

"Second Edition,

"From the office of Charles Christ, 1781,

"Philadelphia."

"PREFACE.

"With an asterisk are denoted such prescriptions as are to be prepared and compounded in the general laboratory, the others are to be mixed for the occasion at the office of the hospital. There are very many prescriptions of solid and dry medicines which might be made more convenient for use, or at least prepared more elegantly, were there not wanting for this a sufficiency of phials and such preparations, which though less efficacious, are used only to gratify the wishes of the patient and for the sake of elegance. It is also our desire to avoid such remedies as simple waters, etc., and various plasters and unguents which are hardly necessary or even useful, on account of the inconvenience of transportation.

"LITITZ, May 12th, 1778."

DR. EDWIN A. ATLEE was born about 1778, and was the youngest son of the Hon. William Augustus Atlee, and the uncle of Dr. John L. Atlee, of Lancaster. After his father's death, which occurred in 1793, he came to Lancaster and resided with his guardian, Dr. Edward Hand. He took his Master's degree at Dickinson, where he distinguished himself for his proficiency in Latin. He read medicine with Dr. Hand, and while yet a student moved to Middletown, where he began practice. While residing there he married the niece of Governor Simon Snyder. Afterwards he moved to Columbia, where he held a successful practice, and after having acquired sufficient means, went to Philadelphia, and in 1804 graduated at the University of Pennsylvania.

He possessed rare musical abilities, and chose for his graduating thesis, "The Influence of Music on the Cure of Disease." After graduating he returned to Columbia, but he never was able to establish himself again, owing to the fact that during his absence prejudicial influences were brought to bear against him by those from whom better things might have been expected, and he consequently removed to Philadelphia in 1806, where he practiced successfully for many years. He was especially successful as an accoucheur. Dr. DeWees said of him that in this branch he was the peer of any man in the city. At one time he was prominently mentioned as the proper person to fill the chair of obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania, but his ultra religious views prejudiced the board of directors of that institution against him. During the course of his professional career he continued his literary pursuits, and there are yet some of his books extant which he translated into Latin, among which is a short life of William Penn. He died at Philadelphia, aged seventy-six years.

DR. JOHN WATSON, of Donegal, was born in Leacock township in 1780. He was a brother of Gen. Watson, who distinguished himself during the war of 1812. Dr. Watson studied medicine with Dr. Boyd, of Bucks County, Pa., and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. He then located at Donegal, where he succeeded in building up a large and extensive practice. He was a man of great force of character and many resources. It may be of interest to note that he was the grandfather of Judge Patterson, of Lancaster City.

DR. DAVID WATSON was a son of the above. He was a classmate at Dickinson College of the late ex-President Buchanan; studied medicine with his father, and also graduated at the University of Pennsylvania.

After graduation he became associated with his father at Donegal, where he remained but one year, when he was appointed on his uncle's, Gen. Watson's, staff. After leaving the army he located at Bainbridge, where he practiced many years, and then removed to Middletown, where he died after a long period of successful practice. He was remarkable for his accuracy in diagnosis, his fame in this respect having been recognized far and near, and consequently secured for him an extensive consultation practice.

DR. NATHANIEL WATSON was also a son of Dr. John Watson, and has now almost attained the remarkable age of fourscore and four. He likewise read medicine with his father, and graduated at the university in 1821. In his day Dr. Watson had an extensive practice, and was universally liked by his patrons. He was formerly a member of the County Medical Society.

DR. DAVID R. WATSON was a son of Dr. Nathaniel, and after receiving a collegiate education studied medicine with Dr. John L. Atlee, Jr., of Lancaster, receiving his degree in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1868. During his first course at medical college he contracted a cold which developed into consumption, and he died one year after graduation, being but twenty-two years of age. He was a man of perfect physical proportions and rare intellectual attainments.

DR. JACOB RIEGAR was a highly respectable physician of Lancaster. His duel with Stephen Chambers (fatal to the latter) is mentioned elsewhere. Dr. Riegar died in 1795.

DR. JOHN HOWARD, late from Canton, East Indies, advertises April 14, 1798, "now living opposite the German Lutheran Church, respectfully informs the public that he will undertake to cure any disease or complaint whatever, even where other doctors have declared the patient incurable." . . . He states that all his "medicines are prepared from herbs and roots only, which he has brought with him from China for the purpose."

DR. J. COMMON practiced "physic, surgery, and midwifery in Lancaster July, 1800, house East Orange Street."

DR. G. W. ALDERSTERREN in an advertisement July 15, 1796, acquaints the public in general that he means to practice as doctor and surgeon in the borough of Lancaster. His office was "at the inn of John Michael, the sign of the waggon, on Queen Street. He takes no pay until the cure is completed." On December 9th of the same year he announces that he has opened a drug-store in North Queen Street, at the house of David Hall; the latter part of 1797 he was still here.

DR. ISAAC COHEN, Aug. 14, 1797, published the following card: "Dr. Isaac Cohen, from Hamburg, in Germany, who studied seven years in the city of Copenhagen, informs the public that he has lately arrived in Lancaster, where he intends to practice physic and the art of healing, at the house of John Hatz, innkeeper, at the sign of the Pennsylvania Arms, North Queen Street. . . . N.B. Poor persons cured gratis if they can show a certificate from a clergyman that they are really poor. He expects letters addressed to him to be postpaid, and those who live at a distance and desire his aid will please send a horse for him."

DR. DUVOISIER, "just arrived from London," advertises May 26, 1797, that he offers his services to the citizens of the borough of Lancaster in the practice of physic and surgery. "Apply in E. King's Street, in the corner house, opposite Maj. John Light's tavern."

DR. DOWLIN evidently came to Lancaster about 1794. In the *Lancaster Journal*, July 15, 1795, he advertises as follows:

"FEVERS, AGUES, AND FLUXES.

"Dowlin, surgeon and man-midwife from London, acquaints the public that as the season approaches in which these diseases become more peculiarly distressing, he begs leave to offer his assistance, having derived particular information of their treatment while in the British army, during his residence in Africa and the West India Islands, which the success of his practice in Lancaster last fall has fully demonstrated. "N.B. He lives in Mrs. Bicklam's house, near the English Church."

On March 11, 1796, he advertises to inoculate for smallpox, and likewise for measles.

On March 24, 1797, he notifies the public that on the 1st of April "he will move into the one-story brick house beyond Mr. Lechler's, Donegal Street, opposite Samuel Humes." It may be of interest to state that Dr. Dowlin is the first in the county of whom we have any record to inoculate for smallpox.

HENRY CARPENTER, M.D., physician, of Lancaster, Pa., was born in that city, in the house where he resides, Dec. 10, 1819. He received his preliminary education in the select schools of the city and at the Lancaster Academy. He read medicine with Dr. Samuel Humes, of Lancaster, was graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, in March, 1841, and succeeded to the large practice of his preceptor, with which he became conversant as a student. Dr. Carpenter has continued in the active duties of his profession since his graduation, and is an acknowledged skillful physician, and among the foremost in the county. He was one of

the founders of the Lancaster County Medical Society in 1844, secretary from its organization for many years, and in 1855 its president. He was secretary and vice-president of the State Medical Society, and one of the board of censors for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

He was president of the Select branch of the City Councils for nearly twenty years, presiding officer of the lower branch for several years, and an active member of the Lancaster school board for some thirty years, and also a director of the Lancaster Gas Company, and of the Lancaster Insurance Company for many years. He was a director of the Conestoga Steam Mills Company for a long time, and one of the principal owners for many years after their sale, in 1857, and he is one of the company that built and owns No. 4 cotton-mill, and also one of the originators of the Conestoga Turnpike Company, in 1870, of which he has been president since.

Dr. Carpenter was a director of the Lancaster and Quarryville Narrow-Gauge Railroad, director and treasurer of the Delaware River and Lancaster Railroad, director and assistant treasurer of the National Railroad (now the Bound Brook), and president and director of the Hamilton Land Association of New Jersey. Twice during the late civil war he was called into active service in the volunteer surgeons' department by the surgeon-general of the State, and labored zealously to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded after the battles of second Bull Run and Antietam.

He married, in 1846, Ann Louisa, daughter of ex-Mayor Mathiot, of Lancaster, who died in 1863, leaving three daughters, Mary, Catharine, and Sarah. His second wife, Laura W., daughter of Martin Miller, of Oil City, died in 1871. His present wife is Mrs. Sarah A., widow of the late Harris Boardman, of Lancaster, and daughter of Hon. Benjamin F. Billings, of Connecticut.

Dr. Carpenter is the fifth of the same name in five successive generations, from Dr. Henry Carpenter (or Zimmerman), who came from Switzerland to Pennsylvania in 1698. He returned to Europe, and in 1706 came with his family, first settling at Germantown, but in 1717 settled on a farm in West Earl township, Lancaster Co., where he practiced medicine and carried on farming the remainder of his life. An old relic, a hanging lantern, now in possession of the subject of this sketch, dated 1693, was brought here by him. One of his sons was Emanuel, whose son (Emanuel, Jr.) was a member of the Legislature in 1777, 1780, 1784, 1785, and 1786. Another, Dr. Henry, succeeded to the homestead, where he also practiced medicine in the vicinity during his active life. One of his sons, Jacob Carpenter, was a member of the State Legislature in 1765 to 1767, 1769, 1772, and 1781; was State treasurer three terms, and was appointed Jan. 8, 1800, by Governor McKean, clerk of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster County.



*Henry Carpenter*

Another son, Henry, succeeded to the homestead property, and his sons were Henry (1773-1835), father of our subject, born on the old homestead, near Carpenter's Church, settled in Lancaster City in 1818, where he carried on mercantile business with his brother Daniel, and was also largely engaged in surveying and conveyancing. Dr. John (1770-1830) succeeded to the homestead, carried on farming and practiced his profession, and, like his ancestors, kept up the large botanical garden established by the first Dr. Henry Carpenter, where was introduced a fine assortment of rare and costly plants which were exotics in this section of the country. Isaac was a farmer near the homestead, and Jacob, Daniel, and Christian were engaged in mercantile pursuits in Lancaster.

Dr. Henry Carpenter's mother, Mary Ann, daughter of David Cook, and granddaughter of Bartram Galbraith, surveyor-general of Pennsylvania for many years, died in 1872, aged seventy-eight years. His brothers are James C., a civil engineer in Lancaster; Dr. Alexander Hamilton, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, practiced in Lancaster County, and died about 1850, aged twenty-four years; Dr. Andrew Jackson, also a graduate of the same medical college, practiced in Lancaster City, and died in 1866, aged thirty years; Isaac K., a civil engineer in Lancaster City; and two sisters, Catharine and Maria Louisa, the latter dying in 1873.

DR. JOHN D. PERKINS was the son of Dr. Elisha Perkins, of Norwich, Conn. He first located at Strasburg, and on Aug. 20, 1800, came to Lancaster and opened an office in the tavern of William Ferree, "at the sign of Gen. Washington."

He claimed to have passed through the course of education required by the Medical Society of the State of Connecticut, and also that he was a member of that society. "His success, which has attended his father's practice in New England, and his brother's and his own in Strasburg, in this county, . . . is such that he flatters himself that he shall be able to give satisfaction. In suitable cases he will operate with the Metallic Tractors, invented by his father."

This operation consisted of drawing over the body or any affected parts the points of metallic rods (*Metallic Tractors*), composed of different metals, and is known in medicine as *Perkinism*, or *Tractoration*. These tractors were said to be "applicable in the treatment of pains in the head, face, teeth, breast, side, stomach, back," etc. At this period Perkinism was quite popular, in fact, even the president of the Medical Society of Connecticut, observing that Perkins produced so many and really genuine testimonials in its favor, delivered an eloquent address before that body advising a thorough investigation before condemning it; but it having no real merits soon died out.

DR. ELISHA PERKINS, of Strasburg, was a brother of John, and afterwards also came to Lancaster.

**The First Medical Society in the County.**—About 1820 the physicians throughout the State, in order to advance medical science and protect their own interests, organized medical societies.

The fact that Lancaster was so near to the centre of medical learning in those days made it plausible to suppose that our physicians would likewise have organized themselves in a similar manner. A search has revealed that such an attempt was made, as we shall see from the following, taken from *The Intelligencer* of Feb. 24, 1823:

"At a meeting of physicians in the borough of Strasburg, on the 7th inst., for the purpose of establishing a Medical Society in the county of Lancaster, Dr. Francis S. Burrows was appointed chairman, and Dr. William Forman secretary. On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That we constitute an association to be called 'The Medical Society of the City and County of Lancaster,' whose object it shall be to promote harmony among the members of the profession and to improve medical science.

*Resolved*, That Drs. Humes, Dingo, Riegy, Boulden, Handford, Davis, and Forman be a committee to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the society, who shall report at the next meeting.

*Resolved*, That this meeting adjourn to convene at the house of Mr. John Whiteside (Fountain Inn), in the city of Lancaster, on Monday, the 15th of March next, at 2 o'clock P.M., when and where the physicians of Lancaster and adjoining counties are respectfully invited to attend."

In pursuance of the above resolution there was another meeting held at the time and place appointed, as will appear from the report in *The Intelligencer* of March 23, 1823, at which time Dr. Samuel Humes, Jr., was appointed chairman, and Dr. N. L. Boulden secretary.

"The object of the meeting having been stated from the chair to be the promotion of medical science, it was, on motion,

*Resolved*, That it is expedient for the practicing physicians in the city and county of Lancaster to form an association to be called 'The Medical Society of the City and County of Lancaster.'

*Resolved*, That Drs. Muhlenburg, Carpenter, and Atlee from the city, and Drs. Boulden, Burrows, and Forman from the county of Lancaster be a committee to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the society, and report at the next meeting agreeably to the subsequent resolution.

*Resolved*, That this meeting adjourn to meet again at the same place on Monday, the 19th of April next, at 2 o'clock P.M., where and when all the practicing physicians of the city and county are respectfully invited to attend."

The committee on constitution and by-laws did its work, but it never had an opportunity to report, because the organization failed, and no more meetings were held.

The cause of the failure is expressed in those significant words of Dr. John L. Atlee in his address before the American Medical Association at Cleveland, 1883, in which he says, while referring to the physicians of 'his period,' "So great was the jealousy existing between them that for more than twenty years after my graduation it was impossible to form a medical society in my native city and county, because there were so many aspirants for the honors."

DR. JOHN EBERLE was born in Manor township in January, 1788. As was previously stated, he was a direct descendant of Dr. John Henry Neff, the pioneer physician of the county, and the son of a blacksmith. His father was unable to give him more than an or-

dinary school education, but, as tradition has it, Nathaniel Ellmaker, Esq., perceiving him to be unusually bright for his limited opportunities, with praiseworthy benevolence, for a disinterested consideration, volunteered to give him a medical education.

He studied medicine under the supervision of Drs. Abraham Carpenter, of Lancaster, and Clapp, of Philadelphia, and in 1809 received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Philadelphia, choosing "Animal Life" as the subject for his graduating thesis. He began the practice of medicine at the Four-Mile Tavern,—until recently known as Hess' Tavern,—on the Columbia and Lancaster Turnpike.

Several years later he moved to Manheim, where he was married to Miss Salome Sebrick. Afterwards he was commissioned as surgeon, and served in the war of 1812. In 1815 he bought some land in Mount Joy township, adjoining Elizabethtown, and laid out an addition to that place.

From Manheim he moved to Lancaster, but unfortunately, at the latter place was led into practices, through his association with politicians, which threatened utterly to destroy his prospects for success. During this time, however, he began writing articles for one of the medical journals of Philadelphia, which from their clearness of style and originality of subject-matter attracted so much attention that he was induced by the publisher to move to that city, and subsequently established a journal of his own, *The American Medical Recorder*, which for a time was ably sustained by the members of the profession.

In 1822 he published a work in two volumes on "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," which became quite popular, and was accorded the honor of a German translation at Weimar soon after it appeared in this country. The copyright of this work was sold for two hundred dollars. In 1831 appeared his "Treatise on the Practice of Medicine," in two volumes, a work considered by able authority as forming an epoch in the medical literature of this country. It passed through five editions during the author's lifetime, and after his death was issued with additions by Professor George McClellan. Subsequently he wrote a "Treatise on Diseases of Children," but it never was accorded the favor received by his previous publications.

At the organization of the Jefferson Medical College, in 1825, Dr. Eberle was elected to the professorship on Practice of Medicine, which position he filled with credit for five years. The following year he occupied the chair of Materia Medica. In 1831 he was elected Professor of Practice of Medicine in the Ohio Medical College, located at Cincinnati, to which place he removed with his family this same year. Six years later he removed from Cincinnati to Lexington, Ky., to accept the chair of Practice of Medicine in the Transylvania University, the great medical school of the West, but here soon afterwards (Feb. 2, 1838) closed his earthly career.

Dr. Eberle was a member of the Linnæan Society of Philadelphia, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and also of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Berlin.

On the 3d of March, 1826, the members of the medical fraternity, and a number of other gentlemen from Lancaster, gave a public dinner to Dr. Eberle in the old court-house; Dr. Samuel Humes officiated as president, and Frederick Muhlenberg as vice-president. After dinner toasts were drank and responses made.

Professor S. D. Gross, M.D., who attended Dr. Eberle's lectures as a student, and who in after-life became more intimately acquainted with him through professional intercourse, describes him as follows:

"He was a man of short stature, with a light olive complexion, a keen black eye, and a good forehead. He was a model of a student, reticent, patient, laborious, and brimful of his subject. Whatever he knew he knew well. As a practitioner he never ranked high, and as a lecturer he was not pleasing, although always instructive. Having no powers as a speaker, he always availed himself largely of the use of his MS. Poverty seems to have been his lot; it seized upon him early and clung to him all his life. . . . Of social qualities Eberle was wholly devoid. I never heard him laugh heartily in all my intercourse with him, which, during my residence at Cincinnati, was for a time frequent and familiar. . . . He was a copious as well as a learned writer, and long before his death he enjoyed a national and European reputation. . . . He was a most zealous student, and, above all, he was the architect of his own fame and fortune. As one of his weaknesses, I may say that he was a firm believer in the powers of the divining rod."

DR. NEIL McCLOY was a native of Ireland; emigrated to this county and practiced medicine. He had two sons, of whom Alexander became a physician and practiced in Leacock township.

In March, 1824, he made an assignment of his property to James Porter. How much longer he remained in this county is not known, but in October, 1835, he appears in Cecil township, Washington Co., Pa., as the purchaser of a farm. Later in life he moved to Canonsburg, where he died.

DR. J. F. NISSEN, in 1802, under the head of "Medical Information," publishes the following:

"The subscriber being at Mr. Dubourg's, corner of Queen and Orange Street, takes this method of offering his aid, as a Physician and Surgeon, to the inhabitants of this borough and vicinity. He has lately arrived from Germany, where he regularly studied Physic and Surgery for more than six years, under the most Eminent Professors and in the largest Hospitals, and after a strict examination was promoted to the Degree of Doctor. . . .

"J. F. NISSEN, OF HAMBURG,  
"Physician, Surgeon, Midwife, and  
Oculist. Honorary Member of the  
Medicinal Society of Philadelphia."

DR. MARBOURG announces, July 12, 1802, that he "has practiced Several years as physician and Surgeon in the Austrian and English Armies, and has

just arrived from the West Indies, gives notice that he is inclined to practice in Lancaster in internal and external Complaints, as well as in Midwifery. . . . He lodges at the house of John Demuth, East King Street."

DR. MORGAN RAWLIN practiced at Rawlinsville, after whom the place received its name.

DR. JOHN CUTHBERTSON, of Bart, 1790-1800, was the son of Rev. John C. Cuthbertson, a Covenanter preacher.

DR. HENRY HUTTENSTEIN, 1800, one of the first druggists of Lancaster. He died Aug. 26, 1807, at an advanced age.

DR. JOHN ROSS, Lancaster, 1797.

DR. BEAR, Lancaster, 1804.

DR. GEORGE HAMILTON, Bart, 1807.

DR. SMALLWOOD, of Columbia, 1811, a native of Drumore township, Lancaster Co.

DR. WILLIAM S. GARRAUD, Marietta, 1813.

DR. AICHMILLER, who had practiced in Lancaster for some time, announced, Nov. 9, 1802, that he had removed to the house of Mr. George Hoff, King Street.

DR. GEORGE MOORE, of Lancaster, June 2, 1802, informs the public that he has commenced inoculating for the kine pox, and is provided with pest matter. He was Dr. John L. Atlee's father's family physician, and Walter L. Atlee, Esq., was the first person vaccinated in Lancaster, Dr. Moore having received the virus from Dr. Cox, of Philadelphia. Dr. Moore had a drug-store in Centre Square about 1800. He had four sons, three of whom were physicians, and the fourth a merchant in Baltimore. After his death his wife was appointed postmistress.

DR. GEORGE MOORE, son of above, moved to Columbia about 1829, where he was engaged as druggist and justice of the peace.

DR. CHARLES HERBST studied medicine with Dr. William Fahnestock, and commenced practice in Lancaster in 1804. In 1805 he was prison physician. He never accumulated much of a practice.

DR. VINCENT KING, formerly of Columbia, was a native of the county, and a son of Vincent King, of Little Britain township. Prior to reading medicine with Dr. Houston, of Philadelphia, he attended the Westtown school, an institution under the control of the Quakers. He received his degree in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1807.

After graduation he began practice at Philadelphia, then removed to Goshen, Chester Co., and afterwards to Baltimore, where he remained but a short time before coming to Columbia. At this place he had the misfortune to lose his wife. A number of years afterwards he was united in matrimony to Miss Patience Wright. Later he removed to his native place, and there remained until he died. Dr. King was a highly honored and successful practitioner, a man of great worth and intellectual force.

DR. CLARKSON FREEMAN died June 8, 1843, aged seventy-eight years. He was a native of New Jersey,

and studied mathematics and the languages, and received his degree of A.B. in 1783. Later he studied medicine with Professor Vandevere, and graduated at the College of New Brunswick, 1787. He afterwards went to the Western States, and then came to Lancaster about July, 1802. At this time he advertises, "Late from the Indian towns in the Northwestern Territory of the U. S. . . . Is happy that it is in his power to state that he . . . performed a number of capital cures."

In 1810 he formed a partnership with Dr. John I. Mayweg, but this was dissolved the following year, and Dr. Freeman went to Ohio. In 1815 he returned to Lancaster, and remained here until he died. In a financial point of view, Dr. Freeman was a successful practitioner; his "Indian Specific," which was no more nor less than paregoric, containing oil of sassafras instead of oil of anise, was quite a bonanza. He was quite fond of the drama, and consequently had his house so arranged as to conveniently give private theatricals. Edwin Forrest was among those who adorned his stage.

DR. JOHN I. MAYWEG, having practiced for about four years after completing his studies at Philadelphia, came to Lancaster in 1810, and formed a partnership with Dr. Clarkson Freeman. Their business relations were dissolved the following year, when Dr. Mayweg moved to Columbia. In 1822 he moved to Philadelphia, where he remained about ten years, and then, after practicing at Lancaster for one year, again removed to Columbia.

DR. LACKEY MURRAY in 1800 advertises in a Harrisburg journal that he "respectfully informs the public that he has practiced Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery for 25 years in the County of Lancaster." On March 1, 1796, he lived in a two-story brick house on King Street. It is said that when he first came to Lancaster, among his first patients was a young lady who had accidentally gotten a fish-bone in her throat. Her father said to the doctor, "If you get that bone out I will give you a horse." The doctor opened his snuff-box and requested the lady to take some. In a moment the snuff caused her to sneeze, and the bone was dislodged, to the delight of all concerned, and the doctor got the horse. Dr. Murray died Oct. 31, 1815.

DR. HUGH McCORKLE came to Columbia in 1805, where he married a Miss Strickler. He was an able practitioner and a fine gentleman. He continued at Columbia for more than forty years.

DR. — GRIFFITH came to Columbia 18—. He was the preceptor of Dr. Wallace, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

DR. SAMUEL HOUSTON, formerly of Manheim, came to Marietta about 1820. He continued to practice medicine until the Anti-Masonic excitement, when he entered politics.

DR. GEORGE GRAHAM, at Marietta, in 1820.

DR. JACOB GLATZ, of Marietta, was a student of Dr. Richard E. Cochran, and a graduate of the Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania in 1826. He was a descendant of Col. Jacob Glatz, of Lancaster, appointed postmaster under President Van Buren. His ancestors were hatters, and occupied the building on the northeast corner of East King and Duke Streets.

DR. ARTHUR MAY practiced ten years in Lancaster borough previous to his death. He is said to have been a most excellent physician and capital surgeon, and a favorite pupil of the late celebrated Dr. Physick. Dr. Samuel Humes studied medicine with him. Dr. May died of typhoid pneumonia Jan. 28, 1812.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, M.D., was the youngest child of the Rev. Dr. G. Henry Ernest Muhlenberg, and was born the 14th of March, 1795, in the city of Lancaster, where his father was pastor, for thirty-five years, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity. His preliminary education he received in the German and English private and parochial schools of his native city and in the family of his father, who was a university scholar, and a gentleman of high culture, refined taste, and exalted Christian character. There was no system of public-school education at that time, either at Lancaster or in the State; the education of the young, therefore, was provided for by congregational schools and those of a private and voluntary character, which varied in excellence and duration with the ability of the teacher and the support given to him. Such schools as these the doctor attended, and often mentioned to his family the names of the principals of them with gratitude or pleasantry, in accordance with his conviction of the benefit or the converse he had experienced whilst connected with them. His children thus remember to this day the names of Gallagher, Snowden, Hutchins, and Benjamin Schipper, a distinguished teacher of the classics at the commencement of this century. All of these, with the exception of the first, were gentlemen of education and experience in their profession; but John Gallagher, as he was known among the boys, seems to have been of that class of teachers whom Dr. Goldsmith has so pleasantly immortalized in his poems.

After the completion of this curriculum of private study, which embraced a solid, though not an extended, education in the English, German, Latin, and Greek languages and the elements of mathematics, and a considerable knowledge of botany, one of the favorite pursuits of his father, he was placed as a student of medicine in the office of the eminent Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia. The Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg was personally well acquainted with Dr. Rush, had been associated with him in works of general benevolence and patriotism, and had a high appreciation of his ability as a physician and his excellence of character. The son probably entered his office in the year 1812, and continued with him as private pupil, and heard his lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, until the spring of 1814, when

he received, April 4th, the degree of M.D. from that justly celebrated institution. He managed, by zeal, industry, and self-reliance, to be graduated with honor; for though, as already said, his preparatory education had been solid, it had not been of such an extended and thorough character in all directions as to enable him to get through without great diligence. The writer remembers to have heard the doctor say that when he first went to Philadelphia a copy of Ewing's "Natural Philosophy" had been put into his hands at the suggestion of his preceptor to complete by private study his defective mathematical education, but that he found it, owing to the want of the necessary elementary knowledge, a dry and unprofitable employment. No doubt this consciousness of the deficiency of his education in some directions stimulated him to greater effort in his professional studies, which, under the guidance of his able instructor, gave him honorable eminence among his fellow-students and prepared him for further success in subsequent life. It may be said here that he always entertained a high regard for his preceptor, and often spoke of him as a gentleman of high culture and an impressive and eloquent lecturer.

After his graduation in the University of Pennsylvania he returned to his native city, with the view of entering upon the practice of his profession, and one year afterwards lost his excellent father by a stroke of apoplexy, and thus, with but limited means of support, was thrown upon his own resources. His father died May 28, 1815. He was married to his first wife Feb. 6, 1816. This lady was a granddaughter of the Rev. John Helfrich Schaum, one of the early ministers of the Lutheran Church, sent over from Halle. This gentleman had come over to America in the year 1745.

From necessity and inclination he devoted himself with all the energy of his nature to the noble profession he had selected for his life-work, and in the discharge of the duties connected with it in the departments of general practice and surgery, which then, and especially in the county, were intimately united, he spent fifty years of the best part of his life in ministering to the wants of his fellow-men. In this long period of practice he built up for himself a widespread reputation and a competent support. His skill was greater in general practice than in surgery, for which the tenderness of his heart somewhat disqualified him. But in the multiplied forms of acute and chronic disease he had few superiors in Pennsylvania in accurate diagnosis and judicious treatment. Too modest to claim this for himself, the writer knows these qualifications to have been accorded to him, as the result of his long and varied practice, by some of the most eminent of his medical contemporaries in the schools of Philadelphia and elsewhere. His benevolent labors were not confined to the city of his birth, in every part of which, among the rich and the poor, he was a daily visitant, but extended to the most dis-



*F. W. Mucklerberg*



tant parts of the county, and adjoining counties, in cases of his own, or in consultation with other physicians. Everywhere he gained the confidence and respect of the people by the soundness of his judgment, the urbanity of his manner, and the warmth of his heart. His kind and sympathetic words by the bedside of his patients often acted as a charm, and did as much good as the medicine he administered. Nor did he merely show concern for the bodily ills of those to whom he was ministering, he was also solicitous to promote their higher and spiritual welfare. Where necessary he did not hesitate to mingle encouragement with reproof; he brought up before the minds of the dying the promises of the divine Word for their consolation, and often, when requested, offered up prayers to God in their behalf. Both kinds of services are germane to this profession, and ought never to be separated. He also frequently accelerated the cure of his poorer patients by sending them delicacies from his own table, and in other cases awakened for them the sympathies and secured the benefactions of their fellow-citizens. Services of this kind, continued for so many years, and which were not intermitted until he was disqualified for them by blindness and organic disease of another kind, cannot be fitly described in a few words; they are gratefully remembered on earth and have been rewarded in heaven. While his profession was the great field in which his usefulness was most conspicuously and most constantly displayed, he was also ever ready to promote the welfare of his fellow-citizens in other directions, and to advance the prosperity of the city of his birth and the land of his nativity whenever a suitable opportunity offered. He served as prothonotary in the years 1821-28, having been appointed by Governor Hiester, and his occupancy of this office brought him into contact with the leading legal and literary gentlemen of Lancaster, which both improved his mind and increased his influence. He was appointed register of wills afterwards by Governor Shultz, and served two terms.

As president of the Lancaster Bank, with James Evans, Esq., as cashier, he aided in rescuing it from destruction, and in raising it to a high degree of usefulness and prosperity. With other gentlemen he interested himself for the improvement of the Conestoga, by a series of locks, to bring it into connection with tide-water, for commercial purposes, and used his influence and contributed of his means to make it a success. The money was lost, though the improvement remains.

He was also much interested in early life in politics, being connected with the Democratic party, and along with Mr. Buchanan he aided in promoting the measures of that organization, so long as they were in his judgment calculated to promote the general good. He was also a member of the military company which, in 1812, with Mr. Buchanan as captain, went to Baltimore to volunteer their services in defense of

that city on the appearance of the British. On their arrival at Baltimore the danger was past. The doctor remained a steadfast personal and political friend of Mr. Buchanan until, as President, he took sides with the South in the Kansas struggle, and failed to oppose with the necessary vigor the efforts of the secessionists to dismember our country. Love of country then impelled the doctor to forsake the friend of his youth and the party favoring such pernicious doctrines. In the great Rebellion his voice gave no uncertain sound. He could not prefer party to the welfare of his country. Descended from a grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, who was called by the British, when encamped round his residence, in the neighborhood of Valley Forge, and occupying Philadelphia, "an arch rebel;" having also had one uncle, Maj.-Gen. Peter Muhlenberg, who had served in the Revolution with distinction, from its commencement in Charleston, S. C., to its brilliant close at Yorktown; named after another uncle, the Hon. Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, who had been obliged to flee from New York on its occupancy by the English troops, and was afterwards Speaker of the First and Third Congresses of the United States; conscious also that his own father had several times been obliged to flee from Philadelphia in disguise to escape falling into the hands of the invaders of our country, and had lost in consequence nearly all of his property, by nature and education all the pulsations of his heart were for that glorious Union which had been secured at such sacrifices. Without hesitation he united with the war party to preserve the Constitution and the government. His aid was solicited and given in the organization of the Union League, and he became its first president. Throughout the entire struggle he and all of the name were found on the side of their country, and none rejoiced more than he did on the final triumph of the cause of the Union. The doctor might have had high political positions. He declined the offers; he had no aspirations for public honors of this kind. Once, to satisfy his friends, with no hope of election, he ran as a candidate for Congress against the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

We turn now to another sphere of his honored and useful life, that of education and religion. Here he co-operated at a comparatively early period with other gentlemen of Lancaster of different religious denominations to establish the Lancasterian public school for the benefit of the poor of the city, and one of his nieces for a long period was the successful principal of the female department. Subsequently he aided in the promotion of the success of the Lancaster County Academy, of which he was one of the trustees. Still more important services, however, did he render in this direction when, after the introduction of the public-school system, this institution was merged into and became a part of Franklin College, incorporated in the year 1787 by the Legis-

lature of Pennsylvania for the benefit of the Germans and their descendants. His father had been one of its early trustees and president, and the son, aided by other public-spirited gentlemen of Lancaster of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches, had husbanded the proceeds arising from the sale of the lands granted it by the State with great industry and care, until the negotiations of the different parties interested in it for the division of its funds, or its reorganization, were in progress a few years anterior to 1850. It was owing chiefly to his earnest efforts and influence with others in the course of the able and animated discussion on this subject that the final result was reached, the removal of Marshall College to Lancaster, to be united with the old institution, and the founding of the Franklin Professorship in Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, by the Lutheran share of the funds. Though this was contrary to the doctor's wishes in the outset of the debate, he acquiesced in the seemingly providential termination of the matter; and it is now apparent that these measures have greatly benefited Lancaster and the two churches for whom Franklin College was mainly incorporated. Thus the sacrifice of his own personal preferences by the unselfish subject of our sketch resulted in greater good to the institutions of his own church; and at the very last meeting of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania of the Lutheran Church, May, 1883, the incumbent of the "Franklin Professorship," at Gettysburg, was transferred as Professor of Dogmatic Theology to the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia. The doctor and his associates in the board of trustees of Franklin College were united with the board at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg.

In the Lutheran congregation of the Holy Trinity, to which he belonged throughout his life, he was among the first to advocate the introduction of English preaching, which was done so gradually and judiciously that no injustice was done to the German interests; and in all the other measures proposed for its benefit, such as the call of pastors, the remodeling of the church building, Woodward Hall Cemetery, removal of debt, etc., by his wise and prudent counsels and active co-operation he contributed greatly to bring about its present prosperity. For many years he was a member of its vestry, either as trustee or elder, and when not holding office he was regularly consulted, and seldom were his views opposed. In a representative capacity he was, on many occasions, delegate to the Ministerium of Pennsylvania and the General Synod of the Lutheran Church.

It may be proper to state that the doctor seldom allowed himself any recreation from the duties of his profession. He was never abroad, nor even at any of the places of summer resort. His patients dreaded even his temporary absence to such a degree that he exercised self-denial in this regard also to subserve their interests. It gave him pleasure to spend the few

hours of leisure afforded him in his profession on the small farm and lots he owned in the neighborhood of the city, and his simple and pure tastes were thus easily gratified.

In personal appearance the doctor was noble and commanding, and every one felt in his presence that he was no ordinary character, and could not be trifled with. His frame was muscular and his constitution sound and vigorous, both of which he inherited from his father, who, though "a man of peace," was considered the strongest man in Lancaster County, to say nothing more. The doctor was twice married, the first time to the lady already mentioned, the second time to Ann Eliza Duchman. He had by the first marriage five, and by the second nine, children.

The last few years of his life he was a great sufferer. In addition to his blindness, he was obliged to endure protracted and intense bodily pain from organic disease. All these complicated ills he endured with heroic fortitude and Christian resignation, and, in spite of his keen suffering, retained the use of his faculties unclouded to the last. His judgment of his own condition was so accurate that it almost amounted to a prediction. He concluded, from his symptoms, that he might live until the Fourth of July, the natal day of our great republic. He actually died on the 5th of that month, a few hours after the time determined upon in his own reflections. How happy are we in being able to say for him, and for others who are following in that beaten track to the grave, that he died in hope of a glorious immortality through the merits of that Saviour who had redeemed him, and for whom he had endeavored, with ever-increasing fidelity, to live and to labor! "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

DR. HENRY E. MUHLENBERG, of Lancaster, was a native of the city, and a son of the above. He read medicine with his father and Dr. Benjamin Rush, and took his degree at the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1838. After graduation he became associated with his father, and soon accumulated a large and remunerative practice. Aside from his private practice, he was consulting and visiting physician to the Lancaster County Hospital. He was an active member of the board of Councils of the city, and also a member of the County Medical Society. In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant collector of internal revenue of the Ninth District, which office he held until his death, which occurred in July, 1877.

DR. HENRY E. MUHLENBERG, JR., was born in the city, and a son of the above, with whom he studied medicine. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1871, and two years later was appointed surgeon in the United States marine service, serving in the hospitals of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia respectively. Began private practice in 1877 in Lancaster, and since then has served several terms as surgeon to the Lancaster County Hospital. He is



*H. E. Muckleroy, M. D.*



*J. W. L. Allee.*

a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. BENJAMIN S. MUHLENBERG, of Lancaster, is a son of Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, with whom he began his medical studies, and is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1845, and also of the Medical Institute of Philadelphia. Two years after graduation he was commissioned surgeon of the army under President Polk, and was assigned to the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, being present at the taking of Vera Cruz. He afterwards resigned his commission, returned to Lancaster, and followed the practice of his profession until 1851, when he engaged in the drug business. He was one of the early members of the Medical Society, and one of the first censors of the State Medical Society.

JOHN LIGHT ATLEE, M.D., LL.D.—His great-grandfather, William Atlee, a native of England, came to America about 1740 as the private secretary of Lord Admiral Howe, of the West Indies fleet, subsequently went to Philadelphia and Trenton, N. J., and was a merchant at the latter place, where he died suddenly, leaving children: William, Augustus, Col. Samuel John (who with Gen. Wayne raised the first two Pennsylvania regiments for the Revolutionary war), and Amelia. Upon the death of the father Edward Shippen, a lawyer of Lancaster, Pa., took William Augustus, then a lad of twelve years, to his home, where in due time he read law with that eminent advocate. William Augustus Atlee was an active Whig, chairman of the Committee of Safety, and deputy commissary of prisoners during the war of the Revolution. He was appointed to the Supreme Court bench of the State, and filled that place at the time of his sudden death in Lancaster by yellow fever, in 1793, and in honor of his judicial position he accompanied his associate judges in the great procession in Philadelphia in honor of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. His wife, Esther, a daughter of Rev. John Sayre, an Episcopal clergyman of Trenton, bore him the following children: Col. William Pitt (1778-1816), a coppersmith, deputy sheriff, marshal of the district, and had charge of the British prisoners, and was colonel of a regiment in the war of 1812-14; John Sayre, died at Carlisle; Dr. Edwin Augustus, read medicine with Surgeon-General Dr. Edward Hand, practiced his profession for many years in Philadelphia, and died there; Elizabeth, wife of Maj. Moses White, of the Revolutionary war; Jane Rigg, wife of an Episcopal clergyman; Sally became the wife of Thomas Vickroy, the famous surveyor, who laid out Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mary, wife of Edward V. James; and Charlotte, wife of William Charles White, a lawyer of Boston, who, after her husband's death, was a Baptist missionary in India for thirteen years, there married a Mr. Rowe, and after his death returned to America with her three children.

The eldest, Col. William Pitt Atlee, married, in

1798, Sarah (1780-1850), a daughter of Maj. John Light, a Revolutionary officer from 1775 to 1783, and at Lord Cornwallis' surrender. Their children are Dr. John Light Atlee (the subject of this sketch), Elizabeth Amelia, William Lewis, Edwin Augustus, Catharine Esther, Dr. Washington Lemuel (1808-1879), read medicine with his eldest brother, was an eminent physician in Philadelphia, and Professor of Medical Chemistry in Pennsylvania College.

Dr. John Light, eldest son of Col. William Pitt and Sarah Atlee, was born in Lancaster Nov. 2, 1799. After receiving his preliminary education in the schools of Lancaster, and at Grey and Wiley's Academy, Philadelphia, he began to read medicine with Dr. Samuel Humes in 1815, and in April, 1820, was graduated M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. He at once settled in the practice of his profession at Lancaster, where he has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice in physics and surgery since, a period of sixty-three years. Dr. Atlee was one of the founders of the Lancaster City and County Medical Society in April, 1844, and has twice served it as president. He was one of the organizers of the State Medical Society in 1848, and became its president in 1857. He was one of the organizers of the American Medical Association in Philadelphia in 1847, its vice-president in 1868, and was chosen its presiding officer in June, 1882. At the union of Franklin and Marshall College, Dr. Atlee was chosen Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and continued to fill that chair until 1869. He is a trustee of the college as well as of the Bishop Bowman Church Home of Lancaster, president of the boards of trustees of the Home for Friendless Children of the city and county of Lancaster, and of the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg. He has always been deeply interested in the cause of education, and served as school director for forty years following 1822, and thirty years as senior warden of the Episcopal Church in Lancaster. Dr. Atlee has been a contributor to the *American Medical Journal* and other periodicals. He revived the operation of ovariectomy in 1848, and was the first to successfully remove both ovaries at one operation. His eminent medical and surgical skill is widely known and appreciated, while his dignified courtesy and intrinsic worth endear him to a large circle of friends.

He is an associate member of the College of Physicians in Philadelphia; was elected at Boston, in 1877, an Honorary Fellow of the American Gynecological Society, and in 1878 Franklin and Marshall College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

He has been not only an able and brilliant man during a long and well-spent life, but has occupied most of the offices in the gift of American physicians. The eminent Dr. S. D. Gross, of Philadelphia, says of him, "As a physician and as a general surgeon, skilled in diagnosis, in the art of prescribing, and in the use of the knife, he has earned a wide and an enduring reputation, and added lustre to his native

State and city, as one of their most worthy and illustrious citizens."

He married, March 12, 1822, Sarah H., eldest daughter of the late Hon. Walter Franklin, president judge of the courts of Lancaster and York Counties. His surviving children are Dr. Walter Franklin Atlee, a graduate of Yale and of Pennsylvania University, has practiced medicine in Philadelphia since 1853; Dr. John Light Atlee, a graduate of Yale and Pennsylvania University, has practiced medicine at Lancaster since 1852, and was examining surgeon here during the late civil war; William Augustus, graduated at Yale, read law with his uncle, Thomas E. Franklin, of Lancaster, and is practicing his profession in his native city; and one daughter, Anne Franklin Atlee.

**JEREMIAH B. STUBBS, M.D.**—The progenitor of the Stubbs families of Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Ohio was Thomas Stubbs, who came from England and settled in Goshen township, Chester Co., Pa., as early as 1718. In 1720 he moved to West Bradford, where he married Mary Miner, who came from Ireland. About 1756 he removed to Concord township, Delaware Co., where he died in the year 1768. Thomas Stubbs had nine children. His eldest son, Daniel, married Ruth Gilpin, whose ancestry has been traced back to Richard-De-Guylpin (1206), who, during the reign of King John, of England, was knighted, and given the Manor of Kentmore as a reward for his bravery.

Daniel and Ruth Stubbs, after their marriage, resided in Delaware County for fifteen years (1767-82), when they migrated to the eastern bank of the Susquehanna, located on a large tract of land, and became the common ancestors of all of the name in Lancaster County. Daniel died at an advanced age in the year 1808. His family consisted of four children. The youngest, Isaac (1774-1840), married (1801) Hannah (1778-1825), daughter of Jeremiah and Hannah (England) Brown, early settlers in this section of the county.

Isaac's family comprised ten children. Jeremiah Brown Stubbs, his second son and subject of this sketch, was born at what is now known as Wick's Mill, Fulton township, on the 18th of April, 1804. When he was three years old his parents moved to Harford County, Md., having purchased a small property near the "Rocks of Deer Creek." They remained there until 1821, when they returned to Lancaster County to reside on a property jointly inherited by the father and mother. After the return of the family to his native county Jeremiah entered a mercantile establishment in Baltimore. Disliking the business, he returned home in a few months. Receiving encouragement and pecuniary aid from his maternal grandfather, Jeremiah Brown (of whom he always retained a grateful remembrance) he was induced to enter one of the learned professions. With no advantages of a preparatory education, other than instructions received from a kind parent and

limited attainments secured by a few years' attendance at a public school, he commenced the study of medicine in the year 1824. After reading, under direction of Dr. Vincent King, a well-known practitioner of southern Lancaster County, he attended two courses of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and graduated in the class of March 8, 1827. Receiving his medical degree he located at Rising Sun, Cecil Co., Md., where he practiced his profession for nine years. While there, Sept. 9, 1827, he was elected a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Maryland.



Feb. 25, 1836, he married Rachel H., eldest daughter of Timothy Kirk, of Oxford, Chester Co., formerly a member of the State Legislature, and then an active business citizen of that place. Previous to his marriage he purchased the farm of Dr. John K. Sappington, of Little Britain, Lancaster Co., to which he removed and continued to practice his profession to the time of his decease, a period of thirty-five years.

In the early days of his medical career his labors to alleviate suffering humanity were unceasing, and at times exceedingly arduous. Possessing a strong constitution and determined will, he was enabled to practice throughout a section of country many miles in extent.

In 1844 he became a member of the Lancaster City and County Medical Society, and afterwards president of that organization. He was elected to represent it

in the American Medical Association, and attended its meetings at Boston, 1849; Richmond, 1852; New York, 1858; and Philadelphia, 1855.

In 1847 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania by the Whigs of Lancaster County, and was re-elected in 1848. While a member of the Legislature he took an active part in all subjects pertaining to general education. During his first term he served on the Committee on Education, and the second was placed on the Committee on Banks and Ways and Means. Having served the customary two terms he returned to his farm, his practice, and the instruction of students of medicine. Seven young men read under his direction and graduated. Surgery, or that part of the science properly belonging to the surgeons, he did not fancy. His sympathetic temperament forbade it. His province or *forte* was the duties properly belonging to the physician. Few men were better versed in etiology, or the causes of disease, and in diagnosis he had few equals. In this he was an adept, and hence his skill in practice.

For several years previous to his death Dr. Stubbs had frequent admonitions of a malady that he was well aware would finally prove fatal. On the 4th and 5th of July, 1862, he was attacked with angina pectoris, and died suddenly on the morning of the 10th, aged fifty-eight years.

Dr. Stubbs had two children, both of whom are sons. The eldest, Charles H. Stubbs, was born Dec. 30, 1839. After attending several terms at the Millersville State Normal School, commenced, in 1861, the study of medicine under direction of his father. In 1862, while a student, he received from Surg.-Gen. Hammond, United States army, the appointment of medical cadet, and joined the medical staff of Brigade-Surgeon David McRuer, in charge of the floating hospital, Louisiana; employed in conveying the wounded of Gen. McClellan's army to Philadelphia and Washington; attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and graduated in the class of March 10, 1863. In July of that year he was appointed assistant surgeon Fortieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, and in 1864 served on the staff of Surgeon Joseph Hopkinson Mower, United States Army Hospital, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

Sept. 10, 1868, married Sallie B., only daughter of Timothy and Rachel E. Haines. Since 1864 he has resided at the homestead in Fulton township, engaged in farming and practicing his profession. Taking an interest in all public improvements in his section of the county, he was at one time a director of the Peach Bottom Railroad Company. During his leisure hours he has not failed to gratify his taste for the natural sciences. His cabinet of minerals, fossils, and relics of the Stone Age, is among the finest in the county. He is the author of several monographs on various subjects, and a volume on

genealogy; is a corresponding member of the Linnæan Society of Lancaster, and of the Maryland Academy of Science.

The second son, Cassius E. Stubbs, born March 22, 1844, educated at the West Chester Academy and State Normal School, Millersville, read law under Hon. A. Herr Smith, of Lancaster, Pa., attended two courses of lectures at the Law Department of the University of Michigan, where he graduated in the class of 1865; located in Jefferson County, W. Va., and practiced his profession for several years. While there, was elected State attorney of that county, and afterwards represented it in the State Legislature. He removed to Colorado Springs, Col., where he now resides. He has been prosecuting attorney for El Paso County, and represented his constituents in the Senate of the "Centennial State." He married Hannah K., daughter of Lewis and Sarah Haines, of Fulton, Lancaster Co., Pa.

DR. FRANCIS DORMAN, "Chymist and Doctor of Medicine at the Faculties of Germany, France, and several European academies," located at Lancaster about 1819. He opened an "Apothecary Shop" next door to Jonathan Henkle's tavern, sign of the "Deer," and according to his advertisement "undertakes the cure of all diseases to which human life is exposed in its different ages."

DR. J. MCELWAY, "Physician and Accoucheur," resided at Lancaster, 1819. He claimed to be a licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow. "He opened shop first door above Mr. Dismont's Bookstore, North Queen Street."

DR. J. MILLAR, of the firm of J. Millar & W. Thompson, was a Scotchman. He attended one course of lectures in London by the celebrated Abernethy, and came to this country as a surgeon on a merchant vessel. He located in Lancaster about 1815, and brought with him one William Thompson. He was the father of the late William Millar, jeweler, of this city, and was married to an aunt of Henry Leman, of Lancaster.

DR. WILLIAM THOMPSON, of the above firm, was no physician, but merely an apothecary's clerk in Dublin, and therefore had no right to the title of doctor. He married a Mrs. Burke.

DR. HANDFORD, of Salisbury, 1810, practiced for a great number of years, and died about 1843.

DR. WILLIAM B. DUFFIELD was located on East King Street, and in 1820 he announces through the press that he "devotes himself particularly to midwifery." He afterwards went to Philadelphia, where he acquired a very good practice, then removed to Lancaster, but soon returned to Philadelphia, where he died. He was a highly respectable physician and quite popular.

DR. SAMUEL DUFFIELD, son of the above, also practiced in Lancaster, and afterwards removed to Columbia, and later to Strasburg. He never succeeded in the profession, owing, it is said, to his ignor-

ing the poor, and thus being too exclusive in his choice of patients.

DR. SAMUEL HUMES was the son of Samuel Humes, Esq., a native of Lancaster. Prior to taking up medicine (1806) he was treasurer of the city. Dr. Humes graduated in medicine in 1808 at the University of Pennsylvania, and soon afterwards located in his native city. He enjoyed a large and successful practice, and was in every respect an eminent physician and successful surgeon. In 1823 he was active in the formation of the first medical society, which came to such an untimely end. In 1844 he was again foremost in the organization of the present medical society; he was elected its first president, and was re-elected for four successive years, when the constitution and by-laws were so amended that a president could not be his own immediate successor. When the State Medical Society was founded, he was also elected its first president. Among Dr. Humes' successful pupils are Drs. John L. Atlee and Henry Carpenter, the latter of whom being also appointed his executor after his decease, which occurred in September, 1852. It was said of him that in every relation in life he conducted himself as a Christian gentleman, a patriotic and liberal-minded citizen, and a faithful friend. At his decease the society requested that his remains might be borne to their last resting-place by its members.

DR. DINGE, a native of Delaware County, settled near Bird-in-Hand about 1823-24; never succeeded to a large practice, but was popular among his own sect, the Quakers.

DR. KIEGY was located at Strasburg in 1823.

DR. FORMAN was a classmate of Dr. John L. Atlee, but being afraid of the green-room, went to New York and received his degree from an institution which did not require attendance, but merely an examination. He afterwards came to Salisbury, but soon returned to Princeton, his native place, and practiced there until 1845, when he and his son, who was also a physician, died, the victims of typhoid fever.

DR. BOULDEN was a native of Delaware, and lived at Strasburg. He was a man of quick temper, high passions, and not unacquainted with the duello.

DR. JACOB MOORE lived at Strasburg. He was highly respectable as a practitioner, and correspondingly successful.

ROBERT M. GIRVIN, M.D.—Robert Girvin, of Scotch-Irish parentage, came in early manhood to this country about 1780, locating in Lancaster County. He was an educated man with strong intellectuality. He married Mary Smith, of English-Quaker stock. By this marriage there were eight children,—five sons,—James, William Isaac, John, Samuel, and Daniel, and three daughters,—Ann Eliza, Sarah, and Margaret.

Isaac, the third son, the father of the subject of the present sketch, was born in Paradise township, Sep-

tember, 1800. He early developed a fondness for books, and so profited by his father's instruction that he became proficient in the classics and in mathematics. At an early age he began teaching, and later in life engaged in surveying and engineering with farming. He was an active and aggressive Democrat, participating in most of the councils of the State for nearly thirty years. His devotion to the party continued until the firing upon Fort Sumter.

In 1828 he married Susan, eldest daughter of John and Mary Eshleman (*née* Weaver). John Eshleman was a farmer living southeast of Strasburg. He was noted for his charity and sympathy for the poor, to whom he freely gave of his abundance.

Isaac and Susan Girvin had five children,—two sons,—John E. and Robert M., and three daughters, Mary, Annie, and Susan. Robert M. was born Feb. 3, 1836, in the village of Strasburg, and was educated at the public schools, the Strasburg Academy, and the Lewisburg University, completing his education by attending the first two courses of the State Normal School at Millersville, Lancaster Co. After teaching three winters he began merchandising in Strasburg. This undertaking proved unfortunate.

Having determined to study medicine, after a full course at the Jefferson Medical College, he graduated therefrom in 1862. He was immediately elected a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, and at once entered upon his duties. Subsequently he served eight months in a large military hospital. In January, 1864, he began private practice in West Philadelphia. In 1866 he was elected consulting physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, department of obstetrics and diseases of women and children.

West Philadelphia, from its inception, has been noted for the variety and number of its charitable institutions, its homes for children of both sexes, and the two races, white and black, its homes for old men and for old women. Dr. Girvin early became interested in all of these homes, assisted in the foundation of many, and, save one, has been or is now attending or consulting physician to all. Being largely impressed with the urgent need of more hospital accommodation, and finding the Presbyterians of New York had determined to establish a hospital under their management, he early entered the field and agitated the question among Presbyterians, of the wisdom of their denomination founding a similar institution in Philadelphia.

When the church, through the Presbyterian alliance, was on the eve of making a connection with Charity Hospital, Dr. Girvin had the good fortune to induce Dr. E. D. Saunders to offer his valuable property, at the corner of Thirty-ninth and Powelton Avenue, to the alliance for hospital purposes. This offer was accepted, the hospital organized and opened for patients in 1873. Dr. Girvin accepted the position of gynecologist to the hospital.

Having identified himself with the Presbyterian





*R. M. Gorvin*



*M. B. Musser M.S.*

Hospital, he resigned his position in the Philadelphia Hospital (Blockley) in 1876.

In the beginning of his career Dr. Girvin determined to practice medicine exclusively, and not to engage in medical teaching or writing. He has rigorously held fast to this determination, and though no effort has been made to bring himself before the profession or the public, his work is probably not exceeded by a half-dozen of his brethren in Philadelphia or the State. Attention to his own work has developed a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State and County Medical Society, the Pathological Society, the Obstetrical Society, and the West Philadelphia Medical Society.

In July, 1867, Dr. Girvin married Susan H. Saunders, widow of Courtland Saunders, and daughter of John M. and Susan Harper. Mr. Harper was well known to the business world as an importer and dealer in watches, and to the religious world as a conscientious and active Presbyterian. Dr. Girvin and wife have four children,—John H., Charles Jeffreys, Robert M., and Mary.

DR. JOHN MUSSER lived at Turkey Hill, and practiced there and in Lancaster, where he came once or twice a week to meet his patients. He was not a graduate of any school, nor did he have any educational advantages. He had an extensive practice, and was especially famous for his cures of "white swellings." He introduced many medicinal combinations which are still in use at the present day, among which was the "White Salve," of great value in the treatment of ulcers. He died about 1820.

DR. JOSEPH MUSSER was a son of the above, and studied medicine with his father. He began practice near Marietta, where he remained for several years, and then removed to Ohio.

DR. MARTIN MUSSER, a brother of the above, also studied with his father, Dr. John Musser, and settled in Lampeter, where he accumulated a large practice, which extended beyond the borders of the county. He was a great reader and close observer, and also an intimate friend of Professor John Eberle, of Philadelphia, whose hospitality he enjoyed while visiting that city. He died in 1850, at the early age of fifty, of leucocythemia.

Of the sons of Martin Musser, three became physicians and one a farmer. They are as follows:

DR. JACOB MUSSER was educated in the public schools, studied medicine with his father, but never graduated. He located at Smoketown, where he continued in practice until 1867, when he was succeeded by his son, Dr. Frank M. Musser, now of Lancaster.

DR. F. M. MUSSER attended Millersville State Normal School, taught public school two years prior to registering as a student of medicine under Dr. D. D. Richardson, physician-in-chief of the Insane Department of Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1870. He began private practice at Witmer, and continued

the same up to 1880, when he was obliged to relinquish it on account of failing health. Two years later he located at Lancaster. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies, and also of the American Medical Association.

DR. BENJAMIN MUSSER, of Strasburg, was the second son of Dr. Martin Musser. He prepared for medical college in the office of his father, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in the class of '46. After graduation he located at New Providence, where he remained until 1850, and then removed to Strasburg, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred July 14, 1883. Dr. Musser enjoyed an extensive and laborious practice; and though naturally quiet and reserved, he was a man of fine social qualities. He worked hard, and, strange as it may seem, was yet able to keep abreast with the most advanced ideas of medical thought. He was a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. JOHN H. MUSSER, of Philadelphia, son of the above, attended Strasburg Academy, Millersville State Normal School, studied with his father, and received his degree in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1877. In 1878-79 he was resident physician at Blockley; in 1879 he was appointed medical registrar of the University of Pennsylvania; in 1881 named as chief of the Medical Dispensary of the same institution. He is a member of the State and Philadelphia County Medical Societies, of the Pathological Society, and physician-in-chief to several charitable institutions.

HENRY MUSSER, the third son of Dr. Martin, was a farmer, but his two sons are physicians.

M. B. MUSSER, M.D., was born in Strasburg township, Lancaster Co., Pa., on the 20th day of October, A.D. 1846. He is a son of Henry Musser, now of West Lampeter township, in said county, whose biography, which appears on another page of this work, gives a history of Dr. Musser's ancestors. Born of a family of physicians, it is not to be wondered at that as soon as old enough the doctor turned his thoughts to the medical profession. After the usual attendance at the district schools of his native township he attended the Millersville Seminary, near Lancaster. At the age of nineteen he entered the office of his uncle, Dr. Benjamin Musser, with whom he studied one year. He then went to New York City, and spent nine months in the Bellevue Hospital College, from whence he returned to Philadelphia, and became a student in the Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated in 1868. Immediately after receiving his diploma he was elected resident physician of Philadelphia Hospital, in which capacity he served fifteen months. He then opened an office at the corner of Fortieth and Walnut Streets, in West Philadelphia, where he remained four years, then removed to his present fine location, at Fortieth and Locust Streets. In his practice of medicine Dr. Musser has

met with unvarying success, and deservedly stands high in his profession, and has by close attention to his business, aided by a natural adaptability to the work he has chosen, added another name to the long list of successful physicians who were born and reared in old Lancaster County. On the 24th day of September, 1873, Dr. Musser was joined in marriage to Miss Carrie M. Swaine, of Newark, N. J., who was born June 4, 1846. To them have been born two children, viz.: Henry M., born Sept. 28, 1876, and Lawrence G., born March 8, 1880. Mrs. Musser's father, Mahlon F. Swaine (formerly spelled Swayne), was born near Morristown, N. J., Jan. 1, 1803. His father, Bryant Swaine, was also born near Morristown. His father was a native of Amsterdam, Holland, and became a well-to-do merchant of his native city. The date of Mr. Swaine's coming to America is not known, but it was when the colonies were in their infancy. His son Bryant became a farmer, and located near Morristown. He married Miss Phebe Brown, who bore him five sons, of whom one was Mahlon F., who grew to manhood near Morristown. He became quite prominent in his county, and held different offices of trust and responsibility. He died Feb. 13, 1849. He married Miss Jane L. Geurin, daughter of Halsey and Ann (Stevens) Geurin. The Geurins are descended from an old French Huguenot family of wealth and distinction. Halsey's grandfather, who was heir to the family estates, was compelled, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, either to change his religion or give up wealth and position and flee the country. He chose the latter, and escaped by swimming to a ship, which brought him to the New World, where he landed without a dollar. The property in France became his brother's, and is still held by his descendants. Mr. Geurin located on a farm in Morris County, which is still in the family name, as it has been for two hundred years. He reared a large family of children, one of whom was Vincent, who also became a farmer. His wife was a Miss Brown, by whom he had five children. Vincent Geurin was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. His son was Halsey, the father of Mrs. Jane L. Swaine and grandfather of Mrs. Dr. Musser. He served in the war of 1812. He died in December, 1823, his wife in 1854.

DR. H. E. MUSSER, of Witmer, is a son of Henry Musser, of West Lampeter township. He obtained his preliminary education at the Millersville State Normal School and Saunders' Institute, West Philadelphia; studied medicine under Dr. Benjamin Musser, of Strasburg, and his brother, Dr. M. B. Musser, of West Philadelphia, and in 1875 graduated at the Jefferson Medical College. He began practice at Centerville, and in 1880 moved to his present location. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. MARTIN MUSSER, JR., was the fourth son, referred to above; educated at home, read with his

brother, Dr. Benjamin, and graduated in 1849 at the Pennsylvania Medical College. After graduation he practiced a while at Strasburg, and then removed to Cumberland County, where he died at an early age.

DR. DANIEL MUSSER, of York County, studied with old Dr. Martin Musser, his uncle, whom he assisted for some time, and afterwards succeeded in practice at Lampeter. Later he became an active worker in the New Mennonite Church, afterwards a preacher and bishop, and the author of several religious works, notably a history of the church. Becoming deeply involved in the affairs of the church, he resigned his practice to his son, Dr. J. H. Musser, who still continues at the same place.

DR. J. HENRY MUSSER was born in Lampeter township, Lancaster Co., Pa., on the 5th day of January, A.D. 1845. His family is one of the old families of Lancaster County, and on both sides have been prominent in the Mennonite Church. His father, Daniel Musser, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., Nov. 2, 1809, and by the death of his father in 1822, was thrown upon his own resources for a livelihood. Three years later he came on foot to Lancaster County, and with his uncle, Dr. Martin Musser, who lived in Lampeter, found a home. He worked for his uncle for his board and clothes, and spent all his leisure time in the study of medicine under his instruction. He remained with the doctor until he was of age, when he opened an office in Providence, in Lancaster County, where he remained a short time, then removed to Millersville, where he also practiced for a time, then came to Lampeter and bought out his uncle and assumed his practice. He was a successful practitioner, and followed his profession in Lampeter until 1869. In 1847 he joined the New Mennonite Church, of which his father-in-law, John Herr, was the founder. He became a bishop in the church, and in the latter years of his life devoted the most of his time in extending and building up the society. He was a man of fine literary ability, and was the author of the life of John Herr and a history of the Reformed Mennonite Church. His wife, to whom he was married Nov. 27, 1832, was Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Gross) Herr. She was born in Lancaster County, Jan. 15, 1814. John Herr was born in Lancaster County, of Mennonite parents. Becoming dissatisfied with the church as then conducted, he founded the New Mennonite Church, and soon had many followers. His death occurred in Buffalo, N. Y., on his return from Canada, where he had been preaching the new doctrine to the people. Daniel Musser died Jan. 20, 1877; his wife, Nov. 8, 1870. Their children were Mary A., born Feb. 1, 1832, and J. Henry, the subject of this sketch, who was born in Lampeter, as above set forth, and where he grew to manhood. It was the wish of his mother and sister that he should also become a physician, and he was sent to the private school of Benjamin Herr and brother, where he



*L Henry Messer M.D*

remained some time. In 1864 he went to Philadelphia and attended lectures at Jefferson College, being a student of Dr. D. D. Richardson during the time in the Northern Dispensary of Philadelphia. He graduated in 1866, and soon after established himself in the practice of his profession in his native village of Lampeter, where he has since remained and where he has built up a fine practice. In politics the doctor is an ardent Republican, but is not a politician, as his calling takes all his time. He was elected president of the medical society in 1882, and held the position one year, then giving way, as is customary, to some one else. On the 27th day of October, 1868, he was joined in marriage to Miss Leida Musselman, daughter of John and Eliza (Breckbill) Musselman. She was born May 27, 1848. Their children are Edith E., born July 15, 1871; Willie, born Oct. 9, 1872; and Ada, born Aug. 24, 1878, died Oct. 13, 1881.

DR. ABRAHAM CARPENTER was a descendant of Heinrich Zimmerman, and practiced medicine in Lancaster during the first quarter of the present century. He acquired considerable reputation from being the only surgeon of his day who had successfully performed the supra-pubic or high operation for stone in the bladder. He was the father-in-law of David G. Eshleman, Esq., of this city.

DR. J. BATES CARPENTER, Lancaster, "two doors above the post-office," July, 1832.

JAMES PURCELL, M.D. and P. C., advertises Sept. 9, 1831, that he is a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and has opened an office at the house of Charles Shaeffer, potter, in Lancaster, and is ready to minister to the wants of the public.

DR. JAMES POWER, who for some time had taught the academy in the city, advertises March, 1833, and offers his professional services free to the poor of the city during the time he is not occupied in the school.

DR. WILLIAM MCPHERSON, of Marietta, was a native of Gettysburg, and a son of John McPherson, Esq., president for many years of the Gettysburg Bank. He practiced medicine at Marietta for a number of years, and then removed to Harrisburg, and engaged in the drug business. He enjoyed a large practice at Marietta, but he lacked energy to keep it together, though aside from this he was a most excellent and successful physician. He was the father of Judge John McPherson, now of Lebanon.

DR. J. S. CLARKSON, Columbia, 1831. He was prominent as a physician, politician, and educator, and one of the first, through the means of public meetings, to arouse the sentiments of the people on the subject of public education.

DR. CLARKSON SMITH, of Columbia, nephew of the above, was a very brilliant young man and the author of a number of contributions on medical subjects. In 1855 he went to Norfolk, Va., to attend the yellow fever sufferers, and while there was taken sick and died with the disease.

DR. J. W. COOPER, Indian physician, was located,

1839, half a mile from Hinkletown, on the New Holland road; not in the least modest in proclaiming his extraordinary ability, "he challenges any physician in the United States to beat him performing cures." . . . He further states that he is "able to teach a student more in one summer season than he could acquire by the best botanic physician in five years." From all accounts his renown never extended beyond Hinkletown.

DR. W. L. COWAN, April 30, 1839, proclaims his advent to Lancaster, and announces that he intends to practice his profession on reformed principles. He gives the public to understand that "he is not one of those ignorant pretenders who, under the assumed title of botanic physician, imposes upon the credulity of the public by professing to accomplish improbabilities, but a regular graduate of Jefferson Medical College, and has formerly practiced in Chester and Delaware Counties."

**The Lancaster City and County Medical Society.**—Nearly twenty-one years elapsed before a second attempt was made to organize a medical society.

The first effort was such a complete failure that the progressive physicians of the city dared only hope for success in a second undertaking after the obstacles which resulted so disastrously to the first organization were removed. Finally Dr. Eli Parry sent an invitation to the physicians of the city, asking them to meet at his house on Jan. 14, 1844, for the purpose of taking into consideration the formation of a society. At this meeting the following physicians were present: F. A. Muhlenberg, A. M. Cassidy, J. Leonard, H. Muhlenberg, J. L. Atlee, E. Landis, C. A. Cameron, P. Cassidy, E. Parry, H. Carpenter, S. Humes, and W. L. Atlee. Dr. Samuel Humes was called to the chair, and Dr. W. L. Atlee appointed secretary.

On motion of Drs. J. L. Atlee and Henry Carpenter, it was

"Resolved, That it is expedient that a medical society, to be composed of the physicians of this city and county, be organized."

And in pursuance of another resolution on the 30th of January the following call appeared in the public prints:

"The medical gentlemen are respectfully invited to meet the physicians of the city in the room of the City Lyceum, at 11 o'clock A.M., on Wednesday, the 14th of February, 1844, for the purpose of organizing a city and county medical society. A general attendance is desired, and those who cannot attend are requested to return an answer to this invitation to either of the subscribers.

"SAMUEL HUMES, Chairman,  
"WASHINGTON L. ATLEE, Secretary."

The history of this society is the record of a struggle, the rehearsal of the combined efforts of a comparatively few members of the profession to elevate its standard, advance medical science, and promote good fellowship. Unfortunately, however, personal jealousies and selfish interests have at times jeopardized its life, and though these combined influences never succeeded in stamping out its existence, they never-

theless at times have seriously crippled its influence for good.

Its members have met with varied success; some have ever been in the front ranks bearing the standard of the profession, while others either lagged behind or tarnished its fair name and dragged its vestments into the mire of human depravity. In a word, some have succeeded brilliantly while others failed ignominiously; many have added lustre and dignity to the profession, while some few have brought shame upon themselves and reproach upon their associates.

At the morning meeting in February a joint committee, composed of Drs. J. L. Atlee, Burrows, and Parry, of the city, and Drs. Stubbs, Duffield, and Sample, from the county, were selected to take the constitution and by-laws prepared by the committee appointed at the previous meeting into consideration and present it for final adoption. At the afternoon meeting the constitution as reported was, with some slight amendments, adopted, and the following officers elected: President, Samuel Humes, M.D.; Vice-Presidents, F. A. Muhlenberg, M.D., Samuel Duffield, M.D.; Recording Secretary, Henry Carpenter, M.D.; Corresponding Secretary, Washington L. Atlee, M.D.; Treasurer and Librarian, Eli Parry, M.D.

A committee was then appointed to select a list of medical publications for the society. At the subsequent meeting the following list was presented:

*Foreign:* British Foreign Quarterly Medical Review, Johnson's Medico-Chirurgical Review, Dublin Journal of Medical Science, Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.

*American:* American Journal of the Medical Sciences (Dr. Hays), New York Journal (Dr. Forry), Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Western Medical Journal, Louisville.

The society adopted the report and ordered the librarian to subscribe for the journals, but on second thought the members came to the conclusion that the funds of the treasury hardly warranted such a lavish expenditure in this direction, and the motion was therefore reconsidered.

At a later meeting, however, the list was revised and a number of the journals taken.

The first communication read before the society was by Dr. W. L. Atlee, giving an account of a case of "Perineal Section" for the removal of an ovarian tumor, operated upon by himself. "The report contained a candid and faithful account of all the circumstances connected with the case, which, with its accompanying remarks and observations, were highly instructive and interesting." (Carpenter.)

As illustrating some of the direct advantages of membership in a medical society, we might relate a proceeding which, we believe, has fallen into disuse, but which might be of incalculable value to those choosing to avail themselves of such a privilege. In 1846, Dr. Kerfoot stated to the society that he had received a letter from a former pupil, Dr. Diffenderfer,

a practicing physician in North Carolina, who desired a letter of recommendation. After hearing Dr. Kerfoot's statement, on motion, it was unanimously agreed, "That the secretary be empowered to append to any letter of recommendation that Dr. Kerfoot might write a certificate, with the seal of the society attached, representing his standing in the profession, membership of this association, etc."

During the winter of 1845-46 smallpox prevailed quite extensively in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and in view of the fact that considerable intercourse is constantly held between Lancaster and these cities, and several cases appeared in the county which could be traced to this source, our citizens naturally became very much alarmed lest this loathsome disease should manifest itself as an epidemic here also.

The society appreciating the just cause the public had for entertaining such fears, and deeming it a duty to allay them, appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressing their views as representatives of the society on the prophylaxis of vaccination.

The report of the committee was adopted by the society, and the resolutions were ordered to be published in the papers under its sanction.

That part of the report relating to their conviction on the efficacy of vaccination reads as follows:

"Resolved, That this society has undiminished confidence in the prophylactic power of vaccination to secure the system against the invasion of smallpox; that in a majority of instances a single vaccination will offer entire protection, but that from a variety of causes, incidental to the system, and the quality of the virus at the time of its introduction, its preservative power is not universal, and this fact cannot be determined except by the reintroduction of the vaccine matter.

"Resolved, That it is strongly recommended to our medical brethren to test the efficacy of previous vaccination by re-vaccination in all cases with fresh and unadulterated vaccine virus.

"Resolved, That when the system can no longer be influenced by the reintroduction of the vaccine virus, we believe that it is perfectly protected from smallpox."

The National Medical Association, which convened in New York in 1849, sent out invitations to all the medical associations throughout the several States, asking them to send delegates. This society accepted the invitation, and elected as its representatives Dr. John L. Atlee, Sr., and Dr. George B. Kerfoot, allowing them the privilege of making such representation either in person or in writing. They appeared in person. The next year, when the association held its session at Philadelphia, Dr. Kerfoot offered the following important resolution:

"Resolved, That when physicians are called upon by courts of justice to give medical evidence, or opinions in medico-legal questions, or by coroners to make post-mortem examinations or chemical analyses, such service shall be considered professional and remuneration expected accordingly."

The resolution offered at the New York meeting of this association in reference to the adoption of a medical code of ethics was met with great favor by this society; but its committee considered that to establish a code would be no more important than its general diffusion, and therefore Dr. Henry Carpenter,

at the Philadelphia convention in 1847, offered a preamble and resolutions, of which the following is an extract:

"WHEREAS, The difficulties which sometimes unfortunately arise between physicians in their attendance upon the sick are frequently owing to improper procedure, or representations on the part of patients or friends, from an ignorance of the etiquette which should govern the conduct of the respective parties towards each other; therefore,

"Resolved, That the president of this convention appoint a committee of three to select such parts of the code of ethics, adopted by this body, as they may deem expedient, and report the same to the convention for its approval at its session to-morrow morning, etc."

Copies of these selections were then to be printed for distribution, and the respective delegates were requested to present the same to the editors of journals in their various localities as proper and useful information for publication.

On the subject of higher education the society was equally alive. At the April meeting in 1847 their sentiments were expressed in the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That this society cannot urge too strongly upon the profession the expediency of recommending the higher standard of medical education in classical, mathematical, and belle-lettres studies, which the schools and colleges of the United States can afford to young men about to enter upon the study of medicine.

"Resolved, That where this standard cannot be reached, the society considers it absolutely necessary that the student be, in addition to high moral qualifications, well grounded in a knowledge and be acquainted with the rules of arithmetic and algebraical calculation."

About this same period this society also passed a resolution requesting the National Medical Association to recommend the formation of State medical societies, to be composed of delegates from incorporated medical colleges, and city and county medical societies.

**The State Medical Society.**—At the forenoon session of the Lancaster Medical Society, held in January, 1848, a communication was presented by Dr. Atlee from the Chester County Society suggesting the expediency of organizing a State Medical Society, and requesting this society to assist in effecting such an object.

In accordance with this request, a committee of three were appointed to take the subject into consideration and report in the afternoon.

The committee, after stating that it was impossible to consider the subject in all its bearings in the brief space of time allotted them, recommended a similar course of action to that of the Chester County Society. "They think, however, that the great object of the American Medical Association cannot be fully carried out without a full and thorough organization of State and county medical societies.

"If nothing be done by the profession themselves in this matter, the business of medical education will be left too much in the hands of the colleges, and for this reason, if for no other, we think that this society ought to take steps to co-operate in the matter; we therefore recommend the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That this society now proceed to the election of delegates to a State Medical Convention, for the purpose of forming a State Medical Society, at such time and place as may be hereafter agreed upon.

"Resolved, That the chairman of said delegation be authorized to correspond with other medical societies and colleges in relation to this subject."

It therefore appears that this committee not only concurred in the proposition of the Chester County Society, but also suggested the plans for proceeding. It was then, on motion, "resolved that this society propose Lancaster as the place of meeting, and the 11th day of April, following, as the time."

The delegates elected were as follows: Drs. Humes, Duffield, Kerfoot, Eshleman, Atlee, and Clarkson.

At a subsequent meeting a committee of arrangements was appointed, of which Dr. Henry Carpenter was chairman. This committee afterwards reported that it had procured the Methodist Episcopal Church for the accommodation of the convention; and it was then instructed to cause due notice of the time and place of meeting to be published in the *Public Ledger*, of Philadelphia, and the public prints of Lancaster.

The delegates assembled in convention, and it was found that twenty-five districts and societies were represented.

Dr. Kerfoot called the convention to order, and nominated Dr. John P. Hiester, of Berks County, as temporary chairman. In addition to the delegates from the County Society, the Lancaster County hospital was represented by Drs. Harmany A. Smith and C. Orrick Richards.

The committee to nominate officers for the permanent organization of the convention reported the following: President, Dr. Samuel Humes, of Lancaster; Vice-Presidents, Drs. John P. Hiester, of Berks, Thomas Wood, of Lycoming; Secretaries, Drs. Alfred Stillé, of Philadelphia, G. Z. Dimock, of Susquehanna.

After transacting business of minor importance, Dr. Gouverneur Emerson offered the following preamble and resolution relative to the organization of a State society:

"WHEREAS, The extension of knowledge upon all subjects pertaining to the healing art, and the improvement of the capacities of those to whose skill and attention the suffering community is necessarily intrusted, are matters of the deepest interest to the public; we, therefore, representatives of a large portion of the medical faculty of the State of Pennsylvania, believing that these objects may be greatly promulgated through a systematic organization of the members of the profession of the commonwealth, assembled in convention in the city of Lancaster,

"Resolve, That this convention now proceed to the organization of a State Medical Society."

A committee was then appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and after their report was offered, the greater part of the time was consumed in considering the various items before adoption.

Dr. Isaac Parker moved that a committee on finance be appointed, to be composed of a delegate from each county represented, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the convention, "when Dr. J. L. Atlee, on behalf of the Lancaster City and County Medical



Society, opposed the adoption of the motion by stating that the acceptance by the profession throughout the State of their invitation to Lancaster was a source of pride and gratification; that through the liberality of one of the most respectable religious societies their church had been obtained for the use of the convention, and that the Medical Society of Lancaster were unwilling that the members of the State Convention should incur any expense, except for printing the proceedings."

Dr. Parker, of Philadelphia, then moved to amend the previous motion by laying an assessment of one dollar *per capita* for defraying the expenses of printing, and the same to be paid to the treasurer of the Lancaster society.

Probably the most important paper presented at this convention was the preamble and resolutions offered by Dr. Kerfoot. The idea was practicable and good as we have reason to believe, now that we can judge of the results of such a tribunal, which exists at the present time in one of the States. The following is the exact paper:

"WHEREAS, It is evident that, for want of some wholesome law to regulate and guard the practice of medicine in the State of Pennsylvania, disqualified persons are permitted to impose themselves upon the public in undertaking what they do not understand, and pretending to what they do not possess, to the great injury to human health and danger to human life; therefore

"Resolved, That an honesty and scientific attainments are considered essential prerequisites in every department of professional life, we deem them paramount in the assumption of the medical character.

"Resolved, That as guardians of the health and the lives of the citizens of this commonwealth, we respectfully call the attention of the government and the people to the serious consideration of a State medical tribunal, without whose authority, or an incorporated college, none shall practice under penalty.

"Resolved, That a bill be drafted, and may become a law, which will be in keeping with the age, compatible with the spirit of our republican institutions, and meet the wants of the people, &c., &c."

These resolutions were, on motion, laid on the table, but later they were considered and discussed, and finally a resolution was passed that they receive early attention at the next meeting of the society, which was to convene at Reading. In the election of officers for the ensuing year four Lancaster men were given places, viz.: Dr. Samuel Humes, president; Dr. John L. Atlee, one of the vice-presidents; Dr. George B. Kerfoot, one of the recording secretaries; Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, one of the censors. Dr. Atlee was also elected one of the six delegates to the American Medical Association.

The first member of the Lancaster society to fall in the ranks was Dr. John B. Mauk, of Marietta, a man of intellectual and moral worth. A contemporary speaking of him says, "In his death the society lost an active member, the medical profession a bright ornament, and the community at large a moral and intelligent citizen."

The medical service of the county hospital at this time was rendered by individual physicians appointed by the board of directors. The society, however, was anxious that the power of making these appointments

and the charge of the hospital be delegated to it, in order that the sick would be properly served and the material found here utilized for the benefit of its members. To obtain this object repeated proposals were made to the board, who, not wishing to lose the appointing power, felt that they would be obliged to make some defense of their action in resisting these propositions, and therefore sent a series of resolutions, of which the following are the most important:

"... And, WHEREAS, Such application, if approved by this board, would be fraught with consequences the most injurious to the interests of the county, and the condition of the afflicted inmates of the hospital, by reason of the fact that this board would have no means of enforcing the attendance of any one physician, nor could they at any time punish remissness of duty, by discharging any physician, by reason of the whole control of the medical department being placed in the hands of a corporation; it would also be a direct violation of the rules, ordinances, and by-laws, enacted for the government of the house;

"Therefore, be it Resolved, That it is inexpedient to change the existing course, which has been practiced ever since the establishment of the Lancaster county hospital, of this board choosing its own physicians and having them subject to its own control."

On the 15th of July, 1850, a special meeting was called to take action in reference to the death of the late President, Gen. Zachary Taylor. This bit of history is interesting from the fact that the individuality of the society was more conspicuous than now, as we shall see from what follows. The following are the resolutions passed at this meeting:

"WHEREAS, Inasmuch as it has been the pleasure of the Divine Ruler of nations to remove from the head of this great Republic her late chief magistrate, Gen. Zachary Taylor, it is proper that this society should express its feelings at the loss the Nation has sustained;

"And WHEREAS, After the warrior had fought the battles of liberty until the toils of time have brought him down to the Republic of dust, and after the sage in council has had his constitution broken down by the storms of State, and his body gathered to the mansion of the dead amongst his fathers, it is the prerogative as well as the duty of American freemen to pay homage to his virtues and cherish his memory. Therefore,

"Resolved, That we sincerely lament the loss the nation has sustained by the death of her late Executive, General Zachary Taylor.

"Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the relatives in their affliction by their loss of an husband and father.

"Resolved, That the hall of this society be hung for the usual period with appropriate emblems of mourning.

"Resolved, That this society will participate in the solemnities to be observed by our citizens on Saturday next in memory of the deceased.

"Resolved, That the officers of the society be requested to forward a copy of the resolutions to the family of the late lamented President."

On the following Saturday the society took the place assigned in the procession, and the president acted as marshal.

It may be of interest to note that during the early history of the society, at the death of a member, it was customary to wear a badge of mourning. For example, in the resolutions passed on the death of Dr. Francis S. Burrowes we find,—

"Resolved, That in sorrowful remembrance of our departed friend and professional associate we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days."

During the latter part of the first decade of the society's existence the members, owing to a want of a properly systematized order of business, did not seem to accomplish as much as might have been

desired; the time of the meeting was employed in discussing subjects which, directly, were of no benefit to the society as a whole or its members individually.

In 1854, therefore, a committee appointed to suggest a plan whereby the purpose of the society might be carefully carried out suggested that committees be appointed annually, whose duty it shall be to report at least once annually, at stated meetings, upon the following subjects, viz.: Epidemic Diseases, Practical Medicine not embracing epidemics, Surgery, Midwifery and Puerperal Diseases, Meteorology, Hygiene, Medical Topography and Geology, Medical Jurisprudence. It may strike the reader that this list is rather comprehensive, nevertheless the report was adopted, the committee appointed, and for a time the plan worked successfully.

Up to this time homœopathy, the *bête noir* of the regulars, gave them but little concern; here and there one heard of complaints because they were called "too late," but, nevertheless, they got over the matter very philosophically. If their former patrons insist on being deceived after being warned, let them go; a bitter experience will teach them a lesson. Patients, however, are not, as a rule, apt pupils, and, moreover, they frequently have a habit of acting contrary to the counsel of their best advisers, and are, therefore, constantly on the lookout for some fellow who, having more wit than conscience, may offer them something new. One of the members, therefore, knowing the weakness of humanity, unfortunately fell from the grace of the profession and became an avowed homœopath. The members, however, claimed that this society was established for the purpose of promoting the true interests of medical science, of sustaining the honor and integrity of the profession, and of discountenancing, on the part of its members, all attempts at irregular practice, etc. The brother had to go.

On the subject of female physicians, it is to the credit of the society to state that it was more liberal than the State society.

The following resolutions, which were offered in 1859, prove this fact clearly:

"WHEREAS, At the last stated meeting of the 'Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania' a resolution was adopted to the effect that it would be considered inconsistent with sound medical ethics for members of the regular profession to hold professional intercourse with the teachers and alumnae of female colleges; and,

"WHEREAS, Believing such action to have been not only premature, ill advised, and injudicious, but that it also evinces an amount of prejudice and illiberality no less surprising than reprehensible; and,

"WHEREAS, Constituting an Integral part of the State Medical Society, jealous of its good name, and cordially desirous of seeing its usefulness enhanced and extended; and believing that the passage of the resolution referred to will neither promote the one nor augment the other;

"Therefore, Resolved, That the delegates from this society to the next stated meeting of the State Medical Society be and are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure the repeal of the resolution to which reference is had."

The resolutions were hotly discussed pro and con, and finally it became evident that its friends would fail to carry them in this shape, and they therefore offered the following substitute, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That while this society does not recognize the principle that the practice of medicine is the proper or legitimate sphere of action for woman, her organism preventing her at all times from performing its arduous and responsible duties, yet being opposed to everything that may seem to savor of prejudice or illiberality, and believing such action to have been injudicious, they would therefore respectfully suggest to the State Medical Society a reconsideration of its action upon the subject, and hereby instruct our delegates to its next meeting to take such action as will effect such reconsideration."

On April 17, 1861, the society convened at 11 A.M., as usual, but adjourned, on motion, without transacting any business, in order that the members could attend the Union meeting that was to be held in the court-house that morning. About this time a number of the members accepted the post as surgeons in the late Rebellion, and in consequence the attendance of the society was for several years meagre and the interest flagged.

It continued to exist in this way, with an occasional meeting now and then, until it was thoroughly revived in 1866, and received the stimulus of new blood. Since then it has held its own in the front ranks of the societies, being the second largest in the State outside of Philadelphia. There are many things that the society effects since its existence that are of more than ordinary interest, but our space will not allow of any reference to them.

MEMBERS OF THE LANCASTER CITY AND COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.<sup>1</sup>

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	Date of Graduation.	Date of Election.	Institution where Graduated.	Residence.
† Samuel Humes, M.D.	1808	1844	University of Pennsylvania.	Lancaster.
† Frederick A. Muhlenberg, M.D.	1814	1844	" "	" "
† Samuel Duffield, M.D.	1817	1844	" "	Kinzer's.
† Francis S. Burrows, M.D.	.....	1844	University of Dublin.	Lancaster.
† John L. Atlee, M.D.	1820	1844	University of Pennsylvania.	" "
† Wm. B. Fahnestock, M.D.	1825	1844	" "	" "
† Abraham Bitner, M.D.	1827	1844	Jefferson Medical College.	Washington Borough.
† Washington L. Atlee, M.D.	1829	1844	" "	Lancaster.
† George B. Kerfoot, M.D.	1830	1844	" "	" "
† Alex. M. Cassidy, M.D.	1834	1844	" "	Millersville.
† Patrick Cassidy, M.D.	1837	1844	" "	Lancaster.
† John Leaman, M.D.	1837	1844	" "	Leaman Place.
† Henry H. Muhlenberg, M.D.	1837	1844	University of Pennsylvania.	Lancaster.
† Ely Parry, M.D.	1837	1844	Jefferson Medical College.	" "
† Henry Carpenter, M.D.	1841	1844	Pennsylvania Medical College.	" "
† Jeremiah B. Stubbs, M.D.	1827	1844	Jefferson Medical College.	Little Britain.

<sup>1</sup> Active members of the society at this date are indicated by a \*; those deceased by a †.

MEMBERS OF THE LANCASTER CITY AND COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—(Continued.)

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	Date of Graduation.	Date of Election.	Institution where Graduated.	Residence.
†Montgomery Rankin Gryder, M.D.	1836	1844	Jefferson Medical College.	Chestnut Level.
†David H. Agnew, M.D.	1838	1844	" " "	Gap.
†Nathaniel W. Sample, M.D.	1839	1844	" " "	Souderburg.
†Joseph S. Clarkson, M.D.	.....	1844	" " "	Columbia.
†George Moore, M.D.	.....	1844	" " "	"
†Richard E. Cochran, M.D.	.....	1844	" " "	"
†Wm. S. McCorkle, M.D.	1844	1844	New Haven Medical College.	"
†Charles L. Baker, M.D.	1843	1844	University of Pennsylvania.	Lancaster.
†John Aug. Ehler, M.D.	1841	1844	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Millersville.
†Jacob Glatz, M.D.	1826	1844	University of Pennsylvania.	Marietta.
†Wm. S. Maxwell, M.D.	1843	1844	Pennsylvania Medical College.	"
†John Myers, M.D.	1843	1844	" " "	"
†John S. Carpenter, M.D.	1844	1844	Jefferson Medical College.	Lancaster.
†Samuel Keneagy, M.D.	1844	1844	" " "	Strasburg.
†Isaac C. Weldler, M.D.	1827	1844	" " "	Leacock.
†Harmany A. Smith, M.D.	1838	1844	" " "	Intercourse.
†Adrian V. B. Orr, M.D.	.....	1844	" " "	Georgetown.
†Edward Wallace, M.D.	1836	1844	University of Pennsylvania.	Churchtown.
†Isaac Winters, M.D.	.....	1844	" " "	Hinkletown.
†Adam S. Bare, M.D.	.....	1844	" " "	Leacock.
†Anos K. Rohrer, M.D.	1836	1844	Jefferson Medical College.	Mountjoy.
†John K. Esheleman, M.D.	1835	1844	" " "	Paradise.
†Charles H. Cameron, M.D.	.....	1844	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Lancaster.
†Peter J. Clinger, M.D.	1843	1844	Washington University of Baltimore.	Coneatoga Centre.
†Joshua M. Deaver, M.D.	1840	1844	University of Maryland.	Buck.
†Emanuel S. Baer, M.D.	1840	1844	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Millersville.
†John Ream, M.D.	1828	1844	Jefferson Medical College.	Hempfield.
†Isaiah Kinser, M.D.	1829	1845	University of Pennsylvania.	Leacock Township.
†John D. Allen, M.D.	1839	1845	Jefferson Medical College.	New Texas.
†John W. Luther, M.D.	1832	1845	University of Pennsylvania.	New Holland.
†Alex. H. Carpenter, M.D.	1845	1845	Jefferson Medical College.	Willow Street.
†Joseph H. Lefevre, M.D.	1845	1845	" " "	Paradise.
†James Ellis, M.D.	1845	1845	No graduate.	Salisbury.
†Henry Mellinger, M.D.	1845	1845	Jefferson Medical College.	Highville.
†John H. Longenecker, M.D.	1846	1846	" " "	Lancaster.
†Thomas Ellmaker, M.D.	1846	1846	" " "	"
†John D. Mauk, M.D.	1846	1846	" " "	Marietta.
†C. O. Richards, M.D.	1845	1847	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Lancaster.
†Joseph Gibbons, M.D.	1845	1847	Jefferson Medical College.	Enterprise.
†James O. Rourke, M.D.	1847	1847	" " "	Lancaster.
†James S. Andrews, M.D.	1845	1847	" " "	Oak Hill.
†Wm. S. Thompson, M.D.	1845	1847	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Goshen.
†Ashmer Patterson, M.D.	1847	1847	Jefferson Medical College.	Christiana.
†Amos C. Millnor, M.D.	1846	1847	" " "	Oak Hill.
†James A. S. Carpenter, M.D.	.....	1848	" " "	Strasburg.
†Samuel Parker, M.D.	.....	1848	" " "	Petersburg.
†Benjamin S. Muhlenberg, M.D.	1845	1848	University of Pennsylvania.	Lancaster.
†Addison W. Shelly, M.D.	.....	1848	" " "	Warwick.
†Franklin Hinkle, M.D.	1846	1848	University of Pennsylvania.	Columbia.
†Edward Owen, M.D.	.....	1848	" " "	Intercourse.
†John Brown, M.D.	.....	1848	" " "	"
†Martin Luther, M.D.	1848	1848	University of Pennsylvania.	New Holland.
†Jacob L. Ziegler, M.D.	1844	1848	Jefferson Medical College.	Mount Joy.
†Benjamin Rohrer, M.D.	1846	1848	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Columbia.
†James R. Sutton, M.D.	1848	1848	Jefferson Medical College.	Kinzer's.
†Henry John, M.D.	1846	1848	University of Pennsylvania.	Columbia.
†Isaac D. Winters, M.D.	1847	1848	" " "	Hinkletown.
†Charles H. Bressler, M.D.	1844	1848	Jefferson Medical College.	Lancaster.
†Benjamin Musser, M.D.	1846	1848	" " "	Strasburg.
†Benjamin F. Bunn, M.D.	1846	1849	" " "	Churchtown.
†William H. Bruner, M.D.	1848	1849	" " "	Marietta.
†Abraham Seitz, M.D.	1848	1849	Pennsylvania Medical College.	"
†John M. Dunlap, M.D.	1845	1850	Jefferson Medical College.	Manheim.
†George J. Hoover, M.D.	1849	1850	" " "	Paradise.
†John Wallace, M.D.	1848	1850	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Salisbury.
†Martin Musser, M.D.	1848	1850	" " "	Strasburg.
†John B. McConoughy, M.D.	1847	1850	" " "	Littiz.
†Nathaniel Watson, M.D.	1822	1850	University of Pennsylvania.	Donegal.
†Cyrus J. Snively, M.D.	1849	1850	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Manheim.
†J. H. Kurtz, M.D.	1834	1850	University of Pennsylvania.	Lancaster.
†John Martin, M.D.	1845	1850	Jefferson Medical College.	Georgetown.
†John S. Messersmith, M.D.	1835	1850	" " "	United States Navy.
†Walter F. Atlee, M.D.	1860	1850	University of Pennsylvania.	"
†James B. Freeland, M.D.	1850	1850	" " "	Lampeter.
†Charles B. P. Kelly, M.D.	1850	1851	Jefferson Medical College.	Mount Joy.
†I. H. Grove, M.D.	1850	1851	University of Pennsylvania.	Marietta.
†Obad Bailey, M.D.	1850	1851	Jefferson Medical College.	Colerain.
†Jonathan M. Foltz, M.D.	.....	1851	" " "	United States Navy.
†Daniel I. Bruner, M.D.	1850	1851	University of Pennsylvania.	Columbia.
†George W. Burg, M.D.	.....	1851	" " "	Washington Borough.
†M. A. Withers, M.D.	1852	1851	" " "	Millersville.
†J. C. Risley, M.D.	.....	1852	University of Pennsylvania.	Columbia.
†A. Clarkson Smith, M.D.	1852	1852	Jefferson Medical College.	"
†O. S. Mahon, M.D.	1849	1853	University of Pennsylvania.	"
†Isaiah H. Brown, M.D.	1852	1853	Jefferson Medical College.	"
†Benjamin Sides, M.D.	1846	1853	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Mastersonville.
†Arthur Patterson, M.D.	1853	1853	Jefferson Medical College.	Chestnut Level.
†Levi Hull, M.D.	.....	1853	" " "	Mount Joy.
†Robert Duncan, M.D.	1853	1853	" " "	Warwick.
†William Compton, M.D.	1853	1853	Jefferson Medical College.	Lancaster.
†J. S. Myers, M.D.	1853	1853	Philadelphia Medical College.	"
†John L. Atlee, Jr., M.D.	1853	1853	Jefferson Medical College.	Newtown.
†John K. Raub, M.D.	1853	1853	University of Pennsylvania.	Lancaster.
			Jefferson Medical College.	Quarryville.

MEMBERS OF THE LANCASTER CITY AND COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—(Continued.)

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	Date of Graduation.	Date of Election.	Institution where Graduated.	Residence.
†Abraham Eshleman, M.D.	1853	1853	Jefferson Medical College.	Strasburg.
†Elias B. Herr, M.D.	1854	1854	University of New York.	Millersville.
Horace West, M.D.	1853	1854	University of Pennsylvania.	Bainbridge.
William H. Boone, M.D.	1855	1855	University of Maryland.	Gap.
Adam Sheller, M.D.	1830	1855	Reformed Medical College, N. Y.	Mount Joy.
Lewis Filbert, M.D.	1849	1856	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Columbia.
†P. L. Diefenderfer, M.D.	1855	1856	Jefferson Medical College.	Mount Joy.
C. P. Marshall, M.D.	1856	1856	University of Pennsylvania.	New Texas.
†A. J. Carpenter, M.D.	1856	1856	Jefferson Medical College.	Lancaster.
Michael Withers, M.D.	1856	1857	University of Pennsylvania.	"
Levi Ringwalt, M.D.	1856	1857	Jefferson Medical College.	Churchtown.
J. N. Dunlap, M.D.	1857	1857	"	"
†E. J. Bowman, M.D.	1855	1858	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Neffsville.
D. G. Rush, M.D.	1857	1858	Jefferson Medical College.	Marticville.
John Leverage, M.D.	1847	1858	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Lancaster.
Samuel R. Sample, M.D.	1857	1858	Jefferson Medical College.	Souderburg.
†John Wright, M.D.	1848	1859	"	Columbia.
†Daniel McCormick, M.D.	1857	1859	Philadelphia Medical College.	Lancaster.
John F. Huber, M.D.	1859	1859	Pennsylvania Medical College.	"
†P. M. Ziegler, M.D.	1859	1859	"	"
Samuel M. Shaeffer, M. D.	1851	1859	"	Elizabethtown.
John N. Eckert, M.D.	{ 1857 1859 }	1860	{ Berkshire Medical College. Jefferson Medical College. }	Brickerville.
— Hottenstein, M.D.	1861	1861	"	Gap.
Samuel R. Johns, M.D.	1860	1861	University of Pennsylvania.	Columbia.
†J. A. E. Reed, M.D.	1854	1861	Pennsylvania Medical College.	United States Navy. Lancaster.
†E. W. Breneman, M.D.	1860	1861	"	"
George A. A. King, M.D.	1860	1860	Jefferson Medical College.	"
†Brainard Leaman, M.D.	1864	1866	"	Leaman Place. Lancaster.
†S. T. Davis, M.D.	1865	1866	Long Island Medical College.	"
†F. G. Albright, M.D.	1851	1866	University of Pennsylvania.	"
†A. J. Herr, M.D.	1861	1866	Jefferson Medical College.	"
†John S. White, M.D.	1866	1866	University of Pennsylvania.	"
H. Landis, M.D.	1861	1866	"	"
A. H. Wittmer, M.D.	1866	1866	Jefferson Medical College.	"
†I. Bushong, M.D.	1861	1866	"	New Holland.
— Shenk, M.D.	1866	1866	"	"
J. L. Mays	1860	1866	"	"
J. R. Landis, M.D.	1864	1866	University of Pennsylvania.	"
†Henry Tront, M.D.	1866	1866	Jefferson Medical College.	Elizabethtown.
†Alexander Craig, M.D.	1865	1866	"	Hempfield.
Samuel C. Ermentrout, M.D.	1866	1866	"	Columbia.
†M. L. Herr, M.D.	1865	1866	University of Pennsylvania.	"
†G. W. Berntheisel, M.D.	1866	1867	University of Nashville.	Lancaster.
†L. C. Williams, M.D.	1858	1867	Jefferson Medical College.	Columbia.
†J. Henry Musser, M.D.	1866	1867	University of Pennsylvania.	Silver Springs.
J. Z. Gerhard, M.D.	1869	1867	Jefferson Medical College.	Lampeter.
†J. I. Thome	1869	1869	University of Pennsylvania.	Harrisburg.
†A. C. Trechler, M.D.	1869	1870	Associate.	Masterstown.
†Joseph Brackbill, M.D.	1869	1870	Jefferson Medical College.	Elizabethtown.
George Miller, M.D.	1854	1870	University of Pennsylvania.	Strasburg.
†John Lineaweaver, M.D.	1861	1870	Jefferson Medical College.	Lampeter Square.
†W. Righter, M.D.	1866	1870	"	Columbia.
†J. O. Boyd, M.D.	1870	1870	"	"
†M. L. Davis, M.D.	1870	1870	University of Pennsylvania.	Lancaster.
†J. M. Davis, M.D.	1858	1871	Belleuve Medical College.	Millersville.
†D. J. McCaa, M.D.	1869	1871	Jefferson Medical College.	Souderburg.
†S. A. Buckius, M.D.	1861	1872	"	Ephrata.
†I. H. Moyer, M.D.	1869	1872	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Columbia.
†G. W. Beane, M.D.	1866	1872	Jefferson Medical College.	Willow Street.
W. B. Bigler, M.D.	1872	1872	"	Bainbridge.
— Hengst, M.D.	1872	1872	"	York County.
J. A. Fitzpatrick, M.D.	1872	1872	Jefferson Medical College.	"
B. B. McCleery, M.D.	1871	1872	"	Lancaster.
†W. J. Wentz, M.D.	1866	1872	"	"
†William Blackwood, M.D.	1849	1872	"	New Providence.
E. Lane Schofield, M.D.	1868	1872	"	Lancaster.
†F. W. Musser, M.D.	1870	1872	University of Pennsylvania.	Wiconisco.
— Binkley, M.D.	1869	1872	Jefferson Medical College.	Lancaster.
†J. K. Hertz, M.D.	1869	1872	"	Washington Borough.
†T. M. Livingston, M.D.	1872	1873	University of Pennsylvania.	Litz.
†P. J. Roebuck, M.D.	1869	1873	Belleuve Medical College.	Moantville.
†A. M. Miller, M.D.	1858	1873	University of Pennsylvania.	Litz.
— Baker, M.D.	1874	1873	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Enterprise.
Walter M. Ziegler, M.D.	1874	1874	"	Marietta.
†J. W. Traber, M.D.	1870	1874	University of Pennsylvania.	Mount Joy.
W. H. Hertzler, M.D.	1874	1874	Jefferson Medical College.	Reamtown.
†I. N. Lightner, M.D.	1874	1874	"	Adamstown.
John O. Campbell, M.D.	1874	1874	Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery.	Ephrata.
H. T. Bruner, M.D.	1875	1874	"	Bart.
†J. A. Thompson, M.D.	1852	1875	University of Pennsylvania.	Columbia.
†B. J. Reamsnyder, M.D.	1874	1875	Jefferson Medical College.	Wrightsville.
J. C. McConnell, M.D.	1869	1875	University of Pennsylvania.	Hinkletown.
S. B. Weist, M.D.	1854	1875	Jefferson Medical College.	Terre Hill.
M. L. Wenger, M.D.	1875	1875	University of New York.	Schoeneck.
†M. W. Hurst, M.D.	1875	1875	Belleuve Medical College.	Ephrata.
John F. Dunlap, M.D.	1875	1875	University of Pennsylvania.	East Earl.
George H. Lamson, M.D.	1873	1875	Jefferson Medical College.	Manheim.
†A. O. B. Parke, M.D.	1860	1875	University of Pennsylvania.	Lancaster.
B. F. Rodgers, M.D.	1871	1875	"	Gap.
†H. E. Musser, M.D.	1875	1875	Belleuve Medical College.	United States Navy.
†D. I. McCaa, M.D.	1867	1876	Jefferson Medical College.	East Lampeter.
		1876	"	Ephrata.

MEMBERS OF THE LANCASTER CITY AND COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—(Continued.)

Names of Members.	Date of Graduation.	Date of Election.	Institution where Graduated.	Residence.
W. L. Phillips, M.D.	1877	1877	Jefferson Medical College.	Lancaster.
*Oliver Roland, M.D.	1876	1877	University of Pennsylvania.	Union Station.
*P. O. Bieller, M.D.	1876	1877	Jefferson Medical College.	Marietta.
*H. E. Norris, M.D.	1874	1877	University of Maryland.	Millersville.
*B. F. Herr, M.D.	1877	1877	Jefferson Medical College.	Lancaster.
*George Welchans, M.D.	1867	1877	"	"
*Robert N. Bolenius, M.D.	1873	1877	University of Maryland.	"
S. D. Geisinger, M.D.	1877	1878	Jefferson Medical College.	Williamsburg.
*A. H. Smith, M.D.	1878	1878	"	Paradise.
*Jacob Charles, M.D.	1869	1878	Long Island Hospital College.	Lincoln.
George T. Weseman, M.D.	1847	1878	University of Göttingen.	Bainbridge.
*A. T. Dillman, M.D.	1879	1879	Jefferson Medical College.	Oregon.
*H. M. Alexander, M.D.	1876	1879	University of Pennsylvania.	Marietta.
*W. H. Smith, M.D.	1877	1879	Jefferson Medical College.	Intercourse.
D. B. Hand, M.D.	1869	1879	University of New York.	Columbia.
*John F. Yost, M.D.	1867	1879	Jefferson Medical College.	Bethesda.
*J. F. Cotrell, M.D.	1863	1879	University of Pennsylvania.	Columbia.
*H. B. Stehman, M.D.	1877	1879	Jefferson Medical College.	Lancaster.
A. M. Hestand, M.D.	1879	1879	"	Mount Joy.
†Thomas B. Cox, M.D.	1879	1879	Jefferson Medical College.	Lancaster.
*H. M. Black, M.D.	1875	1879	"	Strasburg.
*Michael Glacken, M.D.	1859	1879	University of Maryland.	Green Post-Office.
*J. L. Mowery, M.D.	1878	1879	Jefferson Medical College.	Conestoga Centre.
*J. G. Weaver, M.D.	1865	1879	"	Strasburg.
*E. H. Plank, M.D.	1872	1879	"	Christiana.
*John Koler, M.D.	1873	1879	University of Pennsylvania.	New Holland.
*W. B. Thome, M.D.	1876	1880	Jefferson Medical College.	Masteronsville.
*James P. Ziegler, M.D.	1880	1880	University of Pennsylvania.	Mount Joy.
*Thomas W. Kay, M.D.	1879	1880	College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.	Columbia.
*B. E. Kendig, M.D.	1874	1880	University of New York.	Salunga.
*A. S. Brubaker, M.D.	1877	1880	University of Pennsylvania.	Akron.
*E. R. Hershey, M.D.	1880	1880	Jefferson Medical College.	Paradise.
John H. Martin, M.D.	1845	1880	"	Bart.
J. C. Gatchell, M.D.	1860	1880	University of Pennsylvania.	Marticville.
*J. H. Shaeffer, M.D.	1878	1880	Jefferson Medical College.	Farmersville.
*J. B. McBride, M.D.	1863	1880	University of Pennsylvania.	Columbia.
*L. M. Bryson, M.D.	1879	1880	Jefferson Medical College.	Marticville.
*W. B. Irwin, M.D.	1879	1880	"	Churchtown.
*John K. Shirk, M.D.	1879	1881	"	Lancaster.
*J. C. Brobst, M.D.	1867	1881	Bellevue Hospital College.	Litz.
*J. H. Shank, M.D.	1851	1881	University of Pennsylvania.	"
*H. E. Muhlberg, M.D.	1871	1881	"	Lancaster.
*Martin Ringwalt, M.D.	1880	1881	Jefferson Medical College.	Hempfield.
*John J. Newpher, M.D.	1881	1881	Bellevue Hospital College.	Mount Joy.
*John Zell, M.D.	1856	1881	Pennsylvania Medical College.	Little Britain.
*J. B. Sensenig, M.D.	1869	1881	Bellevue Hospital College.	Witmer.
*D. H. Shenk, M.D.	1874	1881	Long Island Medical College.	Hempfield.
*J. Kline, M.D.	1874	1881	University of Pennsylvania.	Glay.
*B. F. W. Urban, M.D.	1868	1881	"	Lancaster.
*S. B. Foreman, M.D.	1876	1881	Jefferson Medical College.	"
*Thaddeus Rohrer, M.D.	1881	1882	"	Quarryville.
*Thomas H. Wentz, M.D.	1874	1882	"	Kirkwood.
*J. S. Kreiter, M.D.	1882	1882	"	Litz.
*Isaac M. Witmer, M.D.	1881	1882	"	Gordonville.
*J. E. Baker, M.D.	1882	1883	"	Lancaster.
*E. B. Ilyna, M.D.	1882	1883	"	"
*C. F. Markle, M.D.	1876	1883	College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.	Columbia.
*H. A. Mowery, M.D.	1881	1883	College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.	Marietta.
*G. R. Rohrer, M.D.	1880	1883	University of Pennsylvania.	Lancaster.
*John McCreary, M.D.	1866	1883	"	"

OFFICERS OF THE LANCASTER CITY AND COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION.

- Presidents.**
- 1844-49. Samuel Humes.
  - 1849-50. F. A. Muhlberg.
  - 1850-51. F. T. Burrows.
  - 1851-52. Samuel Duffield.
  - 1852-53. John L. Atlee.
  - 1853-54. Ely Parry.
  - 1854-55. Henry Carpenter.
  - 1855-56. Patrick Cassidy.
  - 1856-57. John Ream.
  - 1857-58. J. B. Stubbs.
  - 1858-59. John K. Raub.
  - 1859-60. T. Parker.
  - 1860-61. Adam Shellor.
  - 1861-62. J. P. Andrews.
  - 1862-63. J. A. Ehler.
  - 1863-65. John M. Duulap.
  - 1865-66. J. L. Ziegler.
  - 1866-67. John L. Atlee, Sr.

- 1867-68. O. J. Snively.
- 1868-69. J. L. Atlee, Jr.
- 1869-70. S. T. Davis.
- 1870-71. D. I. Bruner.
- 1871-72. Brainard Leaman.
- 1872-73. P. J. Roebuck.
- 1873-74. Joseph Brackbill.
- 1874-75. John L. Atlee, Jr.
- 1875-76. J. K. Lineawearer.
- 1876-77. John L. Atlee, Sr.
- 1877-78. I. H. Mayer.
- 1878-79. Alexander Craig.
- 1879-80. J. L. Ziegler.
- 1880-81. J. A. Thompson.
- 1881-82. J. M. Deaner.
- 1882-83. J. H. Muser.
- 1883. Thomas M. Livingston.

- Vice-Presidents.**
- 1844-49. F. A. Muhlberg.
  - Samuel Duffield.
  - 1849-50. F. S. Burrows.
  - Isaac Winters.
  - 1850-51. G. B. Kerfoot.
  - Samuel Duffield.
  - 1851-52. R. E. Cochran.
  - Patrick Cassidy.
  - 1852-53. J. L. Ziegler.
  - Charles L. Baker.
  - 1853-54. Henry Carpenter.
  - William T. McCorkle.
  - 1854-55. John Ream.
  - O. O. Richards.
  - 1855-56. J. B. Stubbs.
  - John K. Raub.
  - 1856-57. William S. Thompson.
  - Abraham Eshleman.
  - 1857-58. E. B. Kerr.
  - M. A. Withers.
  - 1858-59. Adam Shellor.
  - 1858-59. S. Parker.
  - 1859-60. Benjamin Rohrer.
  - W. Boun.
  - 1860-61. Abram Eshleman.
  - J. R. Raub.
  - 1861-62. J. M. Ziegler.
  - S. R. Sample.
  - 1862-63. J. A. E. Reed.
  - William Compton.
  - 1863-64. Samuel Parker.
  - J. A. Ehler.
  - 1865. No nominations.
  - 1866-67. John Leverageood.
  - Samuel Parker.
  - 1867-68. A. Shellor.
  - J. F. Huber.
  - 1868-69. B. Leonard.
  - Amos H. Rohrer.
  - 1869-70. F. G. Albright.
  - B. Leaman.
  - 1871-72. P. J. Roebuck.

- 1871-72. Henry Landis.
- 1872-73. J. H. Brackbill.  
John K. Lineaweaver.
- 1873-74. I. H. Moyer.  
F. H. Musser.
- 1874-75. F. G. Albright.  
M. L. Davis.
- 1875-76. M. L. Davis.  
J. H. Shenk.
- 1876-77. D. I. Bruner.  
Adam Shellar.
- 1877-78. J. H. Musser.  
A. M. Miller.

- 1878-79. A. J. Herr.  
T. M. Livingston.
- 1879-80. P. J. Roebuck.  
George R. Welchans.
- 1880-81. A. M. Miller.  
F. G. Albright.
- 1881-82. Oliver Roland.  
D. I. McCaa.
- 1882-83. A. C. Treichler.  
R. M. Bolenius.
- 1883. D. H. Shenk.  
A. M. Miller.

*Recording Secretaries.*

- 1844-50. Henry Carpenter.
- 1850-52. C. Orvick Richards.
- 1852-53. Thomas Ellmaker.
- 1853-56. M. Aug. Withers.
- 1856-57. Henry Carpenter.
- 1857-59. John L. Atlee, Jr.
- 1859-62. John Levergood.

- 1861. J. F. Huber, unexpired term.
- 1862-64. A. J. Carpenter.
- 1865. No nominations.
- 1866-69. J. A. Miller.
- 1869-72. George A. Kling.
- 1872-73. M. L. Davis.
- 1873-83. William Blackwood.

*Corresponding Secretaries.*

- 1844-46. Washington L. Atlee.
- 1846-47. Patrick Cassidy.
- 1847-49. George B. Kerfoot.
- 1849-52. G. L. Baker.
- 1852-53. Henry Carpenter.
- 1853-54. J. A. Ehler. —
- 1854-59. Thomas Ellmaker.
- 1859-62. Henry Carpenter.
- 1862-65. John L. Atlee, Jr.
- 1865. No nominations.
- 1866-67. Adam Shellar.

- 1867-69. J. T. White.
- 1869-72. A. J. Herr.
- 1872-76. Alexander Craig.
- 1876-77. J. Aug. Ehler.
- 1877-78. T. M. Livingston.
- 1878-79. J. H. Musser.
- 1879-80. A. M. Miller.
- 1880-81. G. R. Welchans.
- 1881-82. J. F. Dunlap.
- 1882-83. Thomas B. Cox.
- 1883. A. J. Herr.

*Treasurers.*

- 1844-53. Ely Parry.
- 1853-54. B. S. Muhlenberg.
- 1854-55. R. Duncan.
- 1855-62. J. Aug. Ehler. —
- 1862-63. Patrick Cassidy.
- 1863-65. John D. Atlee.
- 1865. No nominations.

- 1866-71. J. Aug. Ehler.
- 1871-76. M. L. Herr.
- 1876-78. E. Lane Schofield.
- 1876-78. M. L. Herr.
- 1878-83. J. Aug. Ehler.
- 1883. G. R. Welchans.

*Librarians.*

- 1844-53. Ely Parry.
- 1853-54. B. T. Muhlenberg.
- 1854-55. R. Duncan.
- 1855-62. J. A. Ehler. —
- 1862-63. Patrick Cassidy.
- 1863-65. John L. Atlee.
- 1865. No nomination.

- 1866-71. J. Aug. Ehler.
- 1871-76. M. L. Herr.
- 1876-78. E. Lane Schofield.
- 1876-77. George H. Lamson.
- 1877-80. F. G. Albright.
- 1880-83. B. F. Herr.

The following are some of the more important subjects that have been discussed, and cases reported before the society:

Perineal Section; Dysentery; Evidences of Pregnancy; Superstition and Credulity; Congestive Fever; Lithotomy; Strabismus; Imperforate Anus; Dropsy of the Amnion; Fibroid Polypus of the Uterus; Congenital Malformation of Lower Extremities; Encephaloid Disease of Kidney; Laceration of Muscles and Tendons of Hand by a threshing machine; Protracted Gestation; Tobacco; Premature Interment; Injury from Lightning; Diabetes Mellitus; Cerebral Disease; Cerebro-spinal Meningitis; Smallpox and Vaccination; Inversis Uteri; Infantile Malæmia; Hydrophobia; Puerperal Fever; Scarlatina; Croup; Typhoid Fever; Club-foot; Cæsarian Section; Tetanus; Tubal Pregnancy; Chorea; Craniotomy; Vesico-vaginal Fistula; Asiatic Cholera; Varus; Strangulated Femoral Hernia; Chronic

Ulcers; Spasmodic Asthma; Uterine Hemorrhage; Case of Twins, one blighted at two months, the other progressed until the seventh month, and was born alone; Scurvy; Intra-mural Tumor of Uterus; Psoas Abscess; Erysipelas; Excision of the Knee-joint; Mania à potu; On Eating; Puerperal Mania; Eclampsia; Diphtheria; Purpura; Placenta Previa; Contused Wounds; Jaundice; Lactic Acid (in the form of buttermilk) for Typhoid Fever; Water as a Remedial Agent; A case of Hour-glass Contraction of Uterus; Infantile Hemorrhage; Extirpation of Parotid Gland; Rent in Vagina by head in labor; Rupture of Uterus.

About 1850 the State Medical Society passed a resolution requesting the respective county societies to ascertain the names and residences of the different practicing physicians in their counties, and report the same to the State Society. The following are the names of the graduates in medicine in the county in 1857:

- John L. Atlee, Lancaster.
- Walter F. Atlee, Lancaster.
- H. Allman, Manor township.
- J. P. Andrews, Oak Hill.
- Francis Albright, Intercourse.
- G. O. Burg, Millersville.
- Obed. Balley, Colerain township.
- A. S. Bare, West Earl.
- F. S. Burrowes, Lancaster.
- Isaac Bowman, Elizabethtown.
- John Brown, Leacock.
- Charles B. Baker, Lancaster.
- Edward S. Blair, Manor.
- Abraham Bitner, Washington.
- H. S. Bitner, Manor township.
- Daniel Bowman, Columbia.
- Benjamin F. Bunn, Caernarvon.
- Alexander M. Cassidy, Lancaster.
- Patrick Cassidy, Lancaster.
- P. S. Clinger, Conestoga Centre.
- Richard E. Cochran, Columbia.
- Wm. Campbell, West Hempfield.
- Henry Carpenter.
- Edward Chaudley, Little Britain.
- J. A. S. Carpenter, Safe Harbor.
- George T. Dare, Colerain.
- J. M. Deaver, Buck.
- J. M. Dunlap, Manheim.
- S. Duffield, Salisbury township.
- John A. Ebler, Lancaster.
- Thomas Ellmaker, Lancaster.
- Eaby, Ephrata.
- Wm. B. Fahnestock, Lancaster.
- Filbert, Conoy.
- J. B. Freelaud, East Lampeter.
- Samuel Halner, Lancaster.
- M. R. Grider, Drumore.
- J. H. Grove, Upper Leacock.
- Joseph Gibbons, Enterprize.
- Levi Hull, Warwick.
- Franklin Hinkle, Marietta.
- Geo. J. Hoover, Paradise.
- E. Haldeman, Donegal township.
- Samuel Higg, Elizabeth township.
- Henry John, Columbia.
- G. W. Jones, Conoy township.
- Esias Kinzer, Leacock.
- George B. Kerfoot, Lancaster.
- J. A. Kurtz, Lancaster.
- Charles B. P. Kelly, Mount Joy.

- Samuel Kaneagy, Strasburg.
- John Luther, New Holland.
- Joseph H. Lefevre, Paradise.
- John Leonard, Lancaster.
- John Martin, Bart.
- C. D. Mahon, Columbia.
- W. S. McCorkle, Columbia.
- Simou Medith, Mount Joy.
- Benj. Musser, New Providence.
- F. A. Muhlenberg, Lancaster.
- H. E. Muhlenberg, Lancaster.
- B. S. Muhlenberg, Lancaster.
- H. S. Mellinger, Manor township.
- J. B. McConoughy, Warwick.
- A. V. B. Orr, Lancaster.
- Ashmer Patterson, Sadsbury.
- Park, Drumore township.
- John Ream, Hempfield.
- Jefferson Ream, Landisville.
- Benj. Rohrer, Columbia.
- J. C. Risley, Columbia.
- J. W. Rawlins, Lancaster.
- Josiah Robinson, Ephrata.
- Amos K. Rohrer, Mount Pleasant.
- George Ross, Elizabethtown.
- C. O. Richards, Lancaster.
- Benj. F. Sides, Drumore township.
- Jackson Shaeffer, Elizabethtown.
- J. B. Stubbs, Fulton township.
- N. W. Sample, Leacock.
- J. M. Shearer, Lancaster.
- H. A. Smlth, Lancaster.
- G. W. Sinickson, Martic.
- Abraham Leitz, Marietta.
- Cyrus J. Suevely, Manheim.
- James Sutton.
- John Steel, Strasburg.
- A. W. Shelly, Warwick.
- W. S. Thompson, Fulton township.
- Nathaniel Watson, Donegal.
- John Wallace, Earl.
- Isaac Winters, Jr., Earl.
- Isaac Winters, Leacock.
- A. C. Weidler, Leacock.
- Isaac Winters, Hinkletown.
- I. L. Winters, West Cocalco.
- J. L. Zeigler, Mount Joy.
- A. F. Olmstead, Marietta.
- J. C. Whitehill, Marietta.

Following are given the names of regular physicians in the county in 1851 who were non-graduates:

Henry B. Bauman, Manheim township.	John Kendig, Conestoga. — Kendig, Conestoga.
James Aukrum, Drumore township.	Jeremiah King, Little Britain. — Keller, Elizabethtown.
Daniel Carpenter, Manheim.	David Mellinger, Manor.
Joseph Duncan, Bart township.	John Miller, Lancaster.
Christian Garber, West Earl.	Daniel Musser, West Lampeter.
Christian F. Goff, Earlville.	J. H. Musser, East Lampeter.
William Hays, Salisbury.	John Myers, Donegal.
James Houston, Marietta.	Samuel Parker, Manheim township.
John Houston, Marietta.	J. Kiasle Raub, Manheim township.
Jacob Helas, Lancaster.	
Emanuel Johnson, Conestoga Centre.	

DR. FRANCIS S. BURROWES was a graduate of the University of Dublin. When he first came to this county he located at Paradise, but afterwards removed to Lancaster. He possessed the natural qualifications of a physician, and acquired an extensive practice. He died in January, 1854. He was an efficient member of the Medical Society, and one of its earliest promoters.

GEORGE BARRETT KERFOOT, M.D., was born in Dublin, Ireland, June 27, 1808. He came to America with his parents in 1819, who settled in Lancaster. In 1823, Dr. Humes, the family physician at Lancaster, noticing the brightness of the lad, induced his mother to allow him to enter his office. Here his natural talent began to develop, and his thirst for knowledge increase.

The doctor was not wrong in his estimate of the boy's ability, and induced him to study medicine. His close application to his studies and rapid progress soon convinced Dr. Humes that he was a student of more than ordinary talent. He took up the study of Latin and Greek, and unaided attained considerable proficiency therein. He also studied German, and was able to read it with great ease and fluency. He attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with honors in March, 1830.

He at once established himself in Lancaster after his graduation, where he soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. In 1844 he was among the founders of the Lancaster County Medical Society. In 1833 he began a series of anatomical lectures, and about 1840 he established an anatomical hall in Lancaster, where he gave lectures to numbers of students during the winter months. At one time the number of his students reached sixty, among whom were Dr. John McCalla, Rev. Mr. Bahnsen, and many others of the learned professions in the city.

During the latter years of his life he gave much attention to the treatment of the eye, ear, and brain, and delivered public lectures upon those interesting topics, and he is said to have been the first medical man ever called in the State to testify as an expert, which occurred at Lancaster in 1847 on the Haggarty trial, and in the Knepley case at Harrisburg in 1851,

and he was frequently called upon to testify in other important cases. Dr. Kerfoot was for many years a member of the Lancaster school board, and of the City Councils. He was proverbial for his charity, and but for this trait in his character he might have accumulated a fortune from his medical practice. He was a leading member of the Masonic fraternity, being at the time of his death, in 1851, District Deputy Grand Master. Dr. Washington Augustus Atlee, in his address before the Alumni Association of Jefferson College, said of him, "Dr. George B. Kerfoot, a teacher of anatomy in Lancaster, an active participant in all the literary and benevolent projects of his day, to whose memory a monument has been erected by his Masonic brethren." Dr. Kerfoot loved his native country, and felt deeply for her people. On one occasion of St. Patrick's dinner he gave the following toast: "Our native country, may our voices never cease to be heard in defense of her rights until the light of liberty illumine every hamlet, and the principle of freedom govern her people." As a student at college he took high rank for his learned lectures, and as a physician in general practice he ranked among the ablest in the profession in the county.

His wife, whom he married in 1829, and who survives in 1882, is Eliza, a daughter of Robert Reed, of Lancaster, who was born in Coleraine, Ireland, in 1773, came to Lancaster in 1799, and died in 1854. Their surviving children are two sons and three daughters. Dr. Kerfoot's father, Richard Alexander, died soon after settling in Lancaster. His mother, Christiana Barrett, was a woman of superior moral and Christian excellence, took a deep interest in the early training and education of her children, and died in 1868, aged seventy-six years.

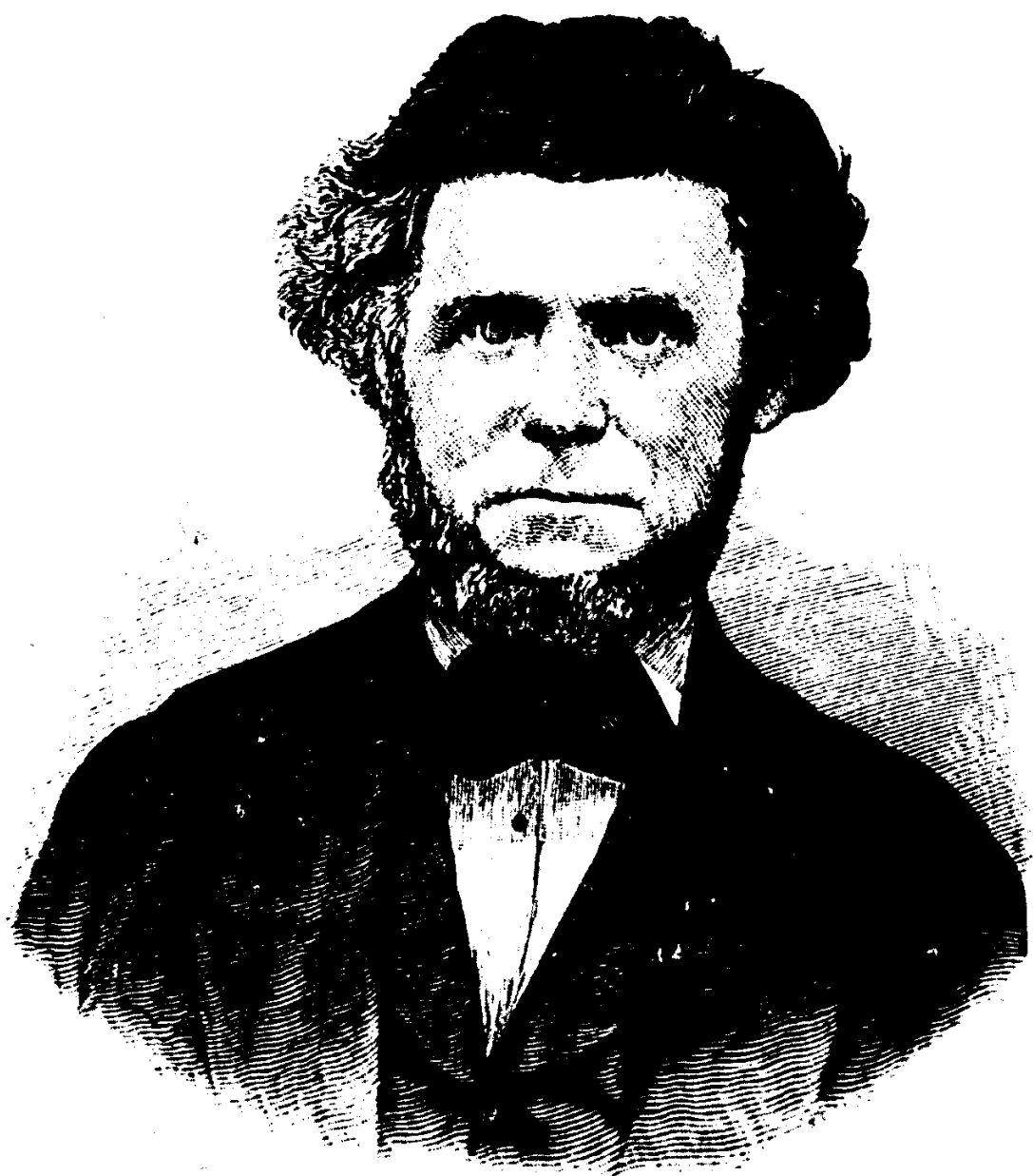
One brother became the Right Rev. John Barrett Kerfoot, bishop of the Western Diocese of Pennsylvania.

DRS. ALEXANDER M. AND PATRICK CASSIDY.—Two brothers, John and Patrick Cassidy, natives of Sussex County, N. J., were bereft of their father when mere lads, and about that time, in 1788, accompanied Judge John Cleve Symmes to the then Northwest Territory, and settled at North Bend on the Ohio River. Here they were among the pioneers in a wilderness country, but possessed that energy and force of character that stopped at nothing short of success. While yet young men they are found engaged in shipping produce down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans, but on the ninth voyage Patrick died before reaching his destination, Dec. 16, 1813, and was buried on one of the islands in the Mississippi. John died two days previous, and his remains were interred at Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, where he had resided since 1804. Patrick never married. John was prominently identified with home interests, was alderman of Hamilton, captain of a militia company, clerk of the court, and a farmer. His wife, Sally,



*Geo. B. Kerfoot M.D.*





*A. M. Cassey -*



*D. Cassidy*



Presented to General Sartain, P.M.

W. Hayes Jr.

was a daughter of Abraham Freeman, of Somerset County, N. J., who, with his family, removed with Judge Symmes to Ohio. After the death of her husband she educated her children, and taught them all that makes honorable men and women. She died at the age of eighty-six years, honored by her children as a devoted mother and a Christian woman. The second daughter, Miss Catherine W. Cassidy, a resident of Lancaster, Pa., contributes the portraits of her brothers to the medical history of Lancaster County in this volume. The other children are Charlotte, Abbie, Ezra, Eliza, Dr. Alexander M., and Dr. Patrick, subjects of this sketch, and Phebe.

Dr. Alexander M. Cassidy was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1808, where he spent his minority. He came to Lancaster about 1831, read medicine with his uncle, Dr. Clarkson Freeman, and was graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1834. He continued a large and successful practice at Lancaster and vicinity until his death in Millersville, Jan. 20, 1865. He was extensively known throughout the country as an accomplished physician and skillful surgeon. During the Mexican war he was surgeon of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, and gained considerable reputation by the performance of a number of difficult operations. In social life he was a man of genial manners, excellent conversational powers, and varied information, and upon questions of local and State legislation, very tenacious of his opinions.

Dr. Patrick Cassidy, born in Butler County, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1810, came to Lancaster in October, 1845, read medicine with his brother, Dr. Alexander M., attended lectures in New York, was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1848, and practiced medicine and surgery, mostly in Lancaster, with great success until his death, July 12, 1864. At the time of his death he stood in the front rank of his profession in the State. His early manhood was spent as a teacher in his native State, where he gained distinction as an educator, and his practical knowledge of schools and their workings made him a useful and influential citizen, after taking up his residence in Lancaster. To promote the best interests of the schools of the city was a prominent aim of his life for many years, and to that end, by weekly and almost daily visits, he became fully conversant with their wants, and expended money freely from his private means for the purchase of works on the art and science of teaching, new and improved text-books, charts, etc. Probably no man, as a director of the city schools, ever did more than Dr. Patrick Cassidy to foster a thorough education in Lancaster, or labored more faithfully out of an abiding love for the cause of education. Laboring to the last in his profession, and for the benefit of his fellow-men, he lay down with the harness on. He was a student of his profession and no fossil, and one time said, "The older I grow the less medicine I prescribe. I have long made it the cardinal rule of my practice to give absolutely as little medicine as

possible." During the late civil war he was patriotic, and contributed of his means and time towards strengthening the arm of the government, and served as surgeon of the board of enrollment at Lancaster until his death. Both he and his brother, Dr. Alexander M. Cassidy, were among the active members of the County and State Medical Societies.

REV. JOHN LEAMAN, M.D., of Leaman Place, is a son of Christian Leaman, deceased, a farmer, who formerly resided at the same place. Prior to reading medicine he had attended the Newark Academy, the Lancaster County Academy, and received his bachelor's degree at Princeton College, New Jersey. He registered as a student under Dr. Francis S. Burrowes, and in 1837 graduated at the Jefferson Medical College.

He began the practice of medicine in Williams-town, this county, soon after graduation. In 1849 he was ordained a minister of the gospel, and installed pastor of the Cedar Grove Presbyterian Church, in East Earl township. Ten years later he was appointed, by the Synod of Philadelphia, Professor of Human Physiology and Anatomy in Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. At the present time, professor (Emeritus) of the same chair in the same college.

He became a member of the County Medical Society in 1844, and continued his membership up to 1849, when, on being ordained to the ministry, he resigned. He was married to Miss Martha McClung, daughter of the late Charles McClung, of Leacock township, Lancaster Co., Pa.

DR. BRAINARD LEAMAN, of Leaman Place, is a son of the above, formerly a pupil at the Churchtown Academy, and a graduate of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

He studied medicine with his father, took his degree in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College in 1864, and afterwards located where he at present resides. He is surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, formerly president of the County Medical Society, a member of the American Medical Association, and the State Medical Society.

D. HAYES AGNEW, M.D., LL.D., one of the most widely-known surgeons of the United States, and for more than twenty-five years a resident and practitioner in Philadelphia, was born in Sadsbury township, Lancaster Co., in 1820. He was educated at Moscow Academy and Newark College, and after a preparatory course in medicine under his father (then a physician of high repute in Lancaster County) he entered the University of Pennsylvania. Upon graduating at that institution he located in Lancaster County, and after practicing there a short time removed to Philadelphia. His advancement into a prominent place in his profession was speedy and important. He was soon called to the position of lecturer on anatomy and operative surgery in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy on College Avenue, and not long afterwards to that of demonstrator of anatomy

in the University of Pennsylvania. Subsequently elected Professor of Clinical Surgery, and later Professor of Surgery in the University, he founded about that time the Philadelphia Hospital, Pathological Museum, and for a while was the curator thereof. Honorable distinctions followed rapidly. He was successively elected to be surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital, surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital, surgeon to the Wills Ophthalmic Hospital, surgeon to the Orthopædic Hospital, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University Hospital, consulting surgeon to the Orthopædic Hospital, consulting surgeon to the Philadelphia Dispensary, and consulting surgeon to the Northern Dispensary. In 1876 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by the trustees of Princeton College. Dr. Agnew's practice has for many years been confined to the field of surgery, in which he has become one of the most eminent professors of his time. As a consulting surgeon he has been called in important cases to many sections of the country. Much of his time and labor has been given to the preparation of works on surgery, now generally recognized as important authorities. He is the author of a volume on "Practical Anatomy," one on "The Lacerations of the Female Perineum," and one on "Vesico-Vaginal Fistula," besides having contributed a series of papers (sixty-three in number) on "Anatomy in its Relations to Medicine and Surgery." His latest and most important published work (recently issued) is "The Science and Art of Surgery," in three volumes, covering in the aggregate about three thousand pages. Dr. Agnew still occupies the place of Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, to which he was unanimously chosen in 1871. He is a member of the College of Physicians, and of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; a member and one of the founders of the Philadelphia Pathological Society, of the Academy of Surgeons, and a member of the American Philosophical Society.

DR. RICHARD E. COCHRAN, of Columbia, was a native of Delaware, and the son of a farmer. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1811. After engaging in various pursuits in his native State at various places, aside from the practice of his profession, he removed to Columbia in 1824. Here he continued to enjoy a large patronage, and at various times was honored by several offices of responsibility. He remained at Columbia until his death, which occurred in 1864, during the epidemic of Asiatic cholera, of which he fell one of the first victims, having contracted the disease while in the discharge of his professional duties.

DR. JOHN A. EHLEB, of Lancaster, was a student in medicine under Dr. John L. Atlee, Jr., and a graduate of the Pennsylvania Medical College in 1841. After graduation he began practice at Millersville, but soon afterwards removed to Lancaster. He has been visiting physician to the county hospital and

also the prison for a number of years. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. SAMUEL KANEAGY, of Strasburg, is a native of the town. He graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1844, and immediately after located at Strasburg. Since then he has practiced his profession in Lancaster, where he resided for a number of years, and afterwards removed to Strasburg. He was one of the early members of the County Medical Society, and is also a member of the State Society.

H. A. SMITH, M.D., was born in Lancaster City Dec. 2, 1818, the eldest in a family of six children of Christian and Christiana (Harmany) Smith. His great-grandfather emigrated from Germany, and eventually settled in Bethlehem, Northampton Co., Pa. His grandfather, Anthony Smith, born in Bethlehem, was twice married. The maiden name of his first wife was Michael. By this union there were two sons, one of whom died at an early age. Christian Smith, the surviving son, and father of the doctor, was born in Bethlehem Sept. 17, 1787; married Christiana Harmany April 10, 1817. She was born in Ruttstown, Berks Co., Pa., Aug. 12, 1795. Their children were Harmany Anthony, Angelica L., Sarah M., George Washington, Mary, and Christian Benjamin.

Angelica L. was the wife of Professor John Muller. No children. Both are deceased. Sarah M., unmarried, lives in Lancaster City. George Washington is a partner of Dr. David Hostetter, of the firm of Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mary is the wife of Judge Brooks, of Prescott, Arizona. Christian B. resides in Lancaster City. Christian Smith, the father, settled in Lancaster City before his marriage. All of his children were born in Lancaster. He kept for many years the Grape Hotel there. He died there Aug. 11, 1834.

Dr. Smith received his education preparatory to his professional studies in the Frederick Latin School, under the charge of Thomas Yarrell. Commenced the study of medicine in 1834 with Dr. Abraham Carpenter, and finished with Dr. Francis Burrows, both of Lancaster. He was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1838. Commenced the practice of medicine at Bird-in-Hand, Lancaster Co., where he remained six years. Then moved to Lancaster, where he continued in practice eight years. During a portion of this time he was hospital and prison physician. In 1851 he moved to Intercourse, Leacock township, where he has been in continuous practice ever since.

The doctor was one of the first members of the Lancaster County Medical Society. With one or, perhaps, two exceptions, he is the oldest practicing physician in Lancaster County.

He married, April 13, 1848, Angelica K., daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Frissler) Eichholtz. Mrs. Smith was born in Philadelphia Oct. 15, 1826. Her father was a portrait-painter of some celebrity.



**H. A. SMITH, M.D.**



*Leaer Minter*

The children of Dr. and Mrs. Smith are as follows: Harry, born Dec. 18, 1849; died Feb. 27, 1862. William H., born Jan. 15, 1854; studied medicine with his father; followed the drug business in Philadelphia, Lancaster City, and Washington, D. C., for a number of years; was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1877, and now practicing his profession at Intercourse; married Mary E. Trout. Children, William and Susie. Catharine C., born Aug. 14, 1856; died Aug. 12, 1864. Edward W., born Jan. 6, 1859; died July 29, 1864. Mary C., born Dec. 29, 1865; died July 31, 1867. Mary E., born Aug. 6, 1868, living at home.

DR. WILLIAM H. SMITH, of Intercourse, is a son of the above. Prior to reading medicine with his father he was engaged as drug-clerk for nearly four years in Lancaster, Philadelphia, and Washington, respectively. In 1877 he graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, and subsequently became associated with his father; he is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. ISAAO WINTERS was a practicing physician in Lancaster County for the extended space of fifty-three years, and during the whole of that time his home was in the village of Hinkletown, upon the place now owned and occupied by his son Richard. The record of more than half a century devoted to the studious and unfaltering pursuit of a dignified and useful calling stands over and against his name, and sheds a lustre upon his memory. A conscientious and ardent worker in his profession, an upright citizen, and an honored member of the community in which he spent his life and his labors are the tributes that may easily and justly be offered in testimony of his worth. Dr. Winters came of English stock, his grandfather having emigrated from England to America before the Revolution, and in that struggle afterwards bore an active part as a soldier under Washington. His home was near Lebanon, Pa., and there he died within a month after returning thereto from his Revolutionary service. He left a widow and son, the latter being named John, who was born Nov. 21, 1776. When John Winters grew to man's estate he settled in the village of New Holland, where for many years he followed the occupation of a blacksmith. He married Catharine Diefenderffer Jan. 16, 1796. She died July 12, 1843, his death occurring July 13, 1850. Their children were John, Isaac, Maria, Ludwig, Levi, Margaretha, and Cyrus.

Isaac Winters, the second child, was born in New Holland, July 13, 1800. Such limited educational advantages as the home district school offered were enjoyed by him only for a brief space. His father was a poor man, and the family numerous. Upon the sons, therefore, devolved the responsibility of pushing out into active life as soon as their physical energies waxed strong enough for labor. Thus young Isaac learned early the lessons of stern necessity, and knew what hard work meant before he had completed

the few school-days vouchsafed to him. His ambition pointed, however, to a higher field than mere mechanical drudgery, and when but fifteen years of age he began to turn his thoughts toward a medical career. For a year his inclination was temporarily checked, while he worked as a clerk in Lebanon, but at the end of that year he determined to delay no longer, and accordingly began the study of medicine with Dr. John Leaman, of New Holland. He gave himself closely to his studies for four years, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1820 he located at the village of Hinkletown, and at the age of twenty faced with eager zeal and strong purpose the possibilities before him. His was no royal road. Unaided, save through his own efforts, he knew he must win the victory by sheer force of merit, and, happily for his purpose, the lessons of self-reliance had been taught him early in life. So humble was his start that he borrowed the money that paid for his horse and a new suit of clothes. His horse was stolen before he had been in his new master's possession a week, and then the doctor, well-nigh cast down, tried to borrow a hundred dollars to buy another. He tried in vain until he appealed to the late Henry Roland, who not only loaned him the money but let him have it without security. He had faith in him, and felt that the young man possessed the metal of which successful men were made. At the end of the year the doctor repaid the loan, and after discharging all his obligations found himself worth eighteen hundred dollars. That was a gratifying showing indeed, but it was the more gratifying to him to know that he had put his energies forward in a way that had made him deserving of success. Thus firmly fixed upon the road to professional prosperity, he followed it faithfully to the end, and not only occupied a constantly expanding field of usefulness, but gained likewise an ample fortune.

To quote the words uttered by his pastor upon the occasion of Dr. Winters' death, "He was peculiarly a self-made man, and that in the highest sense of this much-abused term. The influence he acquired, all the gain and triumph of his life were attained through earnest, well-directed personal effort. He was ardently attached to his profession. Its toilsome and often perplexing duties ever seemed a pleasure to him, and he never seemed happier than when engaged in his professional labors. For him the practice of medicine was no irksome drudgery. He loved the work for its own sake, and for the relief he was able, while thus engaged, to administer to suffering humanity, and hence, when some years before his death he sought, on account of his advanced age, to retire from the active duties of his large and burdensome practice, he was still impelled by force of his sympathy with the suffering, and his attachment to his lifelong work, to continue in the active pursuit of his calling. His relations not only to his profession, but to his professional brethren, were of a very ten-



der character, and very few men in professional life could have been more highly esteemed or more relied upon and trusted by his brethren than was the venerable Dr. Winters. He may be said to have died in harness, for almost to the time of his death—July 27, 1873,—he was in active practice. He stood high as a physician among the highest in the county, and during the later years of his life was conspicuous as a frequently-consulted authority in Lancaster County. In the diagnosis of a medical case he is said to have been one of the most skillful of his time."

He was a man of fine presence and strong personal magnetism. A stanch Democrat all his life, he was a close observer of the progress of political events, and was, moreover, well advised upon all subjects that concerned current history. He twice accepted a nomination to Congress as a candidate against Thaddeus Stevens. The conclusion that his party would be defeated was foregone in each instance, but he felt that the honor of his party demanded that the party should have some candidate, and only in the furtherance of that sentiment consented to carry the standard. In the good old days of militia trainings he held a commission as a brigadier-general, and was far and near reputed to be one of the finest swordsmen in the State.

Dr. Winters married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Nagle, then of Lancaster County, but a native of Ireland, where he was born Feb. 23, 1765. Their children were John Lemmon (practicing physician at Hinkletown for some years, but now deceased), Richard N. (residing upon the old homestead), Dr. Isaac D. Winters (of Goodville), Mrs. Isaac S. Long (of New York), George W., and Barton N. (of Ephrata).

A. K. ROHRER, M.D., is of German descent; his great-grandfather, John, having been a native of Alsace, Germany. The latter was born in 1696, and emigrated to America about the year 1732. He married Maria Souder, and had children, eight in number, among whom was John, born in 1732 in Lampeter township, Lancaster County, and during the year 1772 united in marriage to Maria Neff. They had nine children, of whom John was born March 14, 1778, on the homestead. He married Magdalena Shank, and had children,—Barbara, Mary Ann, Magdalena, John S., Henry N., Amos K., Susan A., Reuben S., Samuel F., Martin M., Felix C., and Ann Eliza. The death of Mr. Rohrer occurred Jan. 30, 1840, in his sixty-second year, and that of his wife Jan. 30, 1837, in her fifty-sixth year. Amos K., their son, was born at the paternal home May 14, 1812, where the years of his boyhood were spent either at school or in active labor on the farm.

When sixteen years of age he removed with his parents to Lancaster, and began the study of medicine with his brother John, formerly of the city and later of Philadelphia. These studies were continued for four years, when occurred his graduation at the

Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in March, 1837. Silver Spring, Lancaster Co., was in April of that year the scene of his earliest professional experiences, where twelve months were spent as a practitioner, after which he removed to Mountville, and has continued at this place in uninterrupted practice for a period of forty-six years. The field of his professional labor is extended, his skillful treatment of disease having won for him a well-earned reputation as a successful physician. He is still vigorously engaged, though nearly half a century of toil may with justice claim a respite from the activity of former years. The doctor has since his removal to Mountville been identified with its growth and general progress. He is in politics a Republican, though the demands of his profession have left little time for participation in affairs of public import. He is a director of the school board of the village, and in sympathy with all measures for the advance of education. He was one of the incorporators of the Lancaster County Medical Society.

Dr. Rohrer is descended from a family of Mennonites, his parents having been members of that religious body.

DR. PETER S. CLINGER, of Conestoga Centre, is a native of Chester County, and a son of John Clinger, a miller by occupation. He studied medicine with Isaac S. Worrall, M.D., and in 1843 took his degree at the Washington University at Baltimore. He located at his present place of residence soon after graduation, and after the Rebellion was appointed United States examining surgeon for pensions. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. JOHN DEAVER, of Buck, is a native of Harford County, Md., and the son of Richard and Mary Deaver, farmers. He received his preparatory education under a private tutor, was under the preceptorship of Dr. Richard Wilmot Hall, Professor of Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children, University of Maryland, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from this institution in 1843. He was a classmate of Professor Christopher Johnson, of the same institution, began practice of medicine in Hopewell township, York Co., Pa., in May, 1843, removed to Buck, Lancaster Co., Pa., in November, 1843, and has remained there ever since. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and also of the County Society, of which he at one time occupied the chair as president.

He was united in marriage to a Miss Gardner, of York, Pa., in May, 1845, and had two sons, the younger of whom, R. W. Deaver, M.D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, is now a practitioner in Germantown, Pa. His wife having died Jan. 12, 1861, he was united in matrimony a second time, October, 1855, to a Miss Moore, of Cecil County, Md. Of two sons by this marriage, Dr. John B. Deaver, also a graduate of the University, is a practicing phy-



A. L. Rohrer  
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sician in Philadelphia, and Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania.

DR. J. L. ZIEGLER, of Mount Joy, is a son of Jacob Ziegler, of East Donegal township, this county, a farmer by occupation. Prior to beginning the study of medicine he attended the Lititz Academy, Marietta Academy, and Mount Joy Institute. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Nathaniel Watson, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in the class of 1844. Soon after he began practice at Mount Joy, and has remained there ever since.

In 1848 he was elected a member of the County Medical Society, and since then has twice held the office of president. In 1850 he was sent as a delegate to the State Medical Society, from which time his membership dates, and in 1881 was elected to the presidency of this society. In 1852 he became a member of the American Medical Association. For a number of years he has been physician to the Mount Joy Soldiers' Orphan School, and also surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In 1848 he was married to Miss Harriet B., daughter of Col. James Patterson, of Mount Joy. In 1879 Lafayette College conferred upon him the degree of A.M. Dr. Ziegler has two sons at present engaged in the practice of medicine.

DR. WALTER M. ZIEGLER graduated at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., prior to reading medicine in the office of his father, Dr. J. L. Ziegler. In 1874, he took his degree in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and afterwards became associated with his father. Several years later he removed to Philadelphia, and is at present chief of the clinic for diseases of the ear at the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. He was formerly a member of the County Medical Society.

DR. JAMES P. ZIEGLER was likewise a student at Lafayette College, and received his master's degree from this institution in 1874. His preparatory studies in medicine were under the direction of his father, Dr. J. L. Ziegler, and in 1880 was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. After graduation he became associated with his father, with whom he continues in practice. He is at present an active member of the County Medical Society, and also a member of the State Society.

JOHN W. LUTHER, M.D., for nearly forty years a practicing physician at New Holland, was born in that village Sept. 6, 1810, and there died in April, 1870, full of honors as a citizen, whose true worth and example were abundantly testified to by the universal regret with which his death was contemplated. He came of German ancestry, and according to well-established evidence, was a lineal descendant of the great reformer, Martin Luther. He came also of a family of physicians, his father, John, and grandfather, John, having in their time occupied places of distinction in the medical profession; the former at New Holland, and the latter at Harrisburg.

He was educated at the academies of Downingtown and Reading, engaged in the study of medicine with his father, and in March, 1832, graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. His father having died in 1828, John W. succeeded him at New Holland, and until his death steadily pursued his calling in that locality, and enjoyed nearly all that time an extensive and profitable practice. He was admitted to membership in the Lancaster County Medical Society in April, 1845, and for years stood conspicuously high among county physicians.

From a sermon preached by Rev. John W. Hassler upon the occasion of his death are taken the subjoined extracts, which will be found to indicate in a forceful manner an earnest and graceful tribute to the character of Dr. Luther as a man and physician.

"No man in our community was more highly esteemed, none more cheerfully confided in, than was Dr. Luther, and no man among us has found a warmer place in the hearts of all classes and conditions, and that without any other effort than that of discharging his duty and rendering himself useful.

"The heroic in practice was not his forte. His sensitive and sympathetic nature shrank from inflicting pain. He could not be a surgeon. His constitutional weakness unfitted him for the practice of this part of his profession. Although, in general, a man of few words, his expressive countenance unmistakably revealed to those who knew him the emotions of his mind. His face, whether it told a tale of sorrow or joy, of hopefulness or anxiety, could be read almost like a book. It became on this account among his friends a common remark that they could always tell whether a patient was in a dangerous condition by the doctor's look and manner. The sympathies of his heart forbade the concealment of his anxiety, though his words should refuse to confess it.

"He was ever the warm, sympathetic friend and helper of the poor no less than the rich. It was enough for him to know that a fellow-creature was suffering, and although it might, as it latterly did, tax too much his falling strength, yet he would ever respond to the call until the strength of a naturally robust constitution yielded beneath its burdens, and thus death came to him while he still held himself bravely in the field of his usefulness. He was no drone. He worked unceasingly to the last. In addition to his labors in practice he was ever an ardent student in the literature of his profession. To his latest day he conscientiously sought to keep pace with the progress of medical science. He was never rash or precipitate; always thoughtful, studious, and deliberate. His disposition and habits were pre-eminently retiring. He commended himself to popular favor by sterling qualities of head and heart. In any other community unlike this, where for years the name of Dr. Luther was a household word, the departed would no doubt have risen slowly in his pro-

fession, but he would anywhere have risen surely and solidly."

**HENRY S. MELLINGER, M.D.**—The grandfather of Dr. Mellinger was John, whose life was spent in Manor township, where he was both farmer and distiller. He was a man of sturdy business qualities, and wielded a considerable influence in the community where he resided. In politics he was an exponent of the principles of the Old-Line Whig party. Among his sons was David, father of the doctor, who was born in February, 1795, and whose death occurred April 9, 1878, in Manor township, where his lifetime was passed. His early education was such as the common schools of the day afforded, after which he entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. Musser, of Manor township. On the completion of his studies he began practice, which was continued without interruption and successfully for a period of sixty years. This was at an early day, when the country practitioner encountered many privations and hardships not known to later representatives of the profession. The doctor was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was an efficient officer. In his political predilections he was a Republican. He married Miss Susan Shopf, of the same township, who was born March 21, 1794, and died Sept. 23, 1856. She became the mother of five sons,—John S., David (deceased), Benjamin and Jacob (also deceased), and Henry S. The latter was born Nov. 23, 1821, in Manor township, where his boyhood was spent on the farm and at school. He began at sixteen the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Washington L. Atlee, and subsequently attended one course of lectures at the Pennsylvania Medical College. On its failure he entered the Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated in March, 1845. Manor township offered an inviting field of labor, and hither the doctor directed his footsteps. His practice has from that time steadily increased and been exceptionally successful, extending over a radius of twelve miles. Though nearly twoscore years have elapsed since the beginning of his active professional career, he still responds with alacrity to the summons of his patients, and also superintends the cultivation of a productive farm. The doctor is in politics a Republican, but not an active partisan, and finds little leisure for matters that do not pertain to the science of medicine or his immediate business pursuits.

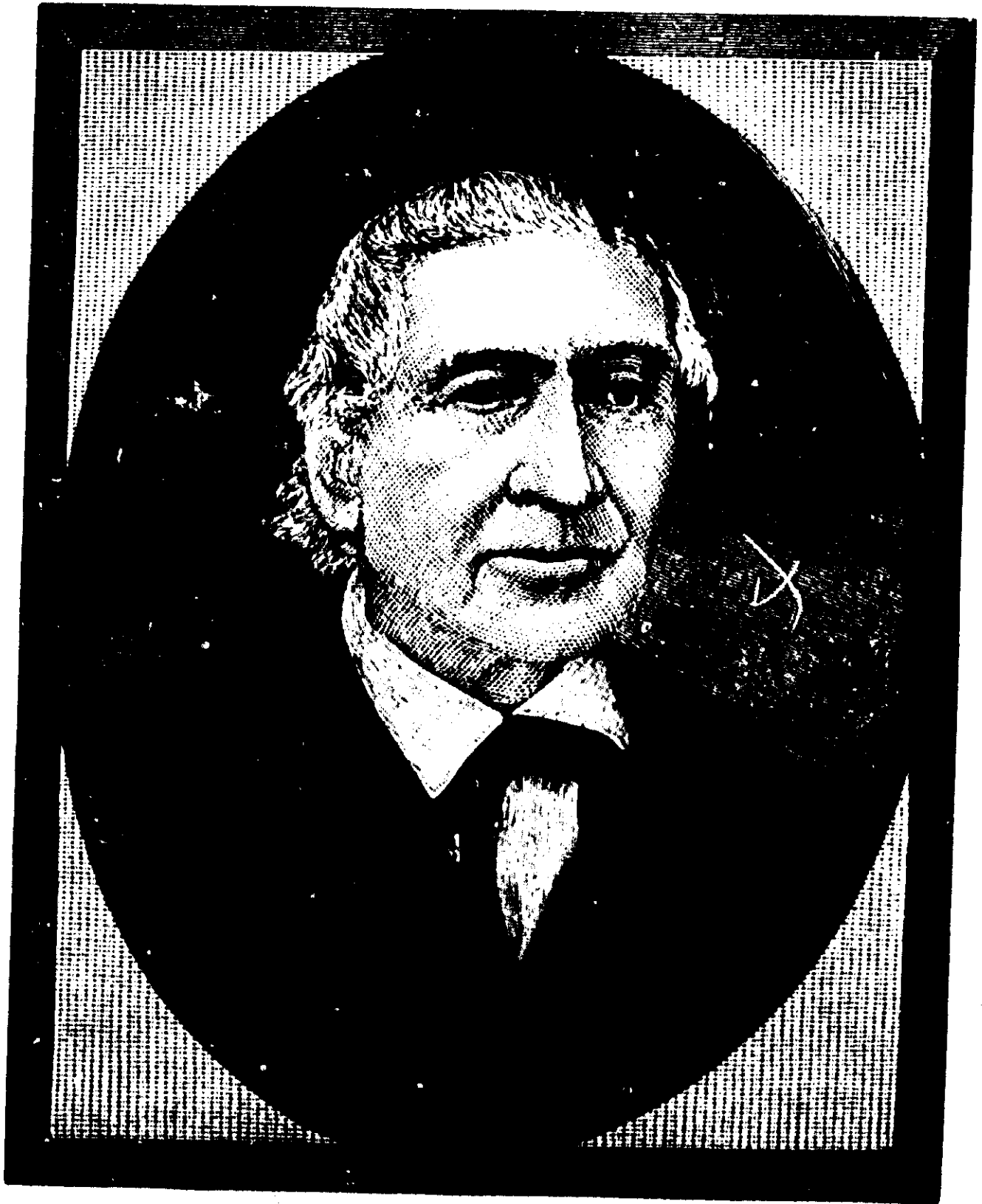
**FRANKLIN HINKLE, M.D.**—The grandfather of Dr. Hinkle, who was of German descent, early settled in Berks County, Pa., where he purchased a tract of land of William Ponn, later known as Hinkletown, where his life was spent and where his death occurred in advanced years. Among his children was Philip, whose birth took place at the homestead. After his marriage to Miss Sarah Geiger, he settled upon a farm in Northumberland County, and at a subsequent period removed to Berks County.

His children were Levi, Philip, Elijah, Franklin, Harriet, Maria, Eliza (Mrs. Joshua Spar), and three sons who died in childhood. Mr. Hinkle died during the year 1825, and was buried in Walnuttown, Berks Co. His son Franklin was born Nov. 25, 1824, in Berks County. His infancy was clouded by the death of his father, when the lad removed with his mother to Philadelphia, where his boyhood was spent at school. After a preparatory course of study at the Franklin Institute and the Washington Academy, at Trappe, Montgomery Co., he, in 1842, began the study of medicine with Dr. W. W. Gerhard, then lecturer on Clinical Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and also clinical lecturer at the Pennsylvania Hospital. His thorough course of study embraced a period of five years, and included lectures, an extended experience at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Blookley's Hospital, and Wills Eye Hospital, after which, on the 3d of April, 1846, he received his diploma from the University of Pennsylvania. He was during the time appointed clinical clerk, and for more than three years acted as assistant in the medical and surgical clinics. He early located in Philadelphia, but during the latter part of 1846 began the practice of his profession at Marietta, Lancaster Co., where he remained until 1861, when during the late war he enlisted and acted for four years as assistant surgeon. In May, 1864, he resumed his practice, and in 1867 removed to Columbia, where he has since resided.

The doctor was on the 3d of January, 1849, united in marriage to Miss Anna Mary, daughter of John M. Whitehill, Esq., of Lancaster County, near Donegal Church. The maternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Hinkle was William Cameron, of Dungrainshire of Barroth, Scotland. Among his sons was William, who married Jane Linton. Their children were Samuel, William, and Elizabeth, the latter of whom married John M. Whitehill, and became the mother of Mrs. Hinkle. Dr. Hinkle has been eminently successful in his profession. He has made a specialty of surgery and gynecology, in both of which he has won a deserved reputation for skill and judgment. He was the first physician to administer anesthetics in the county, and also to discover the use of permanganate of potassium as a remedy for the treatment of hospital gangrene while in the service at Campbell's United States General Army Hospital, at Washington, D. C., and also at the Jarvis United States General Army Hospital, at Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Hinkle is a Republican in his political predilections, though with neither taste nor leisure for the excitements of a public life. He was formerly an elder of the Donegal Presbyterian Church, but has recently united with the church of the same denomination at Columbia.

**DR. C. J. SNAVELY**, of Manheim, is the son of George Snavely, a farmer of Lebanon County. Two years prior to beginning the study of medicine under



DAVID MELLINGER.



**H. S. MELLINGER.**



*Franklin Hinke*

Dr. Peter W. Malone, he attended the Womelsdorf Academy. In 1849 he graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical College, and subsequently located at Manheim. He was formerly a member of the County Medical Society and likewise one of its presidents; he was also a delegate to the American Medical Association. In 1876 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and two years later was re-elected.

DR. JOHN M. DUNLAP, of Manheim, is a native of Leacock township; studied medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, at which institution he received his degree in medicine in 1845. After graduation he located at Manheim, where he has continued in his profession ever since. He served as a member of the State Legislature for several terms, and was formerly a member of the County Society. He has a son who is also in the profession.

DR. JOHN F. DUNLAP, of Manheim, son of the above, read medicine with his father, and took his degree in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College in 1875. Since graduating he has been associated in practice with his father. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. GEORGE J. HOOVER, of Paradise, is the son of Jacob Hoover, formerly of Strasburg. He received his early education at the Lititz Academy and the Boys' High School, of Philadelphia. He read medicine under Dr. Joseph Lefevre, of Paradise, and Drs. Smith and Allen, of Philadelphia, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1848. One year later he moved to Paradise; he was surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for thirty-one years, and formerly a member of the County Society.

DR. JOHN S. MESSERSMITH, of Lancaster, was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and a member of the County Medical Society. He entered the service as assistant surgeon of the United States navy in 1839, appointed from his native State; commissioned surgeon in 1853.

DR. JONATHAN M. FOLZ is a native of the State, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College. He entered the naval service as assistant surgeon in 1831, appointed from Maryland, and was commissioned as surgeon in December, 1838; was with Admiral Farragut in all his battles on the Mississippi, 1862-63; member of the Board of Examiners, 1864-66; president of Board of Examiners, 1867; fleet-surgeon, European Squadron, 1868-69. In 1858 he was united in matrimony with Miss Steinman, of Lancaster. He was a member of the Lancaster County Medical Society. He died in 1877.

DANIEL I. BRUNER, M.D.—Ulrich Bruner came to Pennsylvania from Switzerland in the year 1744. He married, in 1755, Fronica Gross, a native of Germany, and at this time lived on Neshaminy Creek, Bucks County. These were the grandparents of Daniel I. Bruner, whose father, Ulrich Bruner, afterwards called Owen, was the third son of a family of eleven children,—six sons and five daughters.

Owen Bruner married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Weaver, of Caernarvon township, Lancaster Co., a man of influence and wealth, who lived to be more than eighty years of age. The children of Owen and Elizabeth Bruner were John, Barbara, Abraham, Owen, Jacob, John (second), Isaac, Elizabeth, Daniel I., and Frances. Owen, the father, died in 1845, in his eighty-second year. Elizabeth Bruner, his widow, died in 1853, in her eighty-fifth year.



*Daniel I. Bruner*

Daniel I. Bruner was born in Caernarvon township, Berks Co., Pa., June 22, 1807. He began the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. Isaac Bruner, of Leacock township, Lancaster Co., with whom he continued during the years 1827 and 1828, and after his brother's death finished his medical reading with Dr. Thomas Harris, surgeon United States navy, at Philadelphia. He attended the lectures of the University of Pennsylvania, and of the Medical Institute of Philadelphia, and graduated from the University in 1830. He began practice in Morgantown, Berks Co., in May of the same year. In the course of two years his practice became laborious, extending over a wide territory, including portions of the adjoining counties of Lancaster, Berks, and Chester, being about equally divided among the three.

In 1832 he married Elizabeth Davies, daughter of Hon. Edward Davies, of Lancaster County, who represented this district in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Congresses.

In the year 1860, Dr. Bruner, feeling his labors to



be too arduous, removed to Columbia, where he has since continued in active practice.

His surviving children are Ellen (Mrs. Samuel Wright), Edward, Anna (Mrs. Andrew J. Kauffman), and William.

Dr. Bruner is the examining surgeon at Columbia for the United States pension office, is a member of the Lancaster City and County Medical Societies, of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, of the American Medical Association, and an honorary member of the California State Medical Society. In politics he is a Republican. He is rector's warden of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Columbia.

DR. WILLIAM COMPTON, of Lancaster, is a native of Cambridge, Chester Co., Pa. He received his diploma in medicine from the Philadelphia Medical College in 1853. He has served as prison physician for a number of years, and is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. ELIAS B. HERR, of Creswell, is the son of David Herr, of Manor township, and prior to taking up medicine, was a pupil both at the Lititz and York County Academies. Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg was his preceptor. He took one full course at the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1854 graduated at the University of New York. After graduation he located at Millersville, where he remained six years, and then removed to Creswell, where he has resided ever since, having relinquished practice in 1868. In 1854 he was elected a member of the society, and later was also a member of the Legislature for several years.

L. Z. RINGWALT, M.D.—Martin Ringwalt emigrated from Württemberg, in Germany, when a young man and, pushing his way to America in the track of thousands of similarly adventurous and hardy spirits, made a permanent location in Lancaster County, Pa., near the Pool Forge in Caernarvon township. He married Elizabeth Dieffendorfer, of New Holland, and became thus allied to a family whose representatives linked their names with the earliest epoch in the history of Lancaster County. Martin and Elizabeth Ringwalt had eleven children, of whom Martin and David are the only ones living. One of the sons of Martin, the elder, was Maj. William Ringwalt, a well-known and widely-popular citizen of Caernarvon township. He traded many years as a merchant at Mulberry Hill, and long held a conspicuous place as a militia commander. He ranked in his time as one of the best horsemen in the State, and in that especial direction achieved more than ordinary notice upon the occasions of the numerous militia gatherings in which he participated. He died in October, 1875, aged seventy-three. His widow, Harriet (daughter of Adam Zell, of Salisbury township) still lives upon the old Ringwalt homestead. Their children numbered ten (five sons and five daughters), of whom the third child and now the sole surviving son is Dr. L. Z. Ringwalt, of Churchtown.

Dr. Ringwalt was born Sept. 23, 1830, at Mulberry Hill, in Caernarvon township, upon the farm he now owns. His youth was passed in occasional service at his father's store and in attending school at Rockville and New London Cross-Roads, both in Chester County. At the age of nineteen he ended his school days, and for three years thereafter was a clerk for his father.



*L. Z. Ringwalt M.D.*

At the age of twenty-two he began to read medicine with Dr. B. F. Bunn, of Churchtown, and after a five years' experience as a student, graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1857. The same year he entered upon the practice of his profession at Churchtown, and from that time to the present he has remained steadily in his first chosen field. During that extended interval of nearly twenty-seven years many physicians have located in Churchtown, only to remain for greater or lesser seasons and then to pass on to other fields. For twenty-seven years, however, the name of Dr. Ringwalt has been a household word in the community, and in the faithful exercise of the duties of his calling he has steadily progressed along the plane that marks the existence of an honored physician and esteemed citizen, while the wide field of his practice bears ample testimony to the declaration that his labors have found a recompense. Dr. Ringwalt is a member of the Lancaster County Medical Society, and although his busy life forbids participation in much else save his professional labors, he has ever been found an active and zealous worker in behalf of popular education, having already served



*E. J. Gorman*

two terms as township school director. He is a trustee of the Churchtown Methodist Episcopal Church, and, as one of the building committee, took an active part in the construction of the handsome edifice of that society. In October, 1860, he married Hester, daughter of John W. Swift, of Fulton township, Lancaster Co. Mr. Swift (now aged eighty-seven) resides in the old Fulton mansion, in which he was born, and is to-day, despite his great age, a fine specimen of the sterling manhood that came as a noble heritage from the worthy ancestry that honored and memorialized the pioneer era of the county of Lancaster.

EDMUND J. BOWMAN, M.D., physician and surgeon at Neffsville, Lancaster Co., Pa., for over a quarter of a century, was born at that place July 6, 1832, and there died Feb. 5, 1883. His father, Dr. Henry B. Bowman (1806-1869), was a native of Ephrata, Lancaster Co., removed to Neffsville soon after his marriage, where he spent the remainder of an active life as a physician, a merchant, and in carrying on a wool manufactory. He was prominent in political circles, and was recorder of deeds for Lancaster County for the term beginning with 1849, and a member of the State Legislature for 1862 and 1863. Dr. Henry B. Bowman married Eliza Neff (1807-1868), who was a doctress, and practiced her profession with success in the vicinity of her home, and was frequently called to Lancaster City. They were identified with the English Lutheran Church of Neffsville. Their children are: Dr. Edmund J., subject of this sketch; Albert, a musician; Amelia A., widow of Daniel S. Bair, of Lancaster; Selina, wife of David Segreist, of St. Louis.

Dr. E. J. Bowman was educated in the schools of his native place, at Lititz Academy, and at Elizabethtown. He began reading medicine at the age of twenty with Dr. Ehler, of Lancaster, attended lectures at Pennsylvania College, and was graduated from the Medical Department of that institution in March, 1855. He practiced for two years at Ephrata, and in 1857 settled at Neffsville, where he built a fine residence in 1860, and where he continued a large and successful practice of medicine and surgery until his death. He was known as a skillful physician, devoted to his profession, a student of the theory and practice of medicine, and of quick perception and of ready opinion in the diagnosis of disease. He was a member of the Lancaster County Medical Society, and for nine years served as a member of the board of school directors. His wife, Corena L., born Dec. 6, 1832, is a daughter of Abraham and Tamsou (Grabill) Bowman, of Ephrata. They were married Dec. 28, 1856, and their children are: Ida L., wife of George J. Diller, Jr., a coppersmith, of Lancaster; Harry Lincoln; and one daughter, Florence L. Bowman, died young.

DR. ADAM SHELLAR, of Mount Joy, was born at Big Chikis, Rapho township, Lancaster Co., Pa., Jan-

uary, 1808; was the son of Christian and Margaret Shellar, farmers.

He received a public school education, and afterwards taught school. He studied medicine with Dr. Henderson, of Hummelstown, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Reformed Medical College of New York in 1830.

He began practice at Hummelstown in 1831, and this same year was married to Miss Margaret Fox, of the same place. Two years later he removed to Mount Joy, where he remained in full practice until a short time before his death, which occurred in November, 1882.

He was a member of the County Medical Society, and at various times filled important offices. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and for nearly forty years an elder. He was highly esteemed by the profession, and had accumulated an extensive practice.

DR. JOHN LEVERGOOD, of Lancaster, is a native of Windsor township, York Co., Pa. He graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical College in 1847. During the Rebellion he served as surgeon, and afterwards was appointed examining surgeon for pensions. He has been an active member of the different branches of Councils and the school board of Lancaster, and formerly was an active member of the Medical Society.

DR. SAMUEL R. SAMPLE, of Paradise, is a son of Dr. Nathaniel W. Sample. He attended the Strasburg Academy previous to reading medicine with his father, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1857, being a classmate of Professor Austin Flint, Jr., Professor Louis Elsberry, and Dr. Batty. He was assistant surgeon of the Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. J. A. E. REED, of Lancaster, is a native of York County, Pa.; read medicine with Dr. Washington L. Atlee, and in 1854 graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical College. He practiced for a number of years at Mountville, and in 1872 moved to Lancaster. He served in the capacity of surgeon during the late rebellion; is a member of the State and County Medical Societies, and an active member of the Board of Health of the city of Lancaster.

DR. S. T. DAVIS, of Lancaster, is a native of Huntingdon County and the son of Henry Davis, a blacksmith by occupation. He attended Mooresville Collegiate Institute and Millersville State Normal School, at which time he was studying medicine under the direction of Dr. Orlady, of Huntingdon County.

At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers for three months; at expiration of term of enlistment entered the army again as second lieutenant of what became Company C, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. At organization of the regiment was appointed and commissioned as adjutant of the regiment. Upon

organization of the army was detached as acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, and served in that capacity until the Seventy-seventh Regiment recruited as veterans, when he was commissioned as captain of Company G, a Welsh company from Scranton.

After the war he continued medical studies with Dr. S. B. Hartman at Millersville, and after attending one course at the Jefferson Medical College, graduated at the Long Island College Hospital in 1865. He began practice at Millersville, and in 1874 moved to Lancaster. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Surgical Association, and of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. M. L. DAVIS, of Lancaster, is a brother of the above; served in the late civil war from 1863 to 1865, when he was discharged; entered State Normal School at Millersville, afterwards the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1870. After graduation he located at Rohrerstown, in 1874 removed to Millersville, and in 1882 to Lancaster. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. FRANCIS G. ALBRIGHT, of Lancaster, is a native of the county, and graduated in 1851 in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was assistant surgeon during the late rebellion in the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and surgeon Nineteenth Pennsylvania Veteran Cavalry. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. A. J. HERR, of Lancaster, is a son of the late Benjamin G. Herr, of Strasburg township. Prior to reading medicine with Dr. Benjamin Musser he attended the Lititz Academy and the Millersville Normal School, graduating in 1861 at the Jefferson Medical College. Soon after graduation he was commissioned assistant surgeon and assigned to the Sixty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in 1862 promoted to a surgeoncy and assigned to the Sixty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which capacity he served continuously with the Army of the Potomac until June 9, 1865, when he was mustered out of service. He was physician to the county hospital for nine years and to the prison for one year. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. ISRAEL BUSHONG, of New Holland, is a native of the county. He took his degree in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College in 1861. He had quite an extensive experience as surgeon during the late rebellion, and is at present an active member of the County Medical Society, also a member of the State Society and the American Medical Association.

DR. ALEXANDER CRAIG, of Columbia, was born at Hillside, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and is the son of Alexander Craig, a woolen manufacturer. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Westmoreland

County. His great-grandfather (father's side), while serving in the capacity of quartermaster to the frontier fort of Harmortown, was captured by the Indians near Fort Ligonier, and never heard of afterwards. His grandfather served throughout the Revolutionary war. After attending Elder's Ridge Academy, Indiana County, Pa., teaching in the public schools, acting as clerk and salesman, Dr. Craig began the study of medicine under Dr. Eli Ferguson, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1865.

After graduation he located at Columbia, where he has been practicing continually ever since. He has been surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for fifteen years, during which time he contributed valuable statistics that have been utilized by the company. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; was afterwards promoted to hospital steward, and mustered out with regiment in May, 1863. He is a member of the American Medical Association and of the State and County Medical Societies.

MARTIN L. HERR, M.D., of Lancaster, Pa., was born in Lancaster County, Sept. 13, 1838, and acquired his early education in the State Normal School at Millersville. Upon the completion of his elementary studies in 1860, he began reading medicine with Dr. Patrick Cassidy, of Lancaster, and attended his first course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College. In 1862 he entered the medical department of the Army of the Cumberland, where he had full opportunity to avail himself of the superior advantages of hospital medical and surgical practice. He completed his lecture term at the Medical University of Nashville, and was graduated from that institution in 1864. Dr. Herr continued his service in the army hospitals until the winter of 1866, ably ranking among the most skillful in surgical practice. Returning, he settled in Lancaster, where his skill in the treatment of diseases soon gained him a large practice, and where the constantly-increasing demand for his services has made his name widely known throughout this section of the State. Dr. Herr is a member of the Lancaster City and County Medical Society, of which he has served officially, of the State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He has been an efficient director of the Lancaster City School Board, and a member of the Common Council, of which body he was chairman for several terms. He is an influential member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and of St. James' Episcopal Church of Lancaster.

His father, Christian B. Herr (1809-1847), was a thoroughgoing and successful farmer of Lancaster County, and resided in West Lampeter township. His mother, Maria, was a daughter of Martin Light, a large land-owner and influential citizen in this section of the State. The family in Lancaster County is descended from Hans Herr, the pastor and spiritual



*Mr L. H. H.*

adviser of a large colony of emigrants who made their way to Lancaster County from Switzerland in 1710. Hans Herr came here with his four sons, Abraham, Emanuel, John, and Isaac. One son, Christian, a minister of the Mennonite Church, had come in 1709.

Dr. Herr married, Sept. 6, 1870, Rosina, a daughter of John Adam and Sarah Hubley, of Lancaster, who was born June 2, 1846. Her only brother died Jan. 24, 1878, aged thirty years. Their children are Sarah M., William H., John L., Robert M., and Anna Elizabeth.

George Hubley, the progenitor of the family in Lancaster County, a native of Maulburn, Germany, landed in Philadelphia in 1732, and in 1740 settled in Lancaster. His son Michael (1722-1804) married Rosina, daughter of Dietrich Strumpf, a native of Germany. He was justice of the peace of Lancaster County, appointed by the Supreme Executive Council in 1777, and for some time the presiding justice of the several courts of the county. He was recommissioned justice in 1784, and was acting magistrate of the county for twenty-seven years; was barrack-master of Lancaster County for some time during the Revolutionary war, and for the last forty-three years of his life served the Trinity Lutheran congregation as warden, elder, and trustee. Michael's brother, Bernard, was appointed major of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment in 1776, was a member of the Legislature in 1783, 1785, 1786, and 1787, and a member of the State Senate in 1790. John Hubley (1747-1821), son of Michael, a native of Lancaster, married Maria Magdalena, a daughter of Ludwig Lauman; read law with Edward Shippen; was admitted to the bar in 1769; was delegate from Lancaster County to the convention which met at Philadelphia, July 16, 1776, to adopt a State Constitution. On Aug. 5, 1776, he took his seat as a member of the General Pennsylvania Council of Safety, established by the first Constitution. On Jan. 11, 1777, he was appointed commissary of the Continental stores and the stores of Pennsylvania at Lancaster, with the rank of major, and with authority to appoint such deputies as he might judge necessary. He was authorized a few days afterward to employ all the shoemakers among the Hessian prisoners at Lancaster in making shoes for the State. He was for some time a councillor of the Supreme Executive Council. He was appointed April 5, 1777, by the same Council, prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, clerk of the Orphans' Court, clerk of Quarter Sessions, and also recorder of deeds, part of which offices he held for upwards of twenty years. In 1777 he was appointed justice of the peace. In 1787 he was a member of the State Convention that ratified the Federal Constitution.

His son Joseph (1789-1830) was a merchant in Lancaster, and Joseph's son, John Adam (1817-1851), was the father of Mrs. Dr. Herr, and married Sarah, daughter of Peter Young, and sister of James Young, of Middletown, Pa.

DR. G. W. BERNTHEIZEL, of Columbia, is the son of John Berntheizel, of Mountville, a painter by occupation. He studied medicine under Dr. Amos K. Rohrer, of Mountville, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1866. Soon after graduation he located at Silver Springs, where he remained for several years and then moved to Columbia. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. A. C. TREICHLER, of Elizabethtown, is the son of John Treichler, a blacksmith, who formerly resided at Conewaga. Before studying medicine with Dr. William H. Beane he taught common school, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1869. After graduation he located immediately where he now resides. He had three brothers in the profession, of whom two are deceased. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. WASHINGTON RIGHTER, of Columbia, is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, class of 1866. He is, however, not engaged at present in the practice of the profession. He is a member of the County Medical Society.

DR. JOSEPH BRACKBILL, of Strasburg, is a native of the township and a graduate in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1869. He is a member of both the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. JOHN K. LINEAWEAVER, of Columbia, is a son of Dr. George Lineaweaver, formerly a practitioner at Lebanon, Pa. After receiving a good academic education, he followed civil engineering until 1859, when he began studying medicine under his father, and in 1861 graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, being a classmate of Professor Harrison Allen, of the University of Pennsylvania. After graduation he was elected interne of the Blockley Hospital, appointed acting assistant surgeon to the Broad and Cherry Streets Military Hospital in 1862, and the Chestnut Hill Military Hospital in 1863-64. In 1866 he moved to Columbia, where he still resides. He is surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the State and County Medical Societies. He has several brothers who are members of the profession.

DR. JESSE H. DAVIS, of Soudersburg, was born in Colerain township, studied medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, at which institution he graduated in 1858. He is a member of both the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. DAVID J. MCCAIG, of Ephrata, was born in Churchtown, Lancaster Co., Pa. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts at the Franklin and Marshall College, and in 1867 received his degree in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College. He is an active member of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. S. A. BOCKIUS, of Columbia, is a native of the county, and graduated as Doctor of Dental Surgery

at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1859. In 1861 he received his degree of M.D. from the Pennsylvania Medical College. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

P. J. ROEBUCK, M.D.—The grandfather of Dr. Roebuck, who was of German parentage, resided in Lebanon County, Pa., where he was a successful farmer. He was married to a Miss Shally, of the same county, and had six children, among whom was Jacob. He was in his political predilections a Whig, and in his religious belief a member of the Reformed Church. His son, above mentioned, was born Jan. 14, 1807, and spent his early years upon the farm of his parents. By his marriage to Miss Sarah, daughter of Ludwig Yengst, of Lebanon, he had five sons and six daughters, among whom was the subject of this biographical sketch. Mr. Roebuck pursued the vocation of a farmer until his death, which occurred Sept. 5, 1877. He was an ardent Whig in politics, and active in the interests of the Reformed Church. His son, Peter J., was born in Dauphin County, Dec. 10, 1838, and until his tenth year remained at the home of his father. The residence of an uncle subsequently afforded him opportunities for education, after which, while still a lad, he entered the store of John Bruner, of Jonestown, Pa., and remained two years. He then returned to the farm to recuperate his failing health, meanwhile continuing his studies, after which he became a pupil at the Annville Academy, and engaged in teaching. Having at the age of nineteen chosen medicine as a profession, he entered the office of Dr. J. Seiler, of Grantville, Dauphin Co., and remained three years, during the interval attending a complete course of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1860. The same year Derry Church, Dauphin Co., was chosen as his earliest field of labor, where he remained until 1867. The doctor was married Sept. 3, 1864, to Miss Emma J., daughter of Samuel H. Thome, M.D., of Palmyra, Pa., whose ancestors were of Scotch-Irish descent, and early settled in the county. In 1867, Dr. Roebuck removed to Ohio, and two years later made Lititz his home, which has since been the scene of his active professional labors. His practice, which is extended and of a general character, has steadily increased, its success having depended less upon fortuitous circumstances than upon thorough knowledge of the science of medicine and professional skill. He has been especially successful as an oculist, most of the cases within a wide range of territory coming under his observation. He is a member of the Lancaster City and County Medical Society, and also of the State Medical Society. The doctor is in his political views an earnest Republican, and one of the most active exponents of the principles of the party in the county. The contest over the new Constitution in 1873 first inspired him with political zeal, and rendered him one of the most enthusi-

astic advocates for its adoption. The following year he was elected State senator in the new district created by the first apportionment under the new Constitution, the contest being one of the most spirited ever known in the county, and the only instance where two primary elections were held for the nomination of a candidate. After serving a term of two years he was re-elected, and in 1878 became a candidate for the nomination for Congressional honors, but was defeated. He has since been active in the political field, but not an aspirant for office, having resumed again the routine of professional labor. The doctor is a supporter of all evangelical religious denominations, Mrs. Roebuck being a member of the Reformed Church.

DR. ISAAC MAYER, of Willow Street, is the son of Isaac Mayer, a farmer of Strasburg township. He taught school prior to registering as office student under Dr. Benjamin Musser, of Strasburg. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies, and also of the American Medical Association; besides, he has on various occasions contributed papers at institutes and to educational journals.

DR. GEORGE W. BEANE, of Bainbridge, is a native of Washington County, Md., and the son, Thomas Beane, a farmer by occupation. He formerly taught school, then was telegraph operator prior to commencing the study of medicine under his brother, Dr. William H. Beane, of Middletown.

In 1866 he graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, and immediately located at Manchester, York Co., where he remained several years previous to moving to his present place of residence. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. WILLIAM J. WENTZ is a native of Drumore, a practitioner at New Providence, and is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, class of 1865. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. THOMAS H. WENTZ, of Kirkwood, is a brother of the above, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, class of 1874. He is a member of the Medical Society of the county.

DR. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD, of Lancaster, is a son of Joseph Blackwood, of Baltimore, a manufacturer by occupation. He took his bachelor's degree at the University of Maryland, and in 1849 graduated in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College. He spent three years after graduation in hospital and dispensary work, and then located at Philadelphia. In 1866 he came to Lancaster, and soon afterwards was elected a member of the medical society. The following year he was elected recording secretary, which office he has held ever since. He was assistant surgeon during the late rebellion, United States examining surgeon for pensions, physician to the County Hospital for a number of years, is a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and also of the



*P. J. Roebuck*



American Medical Association and the State Medical Society.

DR. JOHN K. HERTZ, of Lexington, is a native of Berks County, and the son of John Hertz, who formerly moved to Iowa. He studied at the State Normal School at Millersville, and taught in the public schools for five years previous to reading medicine with Dr. D. E. Shirk, of Lincoln, Pa. Dr. Hertz graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical College in 1860, began practice at Lincoln immediately after, but remained here only a few months when he moved to Lexington. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. THOMAS MOORE LIVINGSTON, of Mountville, is a native of Huntingdon County, Pa., and the son of William W. Livingston, a farmer by occupation. He was a student at Millersville, and also of the academy at Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.; was a private during the late rebellion, Company A, Independent Battalion, Pennsylvania Militia, July 7, 1863; Company H, First Battalion Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, July 12, 1864; discharged. By reason of re-enlistment, Sept. 9, 1864, clerk headquarters, Department Pennsylvania, from November, 1864, until August, 1865; discharged. Dr. Livingston read medicine with Dr. John M. Forrest, and in 1872 received his degree from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the State and County Societies.

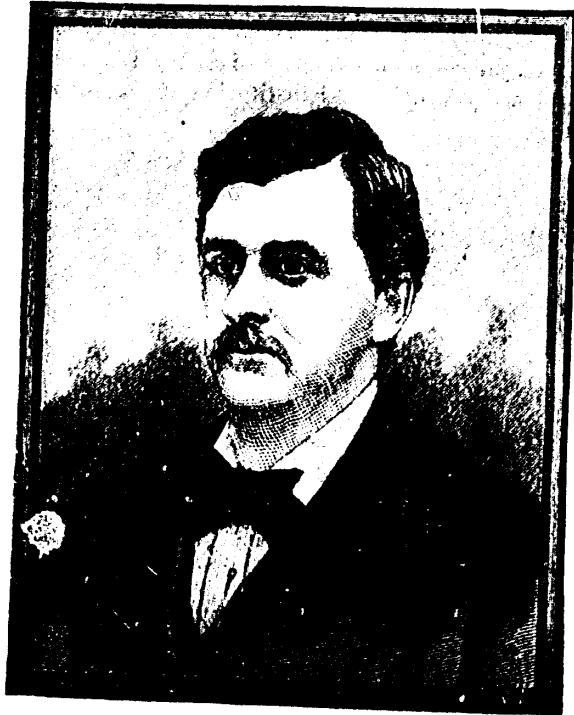
DR. A. M. MILLER, of Bird-in-Hand, is a son of John Miller, a farmer of Chester Co., Pa. He was a student at Mount Joy Academy, and began the study of medicine under Dr. William Compton, of Lancaster, and in 1858 graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical College of Philadelphia. He immediately began practice at his present location, where he has lived ever since. Some years afterwards he became a member of the County Medical Society, and since then was elected vice-president of the State Society, and later a member of the American Medical Association. He is also surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

DR. JOHN W. TRABERT, of Annville, Lebanon Co., Pa., is a native of the county, and the son of Christopher Trobert, of New Holland, a shoemaker by occupation. He attended the State Normal School at Millersville, taught in the public schools, read medicine with Dr. L. Z. Ringwalt, and in 1870 took his degree in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College. After graduation he located at Reamstown, where he remained until 1872, when he removed to his present place of residence. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. ISAAC L. LIGHTNER, of Ephrata, was born at Shirleysburg, Huntingdon Co., Pa. He is a graduate of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery of the class of 1873, and of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of the class of 1874. He is an

active member of the State and County Medical Societies.

B. J. REEMSNYDER, M.D., practicing physician of Hinkletown, was born at Akron, in Ephrata township, July 23, 1853. His father, Henry Reemsnyder, practiced medicine in Lancaster County over a quarter of a century, served during the late war as a cap-



*B. J. Reemsnyder*

tain in the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He died Nov. 2, 1877. His widow, Mary Jane, daughter of Henry Gray (who sat in the State Legislature several terms) still resides at Akron. Of their six children, five are living. Dr. B. J. Reemsnyder received his early education at the Bethany school, near Ephrata, and at the age of eighteen began the study of medicine in his father's office. After two courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Agnew being then the professor of surgery, he graduated at that institution in March, 1874. During the ensuing year he practiced in association with his father, and in 1875 located at Hinkletown. Since that time he has been steadily engaged in his profession at that village, and although compelled at first to face the discouragements that ever meet the young physician who makes his struggle for a start, he has by persistent endeavor and skillful application of his energies, widened and broadened his field of practice to handsome and profitable proportions. Yet young in years and ambitious with enthusiasm, he has before him a future that promises him a career of honorable distinction. In 1878 he was married to Alice A., daughter of Richard N. Winters, of Hinkletown.

SAMUEL S. WIEST, M.D., for nearly thirty years one of the leading physicians in northeastern Lancaster, was born in West Cocalico, Sept. 25, 1828. His father, Christian Wiest, a prominent farmer, was a native of the county. He was born in 1794, and died in 1873. He married Annie, daughter of John Swarr, of Lancaster County. She died in 1850. They had three children (all sons), of whom Jacob and Samuel are living. Samuel obtained his early education at the common schools and at the Waynesburg Academy, at which latter institution he completed his



*S. S. Wiest*

school-days in 1847. The two following years he taught school at Schooneck. Having from his boyhood manifested a strong predilection for a physician's career, he now embraced the opportunity to carry his desires into practice, and, accordingly, in 1850, he became a student with Dr. John McClellan, of Philadelphia, a physician of conspicuous note in his day. He attended the University of Pennsylvania during the winter of 1851-52, when his health failing he retired to Lancaster, and studied with F. A. Muhlenberg, of that city. In the winter of 1852-53 he attended a second course of lectures at the University, and in the summer of 1853 resumed his studies with Dr. McClellan, and attended the practice of physicians at the Pennsylvania Hospital. In the fall of 1853 he entered the medical department of the University of New York, and there graduated with high honor in the spring of 1854. March 23d of that year

he made a location of Schooneck (where his uncle, Samuel Wiest, had been long in practice), and set himself to face the struggle marked out for all newly-fledged physicians. His knowledge of surgery gave him, however, a material advantage, and energetically improving the opportunity placed before him, he soon won his way to an assured place as a prosperous and successful practitioner. For about thirty years he has practiced uninterruptedly in his first chosen field, and long since gained a high name not only in his home-locality, but among the prominent physicians of Lancaster County. As an indication of how steadfastly he has held a place in the minds of the community, it is necessary only to note that during his thirty years of practice only one other doctor has located in Schooneck. Dr. Wiest was married Feb. 1, 1855, to Mary N., daughter of John S. Baer, of Lancaster County. He has been a member of Cocalico Lodge, No. 408, I. O. O. F., since 1855, and a member of the Masonic order since 1870. He has been extensively interested in tobacco manufacture, and latterly has been concerned in the purchase and shipment of leaf tobacco, although to the intricate details of the business he has not been able to devote much personal attention. His large practice takes all his time and energies, and to the successful conduct thereof he gives his ambition and best thoughts, as he did when making his way to the position he now occupies.

DR. M. W. HURST was born in Caernarvon township, Lancaster Co., on Sept. 27, 1835, of Pennsylvania German parentage. His father was John (Horst) Hurst, who pursued the occupation of a farmer during his lifetime, and was a substantial, useful, and energetic citizen, of plain habits, and devoid of ambition for public place. His mother was Catharine, daughter of Daniel and Anna Witmer, of Earl township. Of a family of nine children (all sons), our subject was the eighth. His earlier education was derived at the common schools of his native township. Subsequently he enjoyed academic instruction at the Marietta Academy, taught by Professor J. P. Wickersham, completing his educational course at the State Normal School at Millersville. For several years after leaving school he engaged in teaching in Lancaster County. In 1858, having decided to adopt the practice of medicine as his profession, he began his studies under the direction of Dr. Isaac D. Winters, of Goodville, Lancaster Co., and later attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1861. He continued his connection with Dr. Winters until the fall of 1863, when he located permanently at Earlville, Lancaster Co., where he has since been in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice.

Dr. Hurst is recognized as one of the successful and representative physicians of the county, enjoying the reputation of a skillful and conscientious practitioner,



*M. N. Hurst M. D.*

thoroughly regular in his methods of practice, opposed to empiricism, and keeping himself fully informed of the latest and most approved discoveries in medicine and surgery. He is a member of the District Medical Society of Lancaster County, and a cheerful and liberal supporter of all movements contributing to the material and social improvement of his native county. He was married on the 15th of September, 1863, to Hallie, daughter of John and Margaret Oberholser, of East Earl township, and has a family of six children, viz., Maggie K., Minnie C., Annie C., John O., Hattie M., and Spencer Wells Hurst.

PETER O. BLEILER, M.D., was born Aug. 1, 1852, in Lehigh County, Pa. His father, David, was a prominent farmer of that county of which he was a native. He was born in 1824, and died Dec. 16, 1882,



*P. O. Bleiler*

after a lifelong residence in Lehigh. He married Sarah, daughter of John Seiberling, of Lehigh County. She is living in Lehigh County upon the old homestead. They had eight children, six sons and two daughters. Peter was the fourth child and third son. His early education was received in the common schools and the Siegersville Academy. His school-days were ended for a time when he reached his twentieth year. He then engaged in teaching school in Lehigh County, following that profession four terms, meanwhile attending the Palatinate College at Myerstown, Lebanon Co., for six terms. In 1873 he determined to embrace the study of medicine, and became that year a student with Dr. Frederick Sei-

berling, of Lehigh County. He attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and graduated at that institution in March, 1876. His first field was Lion Valley, Lehigh Co., where he remained six months. At that juncture he was induced by a relative to seek an opening in the place now known as Denver (then called Union). Dr. Bleiler found a comparatively crude community with an abundance of doctors in the neighborhood, but his foresight saw possibilities for the town and he determined to bide his time, knowing full well the struggle at first would be an arduous one. His comprehension of the situation was correct and the struggle came, but he adhered manfully to his purpose, called his energies and ambition into urgent service, and by persistence soon found himself upon the road to an assured position. He now enjoys a large and lucrative practice, and is recognized as one of the leading and skillful physicians of the section. He has won his place by hard work, and has the satisfaction of knowing that by his own efforts alone has he risen from nothing to his present position. In 1876 Dr. Bleiler was married to Emma L., daughter of Daniel B. Kistler, of Lehigh County. He was reared in the Reformed Church, and has been a member thereof since 1867.

DR. A. G. B. PARKE, of Gap, was born in Chester County. He is a graduate in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania of the class of 1866. He is an active member of the County Medical Society, and also a member of the State Medical Society.

DR. OLIVER ROLAND, of Lancaster, is the son of Henry A. Roland, Esq., of New Holland. He took his master's degree at Princeton, and afterwards began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John L. Atlee, Sr. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1875, and the following year served as resident physician at the Episcopal Hospital at Philadelphia. He has been visiting physician to the County Hospital for several terms, and is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. H. E. NORRIS, of Marietta, is a native of Wakefield, Carroll Co., Md., received the degree of A.M. in course from the Western Maryland College, Maryland; studied medicine with Dr. J. F. Buffington, of New Windsor, and graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland in 1874. After graduation he began practice at New Windsor, where he remained until 1877, when he removed to Marietta. He is surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. GEORGE R. WELCHANS, of Lancaster, is a native of the city, and formerly engaged in the drug business. He studied medicine under Dr. John L. Atlee, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Jefferson Medical College, class of 1867. He has been physician to the County Hospital for a number of years, member of the United States Pension

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Board of Examining Surgeons, member of the American Medical Association, and of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. BENJAMIN F. HERR, of Millersville, is a native of Buffalo, N. Y. He received his master's degree from the Classical Institute, at Williamsville, N. Y., in 1869. He studied medicine under Dr. F. M. Musser, of Lancaster, and Dr. D. D. Richardson, of Philadelphia. He graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1877, and immediately began practice at Millersville. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. R. M. BOLENIUS, of Lancaster, is a native of the city, and studied medicine under Dr. Henry Carpenter. In 1873 he graduated at the University of Maryland, and afterwards located here. He has been hospital physician for a succession of years, and a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. AMOS H. SMITH, of Paradise, is the son of Gabriel Smith, a miller of New Providence. He was a student at Millersville, taught public school, and studied pharmacy prior to reading medicine under Dr. M. L. Herr. He graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, and subsequently selected his present location. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. JACOB CHARLES was born in Pequea township, Lancaster Co., on July 14, 1848, and is a representative of an old German family by the name of Karle, who, having emigrated to this country at an early period, changed their surname to the more English form of Charles. His parents were Jacob and Ann Eliza (Carman) Charles, the former of whom engaged in mercantile pursuits for many years at West Willow, Pequea township, and ended his days in that locality. His grandfather, Joseph Charles, was also a resident of Pequea township, and led an active and industrious life.

Until he attained his thirteenth year, Dr. Charles remained at home, enjoying a district-school training, and assisting his father in the store and on his farm. At that time he entered the State Normal School at Millersville, where he pursued his studies with assiduity for four years. In 1866, having decided to make the study and practice of medicine his life-work, he entered upon his studies in the office of Dr. J. W. Hess, of Millersville, with whom he continued to be registered until the completion of his preparatory career. He attended one course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and subsequently matriculated at the Long Island Medical College, Brooklyn, N. Y., from which insti-

tution he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1869. The year following he commenced the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, where he remained for three years. At the expiration of



*J. Charles M.D.*

that time he removed to Lancaster, where he continued for some time, and in February, 1875, took up a permanent location at Lincoln, Lancaster Co., where he has since continued in active and successful practice. He indulges in no specialties, but pursues the busy life of an earnest and industrious country practitioner, holding himself aloof from public affairs, and confining himself closely to the demands of his profession. He keeps himself informed of the latest discoveries and improvements in medicine and mechanical treatment, and is gradually developing a large and lucrative practice. He has achieved special success in the treatment of those dread diseases, scarlet fever and diphtheria, adopting a plan not usually pursued by his professional compeers. He was elected a member of the Lancaster City and County Medical Societies in 1878, and of the State Medical Society in 1880. His marriage occurred in September, 1868, his wife's maiden name being Elizabeth Kauffman, and his children Edgar and Theodore Charles.

DR. GEORGE T. WESEMAN, of Bainbridge, is a native of Nordheim, Prussia. He received his preliminary education at the Gymnasium of Göttingen,

prior to entering the university of this same city, where he graduated in 1847. This same year he emigrated and began practice, being thus engaged in Dauphin, Northumberland, and Lancaster Counties respectively. He served as assistant surgeon and acting assistant surgeon for four years during the late rebellion. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. AMOS F. DILLMAN, of Oregon, is a native of New Holland. He studied medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, at which institution he received his degree in 1876. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies.

DR. H. M. ALEXANDER, of Marietta, is a son of John Alexander, a farmer, formerly of Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa. He is a graduate of the University of Lewisburg. Afterwards he began reading medicine under Dr. Thomas H. Wilson, and graduated in medicine, in 1876, at the University of Pennsylvania. This same year he located at Marietta, where he has practiced ever since. In 1882 he began the propagation of "vaccine virus" from "grain-fed cattle," and succeeded in establishing quite a reputation in this respect. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. ISAAC M. WINTERS, of Goodville, is a native of the county, and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College in the class of 1881. He is a member of the County Medical Society.

DR. JOHN F. YOST, of Bethesda, was born in York County, Pa., received his degree in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College in 1867. He is a member of the Medical Society of the county.

DR. JOSEPH F. COTTRELL, of Columbia, is a native of the same place, and a graduate of Princeton College, N. J. He received his diploma in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1863. After graduation he was appointed assistant surgeon of the navy, which position he held for a number of years. He soon afterwards abandoned the active practice of medicine and engaged in mercantile pursuits, but he still remains an active member of the County Medical Society.

DR. HENRY B. STEHMAN, of Lancaster, is a son of John B. Stehman, of Mountville, this county. He took his master's degree at Lebanon Valley College, studied medicine under Professor William H. Hancock, of Philadelphia, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in the class of 1877. After graduation he spent one year in dispensary work in Philadelphia, and another as resident physician at Blockley, after which he came to Lancaster. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies, a member of the Board of United States Pension Examiners, and in January, 1883, began the publication of a local medical journal, devoted to the interests of the medical societies in the eastern part of the State.

DR. THOMAS B. COX, of Lancaster, was the son of T. B. Cox, a carriage-builder of the city. Prior to

reading medicine with Dr. M. L. Herr, he graduated at the Lancaster High School, and in 1879 took his degree in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College. He served one term as visiting physician to the County Hospital, and was a member of the State and County Medical Societies. He died in December, 1882.

DR. HENRY M. BLACK, of Strasburg, is a native of the town and a graduate in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, class of 1875. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. MICHAEL GLACKEN, of Greene, was born in Cecil County, Md., and graduated in 1859 in medicine at the university of that State. He is an active member of the County Medical Society, and also of the State Society.

DR. JACOB L. MOWERY, of Conestoga Centre was born in West Lampeter township. He graduated in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College in 1878, and afterwards located at his present place of practice. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. JACOB G. WEAVER, of Strasburg, is a native of the county, and the son of John Weaver, a farmer by occupation. Prior to reading medicine with Dr. Benjamin Musser, he attended the Coatesville Academy and the Chester County Normal School. He attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College and received his degree in 1865, after which he was located on the Strasburg and Millport Turnpike, and later moved to Strasburg. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. E. H. PLANK, of Christiana, is a native of Berks County, and the son of David K. Plank, of Morgantown. He was a student at Millersville, taught public school, read medicine with Dr. Robert S. Bunn, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1870. After graduating he practiced at Ebensburg, Cambria Co., during which time he was also visiting physician to the County Hospital. He moved to Christiana in 1878, and the following year became a member of the County Medical Society.

JOSEPH SIMPSON THOME, M.D.—Arthur Thome, the great-grandfather of Dr. Thome, was of Scotch descent, and emigrated to America at an early date. He settled in Lebanon, Pa., where his son John became a citizen of much prominence. The latter was justice of the peace during the period of the Revolutionary war, which he assisted liberally with his means, as the following extract from a letter addressed to his Excellency Joseph Reed, Esq., president of the Council, indicates:<sup>1</sup>

"LEBANON, May 3, 1781.

"I have Already paid 85 Sol. their gratuities, and for that purpose and for paying the new recruits I have borrowed upwards of £100, besides advancing £100 of my own money. If your Excellency and

<sup>1</sup> Found in Lebanon County Archives.

council do not send me a sum sufficient to discharge the bounties & gratuities, the consequences I am afraid will not only be attended with mutiny, but I will be obliged to abandon my House as the Soldiery have tormented me hourly for upwards of 4 weeks past.

"I have the Honour to be  
Your Excellency's most obedient  
and very humble Servt.,  
"JOHN THOME."

To his wife, Ann Amelia Thome, were born three daughters—Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Kelker, Mrs. Hess—and



*John Thome*

a son, John. Mr. Thome died in Lebanon, and was buried in the Lutheran Cemetery of that place. His son John was born in Lebanon, where his early years were passed. He subsequently removed to Allegheny County, Pa., and afterwards to Manheim, where he followed his profession of civil engineer and surveyor, and was for more than thirty years a justice of the peace of the county. He was aide-de-camp to Gen. Hilsman in 1812-14, but owing to a cessation of hostilities was not called into active service. He aided materially by his professional skill in the construction of the Union Canal, and was engaged in other important works. John Thome married Jane, daughter of John Simpson, of Butler County, Pa. Their children were Samuel, William, Joseph S., Mary (Mrs. Mays), Charlotte (Mrs. Hacker), and Rebecca (Mrs. Mays). Mr. Thome's death occurred in Manheim, in his seventy-eighth year. His son, Joseph Simpson, was born

Dec. 21, 1819, in Manheim, where his early boyhood was spent in attendance at the common school, after which he engaged in labor or assisted his father in surveying and scrivening. He chose medicine as a profession, and began his studies with Dr. Thomas Veazy, of Manheim. On the death of the latter he entered the office of Dr. Daniel L. Carpenter, the demand upon whose professional skill was so great as to afford his student an opportunity for immediate practice. In 1846 he settled in Lebanon County, and in 1853 removed to Lancaster County. In 1880 he made Mastersonville, in that county, his residence, where he now enjoys a large and very satisfactory practice.

His experience and skill have made his presence invaluable as the family physician in many homes of the vicinity. He was married to Miss Sarah Brown, of Londonderry township, Lebanon Co. Their children are Margaret and Mary Jane, deceased; John J., born in 1850, and married in 1873 to Miss Amelia Landis, whose children are Stella May, Joseph H., and Bertha; William, born in 1854, who graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1876, and is now associated with his father in practice. He married, in 1876, Miss Louisa Misenner, and has one son, Winfield M. Dr. Thome is a member of the County Medical Society, as is also his son. Their religious convictions are in harmony with the creed of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches.

DR. WILLIAM B. THOME, of Mastersonville, a native of Lebanon County, is a graduate of the

Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1876. He is a member of the County Medical Society.

DR. THOMAS W. KAY, of Columbia, is a native of Port Royal, Va. He read medicine under Dr. Alexander Craig, of Columbia, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, in 1879. He was appointed vaccine physician in the borough of Columbia in 1881, and is also a member of the County Medical Society.

DR. A. S. BRUBAKER is a native of Ephrata township. He graduated at the university in 1877, and then located at Akron, where he has continued in practice until recently, when he removed to Columbiana, Ohio. He is a member of both State and County Medical Societies.

DR. E. R. HERSHEY is a native of Salisbury township, and practiced at Paradise. He is a graduate of



*J. N. Sherrill*



Jefferson Medical College, class of 1880, and a member of the County Medical Society.

DR. J. B. McBRIDE is a resident of Columbia, formerly engaged in practice, but at present in mercantile pursuits. He is a member of the County Medical Society.

DR. J. C. GATCHELL, of Martieville, is a native of Oxford, Chester Co., Pa. He is a graduate of the Pennsylvania Medical College of the class of 1860. Of late he has combined politics with medicine, and for several years was a member of the House of Representatives. He formerly was a member of the County Medical Society.

DR. M. B. SHAEFFER, of Farmersville, is a native of Lebanon County, and the son of Adam Shaeffer, residing at Richland. He attended Palatinate College and the State Normal School at Shippensburg, prior to reading medicine with Dr. J. D. Carpenter. He graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1879, and immediately located at Richland, removing the following year, however, to Farmersville. He is a member of the County Medical Society.

DR. L. M. BRYSON, of Martieville, is a native of Bart township. He graduated in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College in 1879, and located at his present place of practice. He is a member of the County Medical Society.

DR. BENJAMIN E. KENDIG, of Salunga, was born in Safe Harbor, and graduated in medicine in 1874 at the University of New York. After graduating he located at Salunga, where he has since continued in practice. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. WILLIAM B. IRWIN, of Churchtown, a native of Waynesburg, Chester Co., Pa., is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, class of 1879. He received the degree of B.E. from the Waynesburg Academy, and is a member of the County Medical Society.

DR. JOHN K. SHIRK, of Lancaster, is a native of the county, and a son of David O. Shirk, a farmer at Oregon. He attended the State Normal School at Millersville; read medicine under Dr. F. M. Musser and Dr. D. D. Richardson; graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1879, and the following year attended the University of Vienna. He began practice at Witmer, this county, in 1880, and in 1881 moved to Lancaster. He was physician to the County Hospital, and also the prison. He is a member of the County Medical Society.

JOHN H. SHENK, M.D.—Samuel Shenk, the grandfather of the doctor, was descended from German ancestry, and resided in Annville, Lebanon Co., where he was a prosperous farmer. He was the parent of five children,—Henry, Abram, Maria (Mrs. Baker), Nancy (Mrs. Cormany), and Elizabeth. Mr. Shenk continued to reside in Lebanon County until his death in advanced years. The birth of his son Henry occurred on the homestead, where he remained until his purchase and removal to an adjacent farm.

He married Miss Magdalena, daughter of Christian Kreider, of Lebanon County, and had children,—Christian H., Joseph H. (deceased), John H., Mary (Mrs. Kreider), and Annie E. (Mrs. Zimmerman), deceased. Mr. Shenk was during his lifetime engaged in agricultural employments, and died at his home in his thirty-ninth year. He was an earnest representative in politics of the principles of the Old-Line Whig party, and in religion espoused the creed of the church of the United Brethren. His son, John H., was born near Annville, on the 8th of March, 1839, and spent his youth until the age of twelve years on the farm, after which occurred the removal of the family to Lebanon. Here he attended the Lebanon Academy, and subsequently engaged in teaching, also entering a store for one year as clerk. The medical profession having been determined upon as the one most congenial to his tastes, he in 1858 entered the office of Dr. B. F. Schneck, of Lebanon, as a student, and later attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in the spring of 1861. In March, 1862, he succeeded to the practice of Dr. Levi Hall, of Lititz, where he has since been an active practitioner. His field of labor is an extended one, the skill and proficiency displayed by the doctor in critical cases having won for him an enviable reputation and the cordial esteem of his patients. He is a member of the Lancaster City and County Medical Society, and also of the State Medical Society. He has been identified with the business and social advancement of Lititz since his residence in the borough, though the arduous labors of his profession leave little leisure for matters of a public or political character. The doctor was married Oct. 7, 1863, to Miss Laura E., daughter of Dr. Levi Hall, of Lititz. They have one daughter, Sallie.

DR. JAMES C. BROBST, of Lititz, is a native of Rehrersburg, Berks Co., Pa. He received the degree of Master of Arts in course at the Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, and in 1867 the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Bellevue Hospital College. He is engaged in the drug business, aside from the regular practice of his profession. He is also a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. MARTIN RINGWALT, of Rohrerstown, is the son of David Ringwalt, a merchant of the same place. He was an office student of Dr. Henry Carpenter, of Lancaster, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, of the class of 1880. Soon after graduation he began practice in his native place, and subsequently was elected a member of the medical society.

DR. JOHN J. NEWPHER, of Mount Joy, is a son of A. O. Newpher, Esq., of Millersville. He began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. M. L. Davis, and graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1881. After graduation he im-

mediately located at Mount Joy, and soon afterwards became a member of the County Medical Society.

DR. ISAAC B. SENSENIG, of Witmer, was born in the county, and is the son of Isaac Sensenig, of Brecknock township. Having taught public school for several years, he entered the office of Isaac Winters, M.D., and in 1869 received his degree in medicine at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He began practice at Denver, but soon removed to near New Holland, where he remained until 1875, when he changed to Columbus, Ohio, but in 1880 returned to his present location. He is a member of the Columbus Academy of Medicine, of the Columbus Pathological Society, of the Ohio State Medical Society, also of the Pennsylvania State Medical and the Lancaster City and County Medical Societies. Dr. Sensenig was a member of Company H, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

DR. JOHN W. ZELL, of Little Britain, is a native of the county and a graduate of the Pennsylvania Medical College, class of 1856. He is a member of the County Medical Society.

DR. DAVID H. SHENK, of Hempfield, is a native of the county. He read medicine with Dr. S. T. Davis, after attending Millersville State Normal School, and graduated in medicine at the Long Island College Hospital, class of 1874. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. J. Y. KLINE, of Clay township, was born in Berks County. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1874. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. B. F. W. URBAN, of Lancaster, is the son of Joseph R. Urban, a teacher by profession, of Conestoga Centre. He was a teacher in the public schools of the county prior to beginning the study of medicine with Dr. P. J. Clinger, of Conestoga Centre. He received his degree in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1869; after graduation he began private practice at Conestoga Centre, but removed to Lancaster in 1873. He enlisted in 1862 as a private, and in 1864 was promoted and commissioned brigade hospital steward, in which capacity he served until the close of the war.

He was three years clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and of the Quarter Sessions, and for six years deputy of the same. He is at present engaged in the drug business, and is a member of the State Medical Society, and of the County Medical and Pharmaceutical Societies.

DR. SAMUEL B. FOREMAN, of Lancaster, is a native of Franklin County, and the son of Frederic Foreman, a farmer of Waynesboro'. He attended the State Normal School at Millersville, and in 1872 graduated at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He studied medicine under Drs. S. B. Hartman, of Lancaster, and Francis A. Oellig, Franklin County. He graduated at the Jefferson Medical Col-

lege in 1876, and subsequently took a special course on diseases of the eye at Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia. Later he located at Lancaster, where he has since remained. He is a member of the County Medical Society.

DR. T. M. ROHRER, of Quarryville, is the son of John K. Rohrer, a merchant of New Providence. Prior to reading medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. W. J. Wentz, of New Providence, he attended the Millersville Normal School, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1881. After graduation he located at Quarryville. He is a member of both the State and County Medical Societies.

DR. J. S. KREITER, of Akron, is the son of Solomon Kreiter, a farmer, living at Litiz. He received his preliminary education at the State Normal Schools of Millersville and Indiana, taught in the public schools, and read medicine with Dr. J. C. Brobst. He graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1882, and immediately located at Lititz, but a few months later removed to Akron. He is a member of the County Medical Society.

DR. JAMES ERWIN BAKER, of Lancaster, is a native of New York; he graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1882, and immediately began private practice. He is a member of the County Medical Society.

DR. EDMUND B. ILYUS, of Lancaster, is a native of the county, and the son of A. C. Ilyus, a justice of the peace at Neffsville. He attended the State Normal School at Millersville, taught in the public schools, and read medicine with Dr. E. J. Bowman, graduating at the Jefferson Medical College in 1882. Immediately after graduating he located at Lancaster, and the following year joined the medical society.

DR. C. F. MARKLE, of Columbia, is the son of Emanuel Markle, a hardware merchant of Shrewsbury, York Co. He taught school prior to beginning the study of medicine in the office of Drs. J. and E. H. Gerry, of his native town. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, in 1876; commenced practice at Winterstown, where he remained for six years; then he removed to Columbia, where he combines the drug business with practice. He is a member of the society.

DR. JOHN H. MACCREARY, of Lancaster, is a native of the county, and the son of John MacCreary, of Earl (West) township. He received his preliminary education at the Coatesville Academy and Millersville Normal School, and afterwards studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. John L. Atlee, Jr., graduating at the University of Pennsylvania in 1866. He was assistant surgeon of the Two Hundred and First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and from 1867 to 1869 assistant physician at the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg. In 1870 he located at Chester Springs, where he remained until 1874, when he removed to Salisbury township, at which

place he remained until 1883, when he was elected superintendent and physician of the Lancaster County Hospital, which position he now holds. He is a member of the County Medical Society.

DR. GEORGE R. ROHRER, of Lancaster, is the son of Jeremiah Rohrer, dealer in liquors, of this city. He studied medicine under Dr. John L. Atlee, Sr., and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1880. The following year he served as resident physician at Blockley Hospital, and subsequently as interne at Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia. He is a member of the medical society.

M. M. WITHERS, M.D.—Augustus Withers, the great ancestral parent of the doctor, was of German birth, and on his emigration to America, about the middle of the eighteenth century, settled in Strasburg township, where he followed agricultural employments on lands pre-empted from the government. He married, and had children, George, John, and Mary, who were reared on the homestead, which, on the death of their parents, they largely developed in resources, erecting mills, distillery, and iron-works, which were successfully operated for a number of years, transporting their products to the markets of Philadelphia by teams, making regular trips during the whole year. The grandparents of the doctor lived during the period of the Revolution, and, though not actively a participant in the struggle, rendered signal service to the cause of freedom in the manufacture of muskets for the soldiers. His death occurred about the year 1812, upon the farm where his years of activity had been passed. His son George was born in 1798 on the homestead, where the larger portion of his life was spent in cultivating the paternal inheritance. On his retirement from active labor he removed to Lancaster, where his death occurred in 1876. His politics were formerly Democratic and of the most pronounced type, though subsequent events induced his espousal of the principles of Republicanism. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Jonas Metzgar, of Lancaster, and had children,—George H., Michael M., George W., Howard H., Ann E., Mary C., and Catharine J., four of whom survive.

George W. was a practicing physician, and after a period of service in the army settled in Willow Street, West Lampeter township, where he died in 1870.

Howard H. is engaged in active practice in Lancaster.

Michael M. was born Jan. 17, 1880, in Strasburg township, where his early youth was spent. The public school of the district, and subsequently the Strasburg Academy, afforded him advantages of education, after which he decided upon medicine as a profession. In 1880 he entered the office of Dr. John L. Atlee, of Lancaster, and attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, from which he received his diploma in 1884.

After a period of active professional labor in Lan-

caster he removed, in 1865, to Maytown, where he has since continued in active practice. The doctor, by a thorough course of study and an extended familiarity with all forms of disease, had become a proficient in the science of medicine, and on making Maytown his residence soon controlled a large and lucrative practice. His fidelity to the interests of his patients readily won their confidence and regard, and established him as among the most successful practitioners in the county. He married, in the summer of 1866, Miss Elizabeth C., daughter of Dr. William B. Fahnestock, for many years a leading physician of Lancaster. They have one daughter, May R. The doctor is in politics a Republican, though not actively engaged in the political field, his profession usually monopolizing his time and energies. He is greatly interested in educational matters, and has been for many years a member of the East Donegal School Board. Both he and Mrs. Withers maintain their connection with the Trinity Lutheran Church of Lancaster.

DR. DANIEL MURPHY, of Safe Harbor, is a native of York County, Pa. He is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, of the class of 1859, and has been located at Safe Harbor for a number of years.

DR. JOHN L. SHOBER, of Terre Hill, is a son of Ephraim Shober, of Brecknock township, this county. He attended Lititz Academy, and then followed milling, prior to reading medicine with Dr. Isaac Breneisen. He attended the Jefferson Medical College in 1843-44, and graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical College in 1847. After attending one course of lectures he practiced for some time at Shoemakersville. In the spring of 1847 he went to Santa Fé as assistant surgeon of the Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and while there served as surgeon in the general hospital. In 1848 he returned to this county, and spent the winter months in attending medical lectures at Philadelphia, but he returned to Sterling, Ill., the following spring, and in 1850 crossed the plains to California. He practiced medicine at Placerville, Cal., for six years, and in 1857 returned to Terre Hill, where he has resided ever since.

DR. JACOB LONG, of Lancaster, is a native of the county. He read medicine with Dr. Heiss, formerly a student of Dr. Abraham Carpenter, and graduated at the Pennsylvania Eclectic Medical College. He practiced medicine in the city for about twenty years, and in 1860 engaged in the drug business where he at present resides.

DR. WASHINGTON BURG is a native of York County; studied medicine with Dr. G. C. Burg, of Washington borough, and in 1859 graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. He entered the army as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and afterwards was promoted to the surgeoncy of the two Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He is now located at East Petersburg.

DR. R. J. CLARK, of Chestnut Level, is the son of Thomas A. Clark, formerly of Nottingham, Chester Co., Pa. He received his early education at the Chestnut Level Academy, and subsequently taught in the public schools. He studied medicine under James Fulton, M.D., and in 1868 received his diploma from the University of Pennsylvania. After graduation he attended another course of lectures, and located at Oak Hill in 1869. In the spring of 1870 he went to Allegheny County, the following year to Wyliesburg, Va.; later to Mecklinsburg, Va., and in 1874 returned to Chestnut Level, where he has been practicing his profession ever since. He was a private in the late rebellion, and formerly a member of the Oxford Medical Society.

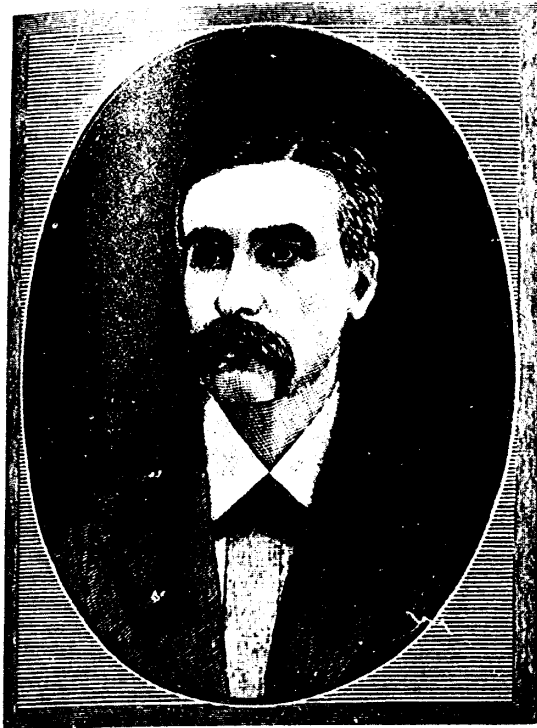
DR. MARY ELEANOR WILSON, of Lancaster, is a native of the county, her father residing at New Providence, being a farmer and tanner by occupation. Dr. Wilson is a graduate of the Lancaster High School, and formerly a pupil at the Columbia Institute. She read medicine under Dr. John K. Raub, and received her degree in medicine in 1868, at the Women's Medical College at Philadelphia. This same year she located in the city, and is at present censor for Pennsylvania of the Alumnae Association of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

DR. A. P. GARBER, of Mountville, was a son of Jacob B. Garber, a farmer and florist of the same place. After serving in the rebellion, teaching in the public schools, and attending the State Normal School at Millersville, he entered the junior class at Lafayette College in the fall of 1866, pursued an elective course in the Scientific Department, and graduated June, 1868. Devoted to the study of natural history and especially botany, he was then employed by the college to collect plants of Pennsylvania for the herbarium under the direction of Dr. Thomas C. Porter, Professor of Botany. In September, 1868, he visited Erie and explored the lake shore and Presque Isle. During the months of August and September of the year following he traveled along the whole tier of northern counties from Wayne to Erie, and then southward through the counties west of the Alleghenies as far as the Virginia line, where he gathered the famous Dutchman's smoke-pipe,—*Aristolochia Siphon*. Later, in the same service, he made an excursion with the late Thomas P. James into the Pocono region of Monroe and Pike Counties, and brought back a fine collection of mosses and liverworts. These labors secured many valuable additions to the flora of the State, and although nothing wholly new to science, at least twenty-seven species only found by him. As a resident graduate at Easton, his time was taken up with botanical field work and the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Trail Green, until he received his diploma at the University of Pennsylvania in 1872. He then engaged for a short time in private practice at Harrisburg, but soon afterwards was elected assistant resident physician at the State

Insane Hospital at Harrisburg, where he remained for three years. After the failure of his health, which compelled him to relinquish the practice of his profession, spent several years in Florida, and by his indefatigable explorations made large additions to the flora of the United States. The great value of his contributions is recognized by all the leading botanists of the county. Dr. Asa Gray has embalmed his memory by giving his name to a new genus,—*Garberia*; and Professor Porter has honored his old friend by naming an orchid of his discovery, near Miami, S. Florida, *Habenaria Garberi*. The last work of exploration performed by him was in the island of Porto Rico, West Indies, under the direction of Baron Eggers. Dr. Thomas C. Porter, in speaking of him said, "From my long and pleasant association with him, I am able to say that he was a most patient, thorough, and accurate student, skilled in the use of the microscope, an accomplished naturalist. His powers of observation were very acute, as shown by his letters and notes, and the specimens prepared by him excelled in every way. Quiet, modest, faithful, an agreeable companion, and an earnest Christian, the tidings of his early death caused profound sorrow and regret to his scientific friends and associates." Dr. Garber became a victim of that distressing malady, consumption, and in 1881 succumbed to its influence.

A. H. KISSINGER, M.D.—Abraham Kissinger, one of Berks County's sterling citizens, was born near Sinking Spring in 1810, passed his life upon his birthplace, and died there in November, 1882. His widow, Abylonia (daughter of Jacob Hill, of Reading), survives him, and resides upon the old homestead. They reared eleven children, all of whom are living. Dr. A. H. Kissinger, of Bowmansville, was born in Spring township, Berks Co., Dec. 3, 1847. He received his education at the Reading Classical Academy, and upon the completion of his studies there, became a medical student in the office of Dr. J. S. Herbein, of Sinking Spring. He attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and graduated March 13, 1871. While casting about him for an opening likely to present a field for practice, his attention was invited to the village of Bowmansville, in Lancaster County. There was at that time no physician resident there, but the place had from time to time a good many. None had, however, remained any length of time for the reason that the location failed to advance sufficient encouragement in the way of patronage. Thus Bowmansville came to be looked upon as an unpromising home for a physician; but despite this outlook young Kissinger thought there was a field there, and that a persevering ambition would make it fruitful. He pitched his tent, therefore, upon the ground where so many had failed, and determined to test the matter fully. At the outset he met with little encouragement, and the first winter of his stay was stricken

with fever, and lay ill a long time,—at a period, too, when there was much sickness in the country round-about, and when, if he had been well, he might have made a good start. Illness and lack of practice could not, however, check the ambitious hopes he had formed, and with dogged determination he kept



*A. H. Kissinger*

steadily to his purpose of achieving success in the face of fate. Such a spirit must, of course, win a victory in the long run, and it won in his case. The turn in the tide came in due time; and when once within his grasp he pushed his improving fortunes with heroic will and untiring zeal until he soon found himself upon a secure and promising road to a flourishing practice. His was no royal path to success, and when he gained it, he had the proud satisfaction of feeling and knowing that he had fully earned it. To-day he is recognized as one of the busiest and most prosperous physicians in his section of Lancaster County. His practice extends into two counties and six townships, and radiates six miles from his home in any given direction.

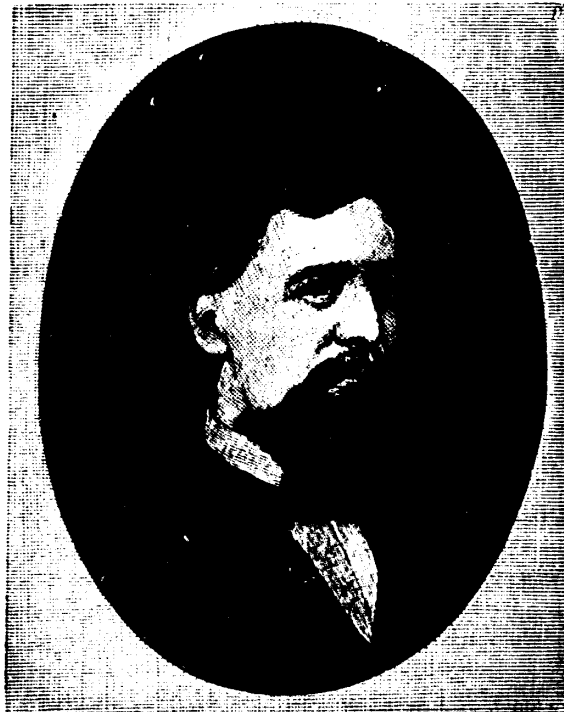
Dr. Kissinger has been twice married. His first wife (to whom he was married April 10, 1878) was Lizzie Y., daughter of Christian Snader, of Brecknock. She died Sept. 27, 1878. Oct. 3, 1879, he married Missouri, daughter of Levi Weiler, of East Earl. Dr. Kissinger was reared in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and has been a member thereof for upwards of twenty years. He is now connected with

Centre Church, and is one of the trustees of the Centre Church Cemetery Association.

U. B. KLINE was born in Warwick township, Lancaster Co., May 15, 1826. He received his early education at the school in Lititz, and after studying medicine in the office of Dr. Josiah Robinson, of Lincoln, and Dr. Emanuel Rank, of Lebanon, entered the University of New York, where he graduated in 1852. In 1857 he located in the practice of his profession at Reamstown, where he has since been in constant practice.

ISAAC B. HACKER was born March 5, 1856, in West Cocalico township, Lancaster Co. He was educated at the common schools and at the Reamstown Academy. When twenty years of age he began the study of medicine with Dr. B. D. Bucher. After remaining in Dr. Bucher's office eighteen months he entered Jefferson College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1879. He began practice in West Cocalico township in 1879, and located in Denver in 1880, where he is practicing at the present time (1883).

E. K. FERNSLER, M.D., of Reinholdsville, was born April 29, 1842, in Shaefferstown, Lebanon Co. His father, Tobias (now living near Shaefferstown),



*E. K. Fernsler*

was born in Lebanon County in 1810. He married Hannah, daughter of Michael Kuntz, of Lebanon County. She was born 1813, and died October, 1874. They had three children, one son and two daughters, all of whom are living.

Young Fernsler received his early education at Shaefferstown Academy, and completed it at the Missionary Institute, Seling's Grove. Upon leaving the latter institution he engaged in teaching in Schuylkill County. After an experience of two years in that field, he spent a short season at home, and it was while his father lay ill that he conceived the notion that he would like to be a doctor. In pursuance of that desire he entered the office of his father's family physician, Dr. Louis Livingood, of Womelsdorf. With him he studied two years, and after two courses of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, he graduated there in March, 1867. His first field was Unionville, Lancaster Co., where he made a location in 1867. After remaining there two years he moved to Churchville, Dauphin Co., and practiced there until the fall of 1869, when learning of the death of Dr. A. D. Bollinger, of Reinholdsville, Dr. Fernsler at once made his home at the latter place. He was a stranger in the locality and had no practice to succeed to, but he reasoned that Reinholdsville offered a good opening for an energetic, ambitious physician, and he therefore took hold with a will to make a success. The village had known many physicians, but none had made a permanent stay. Discouraged easily, they passed to other scenes because patronage failed to roll in upon them at once. With Dr. Fernsler it was different. He was content to bide his time, knowing his time would come if he diligently sought to push his every opportunity. The result proved that he was right, although the way looked dreary at first, and watchfulness as well as indefatigable industry, exacted their constant demands upon him. In a few years he found his practice a profitable one, and to-day he stands among the representative prosperous and skillful physicians of northeastern Lancaster County.

Dr. Fernsler was married, Sept. 15, 1868, at Unionville, to Amelia, daughter of Michael Lauser, of Lebanon. They have two daughters. In 1876 he erected the home which he now occupies in Reinholdsville.

R. S. SCHWEITZER, M.D., of Adamstown, although barely turned the thirtieth year of his life, occupies firmly a place as a representative and successful physician. He is a native of Berks County, where he was born Dec. 3, 1852. His father, John (likewise a native of Berks County, and for many years one of its well-known farmer-citizens), moved to Lancaster County in 1853, and in 1857 settled at Spring Grove, his present home. His children were nine in number, of whom four were sons. Of the four sons, three are living,—R. S., Thomas (postmaster at Spring Grove), and John J. Dr. Schweitzer was but four months old when his parents came from Berks to

Lancaster County, and thus may aptly be termed a life-long resident of his adopted county. His early school education was obtained at the Keystone Normal School, Kutztown, Berks Co., at the Guthrieville Academy, Chester County, and in the preparatory department of Franklin and Marshall College. He left the latter institution in June, 1876, to prepare himself for a medical career, and entered the office of Dr. S. B. Foreman, of Lancaster, as a student the same year. In 1879 and 1880 he attended the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons, and graduated therefrom in the spring of 1881. His first field of practice was Shillington, Berks Co., whence he removed, however, within six months to Adamstown



*R. S. Schweitzer, M.D.*

to succeed Dr. Raudenbush, whose practice and property at Adamstown he purchased. Dr. Schweitzer was married Nov. 13, 1881, to Anna, daughter of Daniel Hershberger, of Lancaster County. His field of practice, which he has materially developed since he entered upon it, reaches now to points ten miles distant from Adamstown, and covers territory in four townships and two counties. He is recognized as a skillful physician, and in the constantly widening of his experience and the valuable benefits gained in that experience, there are before him the possibilities that ever lie in the pathway of the professional man whose capacity points to developing excellence, and whose energetic ambition and devotion to his calling give abundant assurance that the passage of time

must inevitably mark his steady advancement upon the road that leads to a worthily-won and high place in the ranks of his chosen profession.

**Homeopathy.**—According to the transactions of the World's Homeopathic Convention of 1876, we find that homeopathy was "first introduced into this county by DR. EHRMAN, now of Louisville, Ky., about the year 1847 or 1848. He located at Lancaster, the county-seat, and remained several years. DR. J. MARIS McCALISTER located here about 1851.

"DR. HAMILTON, now of the State of Ohio, located at Columbia in 1850, but remained only one year, when he was succeeded by Dr. Smith Armor."

The homeopathic physicians who reside in the city and county have organized themselves into a society; the following are members of the same:

DR. O. T. HUEBENER, of Lancaster, is a native of Tuscarawas, Ohio, and the son of the Rev. Samuel R. Huebener. He attended Nazareth Hall, and afterwards became a teacher in this institution.

He studied under Dr. Joseph Hark, and in 1868 graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia. After graduation he located at Lititz, where he remained until 1880, when he moved to Lancaster. He is a member of the State Homeopathic Society, and at present president of the County Homeopathic Society.

DANIEL W. HARNER was born in Juniata County, Pa., June 10, 1855, and was the son of Abraham Harner, a clergyman of the United Brethren Church. He obtained his education at the district school and the normal school at Thompsettown. He matriculated at the Cleveland (Ohio) Homeopathic Hospital College in 1878, and in the spring of that year began practice at New Holland, Lancaster Co., where he has since resided.

GEORGE W. REICH, M.D.—The great-grandfather of Dr. Reich emigrated from Bavaria, Germany, when a lad. His son, Adam, was probably a native of York County, Pa., where he was a potter, and conducted a large and flourishing establishment. He was united in marriage to a Miss Keplar, and became the father of two sons and two daughters. His son, George, was born in York, Pa., March 4, 1804. When sufficiently advanced in years, his father placed him in a Lutheran theological seminary preparatory to entering the ministry of the Lutheran Church. His inclinations having led him to abandon his studies at the seminary, he became associated with the Evangelical Association, otherwise known as the German Methodists, as an itinerant, in which connection he served for five years. He was, in May, 1825, married to Miss Mary, daughter of Harman Long, whose father emigrated from Switzerland when a lad (probably more than a century and a half ago) and later became owner of a large tract of land embracing the present Conoy and East Donegal townships, acquired under Cook's patent.

In 1827 Mr. Reich retired from the ministry and

began the study of medicine, graduating from a medical college in New York City in 1831. He continued in practice, though not in later life actively engaged, until his death, which occurred Feb. 17, 1875, in his seventy-first year.

The children of Dr. and Mrs. Reich were Mary (Mrs. Brose), Harman L., Lizzie (Mrs. Bowman), Annie (Mrs. Heisey), George W., Benjamin F. (a physician at York, Pa.), and Sallie.

Their son George W. was born Jan. 8, 1844, in Conoy township, Lancaster Co. When but a lad, having access to the library of his father, he began the study of medicine, which was continued, with an interval spent at the normal school at Millersville, and also at Pittsburgh, Pa. He attended lectures during the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, and '72, and graduated in the latter year at the Homeopathic Medical College of New York. Marietta having offered an attractive field of labor, he made it his residence, where he has since been an active practitioner. He has been signally successful, and won an enviable rank in the profession in this portion of the county, where he is the only representative of the homeopathic school of medicine.

He is especially interested in educational projects, and is a member of the board of education of the borough. He is a Republican in politics, though not specially interested in political contests. His belief is in harmony with the creed of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Reich is a member.

Dr. Reich was married Aug. 28, 1876, to Miss Ella C., daughter of Jacob Roth, of Marietta. Their children are two sons,—George R. and Albert M.

JOHN B. KOHLER, M.D., for ten years a practicing physician at New Holland, was born in that village Feb. 1, 1851. His father, Rev. John Kohler (a native of Snyder County), was for many years pastor of the New Holland Lutheran Church, and was in that pastorate when the house of worship used by that society was erected. He is at present principal of the primary department of the Muhlenberg College at Allentown. Rev. John Kohler married Louisa Ann Baum. Their children numbered nine, and all are now living. Charles S. is a Lutheran minister of Rochester, N. Y., Frederick W. a minister in the Lutheran Church in Franklin, Venango Co., Pa., Martin L. is an attorney in Philadelphia.

John B. Kohler was educated at Washington Hall, Trappe, Montgomery Co., and upon the completion of his school days entered a store as a clerk. His desire turned toward a medical career, but his parents were not able to send him to college, and so, taking early to his heart the lesson of self-reliance, he determined to earn money enough to fit him for his chosen profession. It was no slight task that he had set before him, but ambitious zeal gave him strength, and thus urging his way slowly, and applying himself to his labors with diligence and untiring energy, he soon saw his way clear. Studying at first with

Dr. Joseph W. Royer, at Trappe, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1869, and after attending three courses of lectures graduated at that institution in March, 1873. August 23d of that year he located at New Holland, and although he found the field liberally occupied, he faced the situation with a determination to win success if success could be won. Patience and perseverance were his watchwords, and indeed they needed to be, for he found his progress slow and uncertain at first, and discouragements many. He had, however, come to stay, and so he conquered adverse circumstances at last, and found the assured place that he had sought for. His practice has steadily increased year by year, and to-day requires his constant attention and the full bent of his energies. Since 1879 he has been a member of the Lancaster County Medical Society. He was reared in the Lutheran faith for upwards of seventeen years, has been a member of that church, and for two years a deacon therein. Oct. 5, 1881, he was married to Ella L., daughter of T. M. Storb, one of New Holland's prominent citizens.

DR. WILLIAM G. TAYLOR, of Columbia, is a native of Darby, Delaware Co., Pa. He graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College in 1870, and soon afterwards located at Columbia. He is a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the county.

DR. F. M. HARRY, of Mount Joy, is a native of Lionville, Chester Co., Pa., and a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. He located at Mount Joy soon after graduation, and is a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the county.

DR. SMITH ARMOR, of Columbia, is a native of Delaware. He graduated at the Homeopathic Medical College, Pennsylvania, in 1851, and soon afterwards located at his present place of practice.

DR. JOHN ANGSTADT located at Milton Grove, came originally from Reading. He is not a graduate in medicine, but is a member of the County Homeopathic Medical Society.

DR. F. F. FRANTZ, of Lancaster, is the son of Jacob Frantz, of Lancaster township. In 1869 he graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, and in 1875 took the degree of M.D. at the Hahnemann Medical College. He is a member of the Homeopathic Society of the county.

DR. WILLIAM D. BOLLINGER, of Lancaster, is a native of Pimber, Ill. In 1867 he graduated at the Pennsylvania College of Homeopathic Medicine, and later connected himself with the Homeopathic Medical Society of the county.

DR. SAMUEL H. METZGAR, of Lancaster, is a native of the city and a graduate in homeopathic medicine at the Pennsylvania Homeopathic College in the class of 1861. While he is considered a homeopathic physician, yet he is not a member of the society, since his liberality is incompatible with the exclusiveness of homeopathic doctrines.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

## DENTAL SURGERY.

PROBABLY no profession in the world has made such rapid strides during the last forty years as that of dental surgery. Prior to that period the study and care of the teeth was limited to those who made the study of anatomy and physiology a specialty, and to the members of the medical profession, very much as blood-letting and tooth-drawing were once included among the functions of a barber. Many persons are still living who distinctly remember when the scalpel and forceps were as necessary instruments in a barber-shop as the shears and razor. The first dental college in the world was established in Baltimore in 1839. Since that time the science of dentistry has developed until it now ranks among the most useful and artistic of the professions, and includes among its representatives men of education and culture. The most rapid improvement has been made in operative dentistry, in which there has been almost an entire revolution. The early practice advocated smooth-pointed instruments for use in filling, and non-cohesive gold, whereas serrated instruments and cohesive gold are now largely used. Formerly artificial teeth were in use as early as Washington's time, and were carved out of ivory, involving great expense and labor. The later improvements made in this direction, and their introduction into general use, have added largely to both the attractions and difficulties of the profession, and drawn to it many possessed of superior mechanical skill. Formerly the plates were made on gold and silver, on which the teeth were set, necessarily making them heavy and costly, whereas plates are now made of not only gold and silver, but of platinum, rubber, and celluloid. Rubber plates were not introduced until about 1854, and celluloid still more recently. The filling of artificial teeth is also a leading branch of the science, requiring both skill and judgment and delicacy when properly done. Lancaster County has a society, "The Harris Dental Association, of Lancaster, Pa.," organized June 21, 1867, which holds its annual meetings and elects officers for the ensuing year. Its officers are a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and executive committee (consisting of three members), elected annually.

The officers upon the organization of the association were: President, Dr. John McCalla, Lancaster; Vice-President, Dr. J. W. Derr, Lititz; Secretary, Dr. William N. Amor, Lancaster; Treasurer, Dr. E. K. Young, Lancaster.

Executive Committee, Drs. Samuel Welchens, Lancaster; P. W. Hiestand, Millersville; M. H. Webb. The presidents since the organization have been as follows: Dr. John McCalla, 1868-76; Dr. Samuel Welchens, 1869-70; Dr. J. A. Martin, 1871-72; Dr. J. G. Hoffer, 1873; Dr. P. W. Hiestand, 1876; Dr.





*Geo M Calla*



*P. W. Biestand*

J. D. Heiges, 1877; Dr. John G. Moore, 1878; Dr. William N. Amer, 1880; Dr. D. K. Hertz, 1882. Secretaries, Dr. William N. Amer, 1868-78; Dr. J. G. Weltmer, 1880; Dr. A. W. Rogers, 1882. Treasurers, Dr. E. K. Young, 1868; Dr. J. G. Moore, 1869-72; Dr. A. F. Herr, 1873-78; Dr. E. Young, 1880-82.

Membership: John McCalla, William Nichols Amer, Samuel Welchens, E. K. Young, M. H. Webb, P. W. Hiestand, George A. Horting, J. A. Martin, John G. Moore, J. W. Derr, B. A. Boyce, J. S. Smith, J. Z. Hoffer, G. W. Worrall, B. Rhine Hertz, E. M. Zell, A. F. Herr, A. J. Gulick, J. G. Cannon, Brooke Davis, James M. Dunlap, J. G. Weltmer, J. D. Heiges, J. S. Mall, R. M. McKissick, J. H. Long, Robert H. Moffitt, Thomas R. Paxton, H. D. Knight, S. Atlee Bockius, Francis Hickman, M. G. N. Bonnell, Elam A. Hertz, A. W. Rogers, George A. Horting, S. P. Lytle, Jr., J. W. Allen, Alfred D. Clark.

JOHN MCCALLA, D.D.S., was born in the north of Ireland, Nov. 21, 1814, and came of Scotch ancestors, who fled their native country on account of religious persecution and settled in Ireland. With his parents he landed in Philadelphia in 1821, then only six years of age, where he obtained only a limited English education. He learned to be a mechanic, and followed his trade in that city and Baltimore until 1846, when, being brought into contact with some dental students in the latter city, he resolved to study dental surgery. Dr. McCalla began his studies in the latter year, and prosecuted them with all his energy under Dr. C. A. Harris, president of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and with Dr. C. O. Cone, of Baltimore, and was graduated from that college with honors in 1848. For a short time he practiced his profession in Philadelphia, but the same year of his graduation opened an office in Lancaster, Pa., where he continued practice at the head of his profession, keeping in the advance of others of his fraternity generally in the science and theory of dentistry, and in establishing, with the aid of others, associations in the county and State regulating its practice, until 1877, when he retired from active business life and settled in Millersville, where he has since resided.

Probably Dr. McCalla has done as much as any man in the State to give dental surgery the high place it now enjoys among the other professions. He was one of the petitioners in getting a charter for the first dental school in the State, the "Pennsylvania Dental College;" was one of the organizers of the Odontographic Society of Pennsylvania in 1861, was its first vice-president and a member since; one of the founders of the "Harris Dental Association" of Lancaster, organized June 21, 1867, its first president, an active member since, and also its presiding officer a second time, and he was the first to agitate the subject of a State society at a reunion of dentists at Litz Springs in July, 1868, consisting of the Harris Den-

tal Association of Lancaster, the Lebanon Valley Dental Society, and a number of professional gentlemen from other local societies, when a proposition was made to form a "Pennsylvania State Dental Society." Dr. McCalla officiated as president of the convention held Dec. 1, 1868, at the Philadelphia Dental College, for this object, and upon its organization, the day after, was elected treasurer, which office he has filled several years. At the second annual meeting of the society at Pittsburgh, convened June 21, 1870, he was chosen president, and presided at the third annual meeting in June, 1871, held at Gettysburg.

Dr. McCalla has read many valuable papers before the dental associations in the State, and at the second meeting of the State Society, in 1870, read a studied and invaluable paper upon the subject of the "Extraction of the Teeth," contrasting ancient with modern modes, and giving full explanations of the proper treatment of the teeth according to the most modern scientific study and practice. He may safely be ranked among the pioneers in the State of improved and progressive dentistry, in which he always took an active part, and was known as skillful and an expert in his profession. He married in 1856, Amanda K., daughter of Michael B. Barr, of Quincy, Ill. They have no surviving children. His father, Alexander McCalla, a weaver by trade, died in his eighty-fifth year in 1875. His mother, Elizabeth (Mitchell) McCalla, died prior to her husband in her seventy-eighth year. They had five sons—Dr. John, subject of this sketch; Alexander, Edmund, and Robert, of Philadelphia; and James, who was forced to serve in the rebel army during the late civil war and died in Georgia—and four daughters,—Mrs. Ellen Forbes, Mary, Margaret Ann, and Mrs. William J. McElroy, of Philadelphia.

PETER W. HIESTAND, Doctor of Dental Surgery at Millersville, was born on the homestead in Manor township, Lancaster Co., Pa., Dec. 15, 1831. He remained on the farm at home until the age of eighteen, when he began an apprenticeship with his brother John at coach-making, and subsequently learned pattern-making. In the mean time he employed his leisure hours in the study of dentistry, and afterward completed his studies in the office of Dr. Josiah Martin, of Strasburg. In 1856 he began the practice of his profession at Millersville, where he has continued successfully since, a period of twenty-seven years, his practice extending over a large territory, including Lancaster City and neighboring counties. Dr. Hiestand has been a student of his profession, and has kept pace with the advanced worthy theories of science and practice of dental surgery, a profession which has made greater progress than any other of the professions during the past quarter of a century. He was one of the originators and first members of the Harris Dental Association of Lancaster County, organized June 21, 1867, and it was largely through the efforts

of this society that the State Dental Association was organized, which has done so much to elevate the dental profession in Pennsylvania. Outside his profession he has been interested in many local enterprises. He was one of the original stockholders of the State Normal School at Millersville; was a member of the board of trustees from 1856 to 1866, and has been treasurer of the institution since the latter date, a period of seventeen years. He has been chairman of the committee on instruction and discipline of the Normal School since its organization as a State institution, and was an efficient member of the building committees.

Dr. Hiestand for five years leased, managed, and controlled the Lancaster and Millersville Street Railway, which he took in an embarrassed condition, and left at the expiration of his lease upon a sound, paying financial basis. Until recently he has given considerable attention to agriculture, but for the past few years he has devoted his time almost wholly to his profession and the interest of education. He is a Republican in his political affiliations, and a contributor to the various charitable objects and religious societies demanding his attention.

He married Maria, daughter of Christian Habecker, of Manor township. They have two surviving children, Frank, and Ira, a student in the Dental Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and one daughter, Lizzie, deceased.

The family of Hiestand came from Germany. They left Rotterdam by the way of Conies in the ship "Britannia," of London, Michael Franklyn master, and arrived at Philadelphia in September, 1731, settling in Lancaster County. John, great-grandfather of Dr. Hiestand, resided in Manor township, was one of its pioneer settlers, a farmer, and there died. His son, Peter Hiestand, a preacher in the Dunkard Church, born in 1776, died at the age of seventy-two. He resided on the Blue Rock road, in Manor township, owned a fulling-mill, and was a farmer. His wife, Annie Lintner, was born in 1772, and bore him the following children: Peter, Fanny (wife of John Stehman), Daniel, Anna (wife, first, of John Fritz, and, after his death, of William DeWitt), and Henry Hiestand. Only the daughters survive in 1883.

Of these, Peter, the father of Dr. Hiestand, was born Aug. 17, 1791, and died Jan. 8, 1854. He spent his life, a farmer, in Manor township. His wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Wissler, of Manor township, was born Oct. 20, 1793, and died Jan. 26, 1868. Their children are Jacob, Fanny (wife of Robert Evans), Elizabeth (wife of Abram Landis), Catharine (wife of Henry Torry), Ann (wife of Christian Witmer), John, Henry, Dr. Peter W., Benjamin, and Evalina (wife of Frederick Frey).

ELY PARRY, M.D., D.D.S.—The founder of the Parry family in Pennsylvania, Thomas, born A.D. 1680, in Caernarvonshire, North Wales, came to America near the close of the seventeenth century, married

Jane Morris in 1715, and settled in what is now Montgomery County. He had ten children, all born between 1716 and 1739. The family in Wales were Quakers, and the descendants in Pennsylvania for several generations have held to this religious belief. David Parry (1778-1875), a descendant of the founder of the family here, was a farmer, resided in Dunmore township, Lancaster Co., removed to Maryland, and subsequently settled in Bucks County, where he died. His wife, Elizabeth Ely (1778-1816), bore him five sons and two daughters, of whom Dr. Ely Parry is subject of this sketch, was born in Dunmore township, Oct. 11, 1804. By a second wife, Lydia Richardson (1785-1845), David Parry had three sons and three daughters. One son was Dr. James Parry, a surgeon dentist, of York, Pa., a man of great skill in the art, and ranked among the first as a mechanical dentist.

Dr. Ely Parry was educated in the schools of his native place. He studied medicine with Dr. Sylvester Hanford, an eminent physician of Salisbury, Lancaster Co., and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Turning his attention to the subject of dental surgery, he prepared himself for this work, and gave little attention afterwards to the practice of medicine, except in connection with his drug business in Lancaster. He settled in Lancaster, and began the practice of dentistry about 1830. He manufactured teeth from porcelain, and mounted them on gold, silver, and platinum, which he continued to use until a late date in the history of his practice in Lancaster, when teeth manufactories supplanted the handwork, and rubber plates came into general use. Dr. Parry was one of the earliest dentists in this part of the State, and one of the pioneers in a profession that has made great progress during the past quarter of a century. He was one of the founders of the Odontographic Society of Pennsylvania, and was elected an honorary member of the Harris Dental Association of Lancaster, and he was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. About 1836 he purchased the drug-store at 111 East King Street, Lancaster, of Dr. Washington L. Atlee, and there kept his dental office and carried on the drug business until 1860, when he removed to Bellefonte, Pa., practiced his profession there for a number of years, and then settled in Lock Haven, Pa., where he continued to practice until his death, which occurred April 19, 1874. Dr. Parry ranked high in the science and theory of his profession, and for several years prior to his decease was Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, where he frequently delivered lectures and gave instruction upon those subjects. He was a man of conservative ideas, yet practical, decided in his opinions, and sought to elevate and build up the profession of which he was an honored member. His wife, Elizabeth Herr, a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Lancaster County, was born

Sept. 6, 1807, and died July 4, 1858. Their children are:

Henry B. Parry, D.D.S., was graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1856, practiced his profession at Lancaster and Bellefonte, and succeeded to the drug business of his father, which he has carried on since 1860; John Ely Parry was a druggist at Columbia, Pa., and died in 1873, aged twenty-seven years; and Charlotte R. Parry.

#### CHAPTER XXIV.

##### IRON AND IRON MANUFACTURE IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

Charcoal Furnaces—Anthracite Furnaces—Rolling-Mills—Forges and Bloomeries.

**Charcoal Furnaces.**—The credit of having erected the first blast-furnace within the limits of Lancaster County (as then constituted), for the conversion of iron ore into pig metal, belongs to Curtis Grubb. He was a native of Wales, and was familiar with all the processes for converting the raw material into merchantable iron. He came to America about the time the county was organized (1729), and remained for some time at the furnaces erected by Branson & Nutt in Chester County.

His design in coming to America was evidently for the purpose of erecting iron-works, for he at once commenced to prospect for iron ore. In 1733 we find him along the banks of one of the branches of the Swatara, which flows along the northern base of the Blue Ridge Mountains. There he discovered an immense deposit of iron ore. He purchased two hundred acres of land from Mrs. Allen in 1733, received a patent for the same on the 2d day of November, 1734, and on the 6th day of November, 1734, he received a patent for two hundred acres adjoining this tract. In 1737 he received a patent for three hundred acres more adjoining his other land.

He erected a furnace on the first-mentioned tract in the year 1742, and called it Cornwall Furnace. From this date he commenced to purchase large tracts of mountain land until he owned several thousand acres well covered with wood, which he converted into charcoal. Mr. Grubb was not only fortunate in his discovery of this iron-ore deposit, but he also found in close proximity an abundance of limestone and a never-failing stream of water, which afforded power to blow a furnace at the edge of the ore deposit. The capacity of the Cornwall Furnace when erected was but five or six tons of iron per week.

On the 22d day of June, 1783, Peter Grubb died intestate, seized of certain lands in Lancaster and Lebanon Counties containing nine thousand six hundred and sixty-nine acres of land, upon which were

Cornwall Furnace, Hopewell forges on Hammer Creek, and Cornwall ore mines and hills. He left two sons, Curtis and Peter. Under the then existing laws Curtis, being the oldest son, received two shares and Peter one share.

On the 22d day of June, 1783, Curtis Grubb, who then resided at Cornwall Furnace, gave to his son Peter one-sixth of Cornwall Furnace and the ore lands, one-third of Hopewell Forge, and one-sixth of all other lands in Lancaster County, except the mills on the Swatara, which he purchased from Michael Straw. These lands, furnace, and forges Peter Grubb, Jr., held in partnership with his father, Curtis, and his uncle, Peter Grubb, Sr.

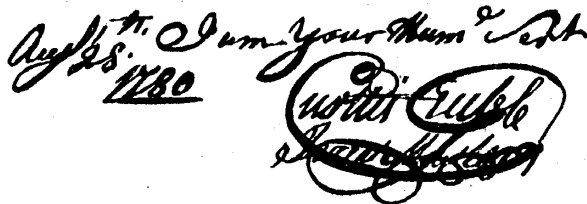
On the 19th day of October, 1765, the Grubbs purchased Hopewell Forges and lands from Jacob Giles, a merchant of Baltimore County, Md.

Curtis Grubb married first Ann Few. He went to Europe about the year 1765, and remained upon the continent for several years, then returned to America a few years before the commencement of the Revolution. He took an active part in the beginning of the war, and was made colonel of a battalion of militia. He was also made sub-lieutenant of Lancaster County, elected a member of the General Assembly in 1775, 1777, 1778, and 1782. At Cornwall Furnace he manufactured salt-pans for the manufacture of salt for the army.

In the latter part of October, 1777, shortly after the battle of Germantown, his manager, Thomas Edwards (who was elected sheriff in 1782, 1783, and 1784), David Short, founder, John Campbell and John Forster, colliers, and John Peters, all in his employ, were called out in the classes of militia then sent to active duty in the field. To keep his furnace running he was compelled to apply to the Council for permission to retain these men until he had completed the number of salt-pans ordered.

Curtis Grubb was a high-spirited and a good officer. He was also a large slave-owner, holding twenty-five slaves in the year 1780. He died in the year 1788. Herewith is appended a copy of his autograph, which is a remarkable specimen of penmanship, and indicates the positive character of the man:

*Autog. of Curtis Grubb*  
1780



In the division of Peter Grubb's estate Curtis received Cornwall Furnace and six thousand five hundred and twenty acres belonging to Cornwall. Peter Grubb, Jr., received Hopewell Forges and three thousand seven hundred and forty-one acres belonging with them.

On the 22d day of October, 1784, Jacob Graybill con-

veyed to Peter Grubb (Curtis' brother) two hundred and twelve and one-half acres, situated near the head of Big Chikis Creek, in Rapho and Warwick (now Penn) townships, and about three or four miles from Cornwall ore-banks, upon which he immediately afterwards built "Mount Hope Furnace." Being the owner of an undivided *third* of Cornwall estate, he made a will in 1784 (which was proved on the 21st day of January, 1786), by which he gave to his two sons, Burd Grubb and Henry Bates Grubb, his entire estate. They thus became owners of one-third of Cornwall. Burd Grubb, being the oldest son, received two-thirds of Mount Hope, and Henry Bates Grubb one-third. The Cornwall ore-banks were held as tenants in common, Curtis Grubb owning three-sixths, Robert Coleman (by purchase) one-sixth, and Burd and Henry Bates Grubb two-sixths.

On the 9th of October, 1798, Burd Grubb conveyed to his brother one-sixth of Mount Hope, and on May 4, 1798, he conveyed to his brother, Henry Bates Grubb, his entire interest, which came to him from his father. On May 12, 1798, Henry Bates Grubb conveyed to Robert Coleman half of Mount Hope and Hopewell Forges. On Nov. 30, 1802, Robert Coleman and Henry Bates Grubb entered into an agreement to divide the Mount Hope and Hopewell Forge properties. In this partition Hopewell Forges and two thousand three hundred and eleven acres and a half were allotted to Robert Coleman, and Mount Hope with two thousand three hundred and seven acres were allotted to Henry Bates Grubb.

Henry Bates Grubb died intestate on the 9th day of April, 1822, leaving a widow and six children, viz.: Edward B. Grubb, Clement B. Grubb, Henry Grubb, Alfred Bates Grubb, Mary S. Grubb, and Sarah E. Grubb. In the partition of Henry Bates Grubb's estate, Edward and Clement B. Grubb received Mount Hope Furnace and lands, and on Oct. 29, 1845, Clement B. and Mary Ann, his wife, conveyed his half of this property to his brother, Alfred Bates Grubb, for twenty-five thousand dollars. Burd Grubb, who was a physician, sold his half of Hopewell Forges to Henry Bates Grubb for twenty-nine thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars.

The children of Edward B. Grubb were E. Burd Grubb, Henry B., Charles R., Euphemia P., Henry B., and Edward B. Grubb. They owned Mount Vernon Furnace, situated on the east bank of Conewago Creek, in Conoy township, about two miles above the mouth of that stream. In 1836 this property consisted of a forge, grist- and saw-mill, together with about four thousand acres of land, situated in Lancaster and Dauphin Counties. The Grubbs also erected upon this property Mount Vernon Furnace, now out of blast.

They also owned another large estate, partly in Lancaster and partly in York Counties, embracing about four thousand acres of land in York County, at and near the mouth of Codorus Creek, and an

island in the river near the mouth of Codorus Creek, which contained in 1800 about forty acres, but which had increased to fifty-three in 1836, also twenty acres of ore land on Chestnut Hill.

The presence of ore upon this latter tract was known to Samuel Blunson as early as 1793. This tract came into possession of William Bennett (who was at one time one of the owners of Martie Furnace) shortly after the Revolution. He also owned the island at Codorus and other lands in York County. He sold the whole of this property to John W. Kittera, who was then a member of Congress from Lancaster County, and who sold to Thomas Neill, a merchant of York, who built Codorus Forge, and probably the furnaces also. On May 5, 1802, Mr. Neill sold the Codorus estate to Henry Bates Grubb. John Shippen, late president of the "Miners' National Bank" of Pottsville, Pa., was manager of Codorus Iron-Works in 1818-25. In 1822 a flood in Codorus Creek swept away the dam. The property is still owned by Mr. Grubb's heirs.

The iron-works are not in operation. Many thousand tons of ore have been taken out of their ore mine on Chestnut Hill. Peter Grubb, the brother of Curtis, was also a colonel of militia during the Revolutionary war. He married the daughter of Col. James Burd, and resided at Hopewell Forge, on Hammer Creek.

On the 26th day of September, 1785, Peter Grubb, Jr., son of Curtis Grubb, who then lived in Heidelberg, Berks Co., sold to Robert Coleman for £3500 in specie one-sixth part of Cornwall Furnace, one-third of Hopewell Forges, and one-sixth of all his other lands in Lancaster and Dauphin Counties. He reserved the right of hauling sufficient iron ore to supply the furnace purchased from John Patton, or any other furnace he might erect elsewhere, only one furnace to blow at one time. This furnace was then called Berkshire Furnace. Mr. Grubb seems to have rescinded his contract with John Patton to purchase his furnace, which, as it appears, was purchased by George Ege from the widow of John Patton. On the 1st day of May, 1788, Peter Grubb conveyed the ore right reserved and excepted by the deed of 1786 to George Ege, who afterwards owned the Reading Furnace.

Elizabeth Furnace was situated on "Furnace Run," a northwestern branch of Middle Creek, and about one mile and a half north of the Paxton road, then in Warwick but now in Elizabeth township. It was built in the year 1750 by Jacob Huber. He claimed to be the first and only German in America who knew how to make iron, and so recorded the fact upon a stone tablet placed in the stack over the mouth of the furnace.

The name of John Huber has come down through tradition as the person who erected this furnace, but this is clearly an error. Prior to and at the time this

furnace was erected the land was owned by Jacob Huber, and he was the only one of the name classed as an iron-master upon the assessment-rolls for the year 1750, or in any of those made out in the decade which followed.

In the year 1757 the furnace and land belonging to it were purchased by Baron Henry William Steigel, Charles Stedman, and his brother, Alexander Stedman, who were wealthy and prominent men of Philadelphia. Steigel, who had been a wealthy baron in Germany, was probably acquainted with Huber in Europe, and may have owned iron-works there. He unquestionably had a knowledge of the business before he commenced manufacturing iron at this furnace. His skill in the manufacture of iron fully attests this fact. Prior to this purchase he had visited the works, and through him the Stedmans were induced to embark in the enterprise.

The site of the furnace was a wild and romantic spot, situated at the mouth of a ravine at the eastern base of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and well calculated to attract the attention of a man like Steigel. He and his partners erected a new furnace in the year 1757, and called it "Elizabeth Furnace," in honor of Elizabeth, the wife of Steigel, and Elizabeth, the wife of Alexander Stedman. Elizabeth township, which was erected in the same year from a part of Warwick, was also named by Steigel. At the time of the erection of this furnace there belonged to it but five hundred acres. They purchased one hundred and fifty acres from Jacob Huber situated in Lebanon township, and including the ore-banks. The mountains were covered with chestnut and oak timber, which were converted into charcoal. Two miles east from the furnace was an abundance of limestone.

Steigel and his partners added farm after farm to their original purchase, until they numbered ten thousand acres. Steigel manufactured the first wood stove in use in the province, which was in the shape of a box and had six plates. It was generally placed in a partition between two rooms, and heated both. Stoves similar to this had been in use in Holland and Germany prior to this date. The so-called "Franklin stove," invented by Benjamin Franklin, had been in use ten or twelve years before this, but it was merely an open fireplace.

Steigel improved his stove and made it a "ten-plate," one which has not been improved upon since. The castings were very heavy, and along the border between the top plate and the oven-doors were these words: "Baron Steigel is the man who knows how to make stoves." There were also a number of allegorical designs representing Cupid chasing angels, etc. These were raised figures and specimens of good workmanship. There are still a few of these stoves left among the farmers of the neighborhood.

The pig-iron cast at this furnace was converted into blooms or bar-iron at the forges on Hammer

Creek, about four miles distant. In the year 1762 Steigel and the Stedmans purchased two hundred acres of land from Mary Norris, a daughter of James Logan, upon which they laid out the town of Manheim. In the same year Steigel purchased one-half of Charming Forge and the lands adjoining from Michael Rice and Garrett Brenner. This forge is situated in Heidelberg township, Berks Co., and about ten miles distant from Elizabeth Furnace. At Manheim he erected a large brick house and established glass-works, the products of which were of the rudest character, and were sold among the farmers of the neighborhood, although some of the glass found its way to the cities in the East and to Europe. This was the first successful attempt to manufacture glass in the United States. When Benjamin Franklin was in London, in the year 1768, he wrote to his son William, who was Governor of New Jersey, and quoted this passage, taken from the report of the Governor of the province to the crown, on the subject of the manufacture in the province, as follows:

"Pennsylvania has tried linen manufactory, but it is now dropped. There is a glass-house in Lancaster County, but it makes only a little coarse ware for the country neighbors."

These works were carried on after Steigel's failure by David Rittenhouse, the astronomer, and others. Steigel lived extravagantly and made a great display of his wealth, which his income did not warrant. He built several houses at Manheim. The lots there were not sold in fee, but were subject to ground-rent only, which did not yield much revenue.

The furnace and lands, together with the town lots in Manheim, were held by Steigel and the Stedmans as tenants in common. The former, however, purchased the Stedmans' interest in Manheim lots. In 1768, Steigel commenced borrowing large sums of money. In that year he borrowed three thousand pounds from Daniel Benezet, of Philadelphia, and in 1770 two thousand five hundred pounds from Isaac Cox, of Philadelphia, to whom he gave a mortgage upon Manheim lots. About this time he moved from the large stone mansion-house at Elizabeth Furnace to the town of Manheim. Daniel Benezet foreclosed his mortgage, and purchased Steigel's interest in the furnace and ten thousand acres of land, and Cox purchased the ground-rents in Manheim.

Steigel continued to manufacture glass after his interest in the furnace was sold. He made a brave and manly struggle to surmount his financial difficulties, but he had to succumb to the inevitable, and was thrown into prison for debt in Lancaster in 1772. The Legislature passed an act for his relief in 1774, and he returned to Manheim.

In 1779-80 he removed to and occupied the parsonage of the Warwick Lutheran Church, now the Brickerville Church, situated at Brickerville, near the old Paxton road. While there he occasionally preached and taught school. On the 17th day of

April, 1780, he left the parsonage and went to his castle at Heidelberg, which he built upon a hill south of Shaefferstown. He did not remain in his castle many years, but moved to a place near the Schuylkill in Berks County, where he died. There is not a vestige of his Heidelberg castle remaining to mark the spot where it stood, and there is nothing but a few cinder-piles and out-houses left to show where stood Elizabeth Furnace.

Alexander Stedman and his brother Charles became financially embarrassed, and sold out their interest in the furnace property shortly before the Revolution to John Dickinson, Esq. In the year 1776, Robert Coleman leased these works for seven years, at an annual rent of £450. In the year 1780 he purchased John Dickinson's one-third interest (being the share of Alexander Stedman), and in the year 1784 he purchased Charles Stedman's share, being one-third of the whole. In the year 1794 he purchased Daniel Benezet's share, and also two-thirds in an oil- and grist-mill, near the furnace, for £2650, and thus became the sole owner of the furnace and ten thousand acres of land. On the 11th of April, 1785, he purchased from James Old Speedwell Forge and a thousand or more acres for £7000.

On the 26th day of September, 1785, as before stated, Mr. Coleman purchased the interest of Peter Grubb, Jr., in Cornwall ore-bank and furnace and Hopewell Forges. He purchased Campbellstown and three hundred and fifty-two acres from the same party in 1780. This laid along the old Paxton road in Lebanon County. On the 15th day of May, 1798, he purchased from Henry Bates Grubb, iron-master, one-half of Mount Hope Furnace, and one-half of Hopewell Forge, and five hundred acres of land. He also about the same year purchased Martie Forge.

He met with extraordinary success, and added rapidly to his landed possessions, and from his beginning here until the time he retired from active business his management of his extensive iron-works was excellent and eminently successful.

Robert Coleman was born in "Castle Fin," in Donegal County, Ireland, Nov. 4, 1748, and came to America in 1764. He went to Reading, and was there employed as a clerk by Mr. Read, the prothonotary, two years. He entered the service of Peter Grubb, brother of Curtis, as clerk at Hopewell Forge, on Hammer Creek, and remained there six months, when he went to Quitpahilla Forge, near Lebanon, then owned by James Old, who also owned Speedwell Forge, on Hammer Creek, and moved thence to Reading Furnace, on French Creek, near the Schuylkill. Robert Coleman went with him, and there was married to Ann, the daughter of James Old, Oct. 4, 1773, by the Rev. Thomas Barton, who resided in Lancaster. Mr. Coleman rented Salford Forge, near Norristown, where he remained three years, and then rented Elizabeth Furnace. He was an officer in one of the militia battalions of this county during the

Revolution, a member of the General Assembly in 1783, and of the convention which framed the State Constitution in 1790. He was for twenty years one of the Common Pleas justices. In the year 1809 he removed to Lancaster, where he died Aug. 14, 1825, aged seventy-seven years. He died a millionaire. Elizabeth Furnace existed and flourished up to the period when anthracite coal came into use in the manufacture of pig-iron.

Martie Furnace was built in 1751-52 by Thomas Smith and his brother William, upon Furnace Run, in what is now Providence township, upon the farm of Isaac Diller, on the road leading from Lancaster to Burkholder's Ferry, upon the Susquehanna River. Thomas Smith was elected sheriff in 1752, and soon afterwards moved from his farm, situated near the village of New Providence, to Lancaster, where he lived expensively, so that he left the sheriff's office poorer than when he went into it. Although he persevered and carried on the iron business for some years, he never recovered from his embarrassment. In a letter dated Lancaster, Nov. 24, 1779, written by Edward Shippen to Col. Burd, he says that "Tom Smith, the sheriff (though he lived part of his time in the country), was almost ruined by the office." After becoming involved in the iron-works, he was imprisoned in jail for debt in 1769.

At the time when Smith and his brother built the furnace they also built Martie Forge, located on Pequena Creek, and about four miles below the furnace. They manufactured bar and refined iron, pig metal, and castings. They borrowed considerable sums of money from James Wallace and James Fulton, merchants, in Philadelphia.

The Smiths sold an interest in 1760 to William Bennett and Samuel Webb, of Maryland, and Ferguson McIlvain, who was the manager of the furnace. In the same year William Bennett and William Smith gave Wallace and Fulton a bill of sale of all the personal property at the furnace and forge, which included several slaves.

In 1761, William Smith, William Bennett, and Samuel Webb sold one-third of their interest to Wallace and Fulton, and on Nov. 8, 1764, they sold two-thirds to same parties. The firm then consisted of Thomas Smith, James Wallace, and James Fulton. They purchased from time to time twelve or fifteen farms, until they added to the furnace property about two thousand acres, and to the forge about the same quantity. On the 20th of January, 1769, James Webb, Jr., sheriff, advertised the property for sale, and described it as follows:

"A furnace, a good dwelling-house, store and computing-house, a large coal-house, eight dwelling-houses, grist-mill, smith- and carpenter-shop, six log stables, with four bays for hay, etc., a number of pot patterns and some flasks of ditto, stove moulds, etc., mine bank so convenient that one team can haul



three loads per day, fifteen acres of meadow belonging to furnace.

"Forge four miles distant, with four fires, two hammers, wooden bellows, a dwelling-house, store and counting-house, with six dwelling-houses, two coal-houses for six months' stock, three stables, smith- and carpenter-shop, two acres of meadow land, and fifteen hundred cords of wood, at both places plenty of water in the driest season, two slaves, one a mulatto, a good forgerman, and the other a negro, late the property of Thomas Smith, James Wallace, and James Fulton."

This property was purchased at sheriff's sale in 1789 by Nicholas Dillo, of Lancaster township, — Harris, John Malcolm, Samuel Patterson, Esq., George Monroe, Esq., and John McCalmont, the last four named being of New Castle County, Del. On the 13th of February, 1778, they sold six hundred and fifty acres of the Martie Forge lands to Sebastian Graff, of Lancaster township, who sold half of this property to his brother, Andrew Graff, and by his will, dated in 1791, he gave his share to his sons, Sebastian and George.

On the 14th of August, 1801, Sebastian Graff, who then lived in Frederick County, Md., sold his interest to Robert Coleman and his nephew, Edward Brian, and on March 2, 1802, George Graff, son of Sebastian, and Andrew Graff sold their interest to the same purchasers.

Lynford Lardner, of Windsor Forge, Samuel Flowers, his brother-in-law, and David Jones, who lived on Pequea Creek, purchased Martie Furnace and Forge and a portion of the lands from Dillo, Harris, Malcolm, Patterson, Monroe, and McCalmont. They sold the forges to Robert Coleman.

Martie Furnace went out of blast during the Revolutionary war, and was never again blown in. All trace of the furnace is obliterated but a cinder-pile overgrown with weeds and grass upon the farm of Isaac Diller. But one little house, used by some of the employes of the furnace, now stands. The mill now owned by John Strohm, Jr., belonged to the old furnace property, and was then used for a grist-mill.

Mount Hope Furnace is located near the head of Big Chikis Creek, at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains, about four miles east from Cornwall Furnaces. The property is in Rapho and Penn townships. It was built in 1785 by Peter Grubb, Jr., and is now owned by Alfred B. Grubb. Stack, forty-nine by nine, hot blast, closed top; capacity, three thousand tons.

Colebrook Furnace is located near the head of Conewago Creek, one mile and a half north of the boundary line between Lancaster and Lebanon Counties, and eight miles southwest from "Mount Hope." The furnace and large stone mansion was built by Robert Coleman in 1792. The furnace has been out of blast for some years. There is a cultivated farm

of two hundred and twenty-five acres and seven thousand acres of mountain land belonging to the property. John Benson is the manager. A railroad built by the Colemans has been completed (seventeen miles in length), which runs by the furnace and connects Cornwall Furnaces with the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad near Conewago Bridge. After the furnace having remained idle for many years, preparations are being made to "blow it in" again. A State road was made to run from this furnace to Anderson's Ferry, and also to Lancaster. Pig-iron was hauled to Martie Forges from this furnace.

Conawingo Furnace is located near the head-waters of Conawingo Creek, in the northern part of Drumore township. It was built by Michael, John, and George Withers in 1810. From them it passed to Good & Jenkins, and in 1828 to James Hopkins, Esq., of Lancaster, and Samuel Orrick, from whom it passed to James M. Hopkins and Charles Brooks, and finally to James M. Hopkins, who carried on the works successfully for thirty years. The furnace has gone to decay, and the water-power is used to drive a grist-mill.

James M. Hopkins, who is the son of James the celebrated lawyer, who resided in Lancaster, lives upon the property and occupies the old mansion. He is one of the oldest of the living iron-masters in the State. He has never held an official position, but when in the prime of life no person in the county had more friends or could wield more influence than he. For many years the specialty of this furnace was the manufacture of pig-iron used principally for car wheels, which were said to be the best in the State.

Conawingo Rolling-Mill was built by John Neff, Francis Kendig, Thomas Crawford, and George White, who, in August, 1813, purchased eighty-six acres of land adjoining Conawingo Furnace, which they held as tenants in common. They entered into partnership (to continue ten years) and built a rolling- and slitting-mill. Francis Kendig was a member of the Legislature in 1823. The mill has been out of existence for many years.

Mount Eden Furnace was located near the head of the west branch of Octorara Creek, in Eden township, about a mile north of the Great Valley road. It was built in 1812 by George, Michael, and John Withers. The latter managed this furnace, and the former managed Conawingo Furnace. The Mount Eden Furnace has been out of blast for some years.

Mount Vernon Furnace is located on the east bank of Conewago Creek, near the point where the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad crosses the stream. It was built in 1820, and is owned by the Grubbs. There was also a forge connected with these works,

which was erected a number of years before the furnace was built. The works are not now in operation.

**Anthracite Furnaces.**—The "Sarah Ann" Furnace was located on the north side of Big Chikis Creek, at John Moore's grist-mill, and was built by John Gamber in 1839. At first it was a charcoal furnace, and changed afterwards to anthracite. It was afterwards owned by Governor Daniel R. Porter. It was named in honor of Gamber's wife. There is nothing left of the works but a portion of the casting-house, which is now used for a blacksmith-shop. John Gamber was the son of Jacob Gamber, who kept the hotel at Silver Spring. He moved to Middletown, Pa., and engaged in the iron business, but was not successful there.

Safe Harbor Furnace is located near the mouth of Conestoga Creek, in Conestoga township. It was built by Reeses, Abbott & Co., a few years after they erected the rolling-mill in 1846. It has not been in blast for some years.

The Shawnee Furnace was located on the northern bank of Shawnee Run, in the borough of Columbia. It was built by Robert and James Colvin in 1844-45. Their means were limited, and were unable to carry on the business. They were succeeded by James Myers and — Holmes in 1846, who, after running the works for several years, also failed. They were succeeded by Archibald Wright & Nephew, who erected Furnace No. 2 in 1854.

In the year 1851 the Chestnut Hill Iron Ore Company was incorporated, the members of which were Moses Taylor, W. S. Wetmore, Samuel Jandon, W. F. Havermayer, August Belmont, and Charles A. Heckscher, of New York City; Simon Cameron, of Middletown; Jacob M. Haldeman, of Harrisburg; Samuel Schock, of Columbia; James Mehaffey, of Marietta; Philip Dougherty, Dr. Edwin Haldeman, of Chikis; George N. Eckert, of Reading; Daniel Stine, of Lebanon; Henry H. Fry and Daniel Herr, of Columbia; and Archibald Wright, of Philadelphia. This company was organized solely to mine iron ore at the Big Ore bank at Chestnut Hill, three miles and one-half northeast from Columbia. Archibald Wright & Nephew became largely indebted to this company for ore, and they confessed judgment in the latter's favor. Wright & Nephew were sold out by the sheriff. The property brought a sufficient sum to pay the Chestnut Hill Iron Ore Company, but after the sale they discovered that Wright & Nephew had given a prior judgment, and to save themselves subsequently purchased the property, and also built Furnace No. 3, in 1868, and thus the name was changed from Shawnee Furnaces to the Chestnut Hill Iron Ore Company. No. 2 was remodeled in 1881, stack sixty-one by thirteen and one-half; No. 3, forty-five by seventeen; annual capacity of

No. 2 and No. 3, 20,000 tons. No. 1 has been torn down, and the company contemplate the erection of a modern furnace.

This company also own extensive ore-banks and lands in Maryland near the terminus of Bachman Valley Railroad, and the Big Ore Bank at Chestnut Hill. The property is now owned by the heirs of Moses Taylor and Jerome L. Boyer, who is also superintendent and general manager. This company also own the old Shawnee Rolling Mill, near their furnaces. Under the present management the business has been successful.

The Chikis Furnaces were erected in 1854 by E. Haldeman & Co., at the mouth of Chikis Creek, in West Hempfield township. The furnaces are now owned by the Chikis Iron Company, Paris Haldeman, president, and Horace L. Haldeman, secretary and treasurer. Their specialty is foundry and mill pig-iron.

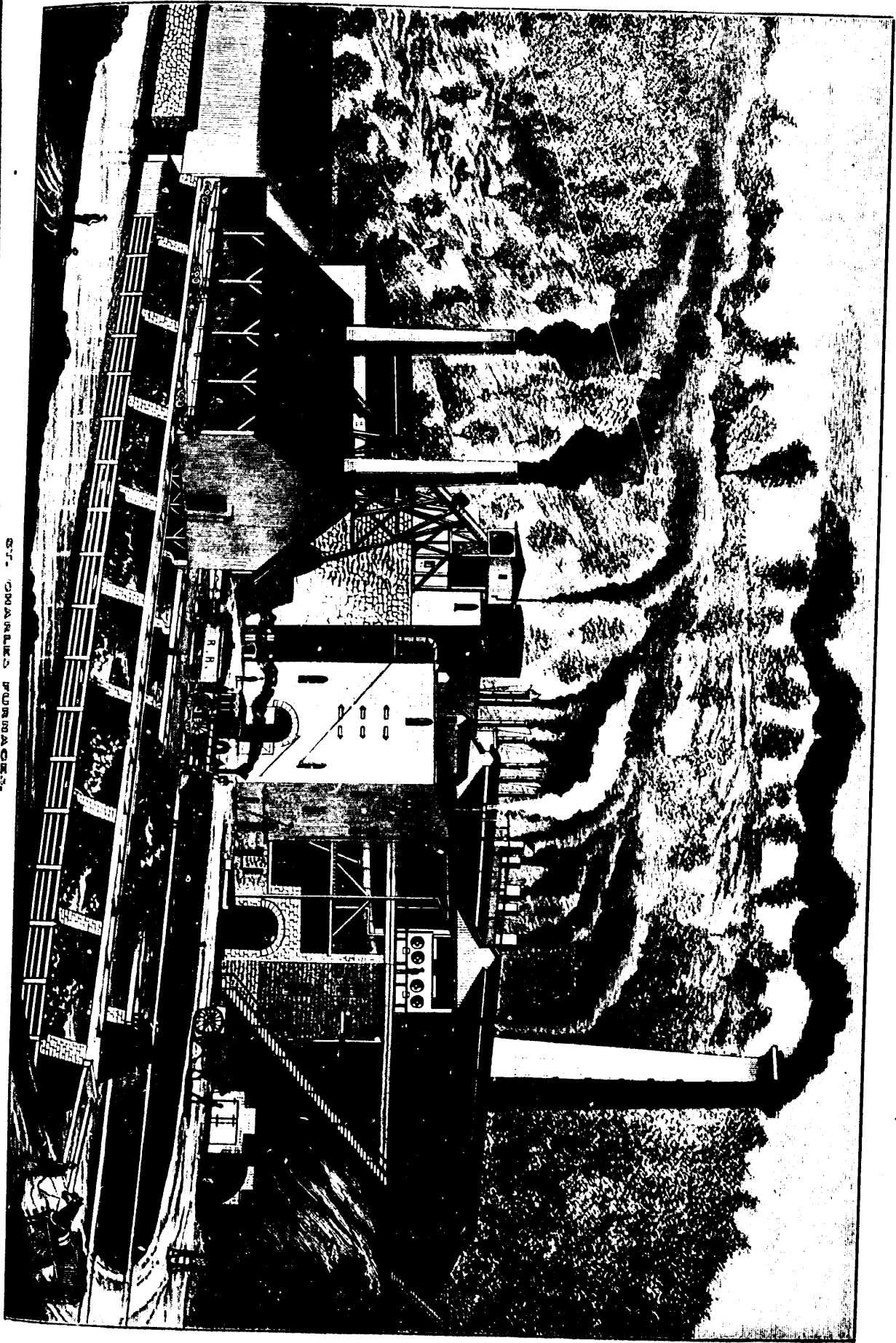
Conestoga Furnace is located on Hoffman's Run, in the southern part of the city of Lancaster, and was built by Robert and James Calvin, and George Ford, an attorney of Lancaster in 1846. It was built as a charcoal furnace, cordwood was brought from York County *via* the Conestoga navigation, and burned into charcoal at the furnace. The furnace, which is now owned by Peacock & Thomas, has been converted into an anthracite furnace. Its capacity is six thousand five hundred tons per annum.

The Rough-and-Ready Furnace was located at Swanese Run, two miles and a half northeast from Columbia borough, in West Hempfield township. It was built in 1848 by Cross & Waddell. The latter was son-in-law of the former. They were succeeded by George S. Bryan, who removed to Harrisburg, and built the McCormick Furnace. He was the son of George Bryan, who owned part of Martie Forge. He sold to C. S. Kauffman, Bartram A. Sheaffer, and Hugh M. North, Esq., of Columbia, Pa., in 1854. In 1858 Mr. North retired from the firm. Mr. Sheaffer died in 1864, and the business was conducted by Mr. Kauffman under the name of the Kauffman Iron Company. The furnace was rebuilt in 1856.

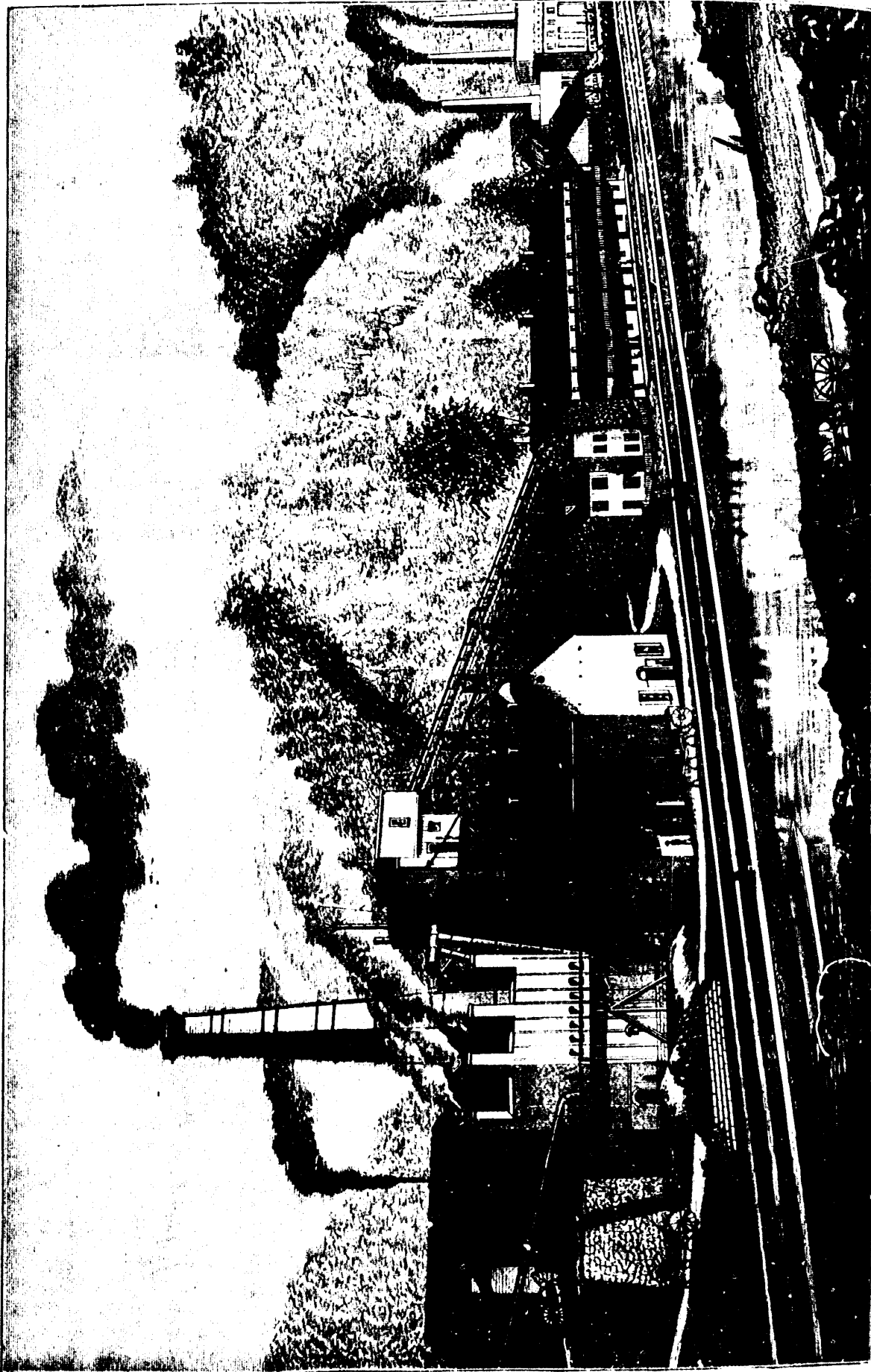
Mr. Kauffman was a member of the Legislature in 1857, and of the Senate in 1880, 1881, and 1882. He was born in Manor township, in this county, and is the son of Andrew J. Kauffman, who was a member of the Legislature in 1837. He came to Columbia in 1849 or 1850.

Bartram A. Sheaffer was a lawyer by profession, a member of the Legislature in 1851, and of the State Senate in 1857-59. He married Martha, daughter of the late Jacob Strickler, of Hempfield.

After remaining idle for a few years the furnace was purchased in 1881 by a company from Reading, composed of H. A. Muhlenberg, president; A. A.



ST. CHARLES POWER PLANT



THE SUGAR COMPANY - SUGAR FACTORY

McHose, secretary; Isaac McHose, treasurer and manager. Under this management the name was changed to Cordelia Furnace. It has a capacity of eight thousand tons per annum.

Donegal Furnace is located in East Donegal township, near the mouth of Chikis Creek. It was built by Dr. — Eckert and James Myers in 1848; stack, thirty-six by twelve; capacity, six thousand five hundred tons per annum. The furnace is owned by the heirs of Mr. Myers; and his son-in-law, Dr. Joseph Cottrell, manages these works very successfully.

Marietta Furnaces are located near Donegal Furnace, and owned by Henry M. Watts & Son, and built in 1847 by the late Henry Musselman. One stack (No. 1), fifty by twelve and one-half, and one thirty-eight by twelve, built in 1849 by Henry Musselman and Henry M. Watts, capacity twelve thousand tons per annum.

St. Charles Furnace is located on the northern boundary line of Columbia borough and on the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was built by C. B. Grubb in 1852,—stack fifty-three by fourteen, and is now owned by C. B. Grubb & Son. They also own the Henry Clay Furnace, located one mile farther up the shore of the river, at a point known sixty years ago as Kelley's Tavern. Stack, fifty-six by twelve; capacity of both furnaces twenty thousand tons per annum.

The Henry Clay Furnace was built by Peter Haldeman, a merchant of Columbia, in 1845. In 1857 it was purchased by Mr. Grubb, of New Jersey, and James McCormick, Esq., of Harrisburg. The furnace remained idle from 1857 to 1863, when it was purchased by Henry McCormick (son of James), John Q. Denney, of Columbia, and John Haldeman, of Harrisburg. Jeremiah G. Hess, a coal merchant of Columbia, purchased the interest of Mr. McCormick. They sold out to C. B. Grubb & Son a few years ago.

Vesta Furnace, formerly called Musselman's Furnace, is located near Marietta Furnace in East Donegal township. It was built by Henry Musselman in 1863, rebuilt in 1881. Iron stack (sixty by fourteen) on iron pillars; capacity, fifteen thousand tons per annum; owned by Henry Watts & Son. Ethelbert Watts, manager.

**Rolling-Mills.**—The Chikis Rolling-Mill is located in East Donegal township, near the mouth of Chikis Creek; owned by John Becker; built, in 1865, one single and three double puddling furnaces; two trains of rolls, nine and sixteen inches. Product, "muck bar;" capacity, four thousand tons per year.

Lancaster Rolling-Mill, located in East Hempfield,

at Rohrestown, was built about twenty-five years ago. It passed through many owners, and was never a profitable concern. It was enlarged in the year 1872 by McShane & Co. There are one double and five single puddling furnaces, two heating furnaces, two trains of rolls, one hammer. Capacity, three thousand tons. The works have been purchased lately at sheriff's sale by the Colemans, and are not in operation.

The Penn Iron Company's Works are located in the northeast section of Lancaster City: built in 1873; eight single and two puddling and seven heating furnaces, four trains of rolls, one eighteen-inch puddling, one sixteen-inch bar, one nine-inch guide, and one eight-inch guide. Capacity, fifteen thousand tons per annum. A. J. Steinman, president; W. G. Mendenhall, secretary; C. S. Foltz, treasurer; W. B. Middleton, superintendent.

The Safe Harbor Rolling-Mill is near the mouth of Conestoga Creek, in Conestoga township. It was built in 1848 by Reeves, Abbot & Co., for the manufacture of rails. No rails were made in this mill after 1861, and the works remained idle from 1865 to 1880. There are one single, eighteen double puddling, and eight heating furnaces, and two trains of rolls. T. F. Patterson, general manager.

The Shawnee Rolling-Mill is located on Shawnee Run, in Columbia borough. It was built in 1854 by Smith, Bruner, Saurbeer, and others, to manufacture rails, and has been enlarged several times. There are sixteen puddling and four heating furnaces, four train rolls. Product, ship- and boiler-plate skelp iron. Capacity, fifteen thousand tons of iron per annum. These works were formerly called the Columbia Steel and Iron Company. The works are now owned by the Chestnut Hill Iron Ore Company.

The Susquehanna Rolling-Mill is located on the river front in the eastern section of Columbia borough. It was built in 1860 by a number of public-spirited citizens, who afterwards (1864) organized a company composed of the original members except the late Philip Gossler. The officers were George Bogle, president; J. G. Hess, treasurer; H. S. Hershey, secretary; Isaiah E. Richards, superintendent; Christian S. Kauffman, Ephraim Hershey, M. M. Strickler, and Robert Crane, in addition to the officers, were directors.

Although this company for many years made no money; it continued to run through periods of depression in business as well as of prosperity. Gen. William Patton, its manager, had faith in it, and he inspired the others who also came to believe in its future success. The company was reorganized ten or twelve years ago, and its name changed to the Susquehanna

Iron Company. The officers now are Michael Schall (of York), president; Vernon Ellis, secretary and treasurer; William Patton, general manager; John Paine, superintendent. The capacity of the mill has been increased from time to time, and is now three or four times larger than the original mill. The stock of this company is selling for double its original amount, and is paying a large percentage. There are twelve single puddling and three heating furnaces, and three train rolls. Product, bar-iron; capacity, ten thousand tons per annum. The mill stands upon the Robert Barber tract, and the dwelling, built in 1760 by Robert Barber (No. 2), has been fitted up and is used for an office.

**Forges and Bloomeries.**—The Windsor Forges were located on the eastern branch of Conestoga Creek in Caernarvon township, about a mile south of Churchtown, upon a tract of four hundred acres of land located by John Jenkins in 1718. About the year 1742 these forges were erected by William Branson. In 1728 he entered into partnership with Samuel Nutt in the iron business on French Creek, in Chester County.

Before the organization of Lancaster County he sent out experts to different parts of the territory northwest of the Octorara and west of the Susquehanna River to discover iron ore. His iron interest became very large, and we find that many of the blacksmiths during the first decade after the organization of the county purchased iron at his store in Philadelphia.

William Branson's daughter, Rebecca, married Samuel Flower; another daughter married Bernhard Van Leer; Hannah married Richard Hockley, who was one of Penn's loan and land commissioners, and Elizabeth married Lynford Lardner, who was also one of the loan commissioners, and brother-in-law of Richard Penn. In 1744, Branson conveyed by deed to the first-named three daughters the Windsor Forges and lands in Lancaster County. A similar deed for one-fourth of his estate was made to his daughter, Elizabeth, in 1750. These deeds only vested a life estate in his daughters, after whose death it became the inheritance of their children. In 1750, Lynford Lardner removed to Windsor Forge, and took the management of the works for himself and the three sisters of his wife.

In the year 1758, David Jenkins, son of John, was clerk at Windsor Forges, and Mr. Turbitt was the general manager. After the death of Elizabeth Lardner, David Jenkins commenced to buy the respective shares of Branson's grandchildren, at the commencement of the Revolution, and about the close of the war he owned the entire property, including the four hundred acres purchased by his grandfather, and many hundred acres besides. The forges have not been in blast for many years.

Speedwell Forge was located on Hammer Creek,

now in Elizabeth township, and about three miles and one-half west from Elizabeth Furnace. It was built by James Old and David Caldwell (a merchant of Philadelphia) about the year 1750. In the year 1762, James Old purchased the interest of David Caldwell for four thousand pounds. At this time there were seventeen hundred acres of land belonging to the forge property. James Old purchased Reading Furnace, and moved there before the Revolutionary war. In 1776, 1777, 1778, he cast a large number of cannon and shot for Washington's batteries.

The Pool Forge was built by James Old, who returned from Reading Furnace to Caernarvon township in 1779. He then owned a grist-mill on the Conestoga. Upon this tract he built the Pool Forge, which was located in Caernarvon township, about two miles west from Churchtown, and he also built another forge one mile farther down the creek. In 1785 he sold the Speedwell Forge property on Hammer Creek to Robert Coleman for seven thousand pounds. James Old came to America from Wales, and first worked as a puddler in the Windsor Forge. Cyrus Jacobs also came from Wales, and first worked at Windsor Forge. He married a daughter of James Old, moved to Hammer Creek, and managed Mr. Old's forges there. He also became part owner in one of the Hammer Creek forges.

After the death of Mr. Old, Mr. Jacobs came into possession of Pool Forge, and built Spring Grove Forge farther down the Conestoga. He became very wealthy, and one of the most successful iron-masters in the county. He left a large family, but little of the property remains in possession of his descendants. William Old owned a forge on Hammer Creek before the Revolution, and for several years after the close of that war.

The Colemanville Forge, Rolling-Mill, and Slitting-Mill were built in 1828 by Edward Coleman (son of Robert) upon the old Martie Forge property, and about two miles farther down the Pequea Creek, in Conestoga township. For many years the specialty of these works was the manufacture of nails. Maris Hoopes managed these works for thirty years. The pig-iron they used was hauled in wagons from Elizabeth Furnace. The works were idle for some years until a recent date. The ownership has passed out of the Coleman family to Edward S. Davies. William J. Rutter is the manager. There are three forge fires, one run-out fire, and one hammer. The product is charcoal blooms for boiler-plate. Annual capacity, five hundred tons. The water-power is one of the finest in the State.

Old Martie Forge, built by Thomas and William Smith in 1752-53, after passing through many hands, is now owned by Davies & Potts. There are four

fires and two hammers. Product, charcoal blooms for boiler-plate made from pig-iron.

Pine Grove Forge was located on Octorara Creek, in Little Britain township. It was built in 1800 by Jonathan Webb, who, a few years later, erected a rolling-mill and flouring-mill. He died in 1824, and the works were carried on by his heirs, who sold to William and Enos Pennock. The works are not now in operation.

White Rock Forge was located on the west bank of White Rock Creek, the west branch of the Octorara Creek, in Little Britain township. It was built by Sproul, Alexander & Irvin.

Black Rock Furnace and Forge were located four miles farther up the stream, above White Rock Forge. They were built by Judge Clark, and owned for many years by J. Caldwell.

Sadsbury Forge was located on the east branch of the Octorara, and was built by — Sproul in 1800.

The manufacture of iron has oftener impoverished than enriched those engaged in it. Prior to the Revolutionary war, Great Britain controlled the iron market of the world, and did not encourage, but rather tried to prevent, the erection of slitting-mills in the provinces. During the Revolutionary war she could not export her iron to America, and hence there was great activity among the iron manufacturers here, and they made large profits. The same may be said of the war of 1812-15. After these wars were over, Great Britain flooded the market in America, and undersold our own manufacturers, causing great losses (and in many cases bankruptcy) to the iron-masters of Lancaster County, and to those of other sections of the State and Union.

## CHAPTER XXV.

### PUBLIC INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Common Roads—Turnpikes—River and Canal Navigation—Railroads.

**Common Roads.**—The first effort in the direction of public improvement after settlements were made in Pequea Valley, along the Conestoga and Susquehanna River (before the organization of Lancaster County), was to improve and extend public highways or roads, from New Castle and Philadelphia and Charleston, upon Northeast River at the head of Chesapeake Bay to the back settlements. These roads generally followed Indian paths, or the more direct ones made by the Indian traders, who traversed the forests with large trains of pack-horses. Among these may be mentioned the "Old Peter's road" (named from Peter Bizaillon, the Indian trader), which extended from Chester Valley, at Thomas Moore's mill, *via* the "Compass;" thence along the dividing line between

Earl and Leacock and Hempfield townships; thence by old Donegal Church to Conoy Creek, near the Indian town. This road was laid out in 1718. Another one, called the Paxton road, extended from Chester Valley *via* Beartown, Blue Ball, Ephrata, Brickerville to Paxton at the Susquehanna. Another extending from New Castle on the Delaware to the Gap; thence in an almost straight line to the Conestoga and Indian Town, on Turkey Hill. Another extending from Charleston, on Northeast River, at the head of Chesapeake Bay, which was then the principal shipping port in Maryland. The Downingtown and Harrisburg Turnpike was afterwards built upon the bed of the Paxton road, and thenceforth it lost its name and identity. A few miles of the eastern part of "Old Peter's road," in Salisbury township, remains, and is known by that name to-day, but that part extending from Mount Joy borough to Conoy Creek *via* Donegal Meeting-House, has lost its name, but it remains as it was laid out more than one hundred and fifty years ago. The road leading from the Gap to Postlethwait's *via* Lampeter Square, was for many years called the "Devil's Lane." (David Miller, who resided in Lampeter Square, and was elected sheriff of the county in 1833, was called "Devil Dare Miller.") This name has been wisely dropped by the present generation.

The road leading from the Conestoga (now Lancaster City) to the Susquehanna, at Columbia, was thus named before the county was organized. The Paxton and Conestoga road followed the present Lancaster and Harrisburg Turnpike. And the "Great road" leading from Anderson's Ferry and Lancaster road is now occupied by a turnpike. There were many local roads leading from the settlements to the numerous grist- and saw-mills, and thence to the nearest navigable water.

When the permanent seat of the county was located at Lancaster, measures were at once taken to open roads in various directions from that place, which were called the "King's Highways," which were ordered to be laid out by the Governor and Council. The counties in colonial times had jurisdiction only over by-roads and private roads.

The first and most important one of the King's highways in Lancaster County was laid out in the year of 1730, in pursuance of an order of the board of councilors dated the 29th day of January, 1730. The "viewers" were Thomas Edwards, Edward Smout, Robert Barber, Hans Graaff, Caleb Pierce, Samuel Jones, and Andrew Cornish, of Lancaster County. Six others were named, who resided in Chester County, who were to view and lay out that part of the road which was to pass through that county. The commissioners commenced at the court-house in Lancaster, thence crossed Conestoga Creek at or near Witmer's Bridge, and from there proceeded in an almost straight line to the English Church, now generally known as St. John's Episcopal Church of Compassville, which is

situated a few yards east of the division line between Lancaster and Chester Counties. This road was laid out sixty-six feet wide, although practically it was not more than twenty feet wide through the heavy timber tracts and meadows. It is known as the "Old Philadelphia road," and is said to be shorter than any other road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia. It maintained its supremacy as the "great road" of the county for sixty years. During that period the rural population had not been seized with the mania to lay out "towns" along every public road as they did a few years later.

Between Lancaster and the Chester County line, on this road, there were eight public-houses of "entertainment for man and beast," some of which became known throughout the provinces. The martial tread of the soldier in his weary march from Philadelphia to Raystown and to Fort Augusta, to swell the armies of Gens. Forbes and Bouquet and to man the forts along the frontier, echoed through the forests which bordered this highway; and when the English king sent his minions to our shores and threatened to invade and despoil the soil of Pennsylvania, the militia and soldiers of the regular line from this county and detachments of cavalry hastened over this road to take part in the province at the threshold of her eastern boundary. In the year 1734 the king's highway was extended to Wright's Ferry. This extension was purely a county road, but one much traveled over. The second king's road laid out in the county was called the Paxton road. On the 23d of January, 1736, the Governor and Council issued an order to lay out a road from the Susquehanna River near the house of John Harris, in the township of Paxton, in the county of Lancaster, and from thence through the said county and part of the county of Chester, falling into the high-road leading from the town of Lancaster to the plantation of Edward Kennison, in Whiteland, Chester Co. The viewers appointed were Hans Graff (Earl township), John Davies (Caernarvon), John Frederick (Warwick), John Mendenhall (Earl), John Foster (Paxton), Samuel Osborne, Edward Nichols, James Eldridge, Rice Price, James Armstrong, Richard Buffington, Zachariah Butcher, surveyor; the first named six being of Lancaster County and the others residents of Chester. These viewers filed their report on the 17th day of June, 1736. They began at the river Susquehanna, at a tree near the shore, nigh the ferry of John Harris (now Harrisburg). From that point the road ran to a gap in the mountain at the head of Hammer Creek, a few miles west from Brickerville. After passing over the mountain the first point named was Middle Creek (now Erb's Mill) and Steinmetz's Store, in Clay township. From thence to Cocalico Creek, at the Dunkard settlement, it was thirteen hundred and sixty perches, and from thence to the Conestoga Creek (at Hinkeltown) it was one thousand and forty-six perches; thence to Cedar

Run (in East Earl) two thousand and thirty-four perches. Along this section there were two long stretches of straight road. From thence to Evan's Run (at or near Beartown) three hundred and thirty-nine perches; thence to the county line seven hundred and fifty-seven perches. At that time the computed distance from Harris' Ferry to the Chester County line over this road was fifty miles. The Downingtown and Harrisburg turnpike was built upon the bed of the old Paxton road.

The Seventh-Day settlement at Ephrata was the most prominent point of interest along this road. Before it was laid out a number of Germans settled along its route through the limestone valley in Cocalico township. Oswald Hostetter took up the land at "Erb's Mill." "Miller's Tavern," at the cross-roads half a mile west from Ephrata, Hinkel's, at Hinkeltown, at "Blue Ball" and the "Bear Tavern" (Beartown), were among the first and most famous taverns in colonial times. "Bauman's" and "Gross'," Ephrata, "Spread Eagle," between Hinkeltown and "Blue Ball," "Sorrel Horse," east from "Cedar Run," and "White Horse" tavern, east from Beartown, were also famous public-houses during and before the Revolution. From the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Paoli the sick and wounded soldiers were taken over this road to Ephrata and Lititz. This road was laid out sixty-six feet wide.

The old "Horse-Shoe road" was laid out in 1738. On the 25th day of January, in the previous year, a petition of sundry inhabitants of the county of Lancaster was presented to the Governor and Council, setting forth the want of a road from the town of Lancaster to "Coventry Iron-Works," on French Creek, in Chester County, with a branch to Reading Furnace, which was then just built. On the 7th day of October, 1737, the following-named persons were appointed to view and lay out said road, viz.: Thomas Edwards, Esq. (who resided near the route of this road, a few miles north of "Blue Ball"), Jacob Bear, Emanuel Carpenter, Esq., Hans Graff, Simon King, and John Mendenhall (all of Lancaster County, and residing within two or three miles of the proposed route of this road), and a like number of viewers named from Chester County. On the 4th of January, 1738, they made a return to the order. The road commenced

"at a hickory tree standing in the Lancaster High Road, at Benjamin Wittmer's, Sr., Lane [about one mile east of 'Wittmer's Bridge']; thence in a northeasterly direction 254 perches to a line in Benjamin Wittmer's, Jr., land; thence 690 perches to Jacob Heller's land [Heller's Lutheran Church]; thence 206 perches to George Linc's land; thence 216 perches to Andrew Mixell's land; thence 407 perches to Hans Goss's land; thence 631 perches to Phillip Shaver's land [now New Holland]; thence 676 perches to Casper Stever's land; thence 414 perches to Michael Rank's land; thence 224 perches to Jacob Weaver's land; thence 384 perches to David Evans' Run; thence 634 perches to John Mendenhall's land; thence 24 perches to a Run; thence 88 perches to Matthias Stouffer's land; thence 121 perches to Nathan Evans' land; thence 63 perches to Evan Hughes' land; thence 69 perches to the eastern branch of the Conestoga Creek; thence 673 perches to George Hudson's land;



thence 244 perches to Thomas Williams' land; thence 148 perches to John Bowen's land; thence 274 perches to the land of Hugh Hughes; thence 112 perches to said east branch branch of Conestogos Creek, by the land of Thomas Morgan; thence along said creek 12 perches; thence 354 perches to Robert Ellis' land; thence 85 perches to Moses Martin's land; thence 334 perches to the division line between Lancaster and Chester Counties." . . .

The road passed over a number of the farms belonging to the old pioneer Welsh settlers in Caernarvon Valley. The most famous places which grew up along this road were "Heller's Church," New Holland, "Blue Ball," "Bangor Church Town," and "Morgantown." This was a 'king's highway,' and was laid out sixty-six feet wide.

In the fall of 1726 a petition of divers inhabitants about Pequea (near the centre of Salisbury township) was presented to the Council, setting forth that "by an order of Chester Court a Road has been laid out through the township of Pequea, over hills, swamps, and rocks, and almost half a mile about in the space of three miles, . . . which road leads from near Thomas Moor's Mill, towards the Township of Donegal." This was called "Peter's road." It was ordered that John Wright, George Aston, Samuel Blunston, Samuel Reet, John Musgrave, and Edmund Cartlidge view said road, and particularly that part passing through Pequea township, to make such alteration in the road "as to them shall seem most just." Under the order these men "viewed" the road and reported necessary alterations and straightenings, which were made, as were also several subsequent changes of route, which rendered the old road much more convenient, because less circuitous than it was at first laid out.

Among the numerous local roads laid out and petitioned for in the several townships from the time of the erection of Lancaster County to the year 1750 were those mentioned and referred to in the index to the first road book of the county, as follows:

**BART TOWNSHIP.**—May, 1733. Petition for "a road from the Conestogo road below Edward Docherty's to James Buckley's Mill on Octoraro Creek."

November, 1733. "Road from the King's road below Edward Docherty's to James Buckley's Mill, on Octoraro Creek, and to the county line."

**CONESTOGA TOWNSHIP.**—February, 1734. Petition for "a road from the County line near John Minshall's, extending to the Blue Rock in Manor Township." Confirmed in May following.

August, 1734. Petition for "A road from Richard Beeson's land to Andrew Moor's Mill, and to the King's Road." Confirmed in November following.

November, 1734. Petition for "a road from the County line near John Minshall's; thence to the ford near John Postlethwait's Mill."

May, 1733. Petition for "a review of a road leading from Lancaster to Rock Run."

**CAERNARVON TOWNSHIP.**—February, 1735. Petition for "a road from Nathan Evans' Mill by the new Church, extending through Chester County to Samuel Nutt's forge."

November, 1740. "Road from the Bangor Church to the church on Pequea, near the County line."

**COLFRAIN TOWNSHIP.**—May, 1731. "Road from James King's Mill to the County line at Octoraro, across Raccoon Creek to the top of Barrar Hill."

May, 1738. Petition for "a road from Caleb Pennel's Turning-Mill to the north side of Peter's Creek, to lead to James King's Mill on Conowango."

**COCALICO TOWNSHIP.**—May, 1735. Petition for "a Road from Jacob Smiley's near Kils Miller's Mill to Francis Hughes' on Schuylkill; thence to Campbell's Ford."

February, 1734. Petition for "a road from James King Mill to intersect the Nottingham Road in Chester County."

**DRUMMONZ TOWNSHIP.**—February, 1735. Petition for "a road from Chestnut Level to James Buckley's Mill."

August, 1735. Petition for "a road from James Alexander's to Octoraro Creek, at a place called Miles Ford."

August, 1737. Petition for "a road from Conowango Creek, in said township, to Lancaster."

August, 1738. Petition for "a road from Samuel Fulton's plantation to Lancaster."

May, 1739. Petition for "a road from Adam Yates' land to the Presbyterian Meeting-House in Chestnut Level."

August, 1739. "Road from the land of Adam Yates, on the public road leading from Mount Pleasant to Lancaster, near the Shippen's ford on Conowango."

**DONEGAL TOWNSHIP.**—November, 1732. Petition for "a road from the Donegal Meeting-Houses to the Town of Lancaster."

May, 1739. Petition for "a road from the road leading from Paxton to Lancaster to Susquehanna river, near the land of Jonah Davenport."

**EARL TOWNSHIP.**—November, 1741. Petition "of citizens of Earl and Tulpehocken Hills [for a road] from said Hill and the several courses by the House of Edward Edwards to intersect the Philadelphia Road."

**HEMPFIELD TOWNSHIP.**—June, 1729. Petition for "a road from the unsurveyed land near Susquehanna to Christian Stoneman's Mill; thence to Daniel Cookson's, at the head of Pequea."

November, 1737. "Petition for a review of a road from Paxton to the town of Lancaster."

August, 1739. Petition for "a road from Conestoga Creek near John Postlethwait's Mill to the Town of Lancaster."

**LANCASTER TOWNSHIP.**—November, 1736. Petition for "a road from Lancaster to or near John Harris's Ferry, and to Potonk, on Susquehanna."

May, 1737. "Petition of Stephen Atkinson and others for a road from Lancaster to the said Atkinson's fulling-mill."

May, 1738. "Road from the town of Lancaster to Jacob Bear's Mill."

February, 1742. Road from the court-house along North Queen Street towards Tulpehocken, and "Petition of the inhabitants of Bethel town for a review of said road from said town to Robinson's Mill, and to the great road in Tulpehocken."

**LEACOCK TOWNSHIP.**—May, 1734. Petition for "a road from Beeson's land to Andrew Horst's mill on the branch of Octoraro, in Chester County."

November, 1738. "Road from John Cooper's land to the road leading from the Gap to Balre's Mill."

**LITTLE BRITAIN TOWNSHIP.**—November, 1738. "Road from James King's Mill to Henry Reynold's mill, in Chester County."

February, 1739. "Road from Mount Pleasant to Lancaster. Beginning at the Eleven Mile tree."

August, 1740. "Petition for a road from a corner of lands of Caleb Pownell; thence to Britannia Ford over Conowango Creek, to continue to Miles' Ford over Octoraro, in Chester County."

**MARTICK TOWNSHIP.**—May, 1733. "Petition of William Smith and others for a road from Smith's Mill to Rock Run, in Maryland."

February, 1733. "Petition for a road from the house of John Small, and leading by James Dunwoodie's to the Craighead Meeting-House."

May, 1741. "Road from the great road leading to William Smith's mill, beginning at the Craighead Meeting-House; distance, four and a quarter miles."

February, 1742. "Road from William Smith's Pattened Land under Maryland to the Town of York."

**MANOR TOWNSHIP.**—August, 1730. "Petition of divers inhabitants for a road from Christian Stoneman's mill to the Town of Lancaster."

February, 1734. "Petition of John Wright, Esq., for a road from Lancaster to the Susquehanna River, near the Plantation of the Petitioner."

May, 1741. "Petition of John Ross, keeper of the Ferry at Blue Rock, and others, for a road from the Town of Lancaster to said Ferry."

**SADSBURY TOWNSHIP.**—February, 1730. Petition for "a road from Little Beaver Creek, West of John Coyle's, by the Valley Bridge, to the County line."

May, 1736. "Road from the Gap to James Buckley's Mill; thence to Francis Jones' fence on the King's Road," and "Road from Alexander Sowright's to Buckley's Mill; distance, 11¼ miles."

**SALISBURY TOWNSHIP.**—February, 1730. "Petition of Samuel Taylor

for a road from his mill to navigable water, and to the great road which leads to Heppry Reynolds' Mill in Chester County."

May, 1736. "Petition for a road from Peter Ferris' land, near Jacob Lefevor's, to a road leading from James Whitehill's to the County Line." Confirmed.

August, 1738. "Petition for a road from the north side of George Gipson's land to the Provincial Road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia," and "Road from Caleb Pennel's turning mill on Peter's Creek to the road leading to James King's mill on Octoraro."

November, 1738. "Petition for a road from the Paxson road, near John McElwayne's, by the Presbyterian Meeting-House towards Daniel Cookson's." Confirmed.

STRASBURG TOWNSHIP.—February, 1735. "Petition for a road from the land of James Whitehill to the Provincial Road."

May, 1735. "Road from the Conestogoe Road, near the Gap, to Jacob Bear's mill, on the Provincial Road."

February, 1737. "Road from the Conestogoe Road to Emanuel Hare's mill." Confirmation from the Supreme Court.

August, 1737. "Petition for a road from Alexander Davidson's land to the Publick Road at Francis Jones." Confirmed.

May, 1741. "Petition for a road from William Smith's mill on Beaver Creek, commonly called Ewing's ford, to William Brown's mill on Christiana Creek." Confirmed.

WARWICK TOWNSHIP.—November, 1739. "Petition for a road from the King's Road, near Joseph Jarvis' land, by Joseph and George Abey's mill."

November, 1742. "Road from the Provincial Road, near Joseph Jarvis, to a private road leading into the Paxton Road near Michael Batley's. Distance, 21 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles and 42 perches."

August, 1741. "Petition for a road from the town of Lancaster past George Little's Spring."

Following the above, in the same book, mention is found of ninety-one other roads in the period extending from 1750 to 1765. To trace these and the great multitude of roads laid out in later years is of course impracticable. But it is to be borne in mind that to "lay out and establish" a road, particularly in the earlier years, was not equivalent to opening and making it ready for travel, but that in many instances years intervened between the time when a highway was laid out by the court or commissioners and the time when it was actually opened and made passable, and not unfrequently the roads which had been authorized and laid out were never opened. This was the case with some of those mentioned above.

**Turnpikes.**—The pioneer turnpike road of Lancaster County and of the State of Pennsylvania—as it is also said to have been the first in the United States of any considerable length—was one which was projected and built from the commercial metropolis of the State to the borough of Lancaster by the "Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company," which was incorporated on the 9th of April, 1792. During the year preceding the incorporation several meetings for the promotion of the enterprise and to devise means for its accomplishment had been held in Philadelphia and Lancaster by the most prominent men of the two counties, among whom were those named in the act of incorporation as commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock, viz.: Elliston Perot, Henry Drinker, Jr., Owen Jones, Jr., Israel Whelen, and Cadwalader Evans, of Philadelphia; Gen. Edward Hand, John Hubley, Esq., Paul Zantzinger (merchant), and Matthias Slough (inn-keeper), of Lancaster borough; and Abraham Witmer, tavern-keeper at Conestoga Creek.

This turnpike road was laid out to run in almost a straight line from Conestoga Creek to the "Great Valley" in Chester County at Coatesville. It was finished in the year 1794, at a cost of four hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. This turnpike was successful financially from the time of its completion until the opening of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. A company was organized to carry passengers in stage-coaches from Philadelphia to Lancaster and points farther west, and from the time when Lancaster was made the State capital, in the fall of 1799, the travel over this road by the stage line and otherwise became enormous. Amos Slaymaker, one of the stage proprietors, built a large tavern on the road about fourteen miles east of Lancaster, at Salisburyville, where a change of horses was made and twenty minutes' time allowed passengers to dine. Slaymaker's tavern was justly celebrated as one of the best in the State, and was a favorite dining-place for passengers by the stage line. It was the only one known as a "stage house" on the turnpike within the county of Lancaster, though there were in all sixty taverns on the route between Lancaster and Philadelphia, or nearly one for every mile. Among them were the "Rising Sun," at the junction of the "Newport and Gap" turnpike with this road near the "Gap." It was owned and kept by Col. Kennedy, and was a well-known and popular house. Often large numbers of the famous "Conestoga wagons" were grouped at this tavern, and the business from this source was as great as that of any other public-house along the road. It is now used as the private residence of Col. Kennedy's grandson, Sylvester Kennedy.

The next wagon tavern was the "White Horse," kept by Samuel Hinkle, at "Williamstown." Leaman's, Ferree's, Buckwalter's, Forney's, and Abraham Witmer's were among the most prominent hostleries along this road.

The Lancaster and Susquehanna Turnpike Company was incorporated April 22, 1794. The names of the managers were Israel Whelen, James Miller, George Bickham, Francis Johnson, and Jonathan Jones, of Philadelphia; Gen. Edward Hand, John Hubley, Esq., Adam Reigart, Jr., and Paul Zantzinger, of Lancaster, and Maj. Thomas Boude, of Columbia.

The road was to be laid out fifty feet wide, twenty-one feet of which was to be artificial (covered with broken stone). Portions of this road were completed in 1805, and it was finished through to Columbia in 1807.

The Lancaster, Elizabethtown and Middletown Turnpike Company was incorporated on the 23d day of March, 1796. The managers were Alexander Berryhill, William Brown, William Crabb, Jasper Ewing, George Fisher, John A. Hanna, Christian

Kunkle, Robert McKee, and Mordecai McKinney, of Dauphin County, and ten gentlemen of Lancaster County, viz., William Montgomery, Esq., John Norris, Paul Zantzinger, and Adam Reigart, Jr., of Lancaster borough; James Russel, Daniel Smith, Thomas Stubbs, William Nelson, John Swarr (miller, of Hempfield township), and Abraham Witmer, Jr. (iron-master), of Lancaster township. A new charter was granted to the Lancaster and Middletown Turnpike Company, March 5, 1804, and the following persons were named as managers: George Fry, William Crabb, James Hamilton, Elijah Green, Daniel Montgomery, of Middletown; George Redsecker (inn), Elizabethtown; John Carolus, John Pedan (inn), Rapho township; Adam Reigart, Jr., Samuel Humes, M.D., William Kirkpatrick (merchant), Christopher Myer (merchant), Lancaster; John Swarr (miller), Lancaster township; Peter Gonter (iron-master), Adam Weaver (merchant), Lancaster; Jacob Dickert, Abraham Witmer (iron-master), Lancaster township; William Montgomery, Esq., John Gundecker, Lancaster; William G. Latimer.

The Gap and Newport turnpike extended from the "Rising Sun Tavern," near the "Gap," to Newport, in the State of Delaware. The company was incorporated April 4, 1796. The managers were George Latimer, Robert Waln, Nathaniel Lewis, and Abijah Davis, of Philadelphia; Joshua Pusey, Jacob Findley, John McDowell, and James Boyd, of Chester County; and Abraham Carpenter, John Funk, Michael Wither, John Barr, Paul Zantzinger, Adam Reigart, Jr., and John Fry, of Lancaster County. This road was intended as a feeder to the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike, and to accommodate the trade which sought a market at Wilmington, Del.

The Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg Turnpike Company was incorporated March 24, 1803. The managers in this county were Cyrus Jacobs (iron-master), Jacob Keller, and John Erb, miller, at Middle Creek. This turnpike was constructed on the route of the old "Paxton road."

The Falmouth and Elizabethtown Turnpike Company was incorporated March 15, 1810. The names of the managers were James Hopkins, Esq. (Lancaster), John Wolfley, Esq. (Elizabethtown), Jacob Gisch (Donegal), John Greer (Donegal), Abraham Gisch (Donegal), Michael Gundecker (merchant, Lancaster), Abraham Reigart (Lancaster), Richard Maris, William Guir (Donegal), Robert Ralston, and Joseph Smith. This turnpike was built to accommodate persons at the head of Conewago Falls, who brought produce down the river in keel-boats to the mouth of Conewago Creek. Trade left that place, and the turnpike was abandoned by the company. It was nicknamed the "Pumpkin-Vine Turnpike," from the fact that in many places these vines were

allowed to run along or over the road-bed undisturbed.

The New Holland and Lancaster turnpike was incorporated March 20, 1810. The managers were Peter Diller, George Thompson, Jacob Ringwalt, Matthias Shirk, Christian Carpenter, George Bard, and John Landes.

The Marietta and Mount Joy turnpike was incorporated Jan. 18, 1813. The managers were Henry Sharer, miller; Henry Cassell, merchant, Marietta; Jacob Rohrer, Donegal; Christian Leib, James Mehaffey, lumber merchant, Marietta; James Patterson, Rapho; George Snyder, iron-master, Hempfield; Jacob Greybill, miller. The road was built with a branch running to Richland.

The Lancaster, New Haven and Waterford turnpike was incorporated about the year 1805, and built soon afterwards. It is now known as the Lancaster and Marietta Turnpike.

The Morgantown, Churchtown and Blue Ball turnpike was incorporated Feb. 25, 1814, and the company organized with the following managers: Christian Mast, George Jenkins, John Zell, Martin Ringwalt, Joseph Weaver, Richard Jacobs, George Weaver. This road was constructed on the bed of the old Horse-Shoe road, and extended from "Little Conestoga" to the Downingtown and Harrisburg turnpike at "Blue Ball." It was finished in 1819.

The Columbia and Marietta turnpike was incorporated Jan. 21, 1814. No effort was made to construct this road until the State commenced its system of internal improvements, in 1826-30, and constructed a canal along the river shore from Columbia along the east bank of the river to the Juniata. This road followed the canal level from Columbia to Chikis Rock, where it ascended and curved around a large rock, down to the face of Chikis Rock, thence along the canal level. This was one of the finest drives in the county, giving a fine view of the river and the hills beyond it.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchased the road-bed in 1851, and the turnpike company changed the route to pass up the ravine at Hogenogler's, crossing Chikis Hill, and down its northern slope to Chikis Creek near its mouth.

The Marietta and Portsmouth turnpike road was incorporated March 28, 1814. The managers were Henry Sharer, James Mehaffey, Matthias Rank, Alexander Boggs, John Longenecker, Henry Haldeman, Jacob Brubaker. Although this company erected toll-gates and collected tolls, they never macadamized the road-bed. The company abandoned it after the erection of the railroad.

**River and Canal Navigation.**—The Susquehanna is one of the largest and most important rivers in the State. At Conewago, and from Wright's Ferry to tide-water, a few miles above its mouth, the free navigation of the stream was originally obstructed by rocks and "rapids," which made it very dangerous for small craft, and but few that went down the stream were able to return by the same channel.

It became important as the settlements extended along the river and its branches that some concerted measures should be taken to open a channel from Wright's Ferry to the principal branches of the river above that point, and up those several branches also. On the 9th day of March, 1771, an act of the General Assembly was passed authorizing the appointment of commissioners to clear the Susquehanna of obstructions above Wright's Ferry. The following-mentioned persons were named in the act as commissioners: James Wright, of Wright's Ferry; George Ross, of Lancaster; Thomas Minshall, John Loudon,<sup>1</sup> Alexander Lowry, of Donegal township; William McClay, of Paxton township, now Dauphin County; Samuel Hunter, Jr., Upper Paxton township; William Patterson, Robert Callendar, of Cumberland County; Charles Stewart, Reuben Haines, Thomas Holt, and William Richardson. These were all prominent men, and were familiar with the river and the other streams named in the bill. Some of them were civil engineers.

After an examination of the obstructions to navigation, particularly Conewago Falls, they were appalled at the magnitude of the work and means required to clear the channel at that place. The result was that the money appropriated was applied elsewhere in the river. The people living along the river were urgent in their appeals for help to remove the obstructions in the river, and a public meeting was called, which met in Lancaster on the 17th day of August, 1789. They resolved to hold a convention on the 19th of October of the same year at the public-house of Archibald McCallister, in Paxton township. This meeting was duly held, and was composed of twenty-six of the leading men in the State. Those representing Lancaster County were Jasper Yeates, Esq., Paul Zantzing, Alexander Lowry, Sebastian Graff, Jacob Krug, Joseph Simons, Bartram Galbreath, Samuel Boyd, and Samuel Wright.

Committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions to insure a thorough survey of the river. The Legislature passed an act authorizing the appointment of a civil engineer and a commission of supervision, consisting of Samuel Boyd, Bartram Galbraith, and Thomas Hulings.

On the 30th day of January, 1790, the above committee reported that Conewago Falls, about fourteen miles above Wright's Ferry, "was the great obstruc-

tion and bar to the wealth and population of our Western country, and that the only safe and sure way was to build a canal around these falls." The distance was about one mile, with a fall of nineteen feet. They believed that a canal thirty-three feet wide and nine feet deep at the entrance would be sufficient for navigation, but that it would be too expensive to build it along the western side, because the hills ran to the bank of the river. They estimated the cost at five thousand pounds. They made no estimate for or mention of a lift-lock in the canal. They supposed that all river craft could descend or ascend through this channel, and that by deepening the canal at its head to nine feet sufficient water would go through to float any boat. They afterwards discovered that they were mistaken, and that such a canal, having no lift-lock, would be of little use.

An appropriation of five thousand two hundred and fifty pounds was made by the General Assembly to improve the channel of the river from Wright's Ferry to the Swatara. On the 3d day of July, 1792, Governor Thomas Mifflin entered into an agreement with the following-named persons: Robert Morris, William Smith, Walter Stewart, Samuel Meredith, John Steinmetz, Tench Francis, John Nicholson, John Donaldson, Samuel Miles, Timothy Matlack, David Rittenhouse, Samuel Powell, Alexander James Dallas, William Bingham, Henry Miller, Abraham Witmer, and Robert Harris, as a company, to construct a canal around Conewago Falls forty feet wide and four feet deep. Thereafter this was known as "The Conewago Canal Company."

A canal was built at a cost of one hundred and two thousand dollars, the locks alone having cost forty-five thousand two hundred and seventy-four dollars. James Brindley was the chief engineer. The work was completed in November, 1797. On the 27th of that month a committee of the Legislature and Dr. William Smith proceeded through the canal in flat-boats to inspect the works. The formal opening was to be celebrated in the afternoon of the same day, when the Governor was to be present. Holes were drilled in the granite bowlders to be used to fire salutes in honor of the event. The Governor and his attendants arrived unexpectedly at the eastern side of the river, in sleet and snow. Boats were sent over to bring the distinguished party, and when they arrived a number of salutes were fired. When the party passed through the canal they met at its head a number of keel-boats that came down from Middletown filled with people. When they returned to the foot of the canal five hundred people were there to receive the Governor, and rejoice with him on the successful completion of this great work. There were two locks or chambers, eighty feet long and twelve feet wide. When the Governor and his party entered the lower chamber and the gates were closed behind them, all were astonished to find the boat raised to the level above in a few minutes.

<sup>1</sup> A prominent officer afterwards in the Revolutionary war. He removed to Buffalo Valley, in Union County, Pa., from Wright's Ferry.

The design at first was to make this canal free for all boats, but the cost was so unexpectedly great that the Legislature afterwards authorized the collection of a toll of fifty cents for each boat.

About the same time, the Legislature of the State of Maryland chartered the Susquehanna Canal Company, which constructed a canal along the eastern bank of the river from the Lancaster County line to tide-water, a distance of eight or ten miles. This canal proved to be a profitable undertaking for more than thirty years. Fifty years ago more than fifteen hundred arks, rafts, and other craft passed through this canal during one spring freshet. A saw-mill was erected at the lower end of the Conewago Canal. It went to decay, and there is nothing remaining to mark the spot where it stood.

On the 13th day of February, 1805, an act of Assembly was passed authorizing the drawing of a lottery to raise twenty thousand dollars to improve the Susquehanna and its branches, five thousand five hundred dollars of which was to be expended in improving the river from Columbia to the Swatara, the remainder to be used upon the river and its branches above the latter point. The managers of this lottery were Maj. Thomas Boude, of Columbia; Christian Breneman, Columbia; Joseph Poolé, merchant, Columbia; John Evans, merchant, Columbia; William P. Beatty, postmaster, Columbia; Jacob Strickler, miller, etc., Columbia; Samuel Bethel, Esq., Columbia; Adam Reigart, Jr., Lancaster; William Ferree, Lancaster; Philip Diffenderfer, Lancaster; Michael Gundecker, Lancaster; Leonard Eicholtz, Lancaster. The net amount of revenue secured by this scheme for the river improvement has not been ascertained.

When the State commenced its vast system of internal improvements, a Board of Canal Commissioners was created to have entire control of their construction. In February, 1826, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for the construction of a portion of the eastern division of the canal along the Susquehanna, and John Barber, of Columbia, was appointed superintendent of that part extending from the Juniata River to Columbia. That portion of the eastern division of the canal, extending from Columbia to Chikis Creek, was finished and the water let in on the 17th day of December, 1830, when the event was duly celebrated at the canal basin in Columbia. The following, in reference to the opening ceremonies, is taken from the *Columbia Spy* of Dec. 23, 1830:

"On Thursday evening the Committee, having completed the preparations, issued the following notice:

"ORDER OF CELEBRATION.

"Two Boats laden with Flour will leave the Lock near Chicques at 10 o'clock and arrive at the Basin at 11 o'clock, A.M.

"The arrival of the Boats will be announced by the firing of a gun and the ringing of a Town Bell.

"The Citizens will meet at the corner of Front and Walnut Streets to 10 o'clock, A.M., and march in procession to the Basin to receive the Boats.

"An Address will be delivered by Dr. R. E. Cochran at the Basin, immediately on the landing of the Boats.

"The cargoes will then be placed upon the Rail Road Car and transported to the Warehouse.

"At 12 o'clock the Boats will proceed up the Canal, having the ladies on board, invited strangers, committee of arrangement, and other officers of the day, accompanied by a band of music.

"A dinner will be on the table at the house of Mr. Gossler at 3 o'clock, P.M., to which the citizens and others are cordially invited to subscribe.

"It is recommended to the Citizens to illuminate their houses in the evening.

"Mr. Joseph Jefferies has been appointed Chief, and Messrs. Joseph Mosher, John L. Wright, George C. Lloyd, and Peter P. Gonter, Assistant Marshals, who are to be respected accordingly.

"Agreeably, therefore, to the order of yesterday, the citizens met at 1 o'clock in the morning and marched in procession to the Basin to greet the Canal Boat 'JOHN BARBER,' commanded by Capt. Evans, and bearing the American Flag and the Pennsylvania Coat of Arms. She was laden with Flour from the mill of Joseph J. Strickler, Esq., and had on board our fellow-towneman, John Barber, Esq., the worthy Superintendent of the Canal. This was immediately followed by the 'EDWARD F. GAY,' bearing the tri-colored Flag, commanded by Capt. Cornwall, and loaded with Flour from the mill of the Messrs. Johnsons. Notwithstanding the severe cold of the preceding night had encrusted the Basin with ice, the Boats descended in fine style, amid the cheers & acclamations of the multitude assembled to witness the entrees of the first Boats upon this portion of the Canal. On their landing at the lower end of the Basin an able, eloquent, & appropriate address was delivered by Dr. R. E. Cochran, which was seconded by another from Gen. Porter; both were responded to by the continued cheers of the lively group assembled round. The Flour was then taken from the Boats and placed upon Mr. Jas. Wright's Self-adapting Rail-way Car, and transported to the Warehouse of C. Breneman, Esq., on a Railway of more than 400 feet in length, constructed by the committee for that purpose. The road was located by Mr. McCutchen, and owing to the ground in the vicinity of the Canal being covered with piles of lumber, it was necessary to make one curve of between fifty and sixty feet long, on a radius of thirty seven feet, and another of less than 250 feet, thus proving the facility of locating Rail-ways in the most obstructed and uneven districts of our country.

"The ladies, invited guests, strangers, band of music, committee of arrangement, and citizens, having embarked on board the Boats, proceeded up the Basin and Canal, and, although crowded, moved rapidly along; after having ascended to near Chicques, they returned. The procession again formed, the Superintendent taking his station beside the principal Engineer (the place assigned him by the committee), and returned to Mr. Gossler's. At 3 o'clock the company sat down to an elegant dinner, prepared by Mr. Gossler in his best style for the occasion. C. Breneman, Esq., presided, assisted by Jacob Strickler, Robert W. Houston, Wm. Dick, and C. Haldeman, Esqrs., Vice-Presidents; and Dr. Beatty and Geo. C. Lloyd, Esq., Secretaries."

There was much opposition in the Legislature to the extension of the canal below Middletown to Columbia. Gen. George B. Porter, a member of the Legislature from Lancaster City, and John Forry, Jr., a member from Columbia, by their energy and superior ability, succeeded in passing an act extending the canal to Columbia. It was a great triumph for them and the business men of Columbia, who sent one of their ablest members, Robert W. Houston, to Harrisburg to attend to their interests while the bill was pending before the Legislature. Col. Hamilton and Maj. Hambright, senators from this county, were in favor of the measure also, as were all of the members of the Lower House from the county. As there was no member from the county on the Committee on Canals, they had great difficulty in getting the members to amend the report of the committee when it came before the Assembly.

The first packet-boat which ran upon the canal

between Columbia and Middletown was the "Red Rover," which was built at "Graff's Landing," at the head of the Conestoga slack-water navigation, on which it carried passengers from Safe Harbor to Lancaster. It was taken to the river, and after several days of toil, forced up the stream with "set poles," rope and windlass. It was finally taken to the Codorus slack-water navigation, and ran between York borough and the river.

At the Columbia end of the canal a basin or pool was erected, which was intended to accommodate a large number of boats while being filled with produce or merchandise, or the same being transferred to cars to be taken to Philadelphia. Large frame warehouses were built along the eastern side of this basin, with space enough between them to admit two or three canal-boats abreast.

The goods which came from Philadelphia *via* railroad were first stored in these warehouses, and transferred to boats as fast as boats could be brought to their doors. The business became so great that vast quantities of freight at times accumulated in these warehouses, and could not be handled without a delay of a day or two. David Teech & Co. established a freight line of transportation from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. They built a large number of boxes which were placed upon car-trucks, and when filled with goods or produce at Philadelphia were taken to Columbia over the railroad, and when they arrived at the basin, the boxes were lifted bodily from the trucks without unloading, and placed in canal-boats. A few years later canal-boats were built in sections, which, when in the water, were coupled together, forming a boat similar to others. A slip or inclined plane being built at the basin, car-trucks were let down, and these sections of boats were floated over the trucks, which were then drawn up to and upon the railroad tracks, and thence taken to Philadelphia. These boat sections, when filled with freight and placed upon car-trucks, were very heavy, and in consequence the car-trucks were frequently broken, the bridges and railroad track were often injured, causing great delay and expense. This mode of transportation gradually grew into disfavor, and was abandoned altogether.

The warehouses at the canal-basin in Columbia were built and owned by private individuals or firms. A press of business, sometimes required many hours of continuous work, day and night, by the clerks and other employes. Many of the boatmen were rough and difficult to deal with, and it required courage and tact to manage them. Thousands of emigrants from Europe were brought to the basin in cars, and shipped in boats for the Western States. Packet-boats were built to carry first-class passengers to various points along the route of the canal above Columbia. Great rivalry existed between the masters and owners of these boats, not only to secure passengers, but to make the quickest time to the first lock, at Chikis lock, and get through the next level above. Whichever

boat succeeded in doing this was able to keep in the advance for many miles.

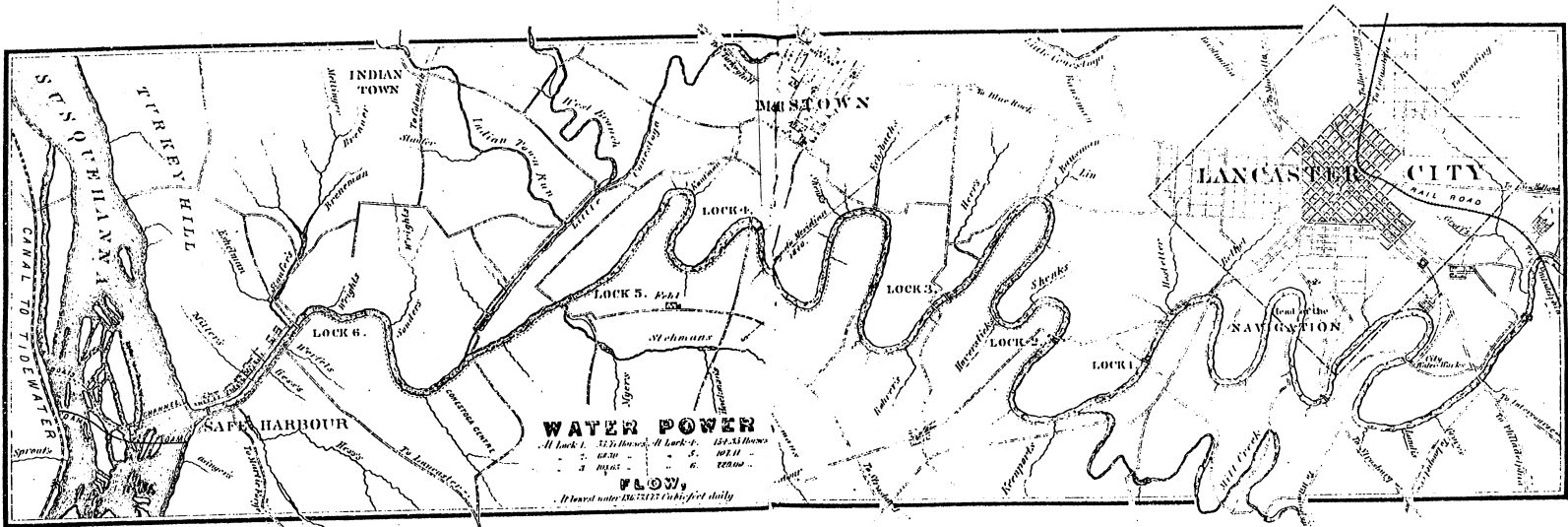
From six to nine horses were hitched tandem to the towing-rope. When two or more boats started from the basin at the same time, passengers sometimes caught the excitement, and sprang to the tow-path, and taking hold of the towing-rope, helped their respective boats to the Chikis locks. Fights were frequent between rival crews in this, the first, level. When one boat attempted to pass another, "set poles" and sticks of wood were often used quite vigorously. Towing-ropes were cut, and every boat had at its bow a knife shaped like a sickle, which would catch and cut any towing-rope that did not pass under the hull of the boat. Sometimes large amounts of money were wagered by passengers and owners of rival boats as to which would first arrive at Chikis lock.

Upon one occasion the steersman of Capt. Thomas' packet-boat was supposed to have been bribed by a rival. When passing through Marietta he deliberately ran the bow of his boat against a wooden trestle which supported a foot-bridge at the hotel of James Stackhouse. The timbers of the bridge fell upon the deck of the boat, Capt. Thomas was thrown into the canal, and a child of Joseph Sirickler, in the arms of Miss Pratt, was killed.

At the basin outlet-locks were constructed, so that boats could pass out into the river and be unloaded along the river shore. A number of young men who were employed and trained at the collectors' office and warehouses at the Columbia basin were afterwards very successful in railroad management. Among the number were Thomas A. Scott, H. H. Houston, John J. Houston, Charles Francisus, Samuel Young, James Cowden, E. J. Sneider.

The Susquehanna and Tide-water Canal was incorporated April 15, 1835, and the company organized with the following-named managers: Robert McCurdy, Joseph M. Sanderson, Edward Coleman, Simon Gratz, Charles S. Boker, Henry White, George H. Hicking, of Philadelphia; Jeremiah Brown, James A. Caldwell, Evan Green, of Lancaster County; Charles A. Barnitz, York; Jacob M. Haldeman, Harrisburg; Simon Cameron, Middletown; James Hepburn and John C. Boyd, of Northumberland.

The projectors of this canal intended to construct it along the east bank of the river from Columbia to tide-water. James Wright, who owned property along the river-shore at Columbia, was opposed to this route, believing that it would ruin his property. Evan Green, one of the managers, and owner of a large lumber-yard along the shore in the southern part of the town, believing that the construction of a canal front would injure the property and lumber-trade along the river, opposed its location there, and his casting vote decided the matter, and the canal was constructed along the west bank of the river.



THE CONESTOGA NAVIGATION.

This change required the erection of a dam across the river at Columbia, to form a pool that would float a boat across at all stages of water. Stone piers were built on the south side of the Columbia bridge piers, and upon them was erected a bridge which was attached to the timbers of the old bridge. This was divided into an upper and lower floor, the latter of which was used for a tow-path. In the year 1863 it was destroyed by fire to prevent the Confederate force, which came to Wrightsville, from crossing. Boats are now towed across the river by a steamboat.

The Conestoga Navigation Company.—On March 17, 1805, an act of Assembly was passed authorizing William Webb, Esq., to improve the navigation of the Conestoga River. He resided on the Philadelphia turnpike, adjoining Abraham Witmer's on the west, and was anxious to make this stream navigable from its mouth to Witmer's bridge. He was a member of Assembly in 1805, and with other members visited Conewago Canal, which was then in successful operation, and thus from personal observation saw the great value of artificial canals; and as it was part of his plan to erect dams, with lift-locks, he doubtless discovered that the expense would be much greater than he had expected. Nothing was done under his charter, and it became inoperative.

The Conestoga Slack-Water Navigation Company owed its existence to the efforts of James Hopkins, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Lancaster, who had spent a large fortune in the construction of a canal around Conowago Falls, on the east side, which proved to be a failure. This, however, did not deter him from entering upon other public improvements, and on the 28th of March, 1820, he procured a charter from the Legislature to incorporate the Conestoga Slack-Water Navigation Company, having for its object the building of several dams between the mouth of the creek and Lancaster, and thus to form pools of slack-water for the navigation of boats. A lock was to be placed in each dam to lift the boats from the lower level to the upper, boats to be towed by horses traveling along a tow-path to be made along the edge of the water. Mr. Hopkins did nothing under this charter, and it became void.

The Conestoga Navigation Company was incorporated by an act passed March 8, 1825. The managers were Adam Reigart, Edward Coleman, George B. Porter, Jasper Slaymaker, John F. Steinman, George Louis Meyer, Hugh Maxwell, of Lancaster City; John Litner and George Haverstick, of Lancaster township.

At this time inland canals and slack-water navigation came to be better understood and their value more fully appreciated. In September, 1825, the construction of the requisite dams and locks was

given by contract to Mr. Hamil, and on Monday, July 31, 1826, the first dam and lock were finished. On the 2d of August the board of managers, on the invitation of Mr. Hamil, the contractor, embarked on board the new boat "Edward Coleman," at the new bridge, and proceeded at the rate of about five miles per hour to the lock, having on board a band of music playing national airs. Upon reaching the lock they found there a committee of ladies from Lancaster, with Judge Molton C. Rogers and Dr. Samuel Humes. After the boat entered the lock Mrs. William Jenkins, on behalf of the ladies, addressed Mr. Hamil on his success and the favorable termination of his work thus far, and the great advantages to be derived by the county, and presented to him a flag, on the receipt of which Mr. Hamil responded in an appropriate speech. The ladies and their escort were then taken on board and the boat proceeded to Mr. Reigart's landing, at the head of navigation, a distance of two and three-fourths miles. Later in the afternoon the boat returned to the bridge, when the party disembarked returned to the city.

In May, 1826, Capt. John Mitchell built a packet-boat seventy feet long and twelve feet beam, with three cabins, one for ladies, one for gentlemen, one for dining-room, bar, pantries, etc. Similar packet-boats were introduced afterwards upon the Pennsylvania Canal.

In the year 1826, Samuel C. Slaymaker, Esq., one of the proprietors of the stage line between Lancaster and Philadelphia, had built a pleasure boat sixty feet long and twelve feet wide, which was drawn by two horses, and used on the first pool between Reigart's Landing and the first lock.

Edward F. Gay<sup>1</sup> was chosen chief engineer of the Conestoga navigation. In the winter of 1828 he reported that he expected that the entire navigation would have been completed by November, 1827, but for a disastrous freshet which occurred in the Conestoga River in October of that year, and which destroyed some of the dams already completed and damaged others, thus in a few hours sweeping away the work of many months. By the middle of December the dams were rebuilt and repairs completed. There were nine dams, which cost fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and thirteen dollars.

On the 5th of January, 1829, the stockholders elected the following named persons managers:

Adam Reigart, president; Edward Coleman, George B. Porter, John Reynolds, Henry Keffler, Jonas Derwert, F. A. Muhlenberg, Robert Evans, John R.

<sup>1</sup> He was afterwards chosen chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Canal, and subsequently of the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, and was also chief engineer of the Susquehanna and Tide-Water Canal. He had great experience in the construction of the public improvements, and stood high in his profession as a civil engineer. In the light of later experience, however, much of his work on the Juniata Division of the canal and the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad proved to be a piece of defective engineering. Mr. Gay died in Lancaster a few years ago.



Montgomery, James Humes, and Abraham Gibbons. George Lewis Meyer was elected secretary and treasurer April 28, 1829. The company solicited further subscription to the stock of fifteen thousand dollars, in addition to the original stock of sixty thousand dollars.

In one day in May, 1829, there arrived at Lancaster one ark-load of coal for George L. Meyer and P. W. Reigart; one raft of boards for the same parties; one ark-load of coal for William Russell; one ark-load of wood for the same; two rafts of boards and logs for railroad; two arks, with one hundred and sixty thousand shingles and ten thousand feet of boards, brought by Mr. Reeves from the State of New York; one raft of boards for the same; one ark of boards and shingles for Levi Rogers; two rafts of boards and lumber for same; one ark-load of locust posts for Dr. A. Carpenter; one ark-load of boards for Israel Cooper. The fact that these were but the arrivals of a single day indicates the great amount of business done on the navigation.

On the 14th of May, 1829, the Council of the city of Lancaster issued a call for a town-meeting to take into consideration the propriety of authorizing a subscription of stock to the Conestoga Navigation Company. In accordance with this call, a meeting was held in the court-house May 16th, which authorized the Select and Common Councils of Lancaster to subscribe for two hundred shares of stock of the company. An ordinance was passed May 19, 1829, authorizing the mayor of the city to subscribe for said stock.

During the following two or three years business greatly increased, but not enough to relieve the company from their embarrassment. On the 1st of March, 1833, the "navigation, mills, and water-power" of the Conestoga Navigation Company were advertised to be sold by the sheriff. The property was sold June 1, 1833, at the public-house of Rosina Hubley. Subsequently to the sheriff's sale above named that officer sold all the remaining rights of the company in the navigation to William and Edward Coleman. They repaired the works, and built new packet-boats, which ran to Safe Harbor. When the Susquehanna and Tide-Water Canal was built in 1838, an outlet lock was constructed opposite the mouth of Conestoga Creek, and a dam was built across the river to form a pool sufficient to float boats across. They were towed over by steamboat. The entire length of the Conestoga slack-water navigation was seventeen miles and seventy-one chains, with a fall of sixty-four feet, making a valuable water-power at each of the locks.

After a few years of renewed prosperity the navigation again went down. On the 1st day of April, 1837, William and Edward Coleman received a new charter, under which the title was changed to "The Lancaster and Susquehanna Slack-Water Navigation Company." After the erection of iron-works at Safe Harbor, near the mouth of the creek, by Reeves, Abbot & Co., that

firm purchased from Edward Coleman's heirs the franchises of this navigation company. Reeves & Co. sold the franchises to Jacob G. Peters and George Levan, who retained the most valuable of the water-power at the dams, and sold others. The navigation has not been used for more than twenty years.

**Railroads.**—Though Pennsylvania was not the first State in which railroads were constructed and put in successful operation, she followed closely after New York and Massachusetts in this particular, and after a very few years led all the other States. A few of her citizens who were in advance of the times urged the Legislature to take some action to encourage the system of internal improvements by the construction of railways. Through the efforts of John Stevens an act of Assembly was passed March 31, 1823, incorporating the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," of which the names of the incorporators were John Connelly, Michael Baker, Horace Binney, Stephen Girard, and Samuel Humphreys, of Philadelphia; Emmor Bradley, of Chester County; Amos Ellmaker, Esq., of Lancaster City; John Barber and William Wright, of Columbia borough. John Stevens was appointed superintendent of the projected road, which was intended to be built between Columbia and Philadelphia. This was the first effort made in the State, and perhaps in the United States, to construct a railroad of such length, and antedates the construction of canals by the State of Pennsylvania.

The projectors of this railway did not have in view the probable construction of a canal with a terminus at Columbia, but they wished to divert the large and growing trade which found its way down the Susquehanna River to Columbia in keel-boats and arks from going to Baltimore. Mr. Stevens made a preliminary survey and estimate of the cost of construction, but nothing further was done under this charter. Several of those named in it had faith in its ultimate success, and did not give up all hope, but persevered and induced others to interest themselves to carry on the work.

On the 7th of April, 1826, the Legislature granted a charter for the Columbia, Lancaster and Philadelphia Railroad, the capital of the company to be thirteen thousand shares of stock of the value of fifty dollars per share, with the privilege of increasing the capital to one million dollars. The names of the incorporators were Richard Peters, Samuel Archer, Simon Gratz, and Levi Ellmaker, of Philadelphia; George B. Porter, James Buchanan, Amos Ellmaker, and Samuel Dale, of Lancaster; Jacob Strickler, John Barber, James Given, and James Clyde, of Columbia; and Joshua Hunt, Richard Thomas, Jr., and David Townsend, of Chester County. These were all prominent and representative men, and no better selection could have been made.

The State had appropriated large sums of money at various times for the improvement of navigation on the rivers, the erection of bridges, and construc-

tion of turnpikes, and had already embarked upon the construction of canals and the best system of inland navigation. The construction of a railroad of such length as from Columbia to Philadelphia was too great an undertaking for a private corporation, and it was thought best to appeal to the Legislature for aid. Canal commissioners had for several years before this time been appointed, and took control of and managed the funds devoted to the internal improvements of the State, and to them appeals were also made. On Jan. 29, 1828, Maj. Wilson, who had been employed to make the preliminary surveys and estimates, completed his estimate of the cost of a railway from Columbia to Philadelphia, which would amount, according to his calculation, to nine hundred and twenty thousand dollars, to which ten per cent. was to be added for superintending and contingencies, making the whole expense one million twelve thousand dollars. This estimate was forwarded to the Legislature, then in session.

On March 24, 1828, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the canal commissioners to extend the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Canal to the mouth of Conestoga Creek, and also examine the route from Columbia to Philadelphia, with the view of constructing a canal or railroad, if they deemed it most expedient. They reported in favor of a railroad, with an inclined plane at Schuylkill River and one at Columbia.

In May, 1828, the Canal Commissioners employed Maj. Wilson as principal engineer, to be assisted by Joshua Scott, of Lancaster City (who was considered one of the best civil engineers and draughtsmen in the State), Mr. Petit, of Philadelphia, and — Thompson, of Delaware, to locate the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, by which name it was thereafter known while owned by the State. On June 24, 1828, Maj. Wilson reported that he had located twenty miles of the road east from Columbia.

On Dec. 30, 1828, James McIlvaine, secretary of the Board of Canal Commissioners, advertised for proposals for grading twenty miles, beginning at Columbia and continuing thence eastward. The work was divided into seventy-nine sections, and let to various contractors on the 27th day of January, 1829. The act authorizing the commissioners to construct this road, contemplated running it in an almost straight line from Little Conestoga to Big Conestoga Creek (upon the route now occupied by the Pennsylvania Railroad). A lateral road was to be constructed from Lancaster City to intersect the main line near Big Conestoga. Many citizens of Lancaster thought it would injure the place to construct a railroad through the heart of the city, but after the surveys were made and a portion of the road graded on the north side of the town, they regarded it more favorably, and took measures to have the route changed. Afterwards the Legislature appropriated the sum of sixty thousand dollars to be paid to the city of Lancaster, provided

the corporation graded and constructed the railroad through Lancaster City.

The undertaking was a heavy one. The route adopted made necessary one of the heaviest rock-cuts on the whole line, and the cost exceeded the sum appropriated by the Legislature. The bridge over Big Conestoga was fourteen hundred feet in length, and twenty-three feet in breadth, standing on two abutments and ten piers, and sixty-two feet above the surface of the water. It was supposed to be the highest bridge in the world. Mr. Campbell was the contractor, and Harry Wilton did the mason work.

The bridge over Little Conestoga Creek was a thousand feet in length, and was built by Mr. Moore, who, in connection with others, afterwards built the bridge over the river at Columbia. Both of these bridges were covered, and constructed on the "Burr plan." The height between the floor and the cross-beams above was not sufficient to allow a person to ride upon the top of a car, and the consequence was a number of persons were killed by being struck by the beams overhead. The bridge over Big Conestoga Creek was afterwards burned down, and a new one on the "lattice truss plan," without overhead roof, and much shorter than the other one, was built.

On the 1st of April, 1831, John Barber, of Columbia, was appointed superintendent of the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, and John Wilson principal engineer. The road between the foot of the inclined plane at Columbia to the canal-basin, a distance of one mile, ran along or near the river-shore. Long timbers were laid in the ground lengthwise of the road, and iron bars, fifteen feet long, two and one-fourth of an inch in breadth, and five-eighths of an inch in thickness, were spiked on top of these timbers, forming the rails upon which the cars ran. From the head of the inclined plane at Columbia to Lancaster, sandstone blocks twelve inches square were placed in the ground, and cast-iron chairs were fastened on their tops with iron spikes driven into holes drilled into the stone. These stone blocks were placed about two feet apart. Wrought-iron T-rails were purchased in England, which weighed forty pounds to the yard. They rested in the iron chairs, which had a groove into which the rail fitted. Iron wedges were driven between the rail and sides of the chair, to keep the former in place. Trackmen were constantly passing along the line driving these wedges, which were loosened by the jolting of the cars.

At the inclined plane at Schuylkill flat rails were spiked upon stone sleepers laid lengthwise. At the head of the inclined plane at Columbia large stationary engines were placed, which furnished the power to draw cars up the plane and let them down. A continuous rope passed over pulleys between the rails; a rope was attached to the car-bolt and the other end tied to the rope passing over the pulleys. The track was a double one at the plane, and cars could be drawn up and down it at the same time.

On Monday, March 31, 1834, three passenger-coaches, drawn by horses, arrived at Columbia from Lancaster. On Wednesday, April 2d, in the same year, the locomotive made its first trip on this part of the road, with a train of three passenger cars. April 16, 1834, was the day appointed for the opening of the road from Columbia to Philadelphia. At sunset on April 15, 1834, Governor Wolf, the canal commissioners, members of the Legislature, and a number of other distinguished persons arrived at Columbia via canal from Harrisburg. They were driven to the head of the plane at Columbia, where cars were in waiting with locomotive attached and with steam up. The cars were taken to Lancaster in one hour. When the distinguished party passed over the road from Lancaster to Philadelphia on April 16, 1834, they were met at every station with crowds of people, who came from their farms and work-shops to see the novel sight and rejoice. Both tracks of the railroad were completed to Philadelphia in 1835.

The long passenger-coach drawn by locomotives was not introduced upon the road until the fall of 1835. Lumber merchants at Columbia continued for several years to send their lumber to Lancaster and Philadelphia on cars drawn by horses. The cost of maintaining stationary steam-power at the Columbia inclined plane was found to be rather expensive, and the canal commissioners were instructed to take measures to construct a road from Columbia to avoid the plane. The work was commenced in 1837 and finished in 1839. The present road-bed of the Pennsylvania Railroad occupies the same ground. The intersection with the old road was made five miles and one-half east from Columbia.

This road was a great advantage to the business men of the State. Towns and villages along its line grew and prospered, and many persons were enriched thereby. But it was not a source of profit to the State. Each new administration changed the officers of the road. Every appointment made was a political one, and some of the appointees were incompetent, others dishonest. There was a constant clamor going up from the people, asking the Legislature to take measures to dispose of the public works to private parties. Both of the political parties were tired of the scramble for office, and desired to take this disturbing element out of the field of politics.

On the 8th day of May, 1855, an act of Assembly was passed "to provide for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works." The Governor was required under this act to advertise the sale of these works in ten days after his approval of this act. The Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad was only a portion of the main line of the public works. The sum named in the act for the purchase was seven million five hundred thousand dollars, a sum much below their actual cost, but no sale of the public works was made under the above act.

On the 16th of May, 1857, another act was passed

for the sale of the main line of the public works. The same valuation named in the former bill was also fixed in this one. There was a clause inserted in this act that if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company became the purchasers of the main line, they were to pay in addition to the sum named in the act of 1855 the further sum of one and a half million of dollars. The whole sum was not to be paid at the time of the purchase, but was made payable in installments extending over a long period of years, which will expire in the year 1896. In consideration of this sum, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad Company were to be discharged forever from the payment of all taxes upon the tonnage or freight carried over said railroad. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was also relieved from the payment of all State taxes or duties on its capital stock, etc. This company also became the lessees of the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad, which lease runs for a period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years. Since the old State road has passed into their hands, the road-bed has been greatly improved and straightened, a large depot erected in Lancaster City, a new and larger round-house, passenger and freight depots built in Columbia. The old frame bridges over Strickler's Run, Little and Big Conestoga Creeks, Mill and Pequea Creeks, have been torn down, and more substantial structures of iron have been substituted. They have also built a number of "over head" bridges of iron at the street-crossings in Lancaster and at the road-crossings at the northern boundary of the city. This company have already expended more money in these improvements than the original cost of the entire road.

The Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad Company contemplated under their first charter the construction of a road between Lancaster and Portsmouth, at the mouth of the Swatara River, in Dauphin County. The charter was granted June 9, 1832, and construction of road commenced in 1834. On the 11th of March, 1835, an act was passed authorizing the company to extend their road to Harrisburg. There was much opposition to the construction of this road by friends of the State road; the company were unable to sell their stock, and the prospects of this road were dark and gloomy. On the 18th of December, 1833, a railroad meeting was held at the house of Maj. McLaughlin, in Elizabethtown, at which the following-named persons, elected as delegates, were present, viz.:

*From Middletown.*—Gen. Simon Cameron, Edward S. Kendig, John P. Farrington, Adolphus Fisher, Jacob Fishburn, George Lauman, John Blattenberger, Esq., Isaac Johnson, John McVey.

*From Elizabethtown.*—Adams Campbell, George Redsecker, Jr., Andrew Wade, Esq., William S. Campbell, W. M. Baxter, Dr. Isaac Bauman.

*From Mount Joy.*—Dr. Simon Meredith, William D. Slaymaker, Esq., S. S. Patterson, Thomas J. Patterson, James B. Ferree, Esq., Samuel R. Baukius, Okey Hendrickson, Esq., Abraham Harnley, Christian Cobick, John Zook.

William D. Slaymaker, Esq., was chosen president; George Redsecker, Jr., and John Blattenberger, Esq., vice-presidents; Samuel S. Patterson and Adams Campbell, secretaries. The meeting passed resolutions and adopted measures for promoting the construction of the road by stimulating subscriptions to its stock, and from this time more life was infused into the movement, and stock enough was subscribed to insure its success.

The company met great difficulties in the construction of a tunnel through Red Hill east of Elizabethtown. It was a great undertaking for a weak company. The tunnel caved in several times, and killed some of the workmen before its completion. This link in the line was the last to be completed. Cars were stopped at "Funk's Tavern," on the east, and passengers were first transferred to coaches and carried to the west end of the tunnel. Afterwards, a temporary railroad track was laid over the hill, and passengers were taken by horse-power to the west side.

The Strasburg Railroad Company was incorporated June 9, 1832, and books were opened for subscriptions to stock on the 15th day of January, 1834.

This road is four miles long, and intersects the Pennsylvania Railroad at Leaman Place. It was intended as a feeder to the State road, under the management of J. F. Herr, who owned the largest portion of the stock. It paid handsome dividends on its cost. It is now unprofitable, and but little business is done upon it.

The Marietta Railroad Company was incorporated in 1832, to construct a railroad from Marietta to a point on the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, about six miles east from Columbia. When the Legislature rechartered the United States Bank, that institution paid a bonus to the State of several thousand dollars. Henry Haldeman, a prominent citizen of Donegal, and who owned a great deal of property at Chikis, opposed the rechartering of this bank, and to neutralize his influence this bonus was taken and appropriated towards the construction of this road.

Surveys were made, and the line of the road was marked out along the face of Chikis Rock with red paint, twenty feet above the bed of the Pennsylvania Railroad. A portion of the road-bed, extending from the dwelling of Prof. S. S. Haldeman to Chikis Rock, a distance of two hundred feet, was constructed, but nothing more was done.

The Reading and Columbia Railroad was incorporated on the 19th of May, 1857. The names of the incorporators were Frederick Lauer, John S. Richards,

and John McMannus, of Reading; James Myers, Samuel Shoch, J. G. Hess, William A. Martin, Amos S. Green, Hugh M. North, Samuel W. Mifflin, and M. M. Strickler, of Columbia; Joseph Konigmacher, Ephrata; I. Leitz, William C. Bradley, and Bartram A. Shaeffer, Esq., of Lancaster City.

Joseph Konigmacher, who owned the Ephrata Springs, a summer resort, was the first person to urge the construction of this road. He had been a member of the reform convention which framed a new Constitution of the State in 1837-38, also of Assembly and the Senate for a number of years, and became acquainted with many prominent and leading men in the State, who visited his springs. To them he urged the necessity of constructing a railroad through the northwest section of the county. Many of them became interested in the measure, but he died April 4, 1861, before the road was completed.

On the 24th of June, 1857, a few days after the charter was granted, a public meeting was held in the old town hall in Columbia for the purpose of urging the citizens to subscribe for the stock of this company. Gen. William Patton, Col. C. S. Kauffman, and Gen. Joseph W. Fisher made urgent appeals to the friends of the road, and subscriptions to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars were taken. The road was completed at the close of the war of the Rebellion. A branch road was built from a point between Landisville and Manheim to Lancaster City. The road passed through the towns of Manheim, Lititz, and Ephrata. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company leased the road for a long term of years, and since that time business has greatly increased. Landisville and Petersburg, which were some distance away from the road, have been built up to it, and thriving villages have sprung up along the line. Extensive and costly coal chutes were erected at Columbia for the purpose of transshipping to canal-boats, which carried the coal to Baltimore.

The Lancaster, Lebanon and Pine Grove Railroad Company was incorporated March 28, 1846. Nothing was done under this charter for some years. A supplement to this act was passed March 17, 1863, and Christopher Hager, John Shaeffer, Jacob B. Tshudy, George M. Steinman, James L. Reynolds, John A. Hiestand, A. Bates Grubb, Peter Martin, S. W. P. Boyd, and William M. Wiley, of Lancaster County; John George, Levi Kline, John W. Killingor, Adam Grittinger, Jefferson Shirk, and George Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon County; John E. Graeff, John Kitzmiller, David Greenawalt, Henry Heil, George N. Eckert, John Hoch, and William Donaldson, of Schuylkill County, were appointed commissioners.

The road was intended to reach the Schuylkill coal-fields. To prevent it from being built the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company agreed to build a lateral branch road, running from Manheim to

Lebanon County. They graded several miles of this road, and then abandoned it. After a lapse of ten or twelve years, through the efforts of the Colemans, that part of the road extending from Cornwall Furnaces to Mount Hope Furnace, in Penn township, was completed in the fall of 1883, with the expectation to extend and complete it from that point to Manheim in the spring of 1884.

The Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad Company absorbed the Columbia and Maryland Line Railroad Company, which was merged into the former April 4, 1864. More than sixty years ago charters were granted to turnpike companies proposing to construct roads from Columbia to Port Deposit along the river shore, but all were failures. When a charter was granted to the Susquehanna and Tide-Water Canal Company its projectors contemplated its construction from Columbia to the mouth of the river along its eastern bank. The hills, which were in many places very abrupt, ran to the water's edge. The Conestoga and Pequea Creeks, being large streams, would require expensive aqueducts to carry the water across, and the difficulties along the whole route were thought to be so great that both of these projects fell through. The canal was built along the western bank.

In 1853 a charter was granted by the Legislature to the Columbia and Octorara Railroad Company. Different routes were surveyed, one of which, located several miles east from the river at Turkey Hill, was selected. Several years later ground was broken, and it was thought that this road would be built, but this was never accomplished.

The Quarryville and Lancaster Railroad, extending from Lancaster to Quarryville, a distance of fifteen miles, was originally projected as an independent line of narrow-gauge road, and subsequently by lease of its franchises to the Philadelphia and Reading corporation became the Quarryville and Lancaster Branch of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, and its construction as an ordinary gauge road was completed under the terms of that lease. The late Maj. R. W. Shenk was unquestionably the projector of the enterprise, and it had its origin in an observation of the economy with which roads of three feet gauge could be built; and the heavier grades with which they could be operated for purposes of local traffic.

The original charter, drawn by Maj. Shenk, was secured May 10, 1871, to build a narrow-gauge road from Reading to Lancaster, with power to construct branches to points on the Susquehanna River. The first meeting to consider the organization of the company was held in Lancaster, June 8th of the same year, Hon. Thomas E. Franklin presiding, and Maj. R. W. Shenk secretary. R. W. Shenk, C. A. Bitner, H. G. Smith, John A. Hiestand, Sebastian Miller, Joseph Huyett, and Isaac McHisé were appointed a

committee to examine the several routes embraced in the charter, and to report upon them. Upon their report being filed, Col. George H. Arms was appointed to make the surveys. Between that time and September 1st stock subscriptions were opened at various points along the proposed line and in other parts of the county. The first board of directors consisted of R. W. Shenk, president; H. G. Smith, secretary; C. A. Bitner, J. A. Hiestand, A. H. Peacock, O. J. Dickey, E. Billingsfelt, Sebastian Miller, John D. Skiles, T. E. Franklin, Henry Bushong, H. B. Grebbill, W. L. Peiper.

Soon afterwards the branch from Lancaster to Quarryville was projected, and inasmuch as it reached a section into which railroad enterprise had not before been directed, the practicability of this branch became so apparent that its construction first engaged the attention of the company. At the next election of directors Daniel Herr, of Reston, and George W. Hensel, of Quarryville, became members of the board. Early in 1872 subscriptions were reopened for this branch, and bids for its construction were received. After a series of meetings of the board, various changes in the proposals and modification of the route and surveys, on Oct. 28, 1872, a contract was made with Keller & Reilly to build the road. George H. Arms was appointed engineer, and three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds were ordered to be issued to raise funds, in addition to eighty thousand dollars capital stock, to complete the road. The work of pushing it forward was accompanied with a series of difficulties, principal among which was the diversity of opinion as to the route to be taken, and the obstacles that arose to the ready raising of funds for the enterprise.

During the spring and summer of 1873 the work of construction progressed, but the financial panic of that year and other circumstances prevented the ready sale of the bonds of the company even at ninety cents. The directors had made themselves personally responsible for some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars indebtedness incurred, and the board felt compelled to suspend work on Jan. 1, 1874, until some arrangements for financial relief had been effected. On Jan. 5, 1874, the board of directors elected consisted of R. W. Shenk (president), A. H. Peacock, George W. Hensel, D. G. Swartz, W. L. Peifer, C. A. Bitner, W. H. Kemble, J. D. Skiles, Amos Hollinger, John Keller, Daniel Herr, Henry Carpenter, C. M. Hess.

About this time the financial difficulties of the corporation retarding the completion of the work, and an opening being offered by the lease of it to the Philadelphia and Reading Road to extend the system of the latter down into the city of Lancaster, negotiations were begun for an arrangement between the two companies by which a joinder of their interests could be effected. During the next few months these negotiations were consummated in a contract by which



*C. A. Brewer*

the Philadelphia and Reading Company leased the Quarryville section and undertook its completion, indorsing some three hundred and ten thousand dollars of the bonds yet to be issued, and raising thereon the necessary funds, changing the road to a full gauge, and making a contract to lease, operate, and maintain the road. This arrangement, first secured by an executive committee consisting of Messrs. Shenk, Hensel, Peacock, and Keller, and then approved by the full board, was finally ratified at a meeting of the stockholders held on March 9, 1874. With this the history of the original company practically ends, though it has ever since maintained its corporate existence as lessor of the road.

The work of completing the road was pushed forward rapidly by the Philadelphia and Reading Company. To this corporation, lessees of the Reading and Columbia Branch, large advantage was offered in buying its line from the outside of the city down through the very heart of it, establishing a passenger and express station at West King and Water Streets, and making connections with the cotton-mills, coal-yards, furnace, and other industrial establishments in the lower part of the city. To insure safety in passing the road over Water Street from Orange several squares southward, the large sewer running through that part of the street was taken up and entirely rebuilt, an enterprise costing the company about forty thousand dollars, and of great practical benefit to the city. On July 24, 1874, the first spike in the road was driven by President Shenk, in Water Street, between Walnut and Lemon, Lancaster. After more than three months' work on the Water Street sewer, the last keystone of the inclosing section of the arch was laid on Nov. 11, 1874. Track-laying, bridge-building, and other finishing-up work of the line were steadily kept up from this time on. On December 10th a train was run over the city section of the road from Water and Lemon Streets to the gas-works, thirty-two years after the first survey of the street for a railroad line had been made.

On March 17, 1875, the last spike was driven at Quarryville by George W. Hensel, and on May 11, 1875, the formal opening of the road took place. It was signalized by the running of three excursion trains from Lancaster to Quarryville, carrying the judges, City Councils, school board, Board of Trade, and five or six hundred citizens, representing professional and mercantile life, railroad officials, journalists, and others from all parts of the State. It was notable that so large a representation of the business men of Lancaster had never before gone out of the city on a single occasion, and the demonstration at Quarryville was such as had never been seen there.

A public meeting was organized in the town, presided over by James Collins, and speeches were made by George W. Hensel, Maj. R. W. Shenk, William McCormsey, George M. Steinman, W. U. Hensel, Samuel Dickey, W. W. Nevin, and W. A. Wilson.

In the more than eight years which have elapsed since then the operation of the road has more than justified all the hopes of its projectors and the expectations of its lessees. Its business in freight, passenger, and express traffic has grown steadily. Its connections with the Reading and Columbia have been of advantage alike to both, and the transfer of the central city station from its former location in Lancaster to King Street has been of great convenience to its patrons and of large advantage to the main line.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS BITNER, transporter and proprietor of the fast freight line from Lancaster to Philadelphia, is the son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Porter) Bitner, of Lancaster, and was born in that city Jan. 14, 1830. His business career began at the early age of fourteen, when he was characterized for industrious habits, self-reliance, and a disposition to mark out his own course through life. For two years he took contracts for grading and excavating for cellars in the city. At the age of sixteen, for one year, he was conductor of a freight line to Philadelphia for Robert Moderwell. In 1847, associated with his brother, John R. Bitner, they began the freight and forwarding business from Lancaster on their own account, the firm-name being John R. Bitner & Brother. Although dependent entirely upon their own resources for means to do business with, this firm gradually added to their beginning of one and two cars until they owned some thirty, and with a proportionately increasing business continued forwarding by their fast freight line from Lancaster to Philadelphia, and on other railroads in this and other States, until 1874, running their cars on the State Railroad, subsequently on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks, and making the distance in eleven hours. The partnership was dissolved in the latter year, and for five years following Mr. Bitner was a dealer in leaf tobacco in Lancaster. In 1879 he opened an office and freight-house on the Reading Railroad in Lancaster and resumed the forwarding business, running his cars on the Reading Railroad tracks. His son Charles has been a partner with him in this business since January, 1882. Mr. Bitner has been closely identified with other various interests which have contributed to build up Lancaster. He was one of the stockholders of the first cotton-mills in Lancaster; of the Lancaster Manufacturing Company; of the Millersville Horse Railroad and a director for many years; one of the originators and a director of the Quarryville Railroad; of the Stevens House Company, which built the Stevens House, completed in 1877, a palatial hotel in Lancaster; of the Lancaster Bolt Company, and of the Lancaster Watch Company, for which he donated three acres of land upon which to erect a manufactory, and he was chairman of the building committee that built the Northern Market in Lancaster. He was a member of the Select Council of

the city for two years, and of the Common Council for some five years. His life has been almost wholly devoted to business pursuits, and his main interests have been identified with enterprises that have contributed largely to the prosperity and growth of his native city. He married Rebecca Ibach, of Lancaster, who was a native of Birdsborough, Berks Co. Their children are Emma (wife of J. G. Zook, of Lancaster), Charles, Mary Margaret (deceased), Ann Rebecca, and Daisy Irene Bitner.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

### THE MENNONITES.<sup>1</sup>

THAT Lancaster County, Pa., is the first agricultural county in the Union is due largely to the fact that there has dwelt within her borders for more than a century and a half the hardy descendants of the old German and Swiss Mennonites, whose quiet and unobtrusive religious belief has led them to dedicate their simple lives to that pursuit wherein they could find most congenial surroundings for their peculiar church discipline and devotional practices, which practices through all that period they have preserved with singular purity and with remarkable fidelity to the teachings of their great founder, Menno, of Friesland. A recent historian says, "The philologist who seeks to know something of the language of the primeval man of Europe finds amid the mountains of the Pyrenees the Basques, who have preserved down to the present time the tongue of these remote forefathers. The ethnologist studies the habits of prehistoric races not by the uncertain light of early legends, but by going to the islands of the South Pacific, where savage life still exists as it was before the dawn of civilization. The historian who, pursuing the same methods of investigation, would stand face to face with the Reformation need only visit the Mennonites of Lancaster County, Pa., where he can see still rigorously preserved the thought, the faith, the habits, the ways of living, and even the dress of that important epoch. The hymn-book in ordinary use by the Amish was written in the sixteenth century, and from it they still zealously sing about Felix Mantz, who was drowned at Zurich in 1526, and Michael Sattler, who had his tongue torn out and was then burned to death at Rottenburg in 1527. Whether we regard their personal history or the result of their teachings, the Mennonites were the most interesting people who came to America. There is scarcely a family among them which cannot be traced to some ancestor burned to death because of his faith. Their whole literature smacks of the fire. Beside a record like theirs the sufferings of Pilgrim and Quaker seem

trivial. A hundred years before the time of Roger Williams, George Fox, and William Penn, the Dutch Reformer Menno Simons contended for the complete severance of Church and State, and the struggles for religious and political liberty which convulsed England and led to the English colonization of America in the seventeenth century were logical results of doctrines advanced by the Dutch and German Anabaptists in the one which preceded." This is a bold and sweeping claim for a place in history for the Mennonites, but let him who challenges it look well to the ground on which he stands.

The sixteenth century was a period of unrest in the Old World. Europe was at length standing at the foot of the long ascent which was to lead out of Middle Age superstition and servitude to false and degrading religious pretensions. When Luther threw down his gauntlet to the Vatican the peoples of the German blood were stirred to their depths by revolutionary impulses which had been arranging and rearranging themselves under many forms for the final conflict. In religion were the Waldenses, the Cathari, the Beghards, the Lollards, and many sects of Anabaptists. In politics existed the secret leagues of "The Poor Conrad," the "Bundschuh," the "Brothers of the Free Spirit." Of all the dreadful visitations to Europe in which this sixteenth century spirit sought expression, the Peasants' war of Germany was the worst. A hundred thousand of them fell in battle or were driven into exile, and their cause was stamped out in blood; not so, however, their ideas. The Middle Age spirit the brave peasants had challenged, and it must henceforth fight for its existence alongside of popery and whatever else men saw fit to condemn. When the smoke of the pillaged castles and ruined vineyards had ascended to heaven, and the earth had drunk up the blood from the hundred battle-fields, and the last remnant of the warlike Anabaptists had fallen under the mercenaries' heel or the headsman's axe, when the detonations of the fierce popular explosion had ceased longer to terrify, and the empire, surfeited with bloodshed, had begun to stay the hand of destruction, out of the vast chaos, the confusion of beliefs, the contempt for creed arose a new apostle with a new doctrine. And yet it was not new. The same fundamental belief had been promulgated by Waldus in the twelfth century and by Wickliffe in the fourteenth. It was Christianity in humility, and the apostle was Menno Simon.

Though his early history is somewhat wrapped in obscurity, we learn that he was born at Witmarsum, in West Friesland, about the year 1492, the same year in which Columbus discovered America, that he had been educated a priest, and installed as vicar of Pingium in 1524, when he began to be troubled in regard to the doctrine of transubstantiation, and to study the New Testament from his own stand-point. He is represented as a man of vigorous understanding, natural and persuasive eloquence, quiet and gentle de-

<sup>1</sup> Compiled from materials collected for a history of the sect, by E. K. Martin, Esq.



meator, who drew to himself adherents from all classes by his probity and meekness, his uprightness and self-sacrifice, to which he added a zeal for the promotion of practical piety which made him a true and genuine leader for the scattered sectaries whom anarchy and persecution had left without direction, and almost without impulse. In 1531, Menno renounced popery altogether, and shortly after a number of persons came to him, whom he describes as of one heart and soul with himself, and these earnestly besought him to take upon himself the ministry of the word. In this little handful of believers we have the first Mennonite congregation and the first Mennonite pastor.

They were undoubtedly Waldenses who had survived the fires of persecution and the fury of the Peasant war. There are many things besides creed and religious practices, the implications of contemporary writers, and the direct testimony of the historians Van Bragt, Rooson, Mehrning, and others, that lead to this conclusion. The Waldenses had been the valley people of the Alpine fastnesses, almost the only places in Europe where the corroding influences of the church had failed to destroy the simplicity of primitive Christianity. Neander says, "They not only disapproved of oaths, but held it unchristian to shed blood," which are among the fundamental teachings of Menno. Frank, a very ancient writer, speaking of the Waldensian belief, says, "They reject infant baptism, they live a blameless Christian life, invoke no saints or any creature; they call upon God alone, they swear not at all, and maintain that no Christian is allowed to swear. They have no mendicant among them, but they help each other as brethren. These are the true Waldenses." Since they likewise opposed war and taking part in civil government, the stricter of them could not become Lutherans, Zwinglians, or Calvinists, and the inference is irresistible that they lost their identity in that sect which has preserved to our own day their practices and belief, and which here in Lancaster County, Pa., in the nineteenth century, exacts the rigid simplicity and stout self-denial which successfully resisted Roman absolutism in Europe during the fifteenth.

Of course the Mennonites inherited at the same time the terms of opprobrium with which the Papists had for centuries been pleased to stigmatize all those who differed with themselves. The followers of Menno have frequently been confounded with the Munsterites, or warlike section of the Anabaptists, among whom the enthusiasm of the Reformation led to frightful excesses. There is nothing in ecclesiastical history better authenticated than not only his lack of sympathy with, but his utter abhorrence and detestation of their practices, one of the first acts of Menno's ministry being the preparation of a work stigmatizing the Munster king and his "ungodly doctrine." With reference to the unjust confounding of these sects because they agreed in the visible act of

repeating baptism, history is rapidly changing front, and the furious and fanatical are being separated from the gentle and pious, as it is being discovered and brought to light that these terms of opprobrium have been for centuries fastened upon great numbers of people whom history has dealt with unjustly and harshly, because historians were enemies or the tools of enemies, and because the learning of the period was sifted through bigotry and intolerance. A sect must be judged by its principles, not by its slanderers. Herzog's "German Encyclopedia," a high authority, thus treats of the great apostle: "The ground thought from which Menno proceeded was not, as with Luther, justification by faith, or, as with the Swiss reformers, the absolute dependence of the sinner upon God in the work of salvation. The holy Christian life in opposition to worldliness was the point whence Menno proceeded, and to which he always returned. In the Romish Church we see the ruling spirit of Peter; in the Reformed Evangelical, of Paul; in Menno we see arise again James the Just, the brother of the Lord."

Luther's conception undoubtedly was that of a State church. It was in accordance with the spirit of his times, the religious temper of his age, and grandly did the problem work itself out from the impulse he gave it. Menno Simon had a scheme equally grand, more devout, and of more exalted piety. He saw the north of Europe the home of hunted sects; he saw in these, or thought he saw, the outlines of the ancient religion, obscured and distorted, it is true, by the traditions in which it had been preserved, but consonant still with the teachings of Christ the Redeemer as He interpreted them to the multitude by the Sea of Galilee, and to the eleven on the Mount of the Ascension. To gather these sects, which under various names were becoming entangled in the dangerous heresies of the Reformation period, and unite them under one fold free alike from the plagues of Rome and the delusions of the world, was the work he set before himself. In order to accomplish this Menno insisted on the most careful attention to moral duties and exercised the severest discipline toward offenders, employing even the ban of excommunication from fellowship of the church. About Menno there grew up a large and flourishing sect. On questions of discipline after a time they became divided into the Flemings, or Flandrians, and the Waterlanders, from districts of Holland in which each resided. These divisions led to intestine discords, which were finally settled at a Synod held in Amsterdam in 1630. Their early history is a story of frightful persecutions endured with rare and heroic fortitude. Three thousand of them suffered martyrdom in Suabia, Bavaria, Austria, and the Tyrol; six thousand under the rule of Philip II. of Spain. Pennypacker says, "There were nearly as many martyrs among the Mennonites in the city of Antwerp alone as there were Protestants burned to death in England during the whole reign of Bloody Mary."

Menno himself, during the greater part of his ministry, went about with a price on his head. Malefactors were promised pardon and murderers absolution if they would deliver him up. Sometimes clad like a peasant, with an axe on his shoulder, to disarm suspicion, he would go into the depths of the forest to minister to his scanty flock assembled there; again in the caves of the earth he gathered his faithful ones, and when persecution was sorest they oftentimes held these Christian communions in the dead of the night, purposely avoiding the knowledge of each other's names, that, if apprehended and put to the rack or instrument of torture, no unguarded word in the awful extremity of the hour might escape their lips to betray one another. Of course their meetings and their practices were thus shrouded with an almost impenetrable obscurity, which was constantly taken advantage of by their enemies to proclaim them as plotters of sedition as well as practitioners of heresy. They were persecuted by Catholics and Protestants alike. In Switzerland, the land of William Tell and Ulrich Zwingli, when the Reformed Church was yet but five years old and its members were themselves still the subjects of persecution, the Protestant State Church inaugurated a frightful persecution of the Mennonites, to be followed during the next century and a quarter by every appliance of vengeance, until the persecution of 1659, exceeding all its predecessors in severity, almost totally annihilated the sect.

These Swiss persecutions of the Mennonites must ever stand as a blot on the pages of the Protestant Reformation, and more especially as they were perpetrated chiefly, by that church which they most closely resembled of all Protestant communions. We know there are excuses offered, but they are the excuses of cowardice. It is attempted to palliate the naked ugliness of these undertakings by saying that to have permitted their religious irregularities longer would have invoked the wrath of the powerful emperor, and perhaps subjected all the cantons to papal persecution and the destruction of their ancient liberties. The Mennonite persecutions were then a bid for political favor and protection? The extreme severity of the Swiss Protestants against the Mennonites sent a chill of horror through all Germany, and drew a memorable protest from the burgomasters and lords of Rotterdam. An ambassador went out from The Hague loaded with remonstrances, but they seem all to have been of no avail, for Swiss Mennonites, branded with the arms of the canton of Berne and chained to their seats, continued to pull galleys in the Mediterranean, to work on the fortifications of Malta, and to be sold to Barbary pirates, principally because they differed from their Protestant brethren as to whether a child should be held at the baptismal font as soon as it could be carried there by its nurse, or whether the age of discretion was the appropriate period to receive the holy ordinance.

But while the iron hold of persecution was tightening its grip at one end of the Rhine Valley, it was relaxing its hold at the other. Towards the close of the sixteenth century a grand and historic personage advanced upon the scene and became sponsor for the persecuted Mennonites. Mosheim says, "The Mennonites, after having been long in an uncertain and precarious situation, obtained a fixed and unmolested settlement in the United Provinces under the shade of a legal toleration procured for them by William Prince of Orange, the glorious founder of Belgic liberty. This illustrious chief, who acted from principle in allowing liberty of conscience and worship to Christians of different denominations, was moreover engaged by gratitude to favor the Mennonites, who had assisted him in the year 1572 with a comfortable sum of money when his coffers were almost exhausted."

He was frequently urged to persecute the Mennonites, and violently assaulted for his refusal to do so. His trusted friend, Saint Aldegonde, the distinguished patriot of the Netherlands, complained because he would not do it; and Peter Dathenus denounced him as an atheist for the same reason. Both civil magistrates and clergy made a long and obstinate opposition to his proclaimed toleration towards this people, an opposition not entirely conquered by him at the time of his death, but which on every occasion he resolutely discountenanced through his whole life.

In 1627, finding themselves studiously and persistently misrepresented and misunderstood, the Mennonites at length broke their long silence by publishing to the world their Confession of Faith at Amsterdam, which secured them absolute tranquillity in Holland ever after.

They, in common with all Holland, shared the advantages which the revocation of the Edict of Nantes brought to the Dutch nation, and grew rich and numerous. Many now became well educated, and occupied high social and commercial relations. The deft Flemish weavers, the rare lace-makers, the skillful artisans who made the Low Countries the home of superior trades found among their sect unrivaled craftsmen. The famous linens and silks of Crefeld were woven on Huguenot and Mennonite looms, and there was an entire class of fabric known at that time in the Dutch trade as Mennonite goods. Mosheim said of them at a little later period, "It is certain that the Mennonites in Holland at this day are, in their tables, their equipages, and their country-seats, the most luxurious of the Dutch nation. This is more especially true of the Mennonites of Amsterdam, who are numerous and exceedingly opulent."

We now come to where the widening influences of this people touch the rim of our own age and history. On the 4th of March, 1681, Charles II. of England granted William Penn a great tract of land in the New World. Penn was a Quaker. The Quakers may be called the Mennonites of England. Professor Oswald

Seidensticker, an eminent German-American authority, thus treats their relationship: "The affinity between the religious principles of the Friends and the Mennonites is so obvious and in many respects so striking that an actual descent of the former from the latter has been hinted at as highly probable." "So clearly," says Barclay, "do their views (*i.e.*, those of the Mennonites) correspond with those of George Fox that we are compelled to view him as the unconscious exponent of the doctrine, practice, and discipline of the ancient and stricter parties of the Dutch Mennonites." Arguments are cumulative on this point, but cannot be indulged in here.

It is certain that the two visits of William Penn to Holland and Germany, in the years 1671 and 1677, and his contact with the Mennonites there, had much to do with preparing his philanthropic mind for erecting an asylum for the persecuted of all classes in the New World. On the first of these visits he came in contact with the poor wretches who, stripped of everything but life, were fleeing from the Calvinistic persecutions of the cantons of Berne and Zurich; on the second the monuments of Turenne's heartless warfare stared him in the face; and on both he was confronted with the impossibility of these people, who resembled his own followers, except in language, ever obtaining rest in troubled Europe.

Penn was a business man. The Quakers of England, while they might be sufficient in number to justify emigration, were not sufficiently numerous for an extended scheme of colonization; but add to them the Mennonites of Holland and Germany, and Lord Baltimore on the one side of Penn's proposed grant, and the Duke of York on the other, could well look to their European laurels in the thrift and the industry that would bloom in the Quaker colony beyond the seas. Penn had peculiar qualifications for his work among the German and Dutch Mennonites. He was a good linguist, spoke fluently both Dutch and German; he carried in his person all manly graces, so that while he appealed with the fire of enthusiast, he charmed with the finish of courtier. And is it to be wondered that, from the impression he must have made by his zeal and candor, the Mennonites responded promptly to the earnest invitation Roosen says Penn gave them in 1683 to join his colony in America?

This was the Germantown colony. The Lancaster County immigration had its impulse at a later period, and in consequence of the Swiss intolerance, the ravages of the Palatinate, and the continuing disturbances on the French and German border lands. In spite of the harryings of the Swiss, the ravages of the cruel generals of Louis XIV., and the revocation of the French edict, these poor people, diminished in numbers, still had clung to their homes. Between seasons of persecution their friends in Holland would send them slight succor. "Meantime," says Bancroft, "the news spread that William Penn, the

Quaker, had opened an asylum to the good and the oppressed of every nation, and humanity went through Europe gathering the children of misfortune." Out from their hiding-places in the forest depths and the mountain valleys, which the sun scarce penetrated, they came, clad in the coarsest homespun, their dialects unintelligible, their feet shod with wood, and set their faces toward that far-off land in which some strange prophecy had told them "the Mennonites would be prosperous and happy."

About the beginning of the eighteenth century the Holland Mennonites, whom, we have seen, had become rich and powerful, determined to erect an organized system of charity to assist their brethren in distant and hostile communities. This determination culminated in the formation of "The Committee on Foreign Needs," and the step was made necessary by the utter helplessness of the many refugees on the one hand, and by the shameful impositions of the Dutch and English trading firms who gave them passage on the other. It was under the direct supervision of this committee that the greater part of the Lancaster County Mennonite immigration was made. The story of this committee and its extensive labors in behalf of the early colonization of Pennsylvania is one of the interesting chapters of our history which yet remains to be written. It labored and pursued its valuable labors for eighty years and only ceased when persecution relaxed its rigors, and extortion was regulated by law.

The first authentic account we have of the Lancaster County settlement is that Hans Meylin, his son, Martin, and Hans Herr, John Rudolph Bundly, Martin Kendig, Jacob Miller, Martin Oberholtzer, Hans Funk, Michael Oberholtzer, Wendell Bowman, and others, with their families, came as far as the Conestoga in 1709, and there selected a tract of ten thousand acres to the north of Pequea Creek. The warrant for this was recorded, and the land surveyed to them Oct. 23, 1710. A very quaint account of them says, the sect came from a German Palatinate, at the invitation of William Penn. "The men wore long red caps on their heads. The women had neither bonnets, hats, nor caps, but merely a string passing around the head to keep the hair from the face. The dress both of female and male was domestic, quite plain, made of coarse material, after an old fashion of their own." Soon after their arrival at Philadelphia they took a westerly course, in pursuit of a location where they could all live in one vicinity. They selected a rich limestone country, beautifully adorned with sugar-maple, hickory, and black and white walnut, on the border of a delightful stream abounding in the finest trout. Here they raised their humble cabins. The water of the Pequea was clear, cold, transparent, and the grape-vines and clematis intertwining among the lofty branches of the majestic buttonwood formed a pleasant retreat from the noon-beams of a summer sun."

Rupp, who wrote in 1844, though commonplace and sometimes tiresome, alone, of all the earlier chroniclers of this people, has put us under obligations for the scanty details he has preserved in an historical form of the early colony. "On the 23d of October the land was surveyed and divided among the Meylins, Herr, Kendig, and others of the company. Having erected temporary shelters, some set about it and put up dwellings of more durableness. Martin Kendig erected one of hewed walnut logs on his tract, which withstood the storms and rain, the gnawings of the tooth of time, for more than one hundred and ten years, and might, had it not been removed in 1841, and its place taken up by one of more durable materials, have withstood the corroding elements for generations to come. They now began to build houses and add new acquisitions of lands to their first possessions. To depend upon their Indian neighbors for provisions was useless. The Indians depended mainly upon game and fish. Of course, the supplies of provisions were scanty, and what they had they were under the necessity to transport from a distant settlement for some time, till the seeds sown in a fertile soil yielded some thirty, others fortyfold. Fish and fowl were plenty in the wilds. The season of their arrival was favorable around them, they saw crowned the tall hazel with rich festoons of luscious grapes. After they had been scarce fairly seated they thought of their old homes, their country, and friends. They sighed for those whom they left for a season. They remembered them that were in bonds as bound with them, and which suffered adversity, and ere the earth began to yield a return in kindly fruits to their labors, consultations were held and measures devised to send some over to their Vaterland to bring the residue of some of their families—also their kindred and brothers in a land of trouble and oppression to their new home—into a land where peace reigned and abundance of the comforts of life could not fail. They had strong faith in the fruitfulness and natural advantages of their choice of lands, they knew these would prove to them and their children the home of plenty. Their anticipations have never failed.

"A council of the whole society was called, at which their venerable minister and pastor, Hans Herr, presided. And after fraternal and free interchange of sentiment, much consultation and serious reflection, lots, in conformity to the custom of the Mennonites, were cast to decide who should return to Europe for the families left behind and others. The lot fell upon Hans Herr, who had left five sons,—Christian, Emanuel, John, Abraham, and one whose name we have not learned. This decision was agreeable to his own mind, but to his friends and charge it was unacceptable. To be separated from their preacher could be borne with reluctance and heaviness of heart only. They were all too ardently attached to him to cheerfully acquiesce in this determination. Reluctantly

they consented to his departure; after much anxiety manifested on account of this unexpected call of their pastor from them, their sorrows were alleviated by a proposal made on the part of Martin Kendig that, if approved, he would take Hans Herr's place. This was cordially assented to by all. Without unnecessary delay, Martin, the devoted friend of the colony, made ready, went to Philadelphia, and there embarked for Europe. After a prosperous voyage of five or six weeks he reached the home of his friends, where he was received with apostolic greetings and salutations of joy. Having spent some time in preliminary arrangements, he and a company of Swiss and some Germans bade a lasting adieu to their old homes, and dissolved the tender ties of friendship with those whom they left. With this company, consisting of the residue of some of those in America, and of Peter Yordea, Jacob Miller, Hans Tschantz, Henry Funk, John Houser, John Bachman, Jacob Weber, Schlegel, Venerick, Guldin, and others, he returned to the new home, where they were all cordially embraced by their fathers and friends. With this accession, the settlement was considerably augmented, and now numbered about thirty families. Though they lived in the midst of the Mingoe or Conestoga, Pequea, and Shawanese Indians, they were nevertheless safely seated, and had nothing to fear from the Indians. They mingled with them in fishing and hunting. The Indians were hospitable and respectful to the whites, and exceedingly civil. The little colony improved their lands, planted orchards, erected dwellings, and a meeting and school-house for the settlement, in which religious instruction on the Sabbath and during the week, knowledge of letters, reading and writing, were given to those who assembled to receive information." Other and more numerous groups of colonists followed these pioneers in 1711, 1717, and a large settlement was made in the more northern parts of Lancaster County and within the limits of Lebanon in 1727. Very scanty, indeed, are the details of these early Mennonite movements, but scanty as they are a little that may be regarded as authentic of the Lancaster County settlers has lately struggled into light through the labors of Professor Scheffer, of Amsterdam, among the old records of the "Dutch Committee on Foreign Needs."

"It is no wonder that half a year later the Committee on Foreign Needs cherished few hopes concerning the colony. [This evidently refers to the Germantown settlement.] They felt, however, for nine or ten families, who had come to Rotterdam, according to information from there under date of April 8, 1709, from the neighborhood of Worms and Frankenthal, in order to emigrate, and whom they earnestly sought to dissuade from making the journey. They were, said the letter from Rotterdam, 'altogether very poor men, who intended to seek a better piece of abode in Pennsylvania. Much has been expended upon them hitherto freely, and these people

bring with them scarcely anything that is necessary in the way of raiment and provisions, and much less the money that must be spent for fare from here to England and from there on the great journey, before they can settle in that foreign land.' . . . The emigrants of April, 1709, accomplished their object, though, as it appears, through the assistance of others; at all events, I think they are the ones referred to by Jacob Telner, a Netherlander Mennonite, dwelling at London, who wrote, August 6th, to Amsterdam and Haarlem: 'Eight families went to Pennsylvania; the English Friends, who are called Quakers, helped them liberally.'

Barclay, in his "Religious Societies of the Commonwealth," says, "But not only did the leaders of the early Society of Friends take great interest in the Mennonites, but the Yearly Meeting of 1709 contributed fifty pounds (a very large sum at that time) for the Mennonites of the Palatinate, who had fled from the persecution of the Calvinists in Switzerland." This required the agreement of the representatives of above four hundred churches, and shows in a strong light the sympathy which existed among the early Friends for the Mennonites.

There can be little doubt that this was the group of Mennonites who appeared in the autumn of 1709 on the banks of the Pequea. The dates correspond exactly, as does also the number and the nationality of them.

The first Lancaster County settlement of Mennonites seems to have been composed of persons who had fled from the persecutions of the Swiss Cantons in the previous century, and remained for some time settled at various points on the Rhine, particularly in the Palatinate, the Elector of which at that time seemed kindly disposed. The group of 1717, however, who settled higher up on the Conestoga, came fresh from a new Swiss outbreak. Professor Scheffer says, "Fiercer than ever became the persecution of the Mennonites in Switzerland; the prisons of Bern were filled with the unfortunates, and the inhuman treatment to which they were subjected caused many to pine away and die. The rest feared from day to day that the minority in the Council, which demanded their trial, would soon become a majority. Through the intercession, however, of the states-general, whose aid the Netherland Mennonites sought, not without success, some results were effected. The Council of Bern finally determined to send the prisoners, well watched and guarded, in order to transport them from there in an English ship to Pennsylvania. On the 18th of March, 1710, the exiles departed from Bern; on the 28th, with their vessel, they reached Manheim, and on the 6th of April, Nimeguen; and when they touched Netherland soil their sufferings came to an end at last. They were free, and their useless guards could return to Switzerland. . . . Most of them went to the Palatinate to seek their kinsmen and friends, and before long a deputation of them came back here. On the

1st of May we find three of their preachers,—Hans Burchi or Burghalter, Melchoir Zaller, and Benedict Brechtbuhl,—with Hans Rub and Peter Donens, in Amsterdam, where they gave a further account of their affairs with the Bern magistracy, and apparently consulted with the committee as to whether they should establish themselves near the Palatinate brethren or on the land in the neighborhood of Campen and Gronigen, which was to be gradually purchased by the committee on behalf of the fugitives. The majority preferred a residence in the Palatinate, but they soon found great difficulty in accomplishing it. The Palatinate community was generally poor, so that the brethren, with the best disposition, could be of little service in insuring the means of gaining a livelihood. There was a scarcity of lands and farm-houses, and there was much to be desired in the way of religious liberty, since they were subject entirely to the humors of the Elector or, worse still, his officers.

For nearly seven years, often supported by the Netherland brethren, they waited and persevered, always hoping for better times. Then, their numbers being continually increased, they finally determined upon other measures, and at a meeting of their elders at Manheim, in February, 1717, decided to call upon the Netherlanders for help in carrying out the great plan of removing to Pennsylvania, which they had long contemplated, and which had then come to maturity." Hans Burghalter, the leader of this movement, is mentioned by Rupp in his list of early Mennonite preachers, and Pennypacker speaks of him as still preaching on the Conestoga in 1727. On the 20th of March, 1717, the Committee on Foreign Needs received information that over one hundred persons had set out, and soon afterwards they learned from Rotterdam that the number had been increased to three hundred souls.

In 1726 another movement began, and emigration started afresh and with renewed force from the Palatinate. This territory was subject to the whims and caprices of the Elector, and it seldom happened that two succeeding Electors embraced the same faith. Frederick II. was a Lutheran, Frederick III. a Roman Catholic, Ludovic again a Lutheran, his son and successor a Calvinist, who in turn was succeeded by a Catholic house. Every change of dynasty brought a change of treatment. Now the Lutherans, now the Catholics, now the Calvinists persecuted or were persecuted in turn, as the complexion of prince and court took ecclesiastical hue from the religion it practiced. The valley of the Rhine likewise lay between two powerful and belligerent rivals; for centuries it had been the path of conquest; from the days of Attila to the days of Adolphus, in almost every generation, it had shaken to the tread of marching armies.

Again, in 1726, the Elector was unfriendly, and again the clouds of impending war were gathering

behind the Vosges. "On the 12th of April, 1727, there were one hundred and fifty ready to depart, and on the 16th of May the committee were compelled to write to the Palatinate that they 'ought to be informed of the coming of those already on the way, so that they could best provide for them,' and they further inquired 'how many would arrive without means, so that the society might consider whether it would be possible for them to arrange for the many and great expenses of the passage.' Some did not need help, and could supply from their own means what was required; but on the 20th the committee learned that forty-five more needy ones had started from the Palatinate. These, with eight others, cost the society 3271 *f. 16st.* Before the end of July twenty-one more came to Rotterdam, and so it continued. No wonder that the committee, concerned about such an outpouring, requested the community in Pennsylvania 'to announce emphatically from the pulpit that they must no more advise their needy friends and acquaintances to come out of the Palatinate, and should encourage them with the promise that if they only remained across the sea, they would be liberally provided for in everything.' If, however, they added, the Pennsylvanians wanted to pay for the passage of the poor Palatines, it would be their own affair. This the Pennsylvanians were not ready or in a condition to do. The committee also sent forbidding letter after letter to the Palatinate, but every year they had to be repeated, and sometimes, as for instance, May 6, 1733, they drew frightful pictures: 'We learn from New York that a ship from Rotterdam going to Pennsylvania with one hundred and fifty Palatines' wandered twenty-four weeks at sea. When they finally arrived at port nearly all the people were dead. The rest, through want of *vivres*, were forced to subsist on rats and vermin, and all are sick and weak. The danger of such an occurrence is always so great that the most heedless do not run the risk except through extreme want.' Nevertheless, the stream of emigrants did not cease."

The struggles of this good-natured committee and their endeavors to tighten their purse-strings when their hearts were wide open is one of the finest tributes in history to the genuine Dutch benevolence and Dutch liberality. One cannot help smiling as he reads over remonstrance after remonstrance and declaration after declaration that this was the last dollar they would pay, that their funds were exhausted and their patience too, and then finds a new shipload and a fresh cargo invoiced in their name from the land of trouble and tyranny to the land of peace and plenty. God bless "The Committee on Foreign Needs" of Holland! and may the people of Lancaster County learn the value of its friendship to their stricken and persecuted ancestry.

After 1733 we lose trace of any distinct Mennonite emigrations to this country, though Mennonites came through the entire remainder of the eighteenth cen-

tury, during the latter part of which especially emigration became a great commercial factor, and enlisted the keen business competition of the English and Dutch trading firms, enabling them to build up enormous fortunes by bringing indigent emigrants by tens of thousands to our shores and selling their services to whoever would pay their passage-money. Likewise the great desirability of the Germans as colquists, on account of their thrift and sturdy habits, led Queen Anne to create a bounty for them, and George I. to keep an agent at the Court of Holland, whose exclusive business it was to recruit emigrants. In the life of Conrad Weiser we are told "Good Queen Anne, of England, offered a free passage to America, the fabled land of promise." And the wily old George I. addressed the poor Mennonites, who had been harried for centuries through Europe, with these seductive words, "Since it has been observed that the Christians called Baptists or Mennonites have been denied freedom of conscience in various places in Germany and Switzerland and endure much opposition from their enemies, so that with difficulty they support themselves scattered here and there, and have been hindered in the exercise of their religion,"—purely disinterested language, with a streak of philanthropy running through it. He then tells them of the glorious homes that can be had in his colonies in Pennsylvania, where they can, "without interference, exercise their religion in meetings, just as do the Reformed and Lutherans;" how the land is well watered and magnificently timbered, the soil fertile and inexhaustible, the woods hanging thick with white and purple grapes, the country full of cattle called buffaloes and elks, and likewise bears that will hurt nobody; how deer may be had for the shooting, and "Indian cocks and hens (wild turkeys) which weigh from twenty to thirty pounds each, wild pigeons more than in any other place in the world, partridges, pheasants, wild swans, geese, all kinds of ducks, and many other small fowls and animals."

Thus it happens that the earlier colonists, who were driven out by persecution, were succeeded by the later emigrants, who were drawn hither for different and less worthy motives. This will serve to explain the historical fact so often noticed that the first settlers were the sturdier and better educated, that the work they did was loftier and more earnest in its character than that which followed. It smacked more of the church and the school-house and principle, and was less controlled by that measure men call "success."

There is an address extant (it being a memorial of the Amish Mennonites to William Penn) which breathes the fervent spirit which animated them, and at the same time illustrates their principles and aims in the land of their adoption. It is dated May 20, 1718, the month and year in which Penn died:

*"To the most worshipful and respectable Proprietor of the Province, William Penn, and his Deputy Governor:*

"We came to Pennsylvania to seek an asylum from the persecution to which we had been subjected in Europe. We knew the character of William Penn, and rejoiced God had made such a man. We had been told that the Indian right to the soil had been extinguished by purchase, to enable the conscientiously scrupulous to settle and enjoy their religious opinions without restraint. It was with primitive notions like the Patriarchs of antiquity we removed to the land of promise, but to our grief and surprise and mortification the government neither respected the conscience of the proprietary nor the faith of the Amish. We were invited to settle in this land by William Penn.

"Listen to us; if you do not, who will? We are required to obey laws in whose making we cannot participate (the Amish differing from the other Mennonites at that time in not voting). We are governed by the laws of God, you by the laws of man. Those of human authority cannot control us in opposition to His will declared in the Holy Scriptures. We do not attend elections, we enter not your Courts of Justice, we hold no offices either civil or military. We did not object to the payment of our land, because it was purchased by William Penn, and you are entitled to remuneration, but we hold it to be a grievance that, entertaining nearly the same opinions as the respectable Society of Friends, we should like them be subjected to Military and Civil Jurisdiction, especially when it is recollected that the head and proprietor, whom we now have the honor through you to address, is himself a member of that society. The Society of Friends at least ought to have escaped such treatment. We are not a *little people*, for our neighbors, the Mennonites and the Tunkers, are also liable to be insulted by the tyranny of authority.

"We came to Pennsylvania to enjoy freedom of mind and body, expecting no other imposition than that declared by God. As we have been taught to hurt not our neighbors, so do we expect that our neighbors will do us no injury. As we cannot contract debts, we require no law for their recovery.

"If we should be so unfortunate as to have indigent neighbors, we shall provide for their wants. The same inclination that tends to the preservation of our children prompts to the care of every member of our flock. Conscience, the voice of God, deters us from the commission of crime. As we commit no crime, hard is it for us to suffer for those of others. We ought not to be compelled to pay for the maintenance of convicts.

"We ask you for permission to pass our lives in innocence and tranquillity. Let us pursue our avocations unmolested. We respect your rights, respect our customs. We ask nothing of you but what the Word of God can justify."

Here is a little of the lofty spirit of the first emigration; it is the spirit of the Swiss mountains. It brought the answer. The Deputy Governor sent orders to the judicial officers to mitigate the civil duties imposed upon the peace sects in the valley of the Conestoga, and they have been mitigated ever since. One cause for alarm all the peace sects shared in common, namely, the danger of being dragged into war measures against their conscientious scruples. The Quakers manfully resisted every attempt of the colonial government to this end, and the Mennonites profited by their firm and unalterable course. Sometimes the Governors were prudent and moderate men like Keith, under whom all apprehensions were allayed, again they were overbearing and jealous of their power, like Thomas, under whom the peace sects trembled for their security. The Quakers and the Mennonites usually had sufficient influence to give complexion to the character of the General Assembly of the colony, but sometimes the balances were very evenly poised. In 1737 a quarrel arose between Great Britain and Spain on account of injuries committed by the Spaniards to the English, who had been cutting logwood at Campoachy and gathering

salt at Tortugas, in consequence of which war was declared in 1739. But the peace sects were sufficiently powerful to prevent the measure in the Assembly, by refusing to grant money for any such purpose. "We have ever esteemed it our duty to pay tribute to Cæsar and yield obedience to the powers God has set over us, so far as our conscientious persuasion will permit, but we cannot preserve good consciences and come into levying of money, and appropriating it to the uses recommended in the Governor's speech, because it is in opposition to the religious principles professed by the greater number of the present Assembly." As an indication of the powerful peace sentiment which prevailed in Pennsylvania at that time, due chiefly to the Quakers and Mennonites, we are told that so popular was this Assembly, because of its resistance of the war party, that all its members except four were returned at the next election.

The Mennonites of Pennsylvania, nevertheless, were apprehensive and uneasy. In 1742 they broke the silence which had for some time existed between themselves and the "Committee on Foreign Needs" of Holland by addressing a letter to the latter, asking them to procure an official intercession on part of their government to Great Britain, similar to that which upon a former occasion the States General had extended on behalf of the persecuted Swiss brethren. In 1745 they wrote another letter yet more urgent, in which they say, "As the flames of war appear to mount higher, no man can tell whether the cross and persecution of the defenseless Christians will not soon come."

During the administration of Governor Thomas, however, a most important act was passed in behalf of their religious scruples, entitled "An Act for naturalizing such Protestants as are settled, or shall settle, within the province who, not being of the people called Quakers, do conscientiously refuse the taking of an oath." By the act of 13th George II. it was provided that all persons residing for the space of seven years in his Majesty's colonies, having taken an oath or, if Quakers, an affirmation of allegiance and abjuration, and professing at the time the Christian religion, as it was prescribed by the first act of William and Mary, should henceforth be considered as natural born subjects. This did not include the Mennonites and kindred sects, who were equally strenuous with the Quakers in their opposition to oaths. To remedy this difficulty the foregoing act was passed in 1742.

The Mennonites had other misfortunes to meet as well as those which threatened their scruples. The Indians, goaded by many acts of injustice and oppression on the part of irresponsible whites, who followed their trails to make what they could out of the disturbances they fomented, sought revenge, and not unfrequently the tomahawk and scalping knife found their victims among the defenseless Christians. With

the Conestogoes and the Mingoos, the Pequeas and Shawanese they lived on terms of perfect accord, but the distant tribes were fiercer and more uncivil, and in their incursions sometimes did bloody work. Thus Governor Denny, writing to the Proprietors in 1757, says, "I had a further mortification to hear of enemy Indians coming within thirty miles of the place of treaty, desolating a long tract of country, and killing and scalping many of the inhabitants. Four dead bodies, one of which was a woman with child, were brought to Lancaster from the neighboring frontiers, scalped and butchered in a most horrid manner, and laid before the door of the Court-House as a reproach to every one there, as it must give the Indians a sovereign contempt for the province. The poor Inhabitants where these daring murders were committed, being without militia or associates, and living among Mennonites, a numerous sect of German Quakers, came supplicating me for protection." In the Assembly that met in 1747 the old struggle was renewed between the peace and the anti-peace parties. The unprotected state of the Delaware attracted some of the Spanish privateers, who captured a number of English vessels. The Assembly was implored to adopt defensive measures, but they resolutely maintained the stand they had taken in the previous year. Gordon gives a very graphic description of their wranglings and the condition of public sentiment at the time: "The propriety of even a defensive war agitated and divided the people. The Quakers, the Moravians, Mennonites, and Schwenckfelders earnestly required the people to submit themselves entirely to the dispensations of the Deity, in whose hands they were, while the Episcopalians, Baptists, and Presbyterians as zealously advocated the necessity of employing those means of defense with which the Deity had already provided them. Both parties, the bellicose and the anti-bellicose, resorted to the press, which teemed with pamphlets in German and English on the subject. The clergymen from their pulpits taught the lawfulness of war and excited the people to arms. Among the ministers (shall we say of peace?) Mr. Gilbert Tennant was most distinguished for his zeal, learning, and industry. In three long sermons from Ezra xv. 5, '*The Lord is a man of war,*' he sought to demonstrate that war is approved by God, and discriminated such as received his approbation."

The peace policy was by way of derision called the Quaker policy. It was now three-quarters of a century since William Penn had inaugurated his asylum on the shores of a new world. New and powerful interests, distinct from and at variance with the gentle purposes of the founder, were making themselves felt. That bond of amity which Voltaire declared was "the only treaty which has not been sworn to and which has not been broken" had long been discarded by his successors. With intercommunication between the Indians and the Europeans came to the former all the vices of civilization and few of its virtues.

The most shameful frauds were perpetrated upon the Indian, and a narrow and proscriptive policy had been inaugurated by the proprietary in all their dealings with him. Provoked and stung by the outrages to which he had been subjected, he retaliated with frightful savagery. It was at such times that the peace sects, who were all-powerful in the General Assembly of the province, stood out for their ancient privileges of conscience, and when the Governors of the proprietary reproached them for not taking arms and supporting war measures, they flung back the taunt by pointing out the bad faith which had provoked bloodshed, how the moderation and exact justice of Penn had held all these passions in abeyance, and how a return to them would make war unnecessary. Crimination and recrimination followed. In a distinguished controversy at that time it was charged upon the Quakers and their German allies of kindred belief that they were responsible for the French and Indian wars, and it was proposed on this account that the right of all Germans to vote for members of the Assembly should be suspended until they had acquired a competent knowledge of the English language and provincial constitution; that Protestant ministers and schoolmasters should be settled among them to reduce them into regular congregations, to instruct them in the nature of free government, the purity and value of the Protestant faith, and to bind them to the province by a common language and the consciousness of a common interest; that all law writings should be void unless made in the English tongue; that no newspapers, almanacs, or other periodical paper written in a foreign language should be printed or published unless accompanied by an English version, and further importations of Germans should be prohibited. Proud, who sets out at length the real causes of these Indian wars, attributes the quarrels with and alienations of the red men first to abuses committed in the Indian trade; second, their being unjustly deprived of their lands; third, to unjust punishment and imprisonment in times of peace; fourth, to instigations of the French; and then goes on not only to acquit the peace sects of any, even indirect, complicity, but to attribute to them the means by which final reconciliation was expected. "The Quakers," he says, "who had the least share in these public transactions, as to appearance, being, contrary to ancient custom, excluded from the proprietary agency, by which all public and private transactions in the province were managed, more especially respecting land affairs, which appeared to be the principal cause of the quarrel, were nevertheless in fact the prime movers of the peace. . . . They formed a society among themselves particularly for that good purpose, called the Friendly Association, for gaining and preserving peace with the Indians by pacific measures, constituted trustees, and had a treasurer, and by a voluntary contribution among themselves of many thou-



sands of pounds, to which divers well disposed among the more religious Germans liberally contributed, which, with the Governor's consent or approbation first had, they applied in such prudent manner, by presents and redressing grievances, together with their way of friendly behavior and sincerity, which the Indians had long experienced, that they disposed them to hearken to terms of peace and reconciliation."

In spite of all threats and menaces the German peace sects remained the firm allies of the Quakers, and lost no opportunity to second the efforts of their early protectors and friends in the line of that policy which had distinguished them from the beginning of the province, and with them offered a stern and unyielding front to all innovations that sought to sweep away the guarantees to conscience, which they had received as a common legacy from the founder. So they stood shoulder to shoulder up to the outbreak of the Revolutionary war. Then they separated, differing not in kind, however, only in degree.

The peace sects could not take part in the Revolution without stultifying the professions upon which they existed, so they largely became neutral. People who refused to raise a weapon in their own defense and went smiling to the stake for a scruple could not certainly be called cowards. Of course, we would not at this distance of time even pass censure on some of the measures resorted to for the purpose of compelling their acquiescence in the war. We would only answer the severity of those measures by pointing to the severe exigencies of our own war, almost a century later, when conscientious opposition to bearing arms was treated with kindness and forbearance, not being regarded as subversive of patriotism, and not branding those who held it as enemies of the State. So far have we come in one hundred years, from the days of George Washington to the days of Abraham Lincoln.

We remarked the Quakers and the Mennonites entered the period of that struggle differing in degree. Gordon says, "The Quakers, who were most affected by coercion to military service, addressed the Legislature, setting forth their religious faith and practice with respect to bearing arms, the persecution sustained by their ancestors for conscience' sake, and the consequent abandonment of their native country and emigration to the wilderness in search of civil and religious liberty, and claiming exemption from military service by virtue of the thirty-fifth section of the laws agreed upon in England, and the first clause of the existing charter granted by Penn. By the first, 'No person living peaceably and justly in civil society can be molested or prejudiced by his religious persuasion or practice in matters of faith or worship;' 'nor,' by the second, 'be compelled to do or suffer anything contrary to his religious persuasion.' They contended, therefore, that they could not be legally required to do aught which their consciences forbade, and that the sincerity of their scruples should be

judged by the Lord of their consciences only. They asserted that they entertained a just sense of the value of their religious and civil liberties, and had ever been desirous of preserving them by all measures not inconsistent with their Christian profession and principles; and, though they believed it to be their duty to submit to the powers which in the course of Divine Providence were set over them, yet where there was oppression or cause of suffering it became them with Christian meekness and firmness to petition and remonstrate against it, and to endeavor by just reasoning and arguments to assert their rights and principles in order to obtain relief. The Mennonites and German Baptists also addressed the Assembly with prayers for exemption from military service. But their views differed essentially from those of the Quakers. The latter not only refused personal military service, but they denied the lawfulness of commuting it for pecuniary consideration; while the former (the Mennonites) declared that though not at liberty in conscience to bear arms, it was a principle with them to feed the hungry and give the thirsty drink, and that they were always ready, pursuant to Christ's command to Peter, to pay tribute, that they might offend no man, and that they were ready to pay taxes and to render unto Cæsar the things which were Cæsar's." This was in 1775. The august events which precipitated the Revolution were crowding upon the heels one of another. Feeling ran high against the non-combatant sects. Counter petitions were poured upon the Assembly denouncing the principle of non-resistance "as unfriendly to the liberties of America, destructive of all society and government, and highly reflecting on the glorious revolution which placed the present royal family on the throne." One committee denied to the Assembly that the Old or New Testament furnished a single argument in support of this plea of conscience. "The safety of the people is the supreme law of the land," said they. "He who receives an equal benefit should bear an equal burden. The doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance is incompatible with freedom and happiness." Finally the Assembly spread upon its records this enactment as a solution to the vexed question: "Resolved that all persons between the ages of sixteen and fifty, capable of bearing arms, who do not associate for the defense of the province, ought to contribute an equivalent for the time spent by the associators in acquiring military discipline, ministers of the gospel of all denominations and servants purchased *bona fide* for valuable consideration only excepted."

If the Quakers had stopped where the Mennonites did, their relation to the Revolutionary struggle would not have been productive of the bitter and adverse comment which it subsequently evoked, but they kept on defining their position, denouncing the unhallowed nature of war, asserting their pacific policy, excommunicating their members who joined

either side, until they lost the respect of both. Not so the Mennonites. They gave of their substance cheerfully and willingly whenever required so to do, and ultimately came to be looked upon as an indifferent and harmless sect who nourished a merciful but ridiculous idea of treatment for enemies. And in the darker hours of the war the provincial commissaries turned their eyes longingly towards their well-stocked farms, and it is to be feared not always preserved for them the privileges which their pecuniary contributions purchased. Col. Phillip Mart-seller wrote to President Reed in June, 1780:

"Your Excellency will please observe that many of the wealthy Mennonites and others who live in the neighborhood of Lancaster, Manheim, and Conestoga drive flocks of cattle over the mountains in the spring season, to the great distress of the poor inhabitants. These men undoubtedly have them to spare, otherwise they would keep them on their own farms, and therefore they ought to be taken from them; but this cannot be done without the assistance of ten or twelve men, which would be attended with extra charges. Therefore I await your Excellency's particular instructions in the premises." The different attitudes of the Mennonites and the Quakers to the Revolution is best explained by a difference in hereditary tendencies and race instincts. The German is phlegmatic and quiet; the Briton aggressive, opinionated, and self-asserting. The German peace sects had little regard as to what government protected them, so that their rights of conscience remained undisturbed and they were left unmolested in the pursuits which were congenial to their meagre wants and simple mode of life. Not so the Quaker, however. He stood as the successor of the first proprietor, maintaining his principles, defending his doctrines long after his rights had been extinguished and his exclusive privileges were curtailed. This British self-assertion and tenacity had served the purpose of wrenching from the king the original privileges: why might it not serve an equal purpose in maintaining them? But the age of William Penn was gone, the age of George Washington had come. Liberty had a new and wider significance than the mere right of unmolested religious performances. The Mennonites, more loosely wedded to civil traditions, appreciated it quickest, and consequently suffered least by the new order of things.

Rupp says, "The Mennonites never wasted money in rearing stately houses in which to dispense the word of life, or in erecting massive college edifices in which to impart useful knowledge, nor do they encourage theological seminaries. In this respect, like the Friends, the Mennonites of this country have been content to walk in the ways of their fathers, and to hear the word of life expounded by men of as simple tastes and habits as themselves. Let none, however, reproach them with hostility to useful learning,—learning for life, and not for the school. Holding

peace principles, and taking little or no part in the affairs of government, they teach their young men that the first great duty of life is for each man to *mind his own business*. Practicing upon this maxim, they encourage industry by their own examples, and discourage ambition by a representation of the evils necessarily following in its train. They spurn alike the honors and emoluments of office, hence they deem an education beyond the rudiments of a very common one as superfluous among all their members of society. They have, therefore, no ministers, to use a common phrase, classically educated. This is not, however, the case in Europe." This was undoubtedly a very faithful picture when it was penned forty years ago. But the Mennonites of Lancaster County, to whom Rupp then alluded, occupy to-day a vastly different position from that of a generation or two back. Then they gave tone and color and complexion to the entire community, of which they composed the larger portion. Sheltered behind the barrier of a language which itself isolated them and their practices, they remained undoubtedly the most primitive community of all those who had sought the shores of the New World in the previous century. But conditions are changing. The owner of one farm has become the owner of several. Wealth has accumulated on their hands. The community is beginning to impinge upon them. The scale of their social life is changing, and their children demand more liberal educational advantages. The barrier of language has been broken over. While we cannot help but admire their steady adherence to their ancient belief and customs, their history in other lands tells us that important changes are likely soon to occur in this as well.

In Germany, in the very seats and ancient strongholds of the sect, to-day they have a paid ministry. Their ministers appear in the pulpit clad in sacred vestments of black, and read a service from the printed page. In Holland, at Amsterdam, they have a college nearly a century old, with a theological seminary attached, in which students receive a full ecclesiastical training, the lectures of which are delivered in Latin, and wherein are taught, besides, Hebrew, Greek, physics, ecclesiastical history, natural and moral philosophy. Some of its graduates are eminent for scholarly attainments, and rank high as theologians and teachers. "The names of Osterbann, Stinstra, and Hesselink are mentioned with pride as theologians of Holland, and not simply as Mennonite ministers, by every Dutchman." Their literature is exceedingly scanty, as they never concerned themselves about abstract religious speculations, but about moral laws and duties rather, carrying their asceticism to the extent of keeping no ordinary church records, believing public displays of such a character a vanity indicative of worldly-mindedness. One book they have, however, which is becoming famous in literature, and which they cherish next to the Bible,—it is their *Historical Monument*, a compendium of im-

mense proportions, containing the sufferings and triumphs of their heroes and martyrs,—the quaint old "Martyrs' Mirror" of Tielman Jans Van Braht, a Mennonite theologian of Dordrecht. This ponderous work has passed through many editions, and a most interesting history is its introduction into this country. The Mennonites in America being without a copy, and being ill fitted both by lack of means and culture to undertake so momentous a task as its translation from Dutch into German, long and earnestly besought their friends in Holland to have an edition prepared for them, but their solicitations were received for some reason with a deaf ear.

At length the Ephrata monks, who, about 1745, had secured a hand printing-press, and who included among their number men of high attainments and rare culture, agreed to undertake the task for their Mennonite brethren. The agreement was a very beneficial and advantageous one for the Mennonites, since the monks undertook to translate the book and print it, and leave it to the generosity of the Mennonites to take the edition off their hands or not as they chose. To show the extent of the undertaking with the imperfect facilities they then possessed, it took fifteen brethren three years. Nine worked in the printing-office. Of these four were compositors, four pressmen, and one translator and proof-reader. The remainder worked in the paper-mill. The edition was thirteen hundred copies, and the price was twenty shillings per copy. This was the most conspicuous undertaking in book-making of the colonial period; indeed, the most conspicuous of the entire last century in America. A portion of this edition, however, had a singular accident befall it. The patriots standing greatly in need of paper to make cartridges, learned of the existence of large quantities of unbound sheets at the Ephrata cloister, and so the Ordnance Department confiscated the entire lot. One morning two wagons and six soldiers of the Continental army came and carried off the martyr books. Thus by an irony of fate the story of the defenseless Christians was made to envelop the powder and ball that was fired into the faces of the British soldiers at Brandywine and Germantown.

One characteristic of the Mennonites has exhibited itself wherever their lots have been cast,—their instinct for fine lands. They are the most patient farmers on the face of the earth, and as a community the best. Even when persecution was sorest they turned their faces towards the richer and more fertile parts of the valley of the Rhine, consecrated by nature to the husbandman's hand, and dedicated for centuries to the products of his best skill. In Germany the region in which they are most numerous to-day is the valley of the Vistula, "the garden spot of Prussia," where they are said to have supplemented a naturally rich soil with the most skillful farming in Europe. In Russia they dwell on the Dnieper, the Volga, and the Molotchna, where they have made the steppes to

bloom, and the valleys to smile with fertility. Lancaster County, their principal home in the United States, is also its principal agricultural county. Half a century ago a traveler, looking in on the place of their adoption, wrote thus: "Lancaster County is chiefly indebted to the Germans for its present celebrity. This county possesses highly-cultivated and luxuriant valleys, solid and substantial stone houses and barns, large and excellent orchards, the choicest fruit, and the best cattle. Its scenery is not deficient, for it has wood and water, mountain and valley, hill and dale, all happily combining to attract the admiration of the traveler, 'come he from what delicious clime he may.'" What might this same traveler not exclaim if he chanced to visit the same scenes to-day?

The Mennonites have been gradually spreading from the parent society in Lancaster County until at this day they occupy much of the beautiful Cumberland Valley, where, already feeling crowded, their advance guards have passed the Potomac and reach far up the valley of the Shenandoah to the foot-hills of the Virginia mountains.

That this instinct for fine land is not all an instinct, but has been part of a well-defined policy among them even from their very existence, is evidenced by an historical fact. Almost as soon as William Penn threw open his province for settlement two agents, Christopher de Graffenreid and Louis Michelle, were sent out by the Mennonites of Switzerland with instructions to search for vacant lands in Pennsylvania, Virginia, or Carolina. Michelle spent much time among the Indians on the Conestoga, and is believed to have been instrumental in locating the first Mennonites in Lancaster County. Before the late Russian exodus twelve Mennonite delegates visited the best sections of the United States, and reported specifically on each to their brethren at home.

David Rittenhouse, the astronomer, was the great-grandson of the first Mennonite preacher in Pennsylvania, and many other illustrious men are numbered among their descendants. Christopher Dock, the schoolmaster of the Skippack, who died in 1771, is an historic personage. With the piety and thoroughness of Dr. Taylor, of Andover, and the gentleness and earnest purpose of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, in his limited sphere he showed an enthusiasm for culture and education that make his quaint and delightful treatises on those subjects an inspiration to every teacher who shall live after him. The doctrines of the Mennonites have had a peculiar charm for a certain class of great minds that were capable of rising above the formulæ of creeds and dogmas. Benjamin Rush, the eminent physician, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, says, in his memorable work on the "Manners of the German Inhabitants of Pennsylvania," as its closing sentence, "Perhaps those German sects of Christians among us who refuse to bear arms for the shedding of human blood may be preserved

by Divine Providence as the centre of a circle which shall gradually embrace all nations of the earth in a perpetual treaty of friendship and peace."

Thaddeus Stevens, the "great commoner," was always tender of the consciences of the Mennonites. In the Constitutional Convention of 1838, before he had made their home his home, he plead for a recognition of their scruples in the fundamental law. And again in the Congress of the United States, when it was sought to restrict their privileges and exemptions in the Conscription Act of 1863, Mr. Stevens said, "But there is one portion of this provision which I do not and cannot assent to. There are in all countries exemptions for conscience' sake, and it is right that there should be. In my own county a very large number of our best citizens, our most loyal men, are conscientiously opposed to bearing arms. They are willing to pay taxes; they would be willing to pay this amount to procure substitutes; but I do not believe that they should be forced to violate their conscientious and religious scruples, which have existed from their birth, and which have descended to them from a venerable ancestry."

Nothing can be purer and gentler than the inner motives of Mennonism. What thought so near the practices of the blessed Master, and so far from the acrimony and bitterness of men, as their scruple which makes all strife and warfare unchristian. And the iron purpose they have exhibited now for four centuries in maintaining their doctrine that the only genuine baptism could be that in which the matured consciousness of the individual took part? who dares to assail it as an inexorable prejudice? Then there is their brotherly charity, which counts it so unworthy to leave their poor to be cared for even by the public institutions which their toil most largely contributes to maintain. The trouble is, their drab clothing and peculiarly-fashioned garments have caught the eye of the gaping world. The visible peculiarities of dress, which, after all, are as harmless as they are meaningless when compared with that in them which is invisible, their strong Christian natures, earnest piety, deep devotion to principle, their unswerving fidelity to truth, their Christian conduct in secular affairs, their godliness in everyday life, and the charity that vaunteth not itself.

Hannibal is said to have complained that he made history, but the Romans wrote it. So the history of the subjects of this sketch has hitherto been written almost exclusively by their enemies. The Roman Catholics and the large Protestant denominations, the Lutherans, and the Reformed, and even the Episcopalians have been characterized by jealousy towards new sects. To this day the State churches of Europe look down with disdain upon "the Separatists." In the noisy clamor for worldly recognition the Mennonites have fared ill indeed. The story of the suffering Puritans, which at most extended over a few generations and a small area of territory, has been

told and retold with almost distressing particularity. There is not an event or object from the departure at Delfhaven to the chair of Carver and the pot and platter of Miles Standish that has not been held up to veneration by poet, painter, and orator. Even the German school-boy is taught to regard these Pilgrim sacrifices of a handful of Englishmen as the noblest ever laid upon the altar of conscience and humanity. Yet if he but turned to the history of his own ancestors and read there the story of sufferings, persecutions, stout abnegation through eight centuries, in which cruel selfishness and heartless bigotry assumed the wardship of conscience, he would find the trials of these Puritans, great as they are, compared with the trials of his own people, but the waters of Marah beside the plagues of Egypt. And while New England to-day laments the loss of its sons, swept into the vortex of national life setting westward, in danger of losing her distinctive characteristics by the Teutonic and Celtic influences that are clambering into their places, complaining that her stony acres must soon be tilled by an alien race or left barren and valueless, the Mennonite lands of Eastern Pennsylvania still remain in the descendants of the first hardy stock, who hold them by ancient indentures, supplemented by grant from father to son, reaching backward in one ever-strengthening chain of titles to the original patents of Penn, implanting in a glorious commonwealth a true conservatism, and adorning it continually with renewed evidences of prosperity and thrift.

The Lutherans have a well-defined literature which preserves their achievements in Church and State. The Reformed Church of Germany and Switzerland points with pardonable pride to the triumphs of Calvin, Zwingle, and Ursinus, and a literature which has preserved the almost sacred teachings of their scholars and martyrs to our own time. The Presbyterian will show you in Edinburgh the monument of Margaret Wilson, who, fastened to a stake driven in the sands where the Galway overflowed by the tide, was sustained by her lofty enthusiasm until the waves drowned her prayers and the waters choked her songs, and who tasted this death unflinchingly for the faith that was in her.

The Moravians will tell you how the ashes of Huss were borne on the bosom of the Rhine to the Schelde, and on the bosom of the Schelde to the sea, fit type of the great missionary work they were to record in the annals of every tongue and people and clime.

But the poor Mennonites, in journeyings oftener, in perils of robbers, perils by their own countrymen, in perils by the heathen, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils among false brethren, in weariness and painfulness, in watchings, in hunger and thirst, in fastings, in cold and nakedness, the thousandth part of which can never be known, who have gone through the centuries their silent and uncomplaining way, believing that the

glory of this world was but the mammon of unrighteousness, that it was enough for Him to know their deeds, by whom the hairs of the head are numbered, and without whose knowledge the sparrow falls not to the earth,—their story is yet untold.<sup>1</sup>

## CHAPTER XXVII.

## CHURCHES OF THE MENNONITES, DUNKERS, REFORMED MENNONITES, RIVER BRETHREN, AND AMISH.

THE history of the religious organizations of the sects mentioned in the title of this chapter is here made a part of the general history of the county, instead of being embraced in the histories of the boroughs or townships where their meeting-houses are located (the method pursued with regard to all other religious denominations), for the reason that their organizations are bishoprics, each covering a larger territory, extending in many cases into several townships, and embracing the congregations worshipping in several different meeting-houses, often at long distances from each other.

**Mennonites.**—This sect has in Lancaster about three thousand five hundred members, worshipping in forty-one meeting-houses, and served by forty-seven ministers, of whom eight are (by election) bishops, whose duties, in addition to the preaching of the gospel (in which the other ministers are their assistants) are, to preside at the communion of the Lord's Supper, and to administer the rites of baptism in the respective districts, or bishoprics, under their charge. Of the eight bishoprics in Lancaster County, the following accounts are given, embracing, as nearly as can now be ascertained, the names of bishops and ministers (former and present), with dates and other facts relating to the building of their meeting-houses.

*Rohrerstown or Millersville District.*—Benjamin Hershey, a bishop in a Mennonite Church in Switzerland, emigrated to this country with the colony who came over about 1708. He settled on a section of land, the homestead of which is now owned and occupied by John L. Herr, on the Lancaster and Marietta Turnpike, one mile west of the city of Lancaster. Soon after his arrival he, with others, organized a church, now known as that of Rohrerstown. He served as bishop till his death, and was succeeded by his son, Benjamin Hershey, who also served till his death.

Bishop Benjamin Hershey, Jr., was succeeded by Jacob Brubaker, of Hempfield township. He was ordained minister in 1780, and in 1788 was ordained bishop, in which office he remained and ministered till his death, Oct. 17, 1831. His son, John Brubaker,

succeeded to the bishopric, and served till his death, April 30, 1842.

On the 25th of November, 1838, Henry Shenk, of Conestoga township, was ordained minister, and on the 5th of June, 1843, he was ordained bishop in place of Bishop John Brubaker, deceased. On the 8th of January, 1864, Joseph Burkholder, of Pequea township, was chosen assistant bishop, and succeeded to the bishopric upon the death of Bishop Shenk in the following year. He served till his death, July 3, 1875. On the 25th of November, in the same year, Jacob K. Brubaker, of Manor township, was ordained bishop, and served till his death, March 15, 1879. On the 10th of February, 1876, Amos Shenk, nephew of Bishop Henry Shenk, was ordained minister, and on the 25th of September, 1879, was chosen bishop to succeed Bishop Jacob K. Brubaker. He is still the bishop in charge of the district.

Benjamin Hershey, third son of the second Bishop Benjamin Hershey, was ordained as a deacon; served many years, and in 1823 removed to Ohio. David Herr, of Lancaster township, succeeded him, and served till his death, Jan. 6, 1873. Before 1780, Andrew Kauffman, of Lancaster township, was ordained minister, and officiated till his death, May 2, 1845. John Shenk, also of Lancaster township, was ordained minister in 1835, and served till his death, Nov. 2, 1857. On the 4th of September, 1842, Christian Herr, of Lancaster township, was ordained minister. He died Aug. 26, 1880, serving the church as minister till his death. At the same time (Sept. 4, 1842) and place, David Herr (fuller), of Lancaster township, was ordained deacon, and became assistant to David Herr. He served in this capacity till his death, July 28, 1850. Joseph Burkholder was ordained to the ministry March 27, 1846, and later became bishop. On the 17th of January, 1855, John K. Brubaker, of East Hempfield township, was ordained deacon, assistant to David Herr. He at present serves the church as deacon. On the 1st of January, 1858, Jacob K. Brubaker, son of Bishop John Brubaker, was ordained minister, and in 1875 was ordained bishop. Dr. John K. Brubaker was ordained a minister Nov. 8, 1879, and Benjamin Hartzler, on the 12th of May, 1881.

The names of the present houses of worship in the Rohrerstown district are Brubaker's, Millersville, Lancaster City, Habecker's, Bachman's, J. Miller's, Stone House, and Byerland. The ministers are Amos Shenk (bishop), John K. Brubaker, Benjamin Hertzler, John K. Brubaker, Abraham Witmer, Benjamin Lehman, Ephraim Rohrer, Isaac Kauffman, John Harnish, Abraham Herr, David Hess.

For several years after the organization of the district, services were held in dwelling-houses. The first meeting-house was built of logs, on land of Benjamin Hershey, about the year 1730. This was in use until 1791, at which time it was removed to lands of Peter, Christen, and Abraham Brubaker, of Hempfield township. Services were held at this place in this

<sup>1</sup>The author acknowledges himself indebted to Professor Oswald Seltenicker and Samuel W. Pennypacker, Esq.; also to Professor J. G. De Hoop Scheffer, of Amsterdam, for material used in the preparation of the preceding sketch.

house until 1854, when it was torn down, and the present brick building, thirty-eight by forty-eight, was erected. At this place the annual conference has been held since the erection of the first house. A school-house was also erected at this place, and a school taught therein.

About the year 1756 the log meeting-house at Millersville was erected, and also a school-house near it. This log house was used for worship until 1848, when it was taken away and a brick house thirty-five by sixty-nine feet was erected near the old site, but within the limits of Lancaster township.

The meeting-house in Lancaster City was built in 1879.

The first meeting-house at Habecker's was built of logs, and about 1830 was replaced by the present brick structure, thirty-five by forty-five feet, which is still in use.

The first meeting-house built at what is now known as Bachman's, was built of stone about one hundred years ago, and is still used.

The Miller's meeting-house, located about one mile south of Conestoga Centre, was built of logs many years ago, and later was torn down and replaced by one of stone. In 1882 a stone church forty-two by sixty feet was erected and is now in use.

About 1747 the Byerland meeting-house was erected of logs, and remained in use until about 1840, when a stone church was erected in its place. In 1879 this was taken down and the present brick building was erected, forty-two by sixty feet in dimensions.

The Stone meeting-house is about a mile from New Danville. The first building was of logs, but about 1755 a stone house was erected. It was enlarged and improved in 1855, and in 1878 was entirely rebuilt of stone, forty-two by sixty feet.

These meeting-houses and their congregations are in three sub-districts known as Rohrerstown, Conestoga and Pequea, and Manor districts, all forming the one Bishop District of Rohrerstown or Millersville, as before mentioned. The number of communicants in the district is about six hundred.

*Strasburg District.*—Hans Herr, one of the colony of Mennonite emigrants who came to this country in 1709, was previously a bishop of the church, and continued in the office after his settlement here. In the year 1719, Christian Herr, his son, built a substantial sandstone dwelling-house (which is still standing) near the big spring in West Lampeter township, and in this house the church held regular worship. Among the first ministers in the county before 1725 were Ulrich Brecktell, Hans Tachantz, Hans Burkholter, Christian Herr, Benedict Hershey, Martin Barr, and Johannes Bowman. In 1740, John Herr,<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> John Herr was the father of Francis Herr, who, for conduct inconsistent with the precepts of the church, fell under its censure and never again became reconciled to it. He, with his son, John Herr (though he never was a member of the old church), soon after began the formation of the sect now known as Reformed Mennonites.

also a Mennonite preacher, built a dwelling-house about a mile southwest of Strasburg, now occupied by John Kerner, in which the upper story was arranged for public worship. In this house, and in other dwellings in the vicinity, services were held for many years. In 1804 the society built a stone meeting-house, forty by sixty feet, near the village of Strasburg, where regular service has been held to the present time. It was enlarged and improved in the year 1879.

In the year 1766 a wooden church, about twenty-five by thirty feet, was erected near Providence, and during the Revolution American soldiers were quartered there. In 1860 a brick church, forty by fifty feet, was built, which is still in use.

Herr's Church, sometimes called Willow Street, was erected of brick, forty by fifty feet, in the year 1850, near the sandstone dwelling-house of Christian Herr, built in 1719.

The house now known as Mellinger's meeting-house was built of stone in 1767, a log house standing near having been used for worship many years. An addition was made in 1855, otherwise the church remains in its primitive condition.

The Stumptown meeting-house was erected in 1846, and rebuilt of the same material (brick) in 1882.

The first meeting-house in what is known as Hershey's was erected of brick in 1837. In 1862 it was enlarged, and in 1879 it was taken down and a new brick house, forty-five by sixty-five, was erected on the site.

The meeting-house known as "Old Road" was erected of stone in 1841. Prior to that time services were held in a school-house at Springville.

At Paradise an old building was used for many years, and in 1847 a brick meeting-house, thirty-one by forty-three, was erected, which is still in use.

Bishop Hans Herr served many years, and was succeeded by his grandson, John Herr, who also served in that office for many years. After his death Bishops Benedict Hershey and Jacob Brubaker, of another district, officiated until the appointment of Peter Eby as bishop, between 1810 and 1815. He remained bishop until his death, April 6, 1843. Christian Herr, of Pequea, was ordained deacon in 1823, minister in 1835, and bishop in 1840. His death occurred in 1852. In 1848, Joseph Hershey was ordained bishop, and died April 12, 1856. Benjamin Herr, son of Christian Herr, of Pequea, was ordained to the ministry in 1838, and bishop in 1856, to succeed Bishop Joseph Hershey. He is still bishop of the district.

Isaac Eby was ordained minister Nov. 9, 1876, and assistant bishop June 6, 1878. Jacob Dentling was ordained to the ministry in 1847. Amos Herr was ordained minister in 1850. He was the first of the Mennonite ministers in Lancaster County, who conducted religious services in the English language.

Several of their ministers in this county now preach in English.

Elias Groff was ordained to the ministry in 1869, and Abraham Brubaker in 1874. The following-named ministers are at present serving in the Strasburg district, viz.: Benjamin Herr (bishop), Amos Herr, Elias Groff, Abraham Brubaker, J. Dentlinger, David Buckwalter, John L. Landis, Henry Heller, Isaac Eby, Jacob Hershey, Sr., Jacob R. Hershey, John Rank, Jonas Wenger.

The number of communicants in the Bishop District of Strasburg is one thousand and seventy-five. The meeting-houses in the district are Strasburg, Providence, Herr's, Mellinger's, Stumptown, Hershey's Old Road, Paradise.

*The Hammer Creek District*, now presided over by Bishop Christian Bomberger, was first formed about 1838. In that year Christian Bomberger (father of the present bishop) was ordained bishop, he having been ordained a minister Feb. 20, 1831. He served as bishop until April, 1849, when he removed to Cumberland County. From that time to 1860 the churches were supplied by the bishops from the other districts. On the 12th of June in that year Christian Bomberger (third of the name) was ordained bishop of the district, and has presided until the present time.

In the year 1738, Christian Bomberger, a member of the Mennonite congregation, came to this country. His son Christian became the first minister in what is now known as the Hammer Creek District. John Bear, Jacob Myer, and Christian Frantz were appointed ministers before the present century; the latter served till his death in January, 1828. Abraham Brubaker was appointed assistant to John Bear. About 1800, Christian Risser and John Hess were ordained ministers, and served during their lives. The former died Aug. 18, 1826; the latter, Nov. 27, 1830. Abraham Brubaker (2d), son of Abraham Brubaker, was ordained minister in 1810, and served till Sept. 15, 1850, when he died. Andrew Miller was ordained minister in 1820, and died in 1832. Martin Myer was ordained to the ministry in January, 1832, as successor of Christian Frantz. He served till failing health compelled him to retire, and died Oct. 4, 1878. In 1833, Benjamin Eby was ordained minister. He officiated till March, 1866, when he removed to Maryland.

On the 21st of December, 1848, Christian Bomberger (3d) was ordained a minister, and in 1860 was chosen bishop. Charles Hostetter was appointed to the ministry June 4, 1852, as assistant to Martin Myer, and he is still in service. On the 21st of April, 1851, John Risser was ordained to the ministry, and served till his death, Nov. 20, 1878. John Hess, a grandson of John Hess (1st), was ordained Jan. 28, 1866, and is now in the service. He was appointed as successor to Benjamin Eby, and assistant to Bishop Bomberger and John Risser. In November, 1868, Jacob Zimmerman was ordained as assistant to

Charles Hostetter, and is still a minister. On the 6th of April, 1874, Christian Risser was ordained, and is now serving. Following are the names of the present ministers of the district, viz.: Christian Bomberger (bishop), John Hess, Christian Risser, Jonas W. Bucher, David Brubaker, Jacob Zimmerman, Charles Hostetter, David Lehman.

The meetings for religious worship, within what is now the Hammer Creek Bishop District, were first held at the houses of the members. The first of which anything can be obtained was about the year 1740, when services were held at the house of Kaspar Sherks, on the farm now owned by Daniel S. Steametz, a short distance east of the hamlet of Schoeneck. A little later meetings were held at the houses of Christian Wenger (now Adam Royer), near Union Station, and Henry Hershberger (now Christian Martin). Early in the nineteenth century, meetings were held alternately at the houses of Daniel Brubaker (now Edwin Brubaker), Moses Bomberger (now John B. Erb), Christian Eby (now Henry H. Brubaker), Jacob Wissler (now Levi Wissler), Daniel Burkholder (now John Gible), and at Oberholtzer's (now Jacob Bollenger). The church increased in numbers, and in a few years after 1800 a log house was built in the Oberholtzer woods for a place of worship and for school purposes. In the spring of 1819 a tract of land was purchased from Martin Bolmer, on the road leading from Brunnersville to Claysville, where they erected a brick house that is known as the Hammer Creek meeting-house. In the latter part of the same year a tract of land was bought lying on the road leading from Claysville to the Indian Creek. Near the latter place a small stone church was erected and called the Indiantown meeting-house; this was used till 1879, when a larger frame house was built.

In 1856 a small lot of land was purchased of John Hess, near the road leading from Warwick to Rothville, and on this lot a brick house was erected that is known as the Hess meeting-house. From this time the people who had been worshiping in the little church near Rothville, worshiped in this Hess meeting-house.

About the year 1862 a Union meeting-house was erected by several denominations at Schoeneck.

In the Reading Road District, in the early part of the present century, three log houses were erected for worship and for school purposes. One was near Roseville, one a half-mile south of Oregon village, and one a mile west of Millport.

In 1847 the Reading Road Church was erected of brick, thirty-two by forty-two feet, and is still in use. The meeting-houses of the Hammer Creek District are Hammer Creek, Hess', Indiantown, Swamp, Reading Road.

*The Brubaker District.*—The bishops who have served the district now presided over by Bishop Jacob N. Brubaker, as near as can be ascertained, are as follows:

John Lehman.  
 Samuel Nissly.  
 Jacob Hostetter.  
 John Brubaker.  
 Jacob N. Brubaker.

The ministers who served the church in times past were as named below, viz.: Samuel Hershey, Jacob Hershey, John B. Landis, Tobias Shenk, Christian Becker, Abraham Horst, Jacob H. Snively, Benjamin Hershey, Christian Nissly, John Nissly, Peter Risser.

The present ministers of the district are Jacob N. Brubaker (bishop), Abraham Horst, Samuel Hershey, Jacob H. Snively, David Hershey, John B. Landis, Tobias Shenk, Jacob Harnish, Henry E. Longenecker, Christian Newcomer, Jacob N. Brubaker, John B. Landis, Tobias Shenk.

Erisman's, Hernly's, and Gantz meeting-houses are in Rapho township; Erb's and Kauffman's are in Penn township; Petersburg and Landisville in East Hempfield township, and Chestnut Hill meeting-house in West Hempfield township. The meeting-house at Erisman was built in 1798; at Hernly's about 1769. The house at Gantz was purchased of the Reformed Church in 1880. The Kauffman house was erected in 1860. The house at Petersburg was built in 1868, the people prior to that time worshipping in a Union meeting-house in Petersburg. About 1790 a meeting-house was built at Chestnut Hill, which was in use until the erection of the present house in 1874. About the same time (1790) a house was erected at what is now Landisville, which was also used till the present one was erected in 1855.

*Weaverland District.*—The first bishop of this district was Christian Burkholder, who held that office here as early as 1750. He was succeeded by Henry Martin, prior to 1790. Martin served as bishop during the remainder of his life. He died April 27, 1825, at the age of eighty-four years. His successor was Jacob Zimmerman, who had been an assistant for a few years. Zimmerman served till his death, Sept. 14, 1856, and was succeeded by George Weaver, elected in 1854. Weaver died Jan. 22, 1883, having been twenty-nine years a bishop. His successor is Jonas H. Martin, the present bishop, was ordained May 31, 1881. The present (1883) ministers of the district are Jonas H. Martin (bishop), Tobias Wanner, Samuel Good, Emanuel Newswanger, Daniel Burkholder, John Hollinger, Benjamin Horning, Christian Stauffer, Abraham Gehman, Joseph Gehman, Noah Bowman, Abraham Martin, Joseph Wenger, Elias Nolt, John H. Martin.

The number of members in the Weaverland District is one thousand and fifty. The meeting-houses are Weaverland, Lichty's, Zimmerman's, Churchtown, Bowmansville, Grossdale, and Metzler's. The first meeting-house at Weaverland was a stone building erected about 1776. It was repaired several times and enlarged, and now (1888) is being rebuilt of stone. The first Bowmansville house of worship was

of sandstone, built in 1794. In 1874 the present frame structure was erected. At Grossdale the first house was built of logs in 1755. The present meeting-house is of stone, and was built in 1823.

Lichty's meeting-house was erected of stone in 1840, and that of Churchtown (a frame building) was built in 1878.

The meeting-house at Metzler's (a frame building) was built in 1827, and enlarged in 1864 to its present size.

The Zimmerman meeting-house (stone) was built in 1854.

*The Root District*, now under charge of Bishop Martin Root, was under the charge of Bishop Peter Risser, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Jacob Hershey was bishop here from about the year 1800 till his death, in 1819, at the age of seventy-two years. He was succeeded by Christian Nissley, of Mount Joy township, who died in 1831. The bishops who have served from that time have been John Mumma, Peter Ebersole, Nathaniel Shope, and Martin Root, the present bishop.

John Lehman, John Risser, and Benjamin Lehman were ministers in the early part of the present century. Christian Nissley, of Rapho, was ordained minister in 1831, and died in 1882, at the age of eighty-seven years, having been pastor fifty years. Peter Nissley was ordained to the ministry in 1836, and is still living, at the age of eighty-one years. Jacob, Peter, and David Ebersole were ministers. In 1869 Peter Ebersole, Jr., was ordained to the ministry, and in 1874 Levi Ebersole was ordained. The meeting-houses under the jurisdiction of Martin Root are as follows: Krabill's, East Donegal; Bassler's, West Donegal; Good's, Conoy; Risser's, Mount Joy; Overholtzer's, Dauphin County; Strickler's, Swatara, Dauphin Co.; Mumma's, Shopes, Dauphin Co.

The ministers of the district are Levi Ebersole, Peter Ebersole, Abraham Martin, Martin Root (bishop), Peter Nissly, Ephraim N. Nissly, John Nissly, Henry S. Nissly, J. Longenecker, Martin Root, John Stauffer, Benjamin Lehman, Jacob Risser.

The first services of this church were held in the houses of Frederick Mumma's, Hershey's, and at Krabill's Mill. The first meeting-house (stone) was erected at Risser's (Mount Joy township) in 1760, and enlarged in 1865. In 1811 a house (brick) was erected at Bassler's; this was used till 1881, when it was rebuilt. At Good's a meeting-house (frame) was built in 1814, and rebuilt in 1879. In 1812 a log house was erected on the farm of Peter Krabill. After being enlarged several times, it was torn down in 1869, and the present brick edifice, forty by sixty feet, was erected.

*The Dunkers.*—This sect had its beginning in Germany, under the leadership of Alexander Mack, in the year 1708. In 1719 twenty families of them came to Pennsylvania, where most of them settled at Germantown, Skippack, Montgomery Co., Oley, in



Berks, and Conestoga, in what is now Lancaster County. Their religious leader was Peter Becker, who had been a minister under Alexander Mack at Schwartzenau, Germany. In 1723, Becker made a missionary tour through the upper settlements, and organized a church at Conestoga with thirty-six members. In the next year, as is learned from an old manuscript record, "The church agreed to hold an election for an assistant to Peter Becker. The choice fell on Conrad Beisel for minister and John Hildebrand for deacon, both to serve at Conestogoe, . . . but Beisel, being wise in his own conceit, soon caused a trouble in the church in regard to the Sabbath. He had an idea that Saturday was the Lord's day, so he and some of the members held Saturday for the Sabbath, and did work on Sunday." The result was that in 1729, when Alexander Mack came here from Germany, the question of the Sabbath was put to vote in the Conestoga Church, and being decided against Becker's ideas by a large majority, he, with a few others, withdrew from the Conestoga Church, and "did organize at Ephrata as Seventh-Day Baptists."

The Conestoga Church at its organization embraced the settlements within the present territory of Lancaster, Dauphin, Lebanon, and Berks Counties, over all of which Peter Becker had charge until the arrival of Alexander Mack, who then assumed the office of bishop, with Becker as his assistant. Becker served until his death in 1734. Mack died in the following year.

Michael Frantz, a minister, was elected successor of Bishop Mack in 1736, and served until 1747, when he removed to Virginia and organized a church in that State. After his departure Michael Pfautz was ordained bishop, and served till his death, May 14, 1769, at the age of sixty years. Ten days before his death he assisted at the laying of hands on Christian Longenecker at his ordination as bishop. The Conestoga Church increased in numbers, and was served by ministers appointed for that purpose. In 1772 it was agreed to divide the territory of the Conestoga Church into three church districts, viz., Conestoga, White Oak, and Swatara. At this time the ministers resident within the district of the new Conestoga Church were Peter Eizelberger and Jacob Stall. The latter died in 1822, aged ninety-two years.

In 1823, Abraham Zug and Jacob Pfautz were ordained bishops. Jacob Pfautz served until his death, in 1864, aged eighty-seven years, five months, and twenty-five days, having served the church forty-nine years. During his labors six hundred and forty persons were baptized. Abraham Zug remained as bishop over this church for several years, when he moved to Swatara, Lebanon Co., and lived there till his death, July 18, 1841.

On the 5th of October, 1841, the churches of Conestoga and White Oak agreed to establish a church in Lebanon County. At a council held in 1842 it was decided to set off all the members of Conestoga, White

Oak, and part of Swatara Churches who resided in Lebanon County, to a new church to be formed at Tulpehocken, and that John Zug should be the minister.

On the 4th of June, 1831, Christian Bomberger was ordained minister, and was ordained bishop June 4, 1862. In 1864, Conestoga Church was divided into three districts, viz., East Conestoga, West Conestoga, and Ephrata. At this time the ministers of West Conestoga Church were Christian Bomberger, Jacob Reinhold, and Christian Brubaker.

Christian Bomberger took charge of this church as bishop. He served until his death, May 21, 1880, at the age of seventy-nine. Jacob Hockman was ordained bishop in 1879, and assisted Bishop Bomberger till his death, when he assumed entire charge, and is still the bishop. The present number of members in the different churches of the district is about two hundred.

The White Oak Church at the time of the division in 1772 was ministered to by John Zug and Christian Bomberger. The latter was chosen bishop, and served as such till his death. He was succeeded by Abraham Zug, who officiated during his life, after which, in 1841, Daniel Fretz and Jacob Haller were chosen bishops. They were succeeded by Christian Longenecker, grandson of Bishop Longenecker. He had been for several years assistant to Bishops Fretz and Haller. He served till 1855, when he died, at the age of sixty-three years. His successor was David Gerlach, who served till his death in July, 1879. J. S. Newcomer, the present bishop of the Mountville Church, succeeded him, and is now in charge of both the White Oak and Mountville Churches. They have a membership of about two hundred and fifty.

The Mountville Church was set off from White Oak in the fall of 1882, in charge of Bishop J. S. Newcomer. The church has a membership of one hundred and forty.

The East Conestoga Church was set off in the division of Conestoga Church in 1864, with about one hundred and seventy-five members, under the charge of Christian Rupp, who was at that time a minister. The territory was embraced in the district of Bishop Bomberger until 1874, when Christian Rupp was chosen bishop, and is now in charge. The church has a present membership of about two hundred.

The Church of Ephrata was set off from Conestoga Church at the division in 1864, with about two hundred members, and placed under the care of Israel Meyers, who was the resident minister. Samuel Harley was soon after chosen bishop, and still presides. The church has a membership of about three hundred.

The Chikis Creek Church was set off from the White Oak Church in 1868. The resident ministers at that time were Phillip Ziegler, Jacob Rider, and Samuel R. Zug. The former was chosen bishop, and served until his labors were closed by death in 1874.

He was succeeded by Jacob Ryder, who is the present bishop. This church has at present three houses of worship,—at Chikis Creek, Elizabethtown, and Green Tree,—which embrace a membership of about two hundred.

The first meeting-house built in this district was the Chikis, in Rapho township, in 1855, and rebuilt in 1882. The next was at Green Tree, in Mount Joy township, in 1869, and in 1875 a school-house was purchased in Elizabethtown and fitted up for a meeting-house.

The meeting-houses at Ephrata, West Conestoga, and Chikis Creek are built fifty by eighty feet, with basement and altar for purposes of annual love feasts of their districts. Love feasts are held in all the districts, in some annually and in others semi-annually. A list of the meeting-houses of this sect in Lancaster County is here given, showing the number and location of houses of worship in each district, viz.:

1. Chikis has three meeting-houses: Chikis, in Rapho township; Green Tree, in Mount Joy township; and Elizabethtown, in Elizabethtown borough.

2. White Oak has four meeting-houses: Kreider's, Longenecker's, Grabill's, and White Oak, all in Penn township.

3. Mountville has four meeting-houses: Mountville, West Hempfield township; Petersburg, East Hempfield; Neffsville, in Manheim township; and Manor, in Manor township.

4. Conestoga has six meeting-houses: Voganville, in Earl township; Bareville, in Upper Leacock township; Eby's, in Upper Leacock township; Earlville, in West Earl township; Blue Ball, in East Earl township; Kemper's, in Ephrata township.

5. West Conestoga has six meeting-houses: Lexington and Millport, both in Warwick township; Middle Creek, in Ephrata township; Manheim, in Manheim township; Eden, in Manheim township; and Lancaster, corner of West Grant and North Mulberry Streets, Lancaster City.

6. Ephrata has five meeting-houses: Brick, Springville, and Mohler's, all in Ephrata township; Schoeneck and Reinhold, both in West Cocalico township; also a right, with others, to four other houses,—Union and Bucher's, both in East Cocalico township, and Flickinger's and Miller's, in Clay township.

The ministers in the several districts are as follows:

1. Chikis.—Samuel R. Zug, Mastersonville; assisted by Jacob L. Eshelman, Milton Grove; Abraham L. Eshelman, Elizabethtown.

2. White Oak.—Benjamin Z. Eby, Manheim; assisted by Hiram E. Gible, White Oak; George H. Bingaman, Lititz.

3. Mountville.—John S. Newcomer, Mountville; assisted by H. E. Light, Mountville.

4. Conestoga.—Christian Rupp, Bareville; assisted by Joseph Myers, Bareville; Rudolph Reidenbach, Hinkletown; John Grabill, Bareville.

5. West Conestoga.—Jacob Hackman, Oregon; assisted by John B. Gible, Lititz; Isaac W. Shirk, Akron; John Myers, Lincoln.

6. Ephrata.—Samuel Harley, Ephrata; assisted by William Price, Cocalico; Israel Wenger, Lincoln; Isaac B. Keller, Lincoln.

**The Reformed Mennonites.**—The causes that brought this church into existence lie far back in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and have been the subject of considerable bitter discussion. Suffice it to say that a few years after Francis Herr withdrew from the Mennonite Church he held public meetings at his house, at which he freely exhorted and instructed those who assembled. He did not assume to be a minister of the gospel, and always remained seated during his exhortations. Many of his neighbors who sympathized with his views had belonged to the Mennonite Church, and withdrew to associate themselves with him. Among them were Abraham Landis and Abraham Groff. John Herr, the son of Francis Herr, followed in the footsteps of his father, and carried on the work begun by him. In 1812 the little flock who were gathered together unanimously elected John Herr to be their pastor and bishop, and agreed in the appointment of Abraham Landis to administer to him the rite of baptism.

On the 30th of May in that year, Abraham Landis baptized John Herr, after which Herr baptized Abraham Landis and Abraham Groff. The former was soon after elected deacon, and later became a minister. On the 10th of October, in the same year, John Landis was appointed to the ministry, and preached his first sermon October 31st. The meeting at which the organization was perfected and first baptism administered was held at the house of John Herr, in Strasburg township. Soon after the organization twenty-five persons were baptized at the house of David Buckwalter, now in East Lampeter township. A little later sixteen persons were baptized at Jacob Weaver's, in West Lampeter township.

Meetings were first held in private houses, but in the fall of the year 1812 a meeting-house was built on the road leading from Strasburg to Lancaster, near John Longenecker's. It is still known as the Longenecker meeting-house. John Herr, in his notes, says, "November 7th the first meeting was held in the new meeting-house at John Longenecker's."

Christian Frantz, of Norwich township, was chosen assistant bishop, and later removed to Franklin County, Pa., where he gathered a congregation who have since been known as Frantzites. After his removal (about 1830) Henry Bowman was appointed assistant bishop, who, after the death of John Herr, became bishop.

John Kohr was elected to the ministry in 1845, and

<sup>1</sup> John Herr died in May, 1850, in Hummerstone township, Welland, Canada West, while on a visit to the churches in Western New York and Canada.

to the bishopric in the spring of 1853, and is at present bishop of the churches of Lancaster County. Daniel Musser was chosen assistant bishop in 1863, and died in 1877. John Harnish, of Hempfield, was appointed to the ministry about 1832, and subsequently removed to Clark County, Ohio, where he was soon after appointed bishop, and where he died in 1870. The ministers who served the church and passed away were Abraham Landis and John Landis, Christian Resh, and Christian N. Witmer, of East Lampeter; Abraham Snively, of Pequea; and Jacob Bowman, of Strasburg township.

The meeting-houses of this church in the county of Lancaster are known by the following names: Longonecker's, West Lampeter; Strasburg, Strasburg borough; Bowman's, Providence township; Lampeter, Lampeter Square; Stumptown, New Danville; Pequea Manor, Manor township; Lancaster, Lancaster City; Landisville, East Hempfield; Mount Joy, Mount Joy township; Schoeneck, West Cocalico.

The church in this county numbers about seven hundred members. Their ministers are John Kohr (bishop), Manheim; Samuel Hershey, Mount Joy borough; Abraham Horst, Mount Joy borough; Henry Weaver, Strasburg; Elias H. Hershey, East Lampeter; Henry Fisher, East Lampeter; Christian K. Howry, Willow Street, West Lampeter; John Kohr, Jr., Manheim; Isaac Brubaker, Schoeneck, West Cocalico; Abraham S. Kurtz, Ephrata; Levi H. Sherk, Chikis, Rapho; Martin Musser, Salunga, East Hempfield.

**River Brethren**<sup>1</sup>—(also known as "Brethren in Christ").—A little more than a century since Jacob Engle, who came in his infancy from Switzerland, and who lived in Conoy township, near Bainbridge, was a member of the old Mennonite Church. He became convinced that the members of that denomination lacked religious vitality, and, in connection with his brother John and several others, established a stated prayer-meeting for their mutual benefit. This little flock gradually increased in numbers, and after a time enjoyed the ministrations of a clergyman. The first place of worship was the house of the founder of the sect, now the residence of his grandson, Jacob M. Engle.

At first they had no design of organizing a separate sect, but as time went on other societies sprang up in their vicinity, and about 1776 a regular organization was effected.

It is not necessary to speak here of the peculiar doctrines or practices of this sect. From their similarity in many respects they are popularly supposed to be a branch of the sect commonly known as "Dunkers," but they are rather an offshoot from the Mennonites, if from any sect. The name "River Brethren" was given to them because the place of their origin was near the Susquehanna River, and

here they are more numerous than elsewhere. The number in Lancaster County is about five hundred, and in the neighboring counties they are quite numerous.

The first bishop of the River Brethren was Jacob Engle, the founder of the sect. When they became more numerous Abraham Brubaker was elected an additional bishop. After the death of the founder, his son, Jacob Engle, Jacob Hershey, and John Shitz were elected, Bishop Brubaker having become infirm by reason of age, and the sect having still further increased. None of these lived to a great age. At about the time of their death the increase in the number of the Brethren, and the greater area over which they were spread, necessitated the division of this area into different fields of labor or bishoprics, and the three districts, now known as Donegal District, including Conoy and the Donegals; the Rapho District, consisting of Rapho and Mount Joy; and the Conestoga District, embracing the southern townships in the county, were formed. At that time John Gish, in Donegal, and Jacob Hostetter, in Conestoga District, were chosen, and subsequently the present bishops, John M. Engle, in Donegal; Jacob M. Graybill, in Conestoga; and Benjamin Shelly, in Rapho District, were elected. Bishop Hostetter is still living at a very advanced age.

The bishops are elected by a general vote, but they exercise their functions mainly in their respective districts. The lower orders of the clergy, preachers and deacons, are chosen within their respective districts. All are elected for life or during good behavior.

The fundamental doctrines of Christianity are held by these Brethren. They are strictly non-resistant, and quiet lives are inculcated by them.

The preachers in the Donegal District are David Engle, John Wolgamuth, John Longnecker, Jacob S. Engle; in the Rapho District, Abraham Hostetter, Joseph Wolgamuth, David Wolgamuth, Daniel Wolgamuth; in the Conestoga District, Henry Engle, John Breneman, Simon Graybill, Henry Heisey.

**The Amish** are Mennonites, being really a sect within the sect. They take their name from Jacob Amen, a Swiss Mennonite, who settled in Alsace about the year 1673, and there originated a community who followed with greater strictness the doctrines of the old Flemings. Their descendants are still to be found in France and on the borders of Switzerland. The main differences between themselves and other Mennonites relate to dress and discipline. They still rigidly adhere in common with all Mennonites to the confession of faith which was adopted by the Synod of Dordrecht in 1632.

Some authorities fix their earliest arrivals in this country at about 1717, others contend that they did not begin to come until 1737. The first is, however, generally accepted as the time of their appearance in

<sup>1</sup> Information furnished by Bishop Engle.

Pennsylvania, and this is corroborated by a declaration of grievances published in 1718, and addressed to William Penn himself. Their increase in this country, owing to the rigidity of their discipline, has been very slow. Their worship has usually been in private houses, and without a regular minister. They have, however, bishops. At present there are in Lancaster County about one thousand of the sect. These are in ten congregations in the townships of Earl, East Earl, West Earl, Upper Leacock, Leacock, East Lampeter, West Lampeter, Paradise, Salisbury, and Caernarvon. They are under charge of four bishops, viz.: Eli Zook, West Lampeter; Christian King, Leacock; John K. Stoltzfus, Earl; and Christian Umble, of Salisbury, each of whom has charge of two districts. The only meeting-houses in the county are in the townships of Caernarvon and Salisbury. They are a very exemplary and thrifty people.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

### AGRICULTURE<sup>1</sup>—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—TOBACCO CULTURE IN LANCASTER COUNTY—POPULATION OF THE COUNTY.

THE ground or soil forms the foundation for all agricultural operations, as agriculture itself is the foundation of all other pursuits. Loudon calls it the parent of manufactures and commerce, and truly says that without it there could be neither civilization nor population. To the soil, therefore, farmer-like, we must turn briefly for a proper and intelligent beginning of our subject.

The soils of the county are principally four kinds, named after the rocks which underlie them. That covering the mica-schist and gneiss belt, comprising, according to a recent geological survey, the greater portion of the six southern townships, is considered by geologists to be the oldest formation of the county. Gneiss is a stratified granite that admits of being split and crumbled. Mica-schist is a gneiss rock consisting largely of mica in small particles. The soil being formed partly by the crumbling of these rocks, brought about by the action of frost and heat, aided by cultivation, is filled with sparkling fragments of mica. A chance observer might pronounce it sandy, and yet it differs materially from the hard round flinty sand that composes the tops of some of the higher ridges and the sandstone belt along the northern boundary. The surface is very rolling; not in long, regular ridges, but made up of hills and dales placed promiscuously, without regard to size or direction.

The soil is inferior to limestone in its producing capacity, and has hitherto received less thorough cul-

tivation, more of it having remained under timber or been used for grazing purposes. Recently greater attention has been given to the raising of grain and tobacco, with encouraging success. The average rainfall, since a record was kept of it, has been greater here than in the central portion of the county.<sup>2</sup>

The limestone soil, which lies immediately north of the gneiss belt, occupies the central basin or basins between the interior ridges, and contains three hundred square miles. The rocks underlying it are considered the second oldest formation of the county, while the soil itself is supposed to be a deposit formed while this part of the county was under water. It is the most valuable for agricultural purposes on account of its great producing and sustaining capacity, and is generally level, except where the rocks underneath have been thrust upward, forming abrupt, detached ridges, and outcropping or low, rolling surfaces. Brick-clay is found in this soil, and formerly there were many small ponds in the woodlands filled with water in all seasons. Sink-holes abound, and in several localities the brooks that come down from the shale ridges lose themselves in these, and pursue their underground courses for considerable distances.

Here the ash-tree, elm, shellbark, and black-walnut, contending with the oaks for the richness of the soil, send their roots deep among the limestones, and rear correspondingly massive trunks and lofty coronals. Here, too, the fountains, fewer in number than on the more elevated lands, well up through clefts in the rocks their deeper and darker waters from subterranean reservoirs.

Next we have the shale soil, commonly called slate, and sometimes improperly termed gravel. It is the soil, with few exceptions, of the interior ridges, and is composed of crumbled shale rock, which it overlies, mixed with clay and a vegetable mould, the deposits of forests that at one time flourished here. It is lighter and more easily worked than any of the other soils, yet has a compact and retentive subsoil, and can be made profitable and productive by proper tillage and manuring. It seems to be particularly adapted for fruit culture, and is the native place of the chestnut and the adopted home of the cherry,<sup>3</sup> while the raspberry, blackberry, and other small fruits grow wild everywhere, often to the annoyance of the tidy farmer. Forest trees do not attain to the same size as in the limestone bottoms, but comprise more varieties and form finer grained and tougher wood.

These shale belts are lifted somewhat above the

<sup>2</sup> The greater average rainfall in this region has been attributed by some to the fact that it lies nearer to the river and bay, and because it had more timber-land. Since the forests have been more extensively cleared greater droughts have been experienced, followed by hail-storms, such as were unusual in that section before.

<sup>3</sup> The cherry was originally found in Asia, and from thence introduced into Europe. The seeds of the cultivated cherry were brought to this country very early after its settlement both from England and Holland.—Downing.

<sup>1</sup> Contributed by Simon P. Eby.

adjacent country into a wholesome and exceedingly pleasant atmosphere. They present a diversified surface, varying from one to three miles in width and extending in some places many miles in length. Among the little hills and valleys issue delightful springs of the purest water, forming small brooks that in earlier days watered native meadows of sweet-scented grasses, while varied tree, plant, and bush upon the hillside kept the air fragrant from early spring till late in autumn.

The sandstone soil is spread over the mountain that forms the northern barrier of the county, and extends in a belt, generally of a mile or more in width along its base, the entire length east and west. It is not of uniform depth, but is crowded in some places between the piled up rocks, and in others fails to cover the naked boulder on the hillside.

It is principally composed of a hard, round-grained sand of various shades of color from a deep red to a pale yellow and cream-white. The farmer has found it a rather stubborn subject to deal with, being full of rocks, heavy to work, and wanting in the clay or loamy subsoil necessary to hold fertilizers. Still, by dint of hard work and patient cultivation, with the application of lime and the raising and plowing down of red clover, good crops have been obtained. And it is worthy of notice that while the yield was less per acre, the grain was heavier than that grown on limestone land, owing, no doubt, to the very siliceous nature of the soil.

As a general rule, however, the farmer lost the greater part of this kind of land in the ownership and control of the iron-master, who obtained from its forests the charcoal needed to supply his furnaces and forges, which roared and hammered in the near vicinity during the pre-anthracite period.

There remains yet to be noticed the presence of trap rock and iron ore, which in some localities serve to color the soil, but do not seem to have any perceptible effect one way or another upon its fertility.

The earliest farming in the county was done by the Indian squaws in a very primitive manner. They cleared patches of land by girdling and burning down the trees, scratched the ground with crooked sticks, and hoed it with shells and sharp stones. They raised corn and beans; and in the fall, when their scanty crops were gathered and the cornstalks sufficiently dry, they were set on fire and burned to the ground, together with the weeds that had sprung up with them.

In this way the corn-patches were kept clear of all the forest trees except one kind of scrub-oak which the fires did not kill. These, by the alternate burning and sprouting, formed thick, knotted clumps at the surface of the ground, which the white settlers afterwards grubbed out when they began to till the land. The portions not taken into cultivation after the burning stopped were soon overrun by young

forests. These places received the name of "Grub-land," from the word "grub," signifying, in the German, "a small tree."

There were a number of such Indian fields in the county, one immediately west of Litiz, and another, the largest of any, in Ephrata township, between the Middle Creek and Cocalico. On these the young forests afterwards became so dense that cattle straying into them were very hard to find; hence it became the custom of that time to put bells on some of the herd to tell their whereabouts. Even horses had to wear these musical appendages about their necks when turned to pasture over night for the same reason.

There also existed natural meadows, where the grasses, in all probability, had at an early day matted themselves into a sod too close for the seeds of trees to find lodgment. These were the deer pastures of the Indians, subsequently enlarged and turned into irrigated meadows by the whites.

Such, according to the most reliable accounts, was the condition of the county at the time the first settlers came,—heavy timber upon most of the limestone land, with occasional meadows and swamps; lighter woods covering the southern belt, shale and sandstone ridges, while some few exposed places may have been entirely barren of trees and verdure.

The honor of breaking ground for the first farms in Lancaster County, we believe, belongs to the Swiss Mennonites, a small colony of whom came about the year 1706 or 1707,<sup>1</sup> soon to be followed by more of their own countrymen, and by Scotch-Irish, Germans, English, and people of other nationalities.

The Scotch-Irish, so called because they had removed from Scotland to the north of Ireland some time before they came to America, it is said, selected their homes in the hill country, because it was easier cleared of the lighter forest, and because it reminded them somewhat of their native land.

The Swiss and Germans, who had felt the scarcity of wood and the severity of the forest laws in Europe, on the contrary, marked off their future farms among the heavy timber and upon the richest meadows in the limestone basins, "because," said they, "where the wood grows heaviest the soil must be best."

The Swiss Mennonites, or, as they were called, the Palatinates, like their Scotch-Irish contemporaries, had many of them left their native country on account of religious troubles, and lived for some time in the Palatinate and at other places along the Rhine before they finally came to America. Here they were brought in contact with the German and French farmers, and saw and no doubt worked on some of the best-conducted farms in that agricultural region. They afterwards drifted down the Rhine into

<sup>1</sup> See Benjamin Eby's "Geschichten der Mennoniten"; Rupp's History of Lancaster County, p. 74.

Holland, and took passage with their families in some of the English vessels that sailed from the Dutch ports for America. They had in this journey opportunity to see and learn much that was useful in farming and housekeeping, and with the knowledge and experience already acquired in their native Switzerland, at that early day noted for the thrift and industry of its inhabitants, they came all the better prepared to grapple with the difficulties and hardships of establishing homes in a new country.

Friendly counsels, kind words of encouragement, and seeds for their new farms and gardens were brought with them from many of the people they passed on the way. Attachments also were formed between some of the young who thus met that ripened into promises, sometimes fulfilled before the vessel sailed, or which afterwards brought over a German or Huguenot wife or husband for an adventurous Swiss youth or maiden who had come before.

Landed on this side, there was a brief stay in one of the settlements already existing in and around Philadelphia and Germantown. Here were got together such outfits and supplies as might be needed or could be had. Meanwhile a few of the most prudent of their number were sent to examine the country, and if found satisfactory to select places for their future homes. Upon their return with favorable reports, application would be made to the proprietary government to have the tracts selected surveyed off for them, but as this could not always be done immediately, and time was precious, the parties pushed forward with their families to the destined places in the interior.

Let us attempt a brief sketch of one of these early movings. Two or more families generally started out together on what was then a journey of several days. Their household goods, prominent among which were large iron-bound chests filled with stuffs spun and woven in their homes across the water, farming implements, feed, and provisions, all packed and loaded in covered wagons, generally drawn by a team of horses, some of them the joint property of the parties, others hired for the trip. Occasionally only an ox-team formed part of the train, for, as a general rule, the German people of this county always preferred heavy horses for draught.

The small children were placed in the wagons, while the grown and half-grown went on foot. Several of the most active marched in advance with axes, piloting the train along the best route and clearing away obstructions. There were fallen trees and hanging vines to be removed, streams to ford, marshes to be avoided or crossed, so that stoppages were frequent and progress slow. With all these precautions, team and wagon sometimes sank into morasses and became stalled. In such event the horses would be removed, chains and ropes attached to the wagon so as to reach solid ground, the team hitched to the far end, and the wagon pulled out.

After arriving at the place selected, which was always convenient to some spring, because springs were plenty and there was no time to dig wells, the covered wagons served as a home for the children and females, while the men and boys put up temporary shelters for themselves until a log cabin could be built. To do this the men at once went busily to work.

"Then was heard the sound of the settler's axe,  
Signal of a mighty change."

Plainly-dressed men, with coats off, bare arms, and sweated brows, swung old-fashioned axes, and dealt blow after blow into the trunks of the century-old forest trees until they trembled and tottered and came down with great crashes that frightened the wild fowls from the neighboring stream and startled the Indian squaw upon its banks who had come to gather willow twigs to be made into baskets.

The trunks of the fallen trees were cut into the required lengths, split into proper thickness, and dragged by the teams to the place wanted. Here they were notched and built into a log house, a primitive but solid structure, subsequently to be chinked and daubed and covered with oaken shingles.

Meanwhile the women, in their homespun dresses and plain white caps, were not idle. The open air was their kitchen. A wall of hastily-collected stones served for a hearth. Pots and kettles were strung by chains and iron hooks to cross-poles, gipsy fashion. Perhaps a temporary roof of poles and branches was put up to cover the heads of those that did the cooking, and to prevent the rain putting out the fire. Here the meals were prepared and served on a table consisting of the end-gate of the wagon nailed upon the stump of a tree cut at the proper height.

At meal-times the men ate first, the women and children afterwards. Grace was said silently; there was but little levity and no profanity. The forest air was invigorating, labor sharpened the appetites, and the simple fare was without doubt enjoyed.

Busy children foraged the woods for whatever could be found new or attractive, and brought water from the spring, always receiving the admonition of their elders not to venture far into the forest for fear of the Indians or other unknown dangers. A chance shot by some of the boys added an occasional wild fowl or squirrel to the larder, or a visit to the neighboring stream brought in a string of fish.

Before the men had the roof on the house the women had started a vegetable garden, and the seeds and bulbs brought from across the ocean were showing green sprouts in the beds prepared by them with spade and hoe.

The logs not needed for the house, and if not enough others added, were split into rails, and a worm-fence built around the cleared ground. The underwood was grubbed up, and, together with branches and tree-tops not fit for firewood, were rolled and dragged into heaps and fired. The season

was pressing, and before the smouldering ashes had time to cool, the old-fashioned wooden plow, drawn by the heavy team, tore deep furrows through the blackened mould. There were many and strong roots to encounter and immovable stumps in the way, and the labor was hard, but the men were in earnest; early and late the work went on until the ground was ready for the first seeding. They may have had no harrow, so a bundle of brushwood chained together served instead, and the grain suitable for the season was harrowed in, the ground smoothed over, and the party moved off to begin similar work for the next neighbor, because it was found advantageous for them to work together instead of singly and alone.

By midsummer most of the log cabins would be up and the families moved in. These houses were still without cellars or floors, the windows had no glass, and the doors swung on wooden hinges, and were fastened by wooden bars. These wants could be supplied in due time. A more pressing need was to secure in time a sufficient store of provender for their horses for the coming winter. The natural meadows and deer-parks already mentioned served them to good purpose in this respect. On many of these they made their first crop of hay, and continued to mow them in subsequent years.<sup>1</sup>

While the summer crops were growing, the time was well employed in putting up temporary stabling for the horses. The building of the Swisser barn, which was considered the most important structure on the farm, had to be postponed for a more convenient season, when due preparation could be made. Lesser improvements were added, generally a turf-covered cellar was built into the hillside, and a bake-oven put up. The acre from which the timber was taken to build the stable was also cleared of the undergrowth and got ready for fall seeding.

It was noticed that in the forest there would be plenty of acorns by the time frosts came, so orders were sent to the eastern settlements for pigs. It may be presumed that these came in due time, and increased rapidly, from the fact that our ancestors soon became great pork eaters.<sup>2</sup>

The question of introducing cows by the early farmers depended upon the possibility of their procuring the needed supply of grass and hay. To this end their attention was at once directed to the enlargement of such patches of natural meadows as they possessed. Ditches were dug, and through these the water of the brooks was diverted from the orig-

<sup>1</sup> It is said that even at a later day the Hostetters, who lived in Manor township, where the land was then covered with timber, would go a distance of some ten miles to make hay on the natural meadows in the vicinity where Manheim borough is now located; that subsequently one of them moved up near to the place where some of his descendants still reside.

<sup>2</sup> There are at least eight different ways in which pig can be served up at a Lancaster County table, while there is hardly a pie, dumpling, or cake that goes on it, baked or fried, in the preparation of which lard is not used.

inal channel and distributed over larger spaces of ground, generally along the hill-sides. By such irrigation the growth of the grasses was greatly increased.

These meadows (*wässer wiesen*) soon became very valuable appurtenances to the farms, and when the original tracts came to be divided, the rights thereto were carefully set forth in the title-deeds, generally giving the use and control of the stream to the owners of the several tracts a certain number of days in each week alternately.

Early in the summer the children had found wild strawberries along the edges of the meadows, and later in the season they were bringing baskets full of blackberries and huckleberries from the neighboring uplands to be dried for winter use.

The trio of fowls had by careful management of housewife and children increased to a little flock. The woods seemed an excellent place for them to scratch for insects and to roost. And the barking of the house-dog frightened away the foxes and opossums.

Oats, corn, spelt, and buckwheat comprised the summer crop of grain. The former could be fed to the horses in the straw. The corn was husked and the ears hung up or laid away to dry, the tops and blades carefully gathered and stored for winter use; spelt and buckwheat was cut and left to dry on shocks, then threshed and winnowed by hand on sheets spread upon the ground. There was a crop of late turnips between the corn-rows to be added to the vegetables in the garden.

Of fall work there was more than enough. A second crop of hay was to be made, more ditches to be dug, stones to be quarried, fire-wood to be cut, the fall seeding to be finished, acorns to be gathered, and over and always (between times) trees to be felled, rails split, and logs to be hewed for the barn that was soon to be built.

Trips had also to be made to the eastern stores for supplies, and to the mills for flour, or to have grists ground. These would take several days, as the nearest mills were then on the Schuylkill and Brandywine. Several of the men would go together, each carrying a bag of grain on horseback, and return with the flour or meal in the same manner.<sup>3</sup>

Thus passed in quick succession spring, summer, and autumn of the first year with our first settlers. Too busy with the present to think much of the past,

<sup>3</sup> An interesting account of one of these trips is given by a Mr. Hoernley, in which his grandfather participated. Some eight or ten of the neighbors started together from what is now Penn township, each with his bag of wheat or rye on horseback for the mills at Downingtown, a distance of about forty-five miles. Their route was a bridle-path leading through forests and dense growths of young timber, so that they had to ride in single file most of the way.

These inconveniences fortunately did not continue long; both grist-mills and saw-mills were at an early day built in the interior of the county, and so multiplied did they become in numbers that the second and third generations saw a mill or factory of some kind for every mile or two along all the streams of the county wherever there was water enough to turn a wheel.

too resolute to give way to homesickness, or to despair of the future. Their lot was cast, their hands had literally been put to the plow, and they would not look back. A wide ocean separated them from a fatherland, to which they might only return and live by yielding up what to them was more precious than life itself, the privilege of worshipping God according to their own faith and belief.

It was when winter had set in, out-door employments were fewer, the household crowded within the narrow limits of the primitive log house, and many of the comforts not to say necessities of life wanting, that their isolated condition began to be keenly felt and the ordeal became more trying. In these extremities they turned for encouragement and consolation to their Bible and the promises it contained.

No one can write a truthful history of these people and overlook the serious religious spirit that pervaded their lives and governed and guided their every thought and action. Through it they resisted successfully the allurements and blandishments of office and worldly honors that might have awaited them in other pursuits, and kept themselves and their descendants down to the humbler occupation of farmers. They were by no means insensible to what was pleasant and enjoyable in life and beautiful and attractive in art and nature, some of the older people being well educated; but as they considered these things too closely connected with the lusts of the eye and sinful pride, they discarded them. Music and the dance, purple and fine linen, found neither place nor encouragement in their homes.

During the winter preparations were made for the coming spring. More land was cleared, a barn-yard fenced in, farming implements put in order, and new ones added. The horse and pigs amply bedded in leaves brought from the woods were being safely carried through the cold weather with fodder to spare. The only events interrupting the quiet of the household were occasional vague rumors of impending danger from the Indians, which fortunately proved unfounded, or the unexpected appearance of a few wild deer in the newly-fenced grain-field and their sudden departure. Several coon and musk-rat skins nailed up against the stable showed the doings of the young; the elders did not encourage hunting or trapping, however.<sup>1</sup>

On the second and subsequent years some Swiss barns were built. By that time saw-mills had been

<sup>1</sup> They had a saying which they would repeat for the benefit of such as showed any undue tendency to becoming hunters or trappers, which ran as follows:

"Wer sich ernähret mit fischen und jagen,  
Der musz zerriessene kleider tragen."

Who by fishing and hunting would earn his fare,  
Tattered clothing is forced to wear.

Notwithstanding this, many of the young farmers became expert marksmen.

erected on the neighboring streams, where logs could be converted into plank and sawed timber needed for their construction. Whether these buildings were patterned after the barns that stood against the hillsides of Switzerland, as their name would indicate, or whether, as has been suggested, the plan of the original was changed to admit of improvements which the builders saw during their sojourn in the Palatinate and Holland, has not been definitely settled. The fact remains that the English and Scotch-Irish, as well as the German farmers in the county, soon adopted it as the plan for all their barns.

These well-known structures, which form such prominent objects in the landscape of the county, are two stories high, with pitched roof, built sufficiently large and strong to enable heavy farm-teams to drive into the upper story to load or unload grain. During the first period they were mostly built of logs, afterwards of stone, frame, or brick, from sixty to one hundred and twenty feet long, and from fifty to sixty feet wide; the lower story containing the stables, with feeding passages opening on the front. The upper story was made to project eight or ten feet over the lower in front, or with a forebay attached, to shelter the entries to the stables and passageways. It contained the threshing floors, mows, and lofts for the storing of hay and grain. The most complete barns of the present day have in addition a granary on the upper floor, a cellar under the driving-way, a wagon-shed, with corn-crib and horse-power shed all attached.

The early farmers cultivated spelt, barley, oats, and buckwheat for summer crops, and rye for a winter crop. Wheat was not then extensively raised: it was considered of too delicate a growth and uncertain yield, except in some few favored localities. The wheaten loaf was only served on Sundays and special occasions. Rye, or mixed rye and spelt, formed the daily bread.<sup>2</sup>

Besides this, the straw of rye was used for many purposes. Beehives, bread-baskets, cask-lids, and the roofs of barns and other farm buildings were made of it. To make a good thatch roof was in that day quite an art. The long, flail-threshed rye straw was first tied into small bunches, neatly trimmed, called "sackels," and these were firmly fastened to the laths with bands of twisted straw, in consecutive rows overlapping each other from eave to peak, after the manner of a shingle roof. The comb or peak was closed by a row of untied straw laid crossways, and held in place by poles fastened with wooden hooks.

A well-made, neatly-kept straw roof lasted many years, and was not an unsightly object. Cool in summer, warm in winter, it gave a modest, comfortable air to the old barns that is wanting in many of our

<sup>2</sup> Spelt-wheat is much grown in Suabia and the north of Switzerland. The grain is light, and the chaff adheres closely to it, so that the old mills in this county had machinery for hulling it before it was ground.



modern slate-covered structures. Straw-roofed barns held their place with some of our well-to-do farmers as late as 1850.

Flax and hemp were also cultivated, and manufactured into linen and wearing apparel for home use, the strength and durability of which became proverbial. The seed was sold to the oil-miller.

By the second and subsequent years cows and sheep were added to the live stock. The former supplied the much-needed articles of the dairy, while the latter were kept almost exclusively for their fleece. Our German ancestors were no great mutton eaters.

The favored breed of cows was a large-sized, clean-limbed animal, with smooth, thin but rather long horns hooked backward; many of them brindled in color, with white breasts and udders. They were good milkers and excellent foragers.

Short horns were introduced about 1825-30, Devons after them, and the Jerseys still later (about 1860).

The sheep were of the long-wooled kind, some of the males having immense horns. Merino rams were imported from Spain as early as 1810, by which no doubt the home-breed was improved, but the purely fine-wooled never came into general favor, because their short fleece was less serviceable and more difficult to work.

The raising of heavy draft-horses received early attention in the county. Numerous stallions were kept for breeding purposes, and the walls of the roadside taverns and blacksmith-shops were at certain seasons profusely placarded with horse-bills, setting forth pedigree and desirable points of the animal, and illustrated with spirited wood-cuts, supposed to represent the different candidates for patronage among the neighboring farmers.

After having provided himself with a barn, the farmer set about the erection of a suitable house to take the place of the first log cabin. The preparation for this took several years. Stones had to be quarried, lumber sawed and allowed to season, so that the second generation assisted in the erection, and oftentimes were married, and some of them moved into the new mansion along with the parents.

These houses were generally built of stone, some of them with dressed corners, two stories high, with pitched roof, and with cornices run across the gables and around the first story. A large chimney in the middle, if modeled after the German pattern, and with a chimney at either gable-end if built after the English or Scotch idea. Many of them were imposing structures, having arched cellars underneath, spacious hallways, with easy stairs, open fireplaces in most of the rooms, oak-paneled partitions, and windows hung in weights. Some of these houses are still standing, greatly disfigured, it is true, by unsuitable modern alterations, but with walls still as solid as they were on the day when the masons put the finishing touches to them.

The old builders of these houses greatly honored themselves by giving due honor to their wives, partners and helpmates in the work. High and conspicuous in the front wall, or gable, they caused to be placed a stone into which was cut, in lasting letters, their names and the names of their wives, with date of the building.

This may be considered the age of the sickle, German scythe, and flail, those being the harvesting implements of the period.

The fields were plowed in lands, a certain number of furrows being thrown together, leaving two uncovered furrows between the lands, as is still done in wet soils. In harvesting, two reapers would take a land. Young women who could be spared in the house helped, many of whom did a full day's work. Generally they were placed on a land with a strong and skillful male harvester, who would gallantly take a little more than his half, and lighten the labors of his female partner. They would reap through, laying the handfuls of grain into sheaves and bind them returning.

The German scythe, being shorter and broader in blade than the English, was better suited for mowing the meadows. It was malleable, and sharpened by hammering the edge on a small anvil, and the whetstone used was carried by the mower with a horn containing water, sometimes mixed with vinegar.

The meadows were mowed earlier than the uplands, and the hay dried by spreading and turning it in the field during fair weather, and by putting it on weather-cocks over night or at the approach of rain. The men did the mowing, but boys and girls joined in the lighter work of drying and housing it. Often on these occasions, as well as in harvest-time and apple-gatherings, there were merry parties of young people at work among their staid and grave seniors.

Corn was in that day, and even in later years, often topped and bladed, leaving the ears to ripen on the stalk. This was supposed to improve the grain, and made the fodder better and easier to handle. Threshing was done with the flail or by tramping it out by horses,—a labor that lasted through the greater part of winter, and was cold and tedious work.

About the year 1800 the grain-cradle was introduced. This consisted of a broad scythe, with a light frame of four wooden fingers attached corresponding in shape and nearly of the same length. With this the grain could be cut and at the same time gathered, and by a dexterous turn to the left the reaper could throw it in a swath, ready to be raked and bound into sheaves.

The sickle thenceforth continued to be used only occasionally in badly-lodged grain, and was finally altogether laid aside.

About this time, or soon after, red-clover and timothy began to be sowed. These could be grown on the uplands, and were mowed with the English

scythe,—also about that time first introduced. The farmer was now no longer altogether dependent on his irrigated meadows for hay, and the German scythe found a place of past usefulness in the loft of the old log cabin along-side of the sickle. The flail held its position for a while longer, and its not unmusical rat-tat-tat continued to be heard on the barn-floor.

The raising of spelt and barley was gradually superseded by the old red, and later (in about 1818-20) by the red- and blue-stem wheat, which it was found could be successfully grown. The wheaten loaf, mixed only with a little rye, became the daily bread.

Acres of cleared land had by this time been added each year to the farm. The herds had increased, and by dint of unceasing industry of the housewife and her busy maidens the fleece of the flocks had been carded, and spun and woven and knitted into woollens that defied the cold of winter; and the oaken chests and closets became filled with treasures manufactured out of the flax and hemp grown during the preceding years.

The orchards planted were beginning to yield fruit. There were barrels of cider on the shady side of the house, red and russet apples in the cellar, fragrant dried fruit, gathered seeds, and sweet herbs in the garret. The granary and the mows in the barn did not get altogether empty between harvests. The manure pile grew large and fat; and still there remained stacks of hay over from last year. As the substantial comforts of the farmer thus multiplied other and new cravings and wants began to be felt, and he and his household needed more than ever the stern warnings from their ministers against the lusts of the eye and the pride of life,—more the earnest supplications for deliverance in their prosperity than in the day of their adversity.

The well-cultivated soil yielded more than the live-stock could reasonably consume; the market was distant, and the prices comparatively low; so the farmer sold his surplus grain to the miller, who ground and sold it, to be distilled into whiskey. This was less bulky, easier transported, and found a ready market and consumption. Still-houses became numerous; the coarser grains of rye, corn, and barley were converted into liquor. Upon one or two occasions did an audacious distiller make whiskey out of the more precious wheat, to the great horror and outcry of all right-minded people.

The wheat was made into flour, and like the whiskey, hauled by the farm-teams to the eastern markets at Newport and Philadelphia, bringing in return store-goods, salt, and land-plaster. The hauling was mostly done in the winter, when the horses were not needed on the farm. Some farmers had teams on the road all the year, hauling goods between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. These were the famed "Conestoga Teams," known far and wide, sometimes called "The Ships of Inland Commerce." They were stately

objects in those times, in which owner and driver alike took pride and kept neat and trim.

The team consisted of either five or six heavy horses, well fed and curried, wearing good harness, and sometimes adorned with bows of bells fitted so as to form an arch above the collars. These bells were carefully selected to harmonize or chime, from the small trebles on the leaders to the larger bass upon the wheel-horses.

The wagon and body was necessarily built stanch and strong, but by no means clumsy. Upon them the wheelwright and blacksmith expended their utmost skill and good taste, and oftentimes produced masterpieces of work, both in shape and durability. The wagon was invariably painted red and the body blue. The cover was of stout white linen or hempen material, drawn tightly over shapely bows fitted to the body, lower near the middle and projecting like a bonnet in front and at the back, the whole having a graceful and slight outline. It was said that the best wagons and finest traces were made at Loudon, Pa.<sup>1</sup>

Taverns sprung up thickly along all the main roads to accommodate the many teams. There was scarcely a miller or distiller that had not also his farm. Whiskey was plenty and freely drank. The bottle was in the field during haymaking and harvest, and set out three times a day for the workmen all the year round. Fortunately, the liquor for home consumption was all rectified and reduced in strength, so that its excessive use was less injurious on that account. There was then no accurate mode of testing its strength, and it is said many distillers profited by mixing water with that sent to market.

Times seemed prosperous. But not satisfied to let well enough alone, the Legislature in 1814 chartered forty State banks at one session, five of them in Lancaster County. The German Governor, Simon Sny-

<sup>1</sup> Some rather tough stories used to be told by the old wagoners of the performances of their teams, and their personal encounters with each other and with the railroad men engaged in building the public works between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

There was then considerable prejudice against railroads entertained even by the more sober-minded. They believed after the roads were built there would be no longer a market for horses, whereas the contrary has proved to be the case, horses now selling for three times their former prices.

Some of the old ballads which used to be popular with the teamsters, express these sentiments in language more forcible than elegant. The concluding verses of one ran as follows:

"May the d— I get the man that first invented the plan  
To make a railroad or dig a canal;  
For they ruin our plantations wherever they do cross,  
And they spoil our markets that you can't sell a horse."  
(Chorus).—"Can't sell a horse."

"Now come all you bold wagoners that have got good wifes,  
Go home to your farms and there spend your lives;  
When your harvest is over and your corn in the crib,  
You have nothing else to do but to curse the railroad."  
(Chorus).—"Curse the railroad."

The reader may well picture to himself the scene when a chorus of teamsters were singing this ballad to an old air similar to "Wearing of the Green," in the bar-room of a wayside tavern where they were stopping over night.

der, vetoed the bill, but the two Houses passed it over his objections, and speculation in everything soon went wild. Farm-land rose in price to two hundred dollars an acre and over. Five hundred dollars an acre was refused for timber-land, and a cord of hickory wood brought ten dollars in Lancaster City.

A few years' time fully vindicated the foresight of Governor Snyder, and showed the danger of rashly interfering with the finances of a State. Many of the banks failed, a panic ensued, farm-land fell in price to fifty dollars an acre, and other things came down at corresponding rates.

Such as had purchased or accepted farms at the high rates without the means to pay for them became bankrupt. The sheriff gathered a rich harvest, and the jail was filled with debtors. Only those who refused to be drawn into the vortex of speculation and pursued the even tenor of their farm-life weathered the storm.

There should be noticed a different kind of farming carried on by a few during this and previous years. New lands were taken up or purchased by them, the timber cut and put into market or sold to the iron-master, to be converted into charcoal. The land cultivated for several years, until exhausted, and then abandoned. A number of such barren tracts existed in the county, and were by many supposed in later years never to have had any timber upon them. The plow of those who afterwards reclaimed these lands, however, turned up the dark mould, showing conclusively not only that forests once covered them, but also the places where the timber was coaled.

During this period land-plaster was most extensively used, sown broadcast on the grass fields in early spring and sprinkled on the young corn and garden vegetables.

From the best accounts attainable lime, which superseded plaster, was begun to be used on land about 1820. Joseph Brubaker, Sr., and Frederick Keller, near Littitz, Andrew Hoerner, above Manheim, and Samuel Pfautz, near Middle Creek, are said to have been some of the first who practiced extensive and systematic liming of their lands in the northern part of the county.<sup>1</sup> The visible good effects which attended their experiments soon induced many others to follow their example, and the use of lime as a manure was rapidly introduced throughout the county. Nowhere could the good effects so plainly be seen as on light, sour, or worn-out lands. Many such were reclaimed principally by its judicious application. It sweetened the sour and stale soils, and formed a starting-point for the production of red clover, to be succeeded by corn and wheat. Still,

<sup>1</sup> In 1824, John Groff, of Earl township, began to use lime on his land, putting from fifty to sixty bushels on the acre. As this did not seem to do much good, and public opinion being against it, he abandoned the use of lime until 1829, when he again commenced with better success, and some of his neighbors soon followed his example.

above every other fertilizer the Lancaster County farmer valued good barnyard manure. A fat manure pile and large straw stack in the barnyard are still considered some of the best evidences of good farming, particularly if the former is enriched by the fattening of cattle.

The rotation of crops, finally adopted about this time, and with few exceptions still adhered to, is as follows: Two years in grass, of mixed clover and timothy, one year in corn, one year in oats, then a heavy coat of barnyard manure plowed down, and two years in wheat, to be followed again by grass. Accordingly many farms were divided into six fields, receiving a coat of manure once every sixth year, and an application of lime once in the same time, generally on the corn land, from fifty to one hundred bushels per acre, slacked and evenly spread on the land after it was plowed and shovel-harrowed in. Since tobacco is being more extensively cultivated, this rotation is somewhat interfered with.

In 1832 or 1833, William Kirkpatrick began the manufacture of portable threshing machines in the county. A few stationary machines had been in use a short time before, one of them at Pool Forge. There were also some portable machines brought about this time from Milton, Northumberland Co., made by a Mr. Meixel. All these had spiked cylinders, working into spiked concaves, connected by strap and pulley with a horizontal cast-iron geared horse-power, to which four or more horses could be attached. Straw carrying and separating attachments were subsequently added.

There was also introduced at one time a beater machine from Maine, having a cylinder and concaves of iron bars in place of spikes. These could not successfully compete with the spike machines, and never came much into use.

Threshing machines were a great innovation of the old methods, doing in a few days what used to be half a winter's work for the farmer and his hired men. Several conscientious farmers at first declined to use them, saying, it would be virtually taking the bread out of the poor man's mouth. It was not long, however, until the laboring man himself spoke in favor of their introduction. This has proved to be the case with most of the labor-saving implements since that time introduced. By shortening the time required to do the work, the wages could be increased.

The left-handed plow has held his place in fields of the county up to the present time without a successful rival. It has from time to time been greatly improved, until now we have a light, easy-running implement, with smooth-ground, chilled-iron, and steel-working parts, instead of the cumbersome drag with wooden mould-board and heavy coulter of our ancestors.

The double-toothed tumbling grain-rake in use between 1830 and 1850 was a great improvement on the

simple horse-rake, and the immediate predecessor of the modern wire-toothed sulky-rake, with which one man and a horse can pleasantly do the work it took six men to do the old way in the same time.

Wheat-ground used to be twice plowed, the second time not very deep. It was then seeded broadcast, and harrowed the same direction as plowed the last time. This would bring the grain in rows, and made it less liable to freeze out.

About 1842-43 the grain-drill was introduced, which answered the same purpose even better, and second plowing was no longer practiced. The ground being put in order for seeding by repeated working with improved cultivators, harrows, and rollers.

One of the latest and greatest triumphs in agricultural labor-saving machinery undoubtedly is the reaper and mower. In 1851 the first McCormick reapers were brought into the county, and John B. Erb, Esq., then of Clay township, became the agent for their introduction and sale. There was a different patterned machine, an odd-looking concern, here a few years previous, but it met with no success. From the time of the introduction of the McCormick, the use of reapers and mowers became an established fact in the county. Farmers did not like to do without them, and laboring men found no objection to their use in place of the old-fashioned cradle. Other machines soon appeared to compete with the original McCormick for possession of the harvest fields. Improvements upon all of them were speedily made; the wooden cutter-bar was replaced by one of iron; self-rakers of all imaginable devices were added; and, as though not yet satisfied, the fertile brain of the inventor has at last, as it were, infused a portion of his own intellect into wood and iron, and crowned the already admirable machine with an attachment that gathers and binds the cut grain into equal-sized sheaves, and lays them at the feet of the farmer with a dexterity and precision amounting to almost human intelligence.

Looking on what has already been done by way of the improved implements mentioned, to which may be added patent hay-forks, steam thresher and separators, by which the crops can now be seeded, harvested, threshed, cleaned, and placed in bags ready for market, there is no telling what may not be accomplished in the future, if we are not overtaken by unforeseen calamities, or sink under political corruption and individual extravagance.

Above all, however, there was and always will be needed that watchful care and personal direction of the work by the farmer himself which no machinery can supply. "*Eternal vigilance is the only price of success.*" In this respect, fortunately, the farmers of Lancaster County have not been found wanting. Neither visionary nor widely experimental in their ways, they are yet quick to perceive and ready to try any improvement that promises success. Industrious and persevering, they never hesitated to battle with

the obstacles they encountered, and never despaired of finding some way out of the difficulties which beset them. These were not a few. After their farms had been cleared of trees and stumps, there were weeds and insects without number to combat.

To give only a few instances: At one time the granary weevil (*Sitophilus granarius*) became very numerous and destructive in many barns, eating out the grain after it was housed. There was no remedy except to starve them. To accomplish this the farmers stacked their wheat in the fields for a number of years, keeping the barns empty until entirely rid of the pests. In later times the potato-beetle was met with an equally decided resistance by oft-repeated doses of Paris green. When one kind of grain or vegetable seemed to have run out, others were tried until the proper one was found. In like manner with fruits. When the apple and plum became a partial failure, the strawberry, pear, and improved native grape supplied their place. Western wheat being brought into competition with that raised at home, tobacco is extensively and successfully cultivated, and the profits of the farm are further increased by the products of the dairy, poultry-yard, and truck-patch. These products are carried to our home markets in cities and towns, some of them a distance of over ten miles, once and twice a week, a work in which the wives and daughters of the farmer assist, often leaving home several hours before daylight and returning by noon.

Light, easy-running, one-horse, spring market-wagons, with oil-cloth tops, drawn by active, well-fed trotting-horses, have now taken the place of the heavy, white-covered, four-horse wagons that used to come to market once and twice a year in the olden time.

Briers and weeds still continue an abomination in the eyes of our farmers, and find neither peace nor rest. Plow and harrow turn them under and tear them; fire and the scythe follow them relentlessly wherever they lift their heads.

It must be noticed, however, that since the labor of farmers has been lightened, they and their families seem less inclined to hard work. On this account more farms have passed into the hands of tenants, so that the eye and hand of the master are no longer constantly present, and many seeming trifling things, which in the aggregate amount to a great deal, remain unattended to, and the farms, while rented, assume a less tidy appearance.

Prior to 1880 very few farmers enjoyed the luxury of a pleasure carriage. Only grand persons rode in old-fashioned gigs. Common well-to-do people went on business, or visited their friends, on horseback. Children would be taken along in front of them on a pillow, and infants were carried on the arm, tightly wrapped in a shawl or quilt.

Women became skillful and daring riders, so that

it was not unusual for a mother to undertake a journey of ten and fifteen miles alone on horseback, with an infant on her arm. Boys and girls became accustomed at an early age to be about horses. Maidens of sixteen and seventeen would take butter and eggs to the country stores, and canter home with goods received in exchange.

When a farmer's daughter became of an age to go into company, she received a handsome saddle and bridle, and was allowed the use of a farm-horse to go to church-meeting or singing-school. Girls wore close-fitting riding-coats and scoop-bonnets or beaver hats.

The representative farmer may be thus described: At first a shy, rosy-faced lad, driving the cows, carrying water to the men in the fields, hunting the eggs, taking the horses to the smith-shop, and doing errands about the farm. Secondly, a youth, splitting firewood, cleaning the stables, beginning to plow, and learning to do the lighter farm-work during summer; in winter feeding the stock and going to school; during school-hours busy with his arithmetic, on the play-ground allowing others to outshine him in jest and repartee, but sending his balls straight to the mark with a force that made them felt. He studied to learn and played to win. At seventeen or eighteen the recipient of a new saddle and bridle, at nineteen and twenty he had charge of the farm-team, led the men in harvest, and selected the finest and best-groomed colt to carry him "a-courting."

Generally marrying young, on the day of the wedding he brought home his wife, riding by her side at the head of a company of merry friends, followed by the teams loaded with her goods and house-furniture, while the cows she got from home, with a noisy party of drivers, brought up the rear.

"The boy was father to the man." At the head of his own household, he applied himself to his newly-assumed duties with renewed energy, he and his patient, industrious partner living plainly, working early and late, and saving all that was possible to pay for their farm.

At the birth of a child they rejoiced as so much help added to the family. If a boy, they considered themselves a hundred pounds richer; if a girl, fifty pounds.

Settling down soon after marriage to thoughtful manhood and womanhood, they usually became members of their church, attended to their own business, refrained from meddling in the affairs of others, accumulated enough to assist their children materially in their start in life, avoided display, shunned worldly honors, and lived and died useful, worthy, and respected people.

Such, briefly and imperfectly summed up, were the representative farmer and his wife, who helped to make Lancaster County what it is. Long be their memories revered and their examples imitated!

**Agricultural Societies.**—In the old files of the

newspapers published at Lancaster there appears a call for a meeting of an agricultural society as early as 1787. And a premium was offered by another society, of which Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg was president and J. McKissick, secretary, in 1800, for the best sample of flax raised in the county.

From 1848 to 1856 there was a society that held annual and semi-annual meetings in Lancaster, at which addresses were delivered and questions discussed pertaining to agriculture. The veteran farmers, Jacob B. Garber and John Miller, were among its active members, and Judge Patterson acted as secretary. This society never ventured to hold an exhibition.

In October, 1852, the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society held its annual exhibition on grounds in the eastern part of the city, which proved a grand success. The committee of arrangements were D. W. Patterson, John Miller, Benjamin Eshleman, Jacob B. Garber, Robert C. Walker, Christian B. Herr, Lightner Sharp, and Joseph Konigmacher.

Subsequently there was organized the Lancaster County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, of which Joseph Konigmacher and Judge Ferree Brinton were respectively the presiding officers, and D. G. Eshleman, Esq., secretary. This society held four successful annual exhibitions upon its grounds in the western part of the city in 1857, '58, '59, and '60. When the civil war broke out the society gave its ground as a camping-place for the volunteer soldiers; the buildings and sheds were partly destroyed and the association passed out of existence.

After the war the present existing Lancaster County Agricultural and Horticultural Society was organized, and at a later day the Lancaster Park Association was formed, and held several creditable fairs, at which there was a department allotted to agricultural exhibits.

*Lancaster County Agricultural and Horticultural Society.*—No one of the agricultural or horticultural predecessors of this society has uninterruptedly continued its organization longer than the present one.

A short period after the downfall of the Southern Rebellion, in September, 1867, this society was instituted by a number of the most progressive and intelligent farmers and fruit-growers of the county, and it has continued its organization, without interruption, down to the present time, a period of sixteen years.

Its successive presiding officers have been L. S. Reist, H. M. Engle, Johnston Miller, Calvin Cooper, Joseph F. Whitmer, and Henry G. Rush (the present incumbent). Owing to the fact that a *quasi* agricultural organization already existed in the county of Lancaster, it confined its specialties mainly to horticulture, but some years later agriculture was super-added.

The society was incorporated by the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County. It holds its meetings on the first Monday of each month, on the third floor

of the City Hall, Lancaster, but has the power, under its constitution, of meeting elsewhere a certain number of times each year.

The present officers are: President, Henry G. Rush; Vice-Presidents, H. M. Engle and J. B. Garber; Recording Secretary, John C. Linville; Corresponding Secretary, Calvin Cooper; Treasurer, M. D. Kendig; Managers, W. H. Brosius, Calvin Cooper, E. H. Weaver, Casper Hiller, and Cyrus Neff; Librarian, S. P. Eby, Esq.; Chemist, Dr. J. H. Musser; Entomologist, S. S. Rathvon; Botanist (vacant).

Mr. H. M. Engle represents the society as its delegate in the State Board of Agriculture, and it usually is represented by a large delegation in the State Horticultural Society (formerly the Pennsylvania Fruit-Growers' Society), and also in the State Agricultural Society.

From the early history of this society it has, at irregular periods, held public exhibitions, and so far as relates to special fruits, vegetables, and flowers, they have been creditable and reasonably successful; but it never has attempted a general exhibition of all the agricultural and collateral interests of the county, mainly through a conflict in views as to what should be encouraged and what prohibited. There is, for instance, a largely predominating religious element among the farming portion of the county which seems to be committed against any exhibition that approximates a horse race, a trial of speed, or any other display of a similar character; and that element, it seems, will not or cannot co-operate with those who favor such pageantries; and without the latter there appears to be an insufficient attraction to the masses which make agricultural exhibitions financially successful. It seems remarkable how distinctly the line is drawn, in this respect, between Lancaster County and the counties of Berks and York on the north and southwest of it.

There is not the shadow of a doubt but that the Lancaster County Agricultural and Horticultural Society has been an effective school to the limited number who have actively participated in its operations. Many have become better speakers and debaters than they would otherwise have been, and also better farmers. Many have been elected to responsible public offices; but whether that has been any advantage to them is a matter upon which people may entertain different opinions. The abuse, however, of talents and opportunities is no argument against their use, and this use has been amply diffused by this society.

**Tobacco Culture in Lancaster County.**<sup>1</sup>—It is about two hundred and seventy years since tobacco was first grown for commercial purposes. From the few thousand pounds raised in the youthful colony of Virginia in 1616, the culture of this article has extended into almost every country. To-day the pro-

duction of the world reaches 1,500,000,000 pounds, and 700,000,000 of people, one-half the entire number of the inhabitants of the earth, use it in some form. There is, perhaps, no other instance on record where an article not absolutely necessary to the needs of the human family has gained such a wide introduction among men in so brief a period. It almost seems to indicate that some mild narcotic is essential to the comfort and enjoyment of mankind.

I purpose briefly to give some of the more interesting facts and details concerning this important industry in Lancaster County, where, during the brief period of fifty years, it has reached a remarkable development and become one of the leading crops. At first there was a good deal of prejudice, arising from moral considerations, on the part of many farmers against growing tobacco, but this has gradually worn off, although there are still a few who never plant the crop. But, aside from the reason just given, there was another important consideration with the farmers which did much to interfere with its more general introduction. This was the well-known exhaustive character of the crop. It was well known that tobacco is a ravenous feeder, and that the tendency was to impoverish the soil. Prudent farmers were unwilling to exhaust their lands by growing a crop that has converted thousands of acres in other States into worn-out and barren lands. But they soon learned this was the result of careless farming. Any crop will exhaust the soil unless care is taken to revive its fertility by the liberal use of fertilizers. By careful attention to this fact they have been enabled to grow successive crops of tobacco without any deterioration of their farms. But a limited area is set out each year. Three or four per cent. of the farm's acreage is deemed enough. The result has been that instead of growing poorer in consequence of growing tobacco, its productiveness has been steadily increasing. Better crops of every kind are grown in Lancaster County to-day than when tobacco-growing was still unthought of. More cattle are kept and fattened by the farmers, and more manure is produced. The result is that while tobacco grounds make heavy demands upon the manure-heap, the rest of the farm is not left without its due share. Should at any time, from whatever cause, tobacco-growing in this locality prove unprofitable, or it be found expedient from other causes to give up its culture, the farms will be found, we confidently venture to say, as well prepared for the growth of other crops as they have at any time within a hundred years.

Nearly two hundred years ago tobacco-culture was extensively carried on in the newly-founded colony of Penn. In 1689 no fewer than fourteen vessels sailed from Pennsylvania loaded with tobacco. Of course they were small craft compared with the ships of to-day, but the fact nevertheless indicates to what extent the culture of this product was carried on at

<sup>1</sup> Contributed by Frank R. Diefenderfer.

that early day. It seems to have died out, however, as little is heard of it until the first quarter of the present century, when it was again taken up in a few places, but nowhere so extensively as in Lancaster County. About the years 1825-30 the farmers once more began growing it in a small way. There was not much of a market for the product, and the custom was for the grower to have it made up into cigars for his own use, and the surplus, if any, was sold to the local cigar dealers. Those were halcyon times for smokers and manufacturers. There was no special license required to deal in the article, and no internal revenue tax. The cigars made were principally of two kinds, common and half-Spanish. The former were sold at four for a cent, while the latter and more aristocratic article was smoked by the better-to-do class in the community, and retailed at two for a cent. The wholesale price of the former was from sixteen to twenty cents per hundred; that of the latter about twice as much. The amount of tobacco grown in the State increased slowly but regularly. The first authentic estimate of the crop was made in 1850, when 3500 cases, or 1,400,000 pounds, were produced. The best grade was sold at that time for twelve and fourteen cents, and the inferior ones proportionately lower.

Upon the revival of the industry in 1825, Lancaster County took the lead, a pre-eminence it has maintained to the present hour. The soil seems especially adapted to the growth of this crop. Most of it is limestone, but even whorlslate and sandstone prevail good tobacco crops are grown. It may be as well to remark right here that all the tobacco raised in the Northern States, from Connecticut to Wisconsin, is known in the market as "seed-leaf," and is used almost exclusively in the manufacture of cigars, part for wrappers and the rest for fillers. Tobacco possessing certain indispensable qualities is required for this purpose. The wrapper leaf must be soft, pliant, silky, and elastic, not light nor flimsy, but thin and tough, with veins so small as not to show above the level of the leaf, and only a moderate amount of nicotine, and, above all, it must be handsome in appearance and of pleasant flavor. All these requisites are met in Lancaster County tobacco, to which may be added the rich dark-brown color so much affected by smokers at the present day, and the adhesive white ash which results when the cigar is smoked. These several qualities have made this tobacco a favorite with manufacturers and have stimulated the production to its present extraordinary extent. There is seed-leaf tobacco grown elsewhere in the United States that possesses some or most of the above-mentioned qualities, but none other, perhaps, that possesses them all. Lancaster City is the largest seed-leaf market in the country, except New York.

This is not the place, nor will space allow of any extended remarks on the cultivation of the crop. This portion can be referred to only briefly. As soon

as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, the tobacco seed is sown in beds specially prepared for that purpose in favorable localities. Open-air beds are preferred, as the plants are hardier, although canvas-covered ones are meeting with favor because they exclude the minute flea-beetles (*Halticidæ*) which frequently attack the young plants. When the plants have developed three or four leaves, the largest equal in size to a silver dollar, they are transplanted into the fields prepared to receive them. Here they are set in rows from three and one-half to four feet apart, the plants themselves being placed from twenty to thirty inches from each other in the rows. The richness of the soil and the variety of tobacco govern this matter. No sooner are the plants set out than insect enemies assail them. The cut-worms come first. They cut down the tender plants, and the planter must visit his fields every few days to replace these. In exceptional years the replanting amounts to more than the original labor.

After a few days the cultivation of the crop must be commenced, and this must be continued at intervals of a few days until the plants have attained such a size that the passage of a horse and shovel-plow between the rows is no longer possible without injuring the leaves. Meanwhile another enemy has come along in the shape of the "hawk-moth" (*Sphinx quinquemaculatus*), a nocturnal enemy that lays its numerous eggs upon the leaves, where they are hatched into the formidable "tobacco worms." These latter, unless at once removed, soon eat large holes in the leaves and render them unfit for cigar wrappers. At a certain stage of its growth the plant must be topped. The upper portion is removed, only as many leaves being left as the plant will be able to mature. When this has been done suckers or shoots are at once thrown out, which must also be broken off, as they draw to themselves the strength and vigor necessary to the full development of the leaf. When the plants are matured they are either cut or sawed off, hung upon temporary scaffolds in the fields to wilt for several days, and then carried on specially constructed tobacco-wagons to the sheds or barns, where they are finally hung up to cure. After being left there for several months the crop is taken down, stripped from the stalks, and prepared for the inspection of buyers.

The art of realizing large profits out of the tobacco crop does not consist alone in the production of large leaves. The after-handling of the crop is a most important feature, and on this its future value will depend. The larger the experience and the sounder the judgment, the better the crop will be. When to top, when to cut, how to hang it in the barns, how to regulate the light and ventilation are all important factors, and in proportion as the grower understands them will be the value of the product he sends to market.

Most of the varieties of tobacco known to the cigar

trade have at different times been tried by our farmers. The tropical sorts, Cuban and Orinoco, have from time to time engaged their attention. These have not proved so profitable as what are known as home varieties, although the different kinds are now so mixed and hybridized that it is not easy to determine the origin of any of the sorts now grown. At the present time the principal varieties of tobacco grown in Lancaster County are the "Pennsylvania seed-leaf" and the "Glessner," both attaining a remarkable development of leaf, and producing in favorable seasons very heavy yields to the acre. Leaves from forty-five to fifty inches long, and twenty-two to twenty-eight inches wide, are not unusual in the growing season, and cured ones twenty by forty inches are not uncommon. Not only the size of the crop but its value also is largely dependent on the season. When the latter is favorable from fifteen hundred to two thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco are grown on an acre; two thousand pounds is by no means an unusual crop. The price varies from season to season, as do all other farm products, being governed, however, mainly by the quality.

Tobacco is generally assorted into three grades, known as "wrappers," "seconds," and "fillers;" in average years the first named sells at from fifteen to thirty cents, the seconds at from six to twelve cents, and the fillers at from three to five cents. In 1879 a tobacco-grower set out 15,800 plants on three acres of ground; he got 7681 pounds of cured tobacco, slightly more than half a pound per plant, and at the rate of 2560 pounds to the acre. The crop was sold at twenty-five cents "through," realizing \$1920.25, or \$640.08 per acre. The same man sold in March, 1881, his crop of the previous year, 8668 pounds, grown from 17,000 plants, which was at the rate of 2800 pounds to the acre, perhaps the largest authenticated yield ever recorded in the United States. Senator Cameron is an extensive tobacco-grower. In 1880 he grew on twenty acres eighty-five cases, or 84,000 pounds, an average of 1700 pounds to the acre, which was sold at fourteen and one-half cents, realizing him about \$5000. It was a good average yield for so large an acreage, but the price at which it was sold was only moderately good. A farmer residing two miles beyond the city limits sold to a California cigar manufacturing firm the product of nine acres, at the uniform price of twenty-five cents, receiving therefor the very handsome sum of \$5558, or at the rate of \$617 per acre. Two years ago a wide-awake tobacco-grower bought seven acres of land lying on a bluff of the Conestoga Creek for \$125 per acre. It was steep, stony, and rough, and seemed to defy cultivation, but the plucky purchaser removed the largest stones, cleared off the underbrush, and in some way managed to turn the soil and put in a crop of tobacco. He found a place sufficiently level, on which he built a tobacco-barn. The season was propitious; he raised

a heavy crop, sold it at twenty-four cents per pound, realizing enough to pay for the land and tobacco-barn, and had seven hundred dollars in his pocket besides as the reward of his thrift and pluck.

The cost of growing tobacco depends for the most part upon the planter himself. As manure is the costliest item, the liberality with which this fertilizer is applied governs the cost of the crop to a large extent. Some manure much more liberally than others, and for this reason estimates as to the cost per acre run all the way from one hundred to one hundred and eighty dollars. The following may be taken as a fair average:

Rent of land (interest on value).....	\$12.00
Making seed-bed.....	5.00
Plowing one acre twice.....	4.00
Manure, and hauling same.....	60.00
Planting.....	5.00
Harrowing and hoeing three times.....	10.00
Topping, worming, and suckering.....	10.00
Harvesting.....	8.00
Use of barn, wagon, lath, etc.....	5.00
Taking down and stripping.....	20.00
Taking to market.....	3.00
Total.....	\$142.00

It is not an easy matter to get at the average money value per acre of the Lancaster County tobacco crop. Perhaps two hundred and fifty dollars would be near the mark, although there are hundreds of instances every year where three hundred, four hundred, and five hundred dollars are realized. The net profit per acre seldom falls below one hundred dollars in an average year with a careful planter, while very frequently it is two or three times that sum. True, it is in one sense a very precarious crop, liable to destruction by late frosts in spring and early ones in autumn, and to insect destroyers and hail, rain, and wind storms between, but, on the whole, during the past twenty years the tobacco crop has not been oftener a failure than the usual ones grown on the farm. The labor in season is almost constant, but much of it can be done by the juvenile members of the farmer's family, and therefore inexpensively. There is seldom a money outlay; manure is sometimes purchased, but most of the labor is supplied on the farm, while the returns are generally prompt and large. During the last four years the value of the Lancaster County tobacco crop has run from \$1,500,000 to \$3,500,000. All this money has come into the county from abroad, and has remained here. Hundreds of laboring men who have farmed tobacco on shares, as is very generally done, have earned comfortable homes as well as a living.

In the early days of tobacco-growing, before the business was understood or the farmers prepared to handle their crops properly, the house-garret, the wagon-shed, and even the hennery were laid under contribution for room in which to hang up and cure the tobacco crop. But experience soon taught the farmers that the handling of the crop was all important, and that this could only be properly done in buildings specially constructed. Then came the era



of tobacco-barns. To-day they are found on every farm, large, capacious structures, with cellar underneath and stripping-room, where the work of preparing can be done in all weathers. These structures are of all sizes, from those twenty-five feet square to the more imposing ones forty feet wide and one hundred and fifty feet long, costing from four hundred to four thousand dollars. It is estimated that in a single year the cost of tobacco barns built has been as much as two hundred thousand dollars.

So far as the writer is aware there are no reliable statistics to show the amount of tobacco grown in Lancaster County between 1850 and 1860. From the latter date, however, we find ourselves on firm ground and are enabled to present the following tables :

Year.	Cases.	Pounds.
1860.....	15,000	6,000,000
1861.....	20,000	8,000,000
1862.....	23,000	9,200,000
1863.....	30,000	12,000,000
1864.....	20,000	8,000,000
1865.....	12,000	4,800,000
1866.....	7,000	2,800,000
1867.....	2,500	1,000,000
1868.....	5,500	2,200,000
1869.....	9,000	3,600,000
1870.....	16,580	6,632,000
1871.....	31,230	12,492,000
1872.....	34,010	13,604,000
1873.....	25,000	10,000,000
1874.....	30,000	12,000,000
1875.....	40,000	16,000,000
1876.....	35,000	14,000,000
1877.....	37,000	14,800,000
1878.....	38,000	15,200,000
1879.....	48,000	18,000,000
1880.....	40,000	16,000,000
1881.....	35,000	14,000,000
1882 (estimated).....	35,000	14,000,000
Total in twenty-two years.....	585,845	234,338,000

This seems an almost incredible amount of tobacco to have been grown on so limited an area in so short a time. Estimating the average value of the crop in the growers' hands at only ten and a half cents during the past twenty-two years, they received more than \$25,000,000 for this single agricultural product. The crop of 1879 was not only one of the largest, but also one of the best ever grown. The average per acre was about fifteen hundred pounds. Lancaster County grew more than one-half the entire product of the State. If the entire county was planted in tobacco, the product in an average year would be double that now grown in the whole United States. The 18,000,000 pounds yield of 1879 has never been equaled by any county in the Union. Christian County, Ky., approaches most nearly: with 12,577,574 pounds, grown on 18,475 acres, while our 18,000,000 pounds were grown on 18,500 acres.

Mr. John S. Gable, of Lancaster City, was the first regular tobacco-packer in the county. He began operations as early as 1830, and remained in the business until the time of his death in 1881. The first regular tobacco warehouse in the county was built by Mr. I. H. Kauffman in 1867, in the village of Mountville. Prior to that time he had used an old distillery for the purposes of a tobacco warehouse. To-day

there must be more than a hundred specially-built tobacco warehouses throughout the county.

More than one hundred firms are engaged in buying and packing tobacco in this county. Not only do they buy and pack the crop of Lancaster County, but three-fourths of all grown in the State is brought here, as well as some from Connecticut, New York, and Wisconsin. To handle such an amount of goods requires great facilities, and these are found here. There are in Lancaster City alone about seventy-five packing warehouses, some of them immense structures, from two to four stories high, and from fifty to two hundred feet long, with a capacity of storing from two hundred to five thousand cases of tobacco each. There must be more than one hundred packing warehouses throughout the county.

Most packers have certain days of the week for receiving tobacco, known as "receiving days." On such days Lancaster presents a sight to be seen nowhere else in the world. Wagons of every kind, from the slight one-horse affair to the ponderous Conestoga wagon with its six heavy draught horses, begin to come into town as early as ten o'clock on the previous evening, all anxious to get favorable places, that they may unload early on the following day. The streets in the neighborhood of the warehouses, especially where three or four of the latter are near together, as they are on "Tobacco Avenue," are completely blockaded; as many as eighty-nine teams of every size have been counted in a single block. Six hundred wagon-loads were delivered on Jan. 10, 1880, and as many more on the 17th of the same month. These delivered 1,500,000 pounds. Some were compelled to remain until the following day before they could discharge their cargo. A single firm has received as many as 148,000 pounds in one day, a number of others 100,000 pounds. Tobacco is paid for on delivery. Frequent investigations show that the banks pay out on large receiving days from one hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred thousand dollars to farmers on the checks of the tobacco-buyers. On one of the dates given above the amount reached two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The foregoing sketches the tobacco industry of the county only in outline; much more might be added. Whatever may be its future, the past is at least secure. It has been a veritable mine of wealth to the county. No other single agricultural product has brought so much wealth to the people in the same period of time. This has all been realized on a very limited area of territory, say from ten to thirteen thousand acres,—hardly more than two per cent. of the superficial area of the county. In addition to the great source of revenue to the growers, it must not be forgotten that the tobacco crop has been an invaluable boon to thousands of others. Not only does it afford employment to persons of every age while standing in the field, but even after it has been harvested. During the winter and spring, when other kinds of labor are

scarce, work on the tobacco crop is in constant progress. The stripping in the country continues during the fall and winter, and no sooner is it delivered at the packing-houses than these become veritable hives of industry. Gangs of assorters and packers are required numbering from ten to seventy-five to each warehouse, and during the winter and spring these find remunerative employment, this, too, at a season when other work is not to be had. It has also stimulated a kindred industry to unusual proportions. Throughout the county hundreds of cigar factories are established, whose product runs into many millions of cigars, principally of the cheaper grades. These manufactories in turn give steady employment to thousands of persons of both sexes through the entire year. It is safe to say that but for the unusual development of tobacco-growing in the county this allied industry would never have attained its present proportions among us. In one form or another the tobacco industry employs more persons than any other of the numerous agricultural interests of the county, and must therefore to that extent and in that way be regarded as the most generally beneficial.

**JACOB L. FREY.** manufacturer of and dealer in tobacco, was born where he now resides in Lancaster City, July 29, 1825. He had no assistance financially in starting out in life, but enjoyed the advantages of the public schools of the city during his boyhood. He is said to be the first man who exposed for sale Lancaster grown tobacco in another market, and in 1846 he went to New York, taking with him four cases for sale. After six months he returned and assisted his father in the office of the State Railroad. In 1848 he again went to New York, and for seven years was connected with his brother in importing toys, etc., from France and Germany, giving his own time largely to the tobacco trade, making sales of Lancaster grown tobacco in that city. This interest in the county gradually developed, and Mr. Frey recollects when it was grown only in small quantities in the county, and its cultivation confined to a few farmers. Year by year its cultivation has steadily increased until it has assumed vast proportions, and in 1882 from three to four million dollars' worth of tobacco is grown annually, and of a quality equal to any produced in this country. Returning to Lancaster in 1855, he began the manufacture of cigars and to

deal largely in leaf tobacco, and was the first man in this district to take out a license for the manufacture of cigars. His place of business has been upon the same site on West King Street where his father and grandfather carried on mercantile operations, and his business increased gradually until it amounted annually to one hundred thousand dollars. In 1874 his son-in-law, John L. Weidner, became his partner,—Frey & Weidner,—as dealers in leaf tobacco, but he continued the manufacture of tobacco into cigars alone until 1878.

Mr. Frey is the oldest dealer in tobacco in Lancaster County, and has given his active business life to the interest. He has been twice elected to the Common Council of the city. He married, in 1851, Caroline, daughter of Joseph Hanum, of Lancaster. Their children are Cecelia, wife of John L. Weidner; Mary, wife of George F. Rathvon, a merchant of Lancaster; Anna M., wife of William H. Voorhees, of Milltown, N. J.; Emma C., wife of John Schaefer, of Lancaster; Charles H., William D., Ellen May, James Frederick, and Lillie Skiles Frey.

His paternal grandfather, Jacob, a native of Lancaster, was one of its early merchants, and an elder in the German Reformed Church, whose father, with a brother, came from Germany, both settling here. His father, Jacob, a merchant in Lancaster, died in his seventy-seventh year. Jacob Frey's wife, Maria Haverstick, a daughter of William Haverstick, a merchant of Philadelphia, who died in her eighty-third year, bore him the following children: Catharine, wife of Jacob King, of Lancaster; William H., a merchant and an importer of New York; Anna, wife of Isaac Diller, a merchant in Lancaster; Jacob L., subject of this sketch; Maria, wife of John B. Markley, of Lancaster; Amanda, widow of the late Henry Zink, of Lancaster; Emma, wife of John D. Skiles, a dealer in tobacco in Lancaster; James B., of the firm of Skiles & Frey, dealers in tobacco in Lancaster; and Adaline, wife of Rev. Frederick E. Gast, Professor of Theology in Franklin and Marshall College.

**Population of the County.**—In the year 1790 Lancaster County contained 86,147 inhabitants, and in 1800, 49,403. The population of the county at the end of each decade, from 1810 to 1880, inclusive, is given below by townships and boroughs, as shown by the reports of the several United States censuses taken within the period indicated:



*Jacob L. Stey*

NAME.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adamstown Borough.....						432	431	701
Bart.....	1,099	1,423	1,760	1,869	2,337	1,632	1,432	1,381
Brecknock.....	890	1,002	1,048	732	1,300	1,488	1,600	1,653
Caernarvon.....	1,084	1,412	1,029	1,690	1,651	1,692	1,606	1,704
Clay.....						1,438	1,440	1,601
Coleman.....	834	1,088	1,202	1,463	1,692	1,740	1,655	1,663
Columbia Borough.....			2,940	2,710	4,140	6,007	6,401	8,412
Conestoga.....	1,506	1,805	2,120	2,809	5,010	3,167	2,070	2,350
Conoy.....					1,635	1,877	1,984	2,155
Cocalico.....	4,024	4,600	4,902					
Donegal.....	3,610	3,980	0,658					
Drumore.....	1,295	1,540	1,609	2,268	2,820	3,098	3,001	3,180
Earl.....	4,218	5,659	6,344	3,982	2,702	2,870	2,975	3,541
East Earl.....						2,303	2,310	3,028
East Cocalico.....				1,983	2,117	1,803	1,692	2,226
East Donegal.....				2,987	1,097	2,443	3,264	3,120
East Hempfield.....			2,072	1,667	2,266	2,013	2,602	3,170
East Lampeter.....					1,980	2,206	2,263	2,493
Eden.....						1,072	1,075	1,260
Elizabeth.....	677	1,028	1,928	2,019	2,039	1,006	955	1,016
Elizabethtown Borough.....								980
Ephrata.....				1,283	1,979	2,437	2,695	3,340
Fulton.....					1,797	2,026	1,888	1,888
Hempfield.....	3,431	3,389	3,898					
Lampeter.....	2,601	3,278	3,174	3,260				
Lancaster.....	692	730	685	809	811	924	1,092	1,261
Lancaster Borough.....	5,405							
Lancaster City.....		6,633	7,704	8,417	12,369	17,603	20,233	25,760
Leacock.....	2,410	2,882	3,316	3,337	1,940	2,051	1,900	2,149
Little Britain.....	1,700	2,169	2,627	3,042	1,704	1,822	1,886	1,674
Manheim.....	1,282	1,600	1,801	1,829	2,057	2,509	2,603	2,935
Manheim Borough.....					778	856	1,122	1,666
Manor.....	2,642	3,303	3,168	4,162	3,329	4,619	4,371	6,186
Marietta Borough.....				1,428	2,009	2,186	2,307	2,633
Martic.....	1,023	1,701	2,166	2,463	3,090	1,780	1,626	1,980
Mount Joy.....	1,557	1,835	2,106	2,375	2,626	2,160	2,037	2,654
Mount Joy Borough.....								2,168
Paradise.....					1,828	2,081	2,193	2,419
Penn.....						1,771	1,972	2,269
Pequea.....						1,108	1,270	1,361
Providence.....						1,810	1,906	2,134
Rapho.....	2,814	3,216	3,430	3,837	3,100	3,328	3,483	3,790
Salisbury.....	1,841	2,284	3,205	3,959	3,610	3,937	3,710	3,873
Salisbury Borough.....	843	1,117	1,230	2,193	1,629	1,739	1,617	1,781
Strasburg.....	2,710	3,483	4,036	4,165	1,724	1,858	1,864	2,011
Strasburg Borough.....					880	921	1,008	1,006
Upper Leacock.....					1,886	2,091	1,961	2,146
Warwick.....	3,493	3,777	3,846	3,735	2,262	3,056	3,055	4,038
Washington Borough.....			607		682	637		700
West Cocalico.....				1,230	1,066	2,037	2,140	2,312
West Donegal.....				2,610	1,382	1,180	1,136	1,272
West Earl.....				1,723	1,673	1,900	1,893	2,062
West Hempfield.....				1,913	2,680	3,431	3,088	3,916
West Lampeter.....					1,006	1,771	1,760	2,026
Totals of County.....	63,927	67,972	76,631	84,203	98,044	116,314	121,340	139,447

CHAPTER XXIX.

CITY OF LANCASTER.

Location of the County-Seat.—The shire town has always been an object of interest, and the citizens of a county take an honest pride in its prosperity. Before the seat of justice of the county was located at Lancaster, its geographical position, through which the roads from Harris' and Wright's Ferries, upon the Susquehanna River, ran to the Conestoga and met within the limits of the place, attracted the attention of emigrants. There was an abundance of running water, and the gentle undulation of the land, together with its apparent richness, made it a desirable locality in which to live.

The following letter, written by James Steel, the surveyor-general, indicates when and by whom the land was taken up. The plan of the town as it appeared upon a draft drawn from a preliminary survey, and hereto annexed, shows the different locations of the settlers:

"PHILAD. 27th 7 mo. 1717.

"To frd Is Taylor.

"John Funk and Christian Heer applied yesterday, on behalf of their Countrymen that are lately arrived for several parcels of land near their settlements, but before I could have the consent of the Commissioners the time is so far spent that I cannot get the Warrants ready, being just taking horse for Duck Creek, however thy design of being upon surveying thereabout in so little time as thou mentioned when here. Thou may lay out for the following persons the several tracts of land under-mentioned (viz.):

"for Peter Leman & Henry Funk.....	5 or 600 acres.
Abraham Heer.....	3 or 400 "
Hans Pupather.....	4 or 500 "
Hans Pupather, Jacob Pupather, & Peter Suear.....	1000 "
Christian Hearsey.....	400 "
Hans Tuber.....	300 "
Woolrich Houser.....	200 "
Hans Burkholder.....	700 "
Michael Shank.....	700 "
Henry Pare.....	500 "

"The Warrants for ye above lands will be ready in the office, and it is again ordered by the Commissioners that no Return or Surrej be made to any body without their Bonds taken at the same time.

"J. Logan says his coming up will be very uncertain, so wishing thee health and success in the woods when there.

"I remain thy Loving friend,

"JAMES STEEL.

"Thou need not insist on those mens bonds, because they are to pay down their money without delay."

This postscript shows that the persons named were men of substance, and came to stay.

The Brubakers, Swarr, Hershoy, Tuber, Houser, and Burkholder settled along the Little Conestoga, and some of their land ran to the town. Peter Leman settled near what was afterwards the eastern boundary of the town. Shank and Bare in the southern part. In the same year Hostetter and Greider took up several hundred acres adjoining Shank's and Bare's land. In the same year Theodorus Eby took up three hundred acres, which his heirs, in 1730, sold to Hans Musser.

Many of these parties neglected to take out patents for their land, a fact discovered by James Hamilton, who afterwards took advantage of the circumstance, to his own profit.

On Feb. 6, 1729, the back settlers presented a petition to the Council, asking for a division of Chester County.

On February 7th the Council approved of the prayer of the petitioners, and they asked the Governor to acquaint the Assembly, then in session, of the matter. Action was promptly taken, and after passing through various stages, the act for the erection of the county was approved by the Governor on May 10, 1729.

The place for a permanent county-seat was not named in the act of Assembly creating the new county, and the matter was left open, subject to the convenience of the inhabitants, and to be determined by those persons living in the new county.

John Postlethwait, an Indian trader, who also kept an "ordinary" near the Conestoga, and on the great road which led from the Gap to the Indian town in the manor, who was a very intelligent and influential settler, at once saw the importance of securing the county-seat. He invited the magistrates and some of the prominent settlers to meet at his "ordinary," and provided temporary quarters in which to hold court. Robert Barber, who lived at Wright's Ferry, and was the first sheriff, hoped also to secure the county-seat. The matter was discussed between the magistrates, jurors, and others, but the former moved cautiously, and they appear to have been governed entirely by what seemed to them the best interests of the inhabitants. Taking into consideration the character of those who owned the land, and looking at the matter in the light of subsequent events, it does not seem probable that they personally desired or sought to influence the commissioners in any way. The action of Mr. Hamilton was taken subsequently to the report of the commissioners. And he did not take measures to secure the land, until he discovered that much of it was not patented.

John Wright, Caleb Pearce, Thomas Edwards, and James Mitchell had been named in the act for the erection of the new county, as commissioners to purchase for the use of said county a convenient piece of land, to be approved by the Governor, and thereon to

build a court-house and prison. Any three of them were empowered to effect the purchase.

On Feb. 19, 1730, they (Edwards excepted) reported that they had agreed upon a lot of land for the use aforesaid, lying on or near a small run of water, between the plantations of Rudy Moyer, Michael Shank, and Jacob Imble. In the square on the southeastern section of Hamilton's land, as shown upon the plan, is the place then selected for the court-house and jail. For some reason not known Thomas Edwards, one of the commissioners, did not sign the certificate.

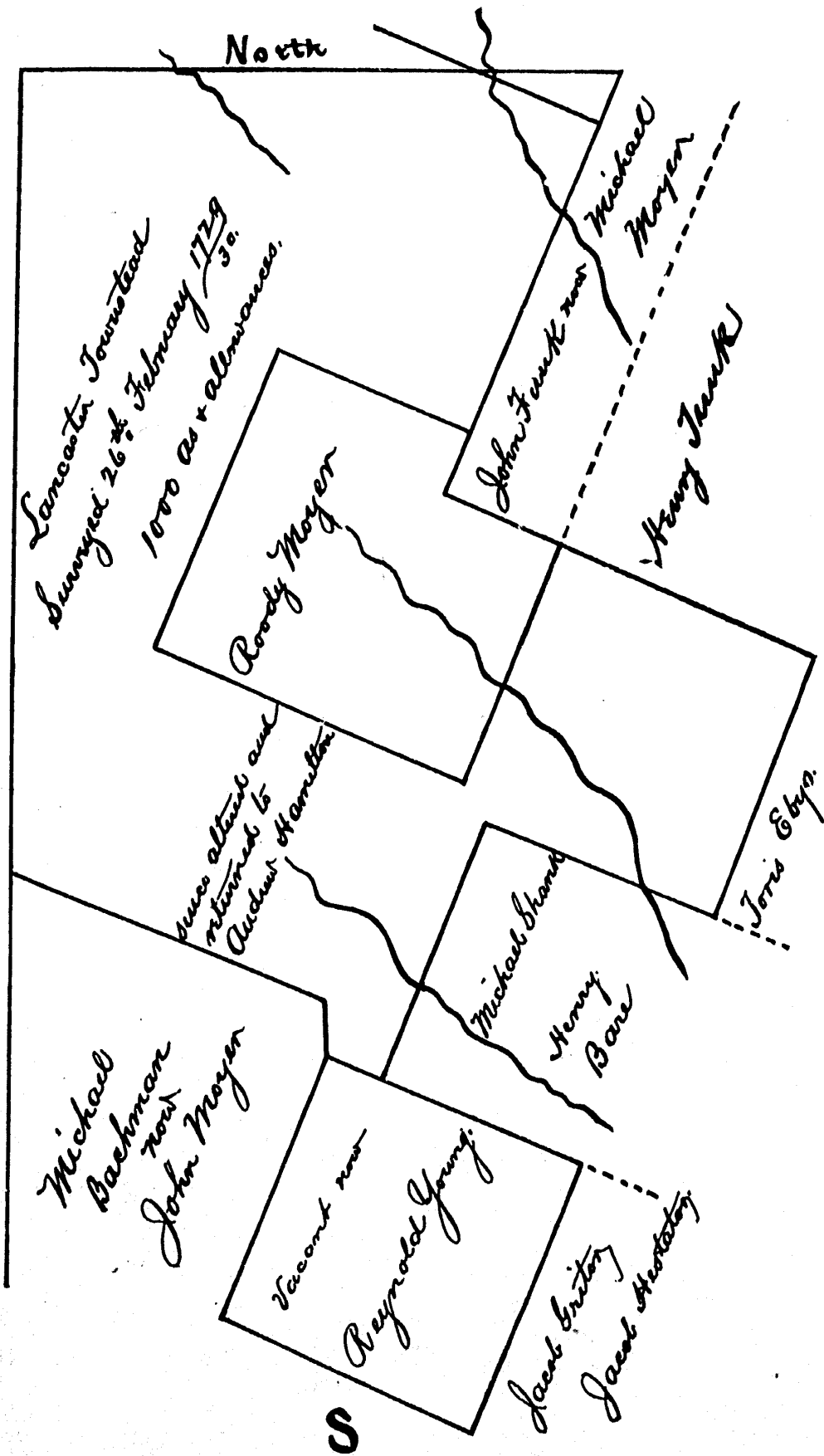
When the commissioners made their report the Governor and Council questioned them, and wanted to know in whom the title to the land rested, and they replied that they had not investigated the matter, and did not know. The report was not then approved, and the Governor sent for Mr. Hamilton, the attorney-general, to make a thorough investigation of the titles to the land in question. The confirmation of the report was postponed, and was not confirmed until May 1, 1730. In a week after they filed their report, John Jones surveyed the land, and laid out "Lancaster Townstead." In March, 1730, from this draft a town plot was laid out by James Hamilton, and this composed the central portion of the present city of Lancaster. It was laid out two miles square, and the main streets ran north and south, and east and west.

**Titles to the Town Site.**—On the 12th or 13th day of April, 1682, William Penn granted to Richard Wooler, then of Goldinghane, London, five hundred acres of land within the province of Pennsylvania. There was one shilling quit-rent on every hundred acres. Dawson Wooler, son and heir of Thomas Wooler, who was the only child of Richard Wooler, conveyed the land to Samuel Arnold, of London, on May 27 and 28, 1714. This land had never been located.

On the 7th day of February, 1732, James Steel, then surveyor-general of the province of Pennsylvania, for £31 10s. purchased from Samuel Arnold the patent for this land. The money was paid by David Barkley. On the 7th of February, 1732, the date of the above conveyance, Mr. Steel declared that the money paid belonged to Andrew Hamilton, and that the name James Steel was inserted in the patent at the request of Mr. Hamilton. On May 3, 1733, a warrant was granted to resurvey in right of said purchase this together with other lands adjoining, and the lands were resurveyed on the 10th day of August, 1733. The land was described as "Beginning at a marked black oak at corner of Roddy Moyer's land; thence by John Moyer, John Shank, Jacob Hostetter, Jacob Greiter, John Lane, and the lands of Samuel Bethel; thence by the lands of Theodorus Eby (dead) and Michael Moyer, containing five hundred acres." On the first day of May, 1734, Andrew Hamilton and James Steel conveyed the land to James Hamilton for the nominal sum of five shillings. When this land was conveyed to Hamilton the court-

Lancaster made  
by John Snow.

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PLAT OF LANCASTER, 1729.

house, jail, and several other buildings had already been built upon it. The plan shows that the land had been occupied previous to the location of the county-seat by some persons not named, who transferred or sold their interest to Andrew Hamilton, whose name appears upon the draft dated 26th of February, 1730. This tract embraced the heart of the city, and the northwestern section. The former part was divided into lots, which were subject to ground-rent. The fee in the land remained in the Hamiltons. The ground-rents were trifling. Mechanics of every kind flocked to the place, and built small but comfortable homes, some of which are at this day to be seen on West King Street, serving to remind one of the time these unpretentious pioneers located in the place.

The northwestern section of the town was not divided into building-lots until a period of nearly one hundred and forty years had elapsed. It would probably have remained in the same condition until the present time, but for the progressive spirit which impelled some of the younger members of the City Council, ten or more years ago, to assess a tax upon the vacant land equal to other sections of the city. Finding it unprofitable to hold the unimproved land subject to high taxes, the heirs of the Hamilton estate sold it. It is now being built up with great rapidity with fine residences, and is as beautiful as any portion of the city.

On Nov. 13, 1717, Thomas and Richard Penn issued to Henry Funk, a Swiss Mennonite, a patent for three hundred and fifty acres of land, in what was then called "New Strasburge." Two hundred acres of this land Funk gave to his son, Henry, who died and left seven children, of whom one daughter, Barbara, married Michael Moyer, and another, Frena, married Joseph Musser.

On the 8th day of October, 1735, they released their interest to their oldest brother, Henry, who made his will Oct. 7, 1736, and gave one hundred and twenty acres to his oldest son, John. In the year 1747 it was discovered that Henry Funk was an "allan" at the time the patent was granted to him, and could not, according to the laws of Great Britain and this province, take and have a legal title to the land; hence John Funk got a confirmation deed for his land in 1747 from the Penns. This tract embraced the southeastern section of the city.

A portion of the three-hundred-acre tract, patented in 1717 by Theodorus Eby, is also in the city, and forms the parts quite commonly called Musserstown and Adamstown. Eby's heirs sold the land to Hans Musser in 1739, and Dr. Adam Simon Kuhn<sup>1</sup> purchased fifteen acres from Musser's heirs, Hans and Frena Musser, Sept. 17, 1744. This piece of land which extended up to East King Street, then called the Provincial road, and along Middle Street, was

laid out by Kuhn into forty-six lots. These lots, with the exception of three reserved by the owner, were put up at lottery and about three-fourths of them disposed of in November, 1744, each subject to an annual quit-rent of either seven shillings or fifteen shillings. James Hamilton, who owned the central and northwestern parts of the town, purchased of Dr. Kuhn, March 7, 1749, the ground-rents of that part of the plat laid out by him in 1744, paying therefor the sum of four hundred pounds. The yearly rents which were still retained by Kuhn amounted to eighty-five pounds.

Hans Musser laid out a portion of his land adjoining Adamstown in lots, and it was called Musserstown.

Samuel Bethel bought of Michael Shank, Dec. 13, 1717, the same day that the latter had it patented, a tract of land on which that part of the town known as Bethelstown was laid out and built.

**Beginnings of Settlement, Prominent Early Residents of the Town, and Notable Events.**—As has been shown, Hamilton laid out the first and central portion of the town in 1730. Settlements had been made here in 1721 or 1722, and by 1730 the little cluster of houses is said to have attained a population of two hundred souls. The locality was known as the Indian Field and Gibson's Pasture. George Gibson kept a tavern here when Hamilton platted the town, and had probably been located for several years. His tavern was called "the Hickory Tree," probably from a tall hickory which stood near the public road, and which was said to have been a favorite one with the Indians, the place of their rendezvous for many years, and the centre of one of their small villages. "A swamp lay in front of Gibson's," we are told, "and another to the north." The one in front of Gibson's, nearly in the centre of the site of the present city, was the Dark Hazel Swamp, which was drained and cleared of wood in 1745. The other was the Long Swamp, extending beyond the limits of the town-plat toward the northeast. Gibson's tavern is supposed to have stood about where the Slaymaker Hotel now does. His pasture, afterwards Sanderson's pasture, was rented by Mr. Hamilton about 1748, to Adam Reigart. The same year that the town was laid out, Stephen Atkinson, says Rupp, built a fulling-mill at great expense, but the inhabitants of the upper part of the creek assembled and pulled down the dam on the Conestoga, as it prevented them from rafting and getting their usual supply of fish.

Although Mr. Hamilton laid out the town of Lancaster in 1730, he did not obtain the ownership of all the lands included in the plat until 1734, and consequently it was not until after that time that lots were sold and ground-rents laid. The first purchasers of lots were Nicholas Bierly, Richard Marsden, Henry Hunt, and Samuel Bethel, the first three named becoming owners of property on King Street

<sup>1</sup> For a biographical sketch of Dr. Kuhn the reader should refer to the chapter on medical practitioners.

near the Centre Square, and Bethel of a lot on Queen Street. This was on May 20, 1735. For some reason unknown, but few lots were sold during the next five years, but in 1740 they began to go off more rapidly, and in 1742 the town had increased to such an extent that petition was made for a charter, which was granted.

The leading men of the town at that time were Thomas Cookson, George Gibson, Sebastian Graff, Michael Bierly, Edward Shippen, Matthias Young, John Fouke, Peter Worrall, John Dehuff, Abraham Johnston, Samuel Bethel, George Sanderson, Michael Hubley, Jacob Loughman, George Hoffman, Joseph Pugh, Robert Thompson, James Webb, Caspar Shaffner, and a few others.

Of these men, Thomas Cookson came from Sunderland, in the county of Durham, England, to Lancaster County in 1740. He was appointed justice of the peace and register of the county in 1745, and he was also a surveyor for the Proprietaries. He was one of the constituent members of St. James Episcopal Church, and was an active man in the settlement in nearly all the phases of its life. He resided on Orange Street, and died in 1753, leaving a wife and two children. The widow married George Stevenson, the surveyor, who laid out York and Carlisle. Hannah, one of the daughters, married Joseph Galloway, of Maryland, who removed to Philadelphia. He was for many years Speaker of the Assembly, and later became a noted Tory. Margaret, the other daughter, died in her minority. Thomas Cookson became a large landholder in Lancaster, York, and Cumberland Counties. Most of this vast property went to a daughter of Mary Lindsey, the only sister of Thomas Cookson.

Edward Shippen was a grandson of the Edward Shippen who came to Boston from Yorkshire, England, in 1668; was persecuted there, and removed to Philadelphia in 1693. His son, Joseph, was born at Boston in 1678. He married in that city in 1702, and two years later moved to Philadelphia. Edward, the eldest son of Joseph Shippen, was born at Boston, July 9, 1703, and was married to Sarah Plumley, at Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1725. He was brought up as a merchant by James Logan, of Philadelphia, and in 1732 became a partner, and in 1749 was in the fur trade with Thomas Lawrence. He was elected councilman of the city Oct. 3, 1732, and served many years, and in 1744 was elected mayor. In May, 1752, he removed to Lancaster, where he was appointed prothonotary, and continued as such till 1778. He was chosen paymaster for supplies for the British and Provincial forces, and managed his business very successfully. He was made a county judge under the Provincial and State governments. In 1746 and 1748 he was one of the founders of the College of New Jersey, located at Princeton, and was one of its trustees, a position which he resigned, after twenty years' service, in 1767. His life was thoroughly in-

wrought with the history of the time in which he moved, and as an account of it is given elsewhere, it is not necessary to make further notice of it in this connection. He lived to an advanced age, died at Lancaster, and lies in the churchyard of the St. James Episcopal Church. His son, Edward Shippen, studied law under Tench Francis, Esq., and in 1791 was appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court, and in 1799 was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State. One of his daughters became the wife of Benedict Arnold.

Joseph Shippen, the second son of Edward Shippen, of Lancaster, entered the Provincial army in 1753, rose to the rank of colonel, and served in Gen. Forbes' expedition, which resulted in the capture of Fort Duquesne. He returned to Philadelphia in 1761, and in 1762 was appointed secretary of the province. He was appointed judge of Lancaster Court in 1789, and died in 1810.

Sarah, a daughter of Edward Shippen, became the wife of Col. James Burd. =

Sebastian Graff moved into Lancaster several years prior to the incorporation of the borough, and was one of the first assistant burgesses, and for many years was prominent in the management of borough affairs. He owned and lived on land where now is the Lancaster Cemetery. He died in 1791, and left provision in his will that a part of the land should be laid out into fourteen lots by his executors, Paul Zantzinger and Adam Reigart. The house, still standing on the corner of North Queen and Orange Streets (now Shober's Hotel), was built by the Graffs in 1757, as a stone in the front of the building testifies.

Michael Bierly, one of the purchasers in 1735, was one of the assistant burgesses in 1742. He was regulator of the streets for several years, and his name appears in the records many times.

Roger Hunt, also one who bought in 1735, was elected treasurer of the county in 1738-89.

Peter Worrall, a Quaker, was a resident of Lancaster soon after 1735, and owned a house and lot on Centre Square, which he sold to Edward Smout, one of the justices of the peace about 1741. After the death of Samuel Bethel, in 1740, he married his widow and moved to the Bethel tavern (on the site of the Cross-Keys Hotel), where he lived till his removal to another part of the country. He was commissioned justice of the peace in 1746, and served for three years, and elected to the Legislature in 1747, where he served till 1754, when he resigned because he was conscientiously opposed to levying a tax to support military operations.

The first that is known of Samuel Bethel is that in the year 1717 he met Michael Shank in the office of the register-general and purchased of him a tract of land, for which Shank took out a patent, upon the Conestoga Creek, consisting of about one hundred acres. The land lay between the Millersville pike and Hoffman's Run, adjoining Lancaster City. Michael Shank had



the land surveyed, and his patent and transfer to Bethel are both dated Dec. 13, 1717, and recorded in the register's office for Philadelphia, in patent-book "A," vol. v. page 275. Shank bought land and was in the county in 1710. He kept tavern in 1729 and 1730. Samuel Bethel was a single man, and may have traded with the Indians until the county was laid out. He built and lived in a log house upon the King's Highway, which afterwards adjoined the property of Adam Simon Kuhn, on West King Street, when Hamilton laid out the town of Lancaster. In 1730 he was licensed to keep a public-house (where the Cross-Keys now stands), and kept a public inn until he died, in the spring of 1740. It was at his house the Blunstons, Wrights, and other Quakers and settlers upon the western borders of the county stopped when passing that way or attending court. Thus he became acquainted with Sarah Blunston, a niece of Samuel Blunston, who resided with him, and was one of his legatees, to whom he was married in 1729 or 1730. His tavern must have been especially favored by the court and county officers, as frequent mention is made in the minutes of the county commissioners of adjournments to Samuel Bethel's tavern, to meet the constables from the various townships, who furnished a list of the taxable inhabitants in their respective districts, from which the rate of taxation was levied. He was elected county treasurer for the years 1737 and 1738. He had a brick-yard upon his land, adjoining the borough of Lancaster, for the commissioners' minutes mention that he furnished brick to pave the new court-house, as well as other material. He left a wife and two children,—Samuel and Mary.

The property in Lancaster came to Samuel. He died in Lancaster June 30, 1775, leaving a widow, one son, Samuel, and six daughters. Samuel married Sarah, the daughter of Gen. Edward Hand. He was in the Legislature in 1808-9, lived in Columbia, and died in 1819.

Mary, the daughter of Samuel Bethel, first married Samuel Boude, a physician and apothecary. She received from her father's estate forty-four acres of land along Conestoga Creek. Mr. Boude had an office in the borough, and was chief burgess in 1757-58 and 1761.

Caspar Shaffner, whose name is mentioned in the records first in 1744, was a "blue dyer," and carried on business in the borough. He was prominent many years as assistant burgess, and filled other important offices. His son, Caspar Shaffner, was clerk of the Council from 1761 to 1775, and from 1788 to 1796. He was also clerk of the board of auditors many years, and was noted for fine penmanship.

Michael and Bernard Hubley were natives of Germany, and emigrated to this country with their father in 1782. About 1740 they came to Lancaster, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Bernard was the elder. He learned the trade of a tanner with

Valentine King, who kept a tannery on Water Street, where now the Stevens House stands. He was an assistant burgess in 1750, and chief burgess in 1759 and 1760. He was appointed barracks-master in 1778. He died Jan. 29, 1803.

Michael Hubley, the brother of Bernard, was active in affairs of the borough, and was burgess in 1764 and 1765. He was appointed justice of the peace and of the Court of Common Pleas in 1777. He was also barrack-master during the Revolution for several years. He had two sons who were active in civil and military matters. He was a member of the Trinity Lutheran Church, and died on the 17th of May, 1804. His wife, Rosina, died the year previous.

Adam Hubley, a son, entered the Revolutionary army Oct. 27, 1775, as first lieutenant in the First Pennsylvania Battalion, Col. Phillip De Haas. In 1776 he was promoted to the rank of major of another regiment, and on the 5th of June, 1779, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the "New Eleventh" Pennsylvania Line, to rank from Feb. 3, 1779. He retired from the army Jan. 1, 1781. He served in the Pennsylvania Legislature from 1783 to 1787, and was chosen a member of the Senate in 1790. In 1793 he was appointed auctioneer at Philadelphia, and died of yellow fever the same year.

John Hubley, another son, was born at Lancaster on the 25th of December, 1747. He read law with Edward Shippen, and was admitted to the bar in 1769. He was a member of the convention of July 15, 1776, which framed the first Constitution of the State, and served during the same year upon the General Committee of Safety; was appointed commissary of Continental stores Jan. 11, 1777; and on the 5th of April following, prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, clerk of Orphans' Court, clerk of Quarter Sessions, and also recorder of deeds, part of which offices he held for upwards of twenty years. In 1787 he was a member of the State convention that ratified the Federal Constitution. He died at Lancaster, Jan. 21, 1821. The descendants of the family were prominent in later years, and are still residents of Lancaster.

Ulrich Reigart, a native of Germany, came to this country and settled in Lancaster in 1742. In that year he purchased two lots on South Queen Street, and in 1747 others adjoining. He had two sons,—Adam and Christopher. A house was built on these lots, and a few years later the Fountain Inn was built and opened as a tavern by Christopher (often written Stophel). In 1758 Adam and Stophel both had stalls in the market which were kept up for many years. About the same time Christopher opened the Fountain Inn, Adam Reigart purchased the tavern stand for many years known as the Grape Hotel. The accounts of these old taverns will be found in another place. He was active in the Revolutionary war and was lieutenant-colonel of a regiment under command of Col. George Ross, and went with his regiment to Amboy,

N. J. He was a member of the Assembly in 1780. In 1785 he established the wine store on East King Street, which is still well known. His later life was comparatively quiet. He died in 1818. His son Emanuel Reigart was a tanner, and carried on an extensive business on South Queen Street on part of the original property. He was in the Legislature from 1818 to 1817, and in 1821 was sheriff of the county. Emanuel C. Reigart, son of Emanuel, was born in 1797, read law with Amos Ellmaker, and became prominent in all general movements. The descendants of these families are numerous in Lancaster. Adam Reigart, Jr., was a son of Adam Reigart, Sr., and brother of Emanuel Reigart. He succeeded to his father's business, and was prominent in all social and political affairs.

Christopher Reigart, the brother of Adam, died in 1788, leaving a widow and a son, Henry. He was a coppersmith, and carried on business for many years. A daughter of Ulrich Reigart married Peter Gonter, who for several years kept tavern in the borough.

In 1744, Adam Simon Kuhn, a physician, lived on West King Street, and practiced medicine. He laid out "Adams town" in that year. He was chief burgoess from 1750 to 1756.

George Gibson was a resident of the settlement before the town was laid out, and owned property on Prince Street. His son, Gen. John Gibson, was born here May 23, 1740. His career in connection with the French and Revolutionary wars is well known, and to him, it is said, the celebrated speech of Logan was delivered.

Michael Hook settled in Lancaster soon after the town was laid out. He was a wheelwright, and had a shop on East King Street. He was succeeded by his son Anthony. A son of Anthony had a shop at the corner of Duke and Orange Streets, where the St. Paul's Reformed Church now stands. D. A. Altick, a grandson, started business on the same site in 1848, and so the three generations followed the same occupation. The descendants are quite numerous in this region. Michael Hook was a Catholic, and was prominent in the organization of the Catholic Church here in 1741-42.

There were many others here at this date of whom but little is known. As time went on and the people felt the necessity of erecting churches, James Hamilton granted certain lots for church purposes, and also for other uses. A list is given below. To the German Reformed Church, Lot 76 on Orange Street, Oct. 6, 1741; Lot 75 on Orange Street, Nov. 10, 1746.

To the Moravian Society, Lots 212, 213, and part of 218, in 1746. The first two lots are in use as the cemetery, and are situated on Prince Street. The part of Lot 218 became a part of the present church property.

To the St. James Episcopal Society, Lots 84, 85, 86, on Duke Street, corner of Orange Street, the present property.

To the Lutheran congregation, 1742, Lots 49, 50, 51, and part of Lot 48, on Duke Street, the present lots.

To the Roman Catholic congregation, Lots 235, 236, and 237, present property, on the corner of Duke and Vine Streets.

To the Quakers, Lots 138 and 139, on Queen Street, now the Odd-Fellows' Hall.

To the Presbyterian congregation, Lots 19 and 491. The former is the present property, the latter was on Lime Street, and was sold in 1810.

To the Methodist Society, Lots 97, 98, the present property of the Duke Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Lots 654, 655 were set aside for magazine lots.

Nos. 669 and 670, in 1799, were granted to the trustees of Franklin College as academy lots.

Lots 273, 274, on the corner of King and Water, were prison lots, and where the jail stood for many years. This property, however, was deeded to the county in 1730 by Andrew Hamilton. The deeds to some of these church properties were not made out till several years after the grant was made.

In the month of June, 1744, an event occurred in the borough of Lancaster that was of much moment to the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. A treaty was held by the honorable the Lieutenant-Governor of the province, and the honorable the commissioners for the provinces of Virginia and Maryland, with the Indians of the Six Nations. There were present the Hon. George Thomas, Lieutenant-Governor of the province, the Hon. Thomas Lee, Esq., and Col. William Beverly, commissioners of Virginia, the Hon. Edmund Jennings and Philip Thomas, Esqs., commissioners of Maryland, Col. Robert King and Col. Thomas Calvil, the deputies of the Onondagoes, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas, and Tuscaroras, and Conrad Weiser as interpreter. The treaty was held at the court-house. The chiefs were welcomed by the Governor, wine and punch were prepared, and healths were drunk. The council or treaty lasted two weeks, and resulted in important adjustments of claims and the making of various peace provisions.

Isaac Whitelock, a Quaker, was a resident here before 1745, and built a brewery on Prince Street. On the 15th of February, 1769, he advertised in the *Pennsylvania Chronicle*, published in Philadelphia, that he had for sale "a lot of ground in the borough of Lancaster, whereon is erected a large house convenient for manufacturing pot ashes." The brewery lot contained a spring, the water of which, in about 1768, was conducted in pipes to the tan-yard of Caspar Singer, which was afterwards owned by Valentine King, and later by George Krug. When the Stevens House was built these old pipes were found still there. In 1752, Isaac Whitelock was burgoess, and later was treasurer of the city.

Jacob Eichholtz became a resident of Lancaster a

few years after its organization as a borough, and purchased a lot where the Exchange Hotel now stands. In 1750-52 he was assistant burgess. He died before 1765, and in that year his widow, Catharine Eichholtz, took out a license to keep tavern, which was kept by the family for nearly a century at the sign of the Bull's Head. They had two sons, Jacob and Leonard. The latter succeeded to the tavern. Jacob was born in 1776, and learned the tin and coppersmith business, and opened a shop which he continued many years. His early tendencies were towards art, and much of his spare time was devoted to drawing. An account of his meeting with Sully is given in Dunlap's "History of the Arts of Design." Sully was called upon to paint the portrait of Governor Snyder. Eichholtz, hearing of it, invited the Governor to allow the sittings to be made in his parlor, which was granted, and when Mr. Sully came he was invited there. It is also stated that Sully, seeing the interest of his host in art, kindly gave him some instructions and left him a few colors and brushes. His efforts to this time were not very successful. Later in life, as he improved by study and practice, his portraits gave more satisfaction. A visit to Gilbert Stuart was of use to him, and he copied pictures by Stuart and followed him as a master. His career as a coppersmith was closed, and he followed the profession of an artist till his death, in 1842. Late in life he opened a studio in Philadelphia and met with good success. The many portraits of the citizens of Lancaster that were painted by him bear witness to his success, and also to his close study of the works of Stuart. His sons are residents of Lancaster. Leonard, his brother, kept the tavern many years, and was succeeded by his widow and son.

Jacob Slough came to this county in 1747, and on the 6th of March, in that year, purchased the lots on Centre Square where for so many years the old Swan tavern stood. He built this old tavern stand and opened it about 1754. His son, Matthias, soon after succeeded to the tavern, and in 1756 was an assistant burgess. He kept the tavern many years, and until about 1804, with the exception of a few years, when he was a merchant in the borough. He was coroner of the county from 1755 to 1768, and held the inquest on the bodies of the Conestoga Indians who were killed in the old jail on the corner of Prince and King Streets by the Paxton boys in 1768. He was active in the Revolution, serving as general agent for supplies, and also in the army, having command of a battalion. He was in the Legislature in 1774-83. He died at Harrisburg in 1812.

William Henry became a resident of the borough of Lancaster about the year 1750, but his name first appears in an assessment-roll of the borough in 1754, where he is mentioned as being a tenant of Leonard Bender. Four years later, in 1758, his son, John Joseph, was born here. He was a me-

chanic of great skill, and was chief armorer with Braddock in 1755, and with Forbes' campaign in 1758. In 1765 he was assistant burgess, and in 1766 burgess. His time was now devoted to mechanical pursuits and chemical experiments, for which he had great fondness. In 1772 he was appointed with John Lukens, surveyor-general, and David Rittenhouse to survey the Susquehanna and Lehigh Rivers to ascertain the best location for a canal to be built through the interior of the State. He was a member of the Committee of Correspondence of Lancaster County in the time of the Revolution, when it was first formed, in June 15, 1774, and in the next year was appointed commissary of the army, then at Reading, and was employed by the Committee of Safety of the province to purchase, manufacture, and keep in repair the arms of the Continental forces. He was made a member of the Council of Safety of the Province by act of Assembly, Oct. 18, 1777, appointed justice of the peace and of the Court of Common Pleas, and acted as president of that body from 1781 to 1786; member of Continental Congress from 1784 to 1786; treasurer of the county of Lancaster from 1777 till 1786. He was in business with Joseph Simon at the southeast corner of East King Street and Centre Square, and his house was the first east from the store. As early as 1771 he invented the screw auger. Samuel Boyd, an ingenious mechanic of the borough, was one of the workmen who were engaged in the manufacture. In the latter part of 1772, Henry Rauch, of Lititz, an apt worker in iron, perfected the auger, and became a partner in its manufacture. It was manufactured at the store until 1777. The house of Mr. Henry was the resort of men of culture, and in the summer and winter of 1777, Thomas Paine, David Rittenhouse (then State treasurer), and John Hart, a member of the Supreme Executive Council, were lodging there. At this time Paine occupied a room at the left of the stairs, on the second story, where he is said to have written No. 5 of "The Crisis," over the signature of "Common Sense." David Rittenhouse occupied the front room, where the office of the State treasury was kept. It was about 1752 that Benjamin West, the artist, then fourteen years of age, was at Lancaster, painting portraits, and lodged at the house of Mr. Henry. He was persuaded by him to attempt a historical picture, and suggested as a subject, "The Death of Socrates." The story was read, a model found in a young man in the workshop of Mr. Henry, and West made his first study of the human figure. Mr. Henry was in active life to the last days of his life, and departed Dec. 15, 1786, leaving several sons and daughters. William removed to Philadelphia. John Joseph lived and died in Lancaster; his history will be found more at length in the "Bench and Bar."

George Ross, signer of the Declaration of Independence, settled here in 1751, or the following year, and entered the practice of law, for which he appears to have been most admirably fitted both by education

and nature, for he achieved a high degree of success. He was made prosecutor for the crown soon after coming to Lancaster. He took an active part in advancing the best interests of the town, and his services in this line and his mental attainments being recognized by his neighbors, he was honored by election to the Assembly in the year 1768. By successive elections he was continued in that position until 1774, when he was elected to Congress. He had been one of a committee to whom was referred the patriotic communication of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, recommending a Congress of the colonies for the purpose of resisting British arbitrary enactments, and in Congress he consistently furthered those measures which finally led to American independence. He remained in Congress until 1777, serving so perfectly to the approbation of his constituents that at a meeting of citizens held in the borough he was voted the sum of £150 "as a testimony from this county of their sense of his attendance on the public business to his great private loss," or if he chose it, "a genteel piece of plate," but he declined the present. After varied and valuable labors in the service of the colonies and of Pennsylvania, he was appointed a judge of the Court of Admiralty in April, 1779. His death occurred without warning in July of the same year, while he was serving in that capacity. George Ross had married, soon after locating in Lancaster, Miss Ann Lawlor. His son, James Ross, in 1775, raised in Lancaster a company of men of which he was made captain, and which was attached to Col. Thompson's regiment. He rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and after the war was appointed a judge in Louisiana Territory. He died in 1808.

George L. Mayer was a native of Ulm, Germany, and emigrated to this country with his wife, and settled in Lancaster in 1762. He built a one-story house on Vine Street, between Queen and Duke Streets, where he lived till his death, in 1793. He was prominent in the affairs of the Trinity Church, and active in all departments of life. He left nine children, who, with the exception of the eldest, were all born in Lancaster.

Christopher B. Mayer, the eldest son of George L., was born in 1766, and became a merchant, which business he continued many years. He built a large stone house at the corner of Duke and Orange Streets, where he lived. He was prominent in the political affairs of the State, and for some years was in the State Senate. He died in 1816, and left six sons and six daughters, whose descendants are numerous.

Col. George Mayer, a son of George L. Mayer, and half brother of Christopher B., was born in this borough in 1781. He became a prosperous hardware merchant, and continued the business many years in the place, now occupied by Isaac Diller. He was the inventor of the Mayer butt-hinge, which he never patented. In 1812 he joined the militia forces, and served as acting adjutant of a battalion which went from Lancaster County to the relief of Elkton, Md.,

May 13, 1813. On the 1st of August, 1814, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania militia, and commanded a battalion which marched to Baltimore. He died in this city in 1862, and left two sons and daughters. His descendants are still here.

John Christopher Hayne was a tinsmith in the borough in 1754, on the site now owned by the Steinmans. John Frederick Steinman succeeded to the business in 1785, having learned the trade of Hayne, who after the death of Mr. Christopher Steinman married his widow, the mother of John Frederick. The business has continued in the Steinman name to the present time.

William Bausman came to this borough in 1754 from an adjoining township, and purchased lots on East King Street, where he kept a tavern. He was assistant burgess in 1760, and chief burgess in 1774-75, active in the management of affairs of Committee of Observation and Correspondence, and master of the barracks in time of the Revolution. He died in 1784. His two sons, William and John, succeeded to his property. William was register of the county from 1809 to 1818. John in 1814 removed to Maryland.

In 1754, the year that Bausman arrived here, the town had, according to Governor Pownall, who passed through it, about three hundred houses, and a population of two thousand. He spoke of it as "a growing town, and making money." Another writer says that when the Governor visited Lancaster there "was not one good house in it." They were "chiefly of frame, filled in with stone, of logs, and a few of stone." The same writer says that the town "was too large at an early period in proportion to the population of the surrounding country."

Philip Shreiner, the father of Martin Shreiner, the first of that name who were clockmakers, came from Germany to this county about 1760, and purchased a lot on the south side of Queen Street, just north of the present Grape Hotel. Here his son, Martin, who was born in 1767, about 1790 opened a shop. Later he manufactured fire-engines, for which he became famous. He was many years a member of the Council, and an active member of the Lutheran Church. He died in 1866, and is buried in the cemetery which bears his name. His son, Martin, was in business at the old stand till his death, in 1879.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg was the third son of Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, of Germany. He was the brother of the Rev. Dr. Henry Ernst Muhlenberg, many years pastor of the Lutheran Church of this place. He came to this county shortly before the Revolution. "Animated by a warm attachment to the Revolution, and by a corresponding zeal for the great Republican institutions of his country, he acquired the confidence of his fellow-citizens. By their suffrages he was repeatedly called to aid in the councils of Independent America, and as further testimonies of their respect for his character he was

promoted to stations of great dignity, both in the National Legislature and that of Pennsylvania. A large portion of his life was employed in the public service."

He was a member of the Continental Congress in 1779, and Speaker of the First Congress, 1789, and Third Congress in 1793, and at the time of his death, June 4, 1801, he was receiver-general of the land-office of Pennsylvania, and lived at Lancaster. He left a wife and six children, who in later years removed from Lancaster. The Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, several years rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, of this city, was a grandson.

On the 1st of May, 1760, James Hamilton conveyed to James Webb lots Nos. 534, 535, 536, and 537, having a frontage of two hundred and fifty-seven feet on Duke Street, and two hundred and forty-five feet on Walnut Street, upon which it was specified barracks should be built to lodge such soldiers as should pass through the county or be stationed in it. It was undoubtedly intended that these barracks should be constructed for use in the French and Indian war, but they do not appear to have been, and, indeed, that war came to a close soon after the action was taken. They were built and used, however, during the war of the Revolution. It was resolved by the Council of Safety, Feb. 6, 1777, "that the powder magazine and other military storehouses be built in or near the borough of Lancaster for the use of the State, and that John Hubley, commissary, provide material, employ workmen, and see the same finished with all possible dispatch, and that he take up on ground-rent or purchase such grounds as are necessary for the said buildings." Lots 654 and 655 on the west side of North Street were rented, as were also corresponding lots on the opposite side of the street, and the barracks were built on the lots originally set apart for that purpose in 1760. Hubley received pay for the store buildings in April, 1779, and it is probable that the others were completed about that time. The barracks were occupied by British prisoners in January, 1782, and Gen. Hazen and his regiment were ordered here to guard them. The officers of this regiment were quartered at the stone tavern known as "the Cat" (which is still standing), then kept by John Barnitz.

Caleb Cope, a Quaker, and a plasterer by trade, was a resident of Lancaster several years before 1774. In that year he was elected burgess. He was a trustee of the Friends' meeting-house, and an active member. It is stated that Maj. André was among the prisoners sent to Lancaster who were captured by Gen. Montgomery, Nov. 3, 1775, and that he, with other officers, became inmates of the house of Caleb Cope. Mr. Cope lived here till about 1813, when he moved to Burlington, N. J. He left five sons and two daughters.

Brig.-Gen. Jeremiah Mosher, a native of Roxbury, volunteered as a minute-man in 1774, and in April,

1775, was at the battle of Lexington. He followed the fortunes of war, and participated in many battles. In 1777 he was ordered to Lancaster for winter quarters, and in 1778 was in camp at Valley Forge, and in that year was wounded and sent back to Lancaster. He was discharged in 1780, and remained in Lancaster. He was a blacksmith by trade, and followed the business many years. He lived till March 8, 1830, when he died in his seventy-seventh year, and was buried with military honors.

John Light came to this borough about 1783, after the Revolution. He was one of the minute-men of New Jersey in 1775. In the spring of 1776 he went to Canada, and was at the battle of Three Rivers, suffered privations with the soldiers at the river Sorel, and was on the retreat from Canada to Ticonderoga, at the battle of Lake Champlain, defended Ticonderoga, was at Princeton, and at Brunswick when the enemy retreated from it. He fought at Somerset Court-House, Germantown, Monmouth Court-House; was of the light dragoons who guarded Burgoyne's prisoners from New Jersey to the Potomac, and at the capture of Cornwallis in 1781. He kept public-house in this borough from 1783 many years, and was nominated for Assembly in 1800. He died in 1834 in this city, and was buried with military honors. Dr. John L. Atlee is a grandson.

There were many other early settlers who were prominent in the affairs of Lancaster whose names either do not appear in this connection or are merely mentioned, but they will be found to have places in the legal and medical chapters of this work, or in the biographical department.

Gen. Lafayette's visit was an event in the history of the city which cannot be passed unnoticed. Citizens of Lancaster met Sept. 13, 1824, at the court-house to express their approbation of the Council in inviting Lafayette to visit the city. Resolutions were passed, the first of which was "that the citizens of Lancaster cordially unite with the Select and Common Councils in their invitation given to Gen. Lafayette to visit the city." A committee was appointed to proceed with a committee from the Council to Philadelphia and present the resolution to the marquis. The joint committee of Council and citizens consisted of Gen. George B. Porter, Milton C. Rogers, Esq., Capt. Frederick Hambright, Capt. John Reynolds, Jasper Slaymaker, Emanuel C. Reigart, and Benjamin Grimler, Esqs. As early as Aug. 20, 1824, resolutions of Council were passed. A letter from Lafayette, dated Washington, Feb. 5, 1825, was read by the mayor, in which he expressed pleasure at the invitation to visit Lancaster, and regretted that he could not visit the city on his late excursion to Harrisburg, and hoped that he might yet meet the people of this place. On July 26, 1825, the committee of arrangements announced that Lafayette would visit Lancaster on Wednesday, the 27th. He arrived, as was expected, being met at Philson's

tavern, fourteen miles west of West Chester, by the committee from Lancaster, who had four coaches-and-four, with out-riders and attendants. Great crowds assembled at the villages through which the general and his escort passed, and greeted him with enthusiasm. At Mount Vernon he made a brief address. Thence the party moved on to Grove's field, about two miles east of the city, where there was an immense concourse of people and several battalions of militia drawn up in line, with two troops of horse. A great civic and military procession attended the distinguished friend of the republic on his way to the city, which he entered about half-past five. After moving through the principal streets the procession halted at Slaymaker's hotel, which had been designated as the general's place of reception, and beautifully fitted up. Here Lafayette was addressed by Burgess Lightner, and made an appropriate response. On the next day he was introduced to many Revolutionary soldiers, visited his friends George Ross and Mrs. Brien, the daughter of his former friend, Gen. Edward Hand, and spent considerable time in inspecting the schools.<sup>1</sup> In the afternoon a sumptuous dinner was given in his honor at the court-house by Mr. John Stehman, and in the evening he attended a party at Masonic Hall, where were "many of the most respectable and fashionable ladies of the city." Early the next morning Lafayette took his departure, being escorted out of town by the city battalion, and as far as Port Deposit by a committee.

The ground-rents of Lancaster commenced in the year 1735. The tract of five hundred acres came into the possession of James Hamilton in 1734, and on the 20th of May, 1735, the first lots were sold on which ground-rents were laid. Among those who purchased at this time were Michael Bierly, Lots 220-225; Richard Marsden, Lot 226; Henry Hunt, Lot 221. These were all on King Street. Samuel Bethel, the same date, purchased Lot 134 on Queen Street. Lots 225-226 were taxed fourteen shillings, while the others were laid at seven shillings. It was provided in all deeds that the purchaser "should make, erect, build, and finish on each and every lot, at their own cost and charge, a sufficient dwelling-house, of the dimensions of sixteen feet square at least, with a good chimney of brick or stone to be laid with lime and sand." In case of neglect to erect such buildings within two years, the lots were to revert to the Hamiltons. On the 7th of March, 1749, James Hamilton purchased the ground-rents of Adamstown of Dr. Adam Simon Kuhn for four hundred pounds; the annual rents at that time were eighty-five pounds. Lots were sold by James Hamilton as late as 1773. He left no direct descendants, and in 1783, William Hamilton, of Philadelphia, a nephew, had the care of selling lots and col-

lecting rents. The property had been held by the law of entail, and title in fee simple could not be made until about the year 1815, when, under the tenure of James Hamilton, also a nephew, succeeded by the law of common recovery, in freeing the property, since which time all property sold was in fee simple, with rents. Upon the death of James Hamilton, the greater portion of the property was left to his heirs, and to whom the remaining rents are paid. In the year 1818, Joshua Scott, a civil engineer, was employed to make a map of the lots of the city for the Hamilton estate, in which the number of the lots are given. An index was made, recording the name of the person to whom the grant was made, with date and amount of ground-rent. The roll or index is among the Hamilton papers in the prothonotary's office.

From the year 1825, for several years, certain individuals were sending notices to the inhabitants of the city, stating that they were authorized to collect the Hamilton ground-rents. This became so general that on the 30th of May, 1831, a public meeting was held at the market-house. It was ascertained at this meeting that the gross amount called for by these different parties exceeded one hundred thousand dollars. A committee of twelve were appointed to consult counsel and resist such action. What was the result of this proceeding is not known, but the excitement died away after a time. John Beauclere Newman, of Philadelphia, became the trustee of the estate, and Emanuel C. Reigart, of this city, was appointed agent. After the death of Mr. Newman, Jacob M. Long was appointed trustee and also acted as agent until his death. On the 27th of December, 1832, Henry Sively became trustee and agent, and is still acting.

At the present time there are four hundred and sixteen rentals, aggregating about five thousand dollars. The lowest ground-rent is three cents; the largest is \$22.22. In early time the ground-rents could be extinguished by the payment of fourteen years' rent, which in later years was increased to twenty years.

Samuel Bethel in 1717 purchased a tract of land of Michael Shank, a part of which in later years became the southwest portion of the borough of Lancaster. He commenced the sale of lots when the borough began to increase, and ground-rents became a part of the sale in the same manner as the Hamilton property and subject to the same conditions. Mr. Bethel died in 1740, and left his property to his wife and two children, Mary and Samuel. The latter received the Bethel's town tracts, and received a good income from the ground-rents of that place. Samuel died in Columbia in 1819. In later years the management of the affairs was in the hands of Emanuel C. Reigart, and for the past twenty years has been in the management of William P. Brinton.

**Early Trades and other Occupations.**—Aside

<sup>1</sup> See the history of the Lancasterian schools in this chapter.

from the simple trades and crude manufactures common to all towns both in their pioneer and later days, aside from the toil of the smiths and the workers in wood, the earliest mechanical industry that extensively engaged the energy of Lancaster artisans seems to have been the manufacture of guns. It was only natural that Lancaster, being a frontier town, should offer to the pioneer and trader and woodsman what he most needed, and hence it became a prominent market for rifles and powder and ball.

Governor Pownall, visiting Lancaster in 1754, notes in his journal: "A manufactory is here of guns." How many years previous to this time the making of guns had been carried on we do not know. After the Revolutionary war broke out the manufacturers of guns were fully employed, and their wares were used in sterner hunts than they had been on the frontier. They were first engaged to make guns by the Committee of Safety. At a meeting of this committee on Oct. 7, 1775, the question was asked whether the gunsmiths residing in the borough of Lancaster should not be immediately sent for to give their reasons to this committee why they have not set about making the arms directed by the Honorable House of Assembly, to be made in the county of Lancaster, agreeable to the application of the commissioners and assessors of the said county. The gunsmiths were sent for, but it does not appear that they came before the committee until a meeting held Nov. 10, 1775, at which time Christian Isch and Peter Reigart agreed to set to work on Monday, the 20th of November instant, and make muskets and bayonets for this county at the Philadelphia prices, and to confine themselves to that work entirely to the 1st day of March next, and furnish as many as they could possibly complete in the time, and deliver the same to the commissioners of the county or the Committee of Safety. Michael Withers also agreed to set himself and his workmen at the task of making muskets and bayonets. At this same meeting it was resolved that any gunsmiths in the county who, upon application by members of the committee, should refuse to make firelocks and bayonets, within two weeks from the time of the application, should "have their names inserted in the minutes of the committee as enemies of their country, and be published as such, and their tools should be taken from them, and they should not be permitted to carry on their trade."

Prior to this, in May, 1774, a number of residents of the county had agreed with the committee of observation to furnish powder and lead in certain quantities at fourteen pounds to fifteen pounds per hundredweight for the former, and forty-five pence for the latter. Among those who thus engaged were Charles Hamilton, Josiah and Robert Lockhart, Matthias Slough, Mr. Simons, Mr. Graff, and others.

Quite an excitement was caused in 1774 by the report that Joseph and Robert Lockhart, shopkeepers, mentioned in the foregoing list, had in their posses-

sion a quantity of tea on which had been paid duty under the obnoxious act passed a short time before. The matter coming before the Provincial Committee, they were required to put in an immediate appearance to answer the charge. Upon investigation it was found that they had a quantity of Bohea weighing three hundred and forty-nine pounds, but that it was a part of a seizure made at the custom-house at Philadelphia, and the Lockharts were therefore allowed to sell it.

Paul Zantzinger did a large business in the manufacture of clothing for the soldiers during the Revolutionary war. His workshop, in which he must have employed quite a number of tailors, was on North Queen Street. In 1777 he furnished Anthony Wayne's men with six hundred and fifty suits of uniform. In April, 1778, he reported that since November preceding, he had furnished five hundred and fifty coats, two hundred waistcoats, three hundred and eighty pairs of breeches, three hundred and eighty pairs of stockings, about one hundred pairs of shoes, and several hundred hats.

Returning to the ante-Revolution period we find that as early as 1760, Christian Frederick Steinman was carrying on the trade of a coppersmith and selling general hardware. This business has been handed down from father to son for three generations, and is now carried on by a descendant of its early founder.

The sale of tobacco and snuff (the latter then used far more extensively than now) was begun in 1770 by Christopher Demuth, who carried it on uninterruptedly for nearly fifty years, being succeeded by his son in 1816. The business has ever since been conducted by the family.

As early as 1772, Caspar Singer had a tannery in operation on King Street, and Isaac Whitelock a brewery on the same street, near Water.

The manufacture of rope was begun in 1780 by George Martin, and is to-day one of the industries of Lancaster, carried on by one of his descendants who bears his full name.

The following directory of Lancaster in 1780, compiled from the assessment-roll of that year, gives a complete view of the business interests and trade occupations of the time:

*Shoemakers.*

John Alspach.	John Kahn.
Peter Bler.	George Obenwald.
Rudolph Campher.	Henry Oster.
Martin Dorewart.	George Reitzel.
Henry Derr.	Jonathan Rushline.
Ludwig Denny.	Henry Rung.
Henry Hook.	Henry Stouesser.
Nicholas Job.	Matthias Smith.
Coleman Kreiner.	John Hambricht.
Lorents Kurtz.	

*Butchers.*

Frederick Anspach.	Andrew Lutz.
Gerhard Bubach.	Ulrich Lainbartber.
Phillip Buesel.	Peter Millier.
George Eicholtz.	Jacob Medset.
Conrad Fros.	George Marguart.
Franz Hager.	John Quart.
John Klunz.	Jacob Yents.

	<i>Shopkeepers.</i>	Andrew Levy. Aaron Levy. Ludwig Souman. Elizabeth Moore. William Ross. Meyer Solomon. Jacob Shaffer. Joseph Simon. Christian Wertz.			
Michael App. Christian Breidenbach. Elizabeth Conner. Frederick Heis. Charles Heintz. Charles Hamilton. John Hopson. Bernard Jacob. Isiah Lockart. Sampson Lazarus.					
Christian App. George Beyler. Henry Frankfurter. Charles Klug.	<i>Bakers.</i>	John Kepplee. Joseph Nagle. Joachim Nagle.			
George Ackerman. Henry Bennet. Samuel Boyd. George Franciscus. Jacob Hefer. Valentine Hoffman. Nathaniel Haush.	<i>Smiths.</i>	Christian Job. Jacob Maurer. Jeremiah Mosher. John Maurer. Peter Maurer. George Shafer.			
Joseph Algier. Theodore Bartholomew. Nicholas Bartholomew. Christopher Franciscus. Michael Lind.	<i>Carpenters.</i>	Frederick Mann. Francis Morrow. Cornelius Switzer. Matthias Zahnleiser.			
Christian Apple. Michael Bartig. Isaac Bartig. Valentine Bronleiser. Michael Diffenderfer. James Davis. Charles Drum. Daniel Franck. Widow Feltman. John Formwald. Stophel Hegor. John Hegetawiller. Adam Hard. John Jordan. John Keagy. John Kipp.	<i>Tavern Keepers.</i>	Martin Lowman. Stephen Martin. August Mitchbag. John Messenkop, Sr. Thomas Merony. Jonas Metzgar. Gottlieb Nauman. John Peters. Adam Reigart. Stophel Reigart. Ludwig Stone. John Wettle. Adam Weaver. Anthony Welty. George Wels. Christian Zorn.			
Louden Aliborden. George Mayer.	<i>Barbers.</i>	Joseph Walter. Thomas Yeldler.			
Peter Buch. Christian Buch. Henry George. Richard Henry. John Henebarger. Jacob Huber. George Koch. Daniel Keller.	<i>Tailors.</i>	Nicholas Long. George Messersmith. Christian Matthias. Kroft Reiser. Jacob Stehl. John Sheffer. Jacob Shindie.			
Leonard Benedict. Stophel Debler. John Gensemer. George Huber. Gupoel Huber.	<i>Weavers.</i>	Henry Heir. Bernard Kreider. Michael Kutzner. Michael Trebart.			
Jacob Backenstose, Sr. Peter Bratzman. Jacob Backenstose, Jr. Henry Dehuff. Henry Fordney. Andrew Keisa. Phillip Leonard.	<i>Saddlers.</i>	Adam Messenkop. Melchoir Rudall. George Swartz. David Trissler. George Trissler. Bernard Wolff.			
				<i>Joiners.</i>	William Hensel. Robert Sence. John Shortel. Phillip Thomas.
					<i>Coopers.</i>
				Charles Boyd. Daniel Fetter. Jacob Grubb. Conrad King.	David King. Frantz Lambert. David Lauch. Michael Spanseler.
					<i>Distillers.</i>
				Jacob Brubaker. Anthony Zehmer.	Henry Zehmer.
					<i>Sweeps.</i>
					Adam Bretius.
					<i>Skinner.</i>
				Stophel Franciscus. William Bush. Leonard Eicholtz. Frank Fordney.	Jacob Fordney. Michael Reinhard. Ludwig Shell. Frederick Swentzel.
					<i>Printer.</i>
					Jacob Bailey.
					<i>Plasterer.</i>
					Caleb Cope.
					<i>Gunsmiths.</i>
				Jacob Dickert. Frederick Falnot. Peter Gautec.	Jacob Messersmith. Peter Roesser.
					<i>Breeches-Maker.</i>
					Martin Cooper.
					<i>Gaoler (Jailer).</i>
					Hugh Cunningham.
					<i>"Tobac" (Tobaccoist).</i>
				Christopher Deruth. Rubertus Hartafel.	Timothy Sullivan.
					<i>Wagon-Makers.</i>
				George Eishelberger. John Koch. John Remly.	Frederick Remly. Jacob Kehler. Michael Hoke (Hook).
					<i>Stocking-Makers.</i>
				Adam Edlerman. Christian Petry.	Lorentz Morguetout.
					<i>Clockmakers.</i>
				John Eberman, Jr.	George Hoff.
					<i>Founder.</i>
					Caspar Ehrman.
					<i>Hatters.</i>
				Frederick Frick. John Offner. John Roberts.	Joseph Shiff. Henry Tuckney. George Yost.
					<i>Dyer.</i>
					William Fleh.
					<i>Glabblower.</i>
					Michael Frank.
					<i>Masons.</i>
				Anthony Ginter. Nicholas Hitzelberger. George Ilger. Joseph Long.	John Luttman. George Luttman. Baltzer Lantz. Henry Winan.
					<i>Silversmiths.</i>
				Charles Hall.	Ludwig Heck.
					<i>Coppersmith.</i>
					Frederick Hubbley.
					<i>Tinsmiths.</i>
				Estate of Christopher Heiney. Nicholas Mullor.	Frederick Stoneman.
					<i>Brewers.</i>
				Valentine Krug.	Phillip Kleirs.
					<i>Tunners.</i>
				Michael Muser. David Whitelock.	Henry Zanck.





1. The Store-House.
2. The Barracks.
3. The Canal.
4. Dutch Presbyterian Church.
5. The Court-House.

A SOUTHWEST VIEW OF  
**L A N C A S T E R,**  
IN PENNSYLVANIA.

6. St. James' Church.
7. English Presbyterian Church.
8. Lutheran Church.
9. The Roman Catholic Church.
10. The Friends' Meeting-House.

Lacky Murry.  
Christian Neff.  
Abram Neff.

## Doctors.

Daniel Newman.  
Henry Huber.

Stephen Porter.

## Attorneys.

Jaasper Yeates.

## Potter.

Christian Weltle.

John Eberman engaged in clock and watchmaking some time during the Revolution, for in 1783 he was paid a bill of £20 for keeping the court-house clock in order for five years. He had charge of the town clock for many years. Gottlieb Eberman was also engaged in the trade as early as 1782.

Carl Heinrich Heinitsh established a drug-store in 1782 near the place where his grandson now carries on the business. He died in 1803, but the business has been without intermission in the hands of his descendants ever since.

In 1785 Adam Reigart opened Reigart's old wine store, which he kept for more than half a century. Martin Shreiner was a clock-maker, and learned his trade of John Eberman. About 1787 he opened a shop in a building first north of the present Grape Hotel, and kept there until 1829. There are many of the tall clocks he made still in use throughout the county. In that year his son, Martin, succeeded him in that business and continued till 1879, when he died. His grandson is yet in the same business. In 1829, Mr. Shreiner commenced the manufacture of fire engines on the site of Mr. Lewis Holdy's marble-yard.

In 1790, Christian Mayer established a general hardware store, which he carried on for many years.

Gun-making was still one of the leading industries in 1795, and for many succeeding years. At the time mentioned Jacob Dickert, who had "forty years' experience," and Abraham Henry were in the business, and in 1797 Charles Bulow advertised "double-bridled gun-locks from Germany." Christopher Gumph was here in 1798, and Peter Brong in 1800, while in 1808 Daniel Sweitzer & Co. announced the opening of their "gun-lock manufactory, west of the court-house, on the road to Millerstown."

In 1795, William P. Atlee advertised that he had commenced as "a coppersmith and tinplate worker" on Queen Street, and Phillip Schaeffer announced that he had a "general assortment of ironmongery, cutlery, saddlery, etc., at the sign of the mill-saw on Queen Street." He also carried on a nail manufactory.

Drugs were advertised by George Moore, at the sign of the marble mortar, north of the court-house, on Queen Street; by John Moderwell, near the former, and by John Rose on the south side of King Street and east of the court-house.

General merchandise was kept this year, according to advertisements in the *Lancaster Journal*, by Dickert & Gill, at their store "in the well-known dwelling-house of said Dickert on Queen Street;" by William Crawford, who opened a store on Queen Street,

northwest of the court-house, and next door to Adam Weaver's tavern; by John Morris, who kept next door to Diffenderfer's tavern, and by George Moore, Jr., and William Henry, on King Street, while Jacob Schaeffer advertised "large and elegant looking-glasses at his store on King Street," which was, presumably, also a general store.

At this time (1795) Ludwick Nagel had a candle- and soap-factory, and a number of other mechanical industries were in operation.

In 1796 George Brungard was one of the leading carpenters, and did considerable work, as is shown by the fact that he advertised for three journeymen and three apprentices. John Kerr was then manufacturing nails on Orange Street, and a large tannery was in operation on Water Street.

An advertisement, indicating the increased wealth and the development of luxurious tastes, appeared in 1796, Peter Getz, "goldsmith and jeweler, opposite Mr. Slough's tavern, on Queen Street," announcing that he had on hand a "large assortment of useful ornaments, gold and silver watches, etc." This was the first goldsmith's advertisement, in all probability, that appeared in the Lancaster papers. Prior to this time they had been simply silversmiths, and these had not been so common as the tin and coppersmiths. Another goldsmith, William Haverstick, advertised in 1798, but he had also at his place of business, on King Street, dry-goods and groceries.

In the summer of 1797, Schaeffer & Badecker advertised that they had erected a chocolate manufactory, where they proposed to carry on business in "an extensive manner."

In 1798, Egbert Taylor was carrying on a boot and shoe manufactory, and Robert Dawson, who had come the year before from Wilmington, carried on the manufacture of his patent bolting cloth. He died in 1807, and William Boys rented the establishment.

The first advertisement of a music-store appeared in April, 1800, the store being opened on King Street, below the market, by Christian Jacob Rutter. The next year Julia Logan started a store for the sale of millinery and haberdashery, on West King Street, and Michael Dubony, who had formerly kept groceries on the corner of Queen and Orange Streets, advertised that he had removed to a new building on Queen Street, and opened "a coffee-house, where he kept all kinds of wine, brandy, Jamaica spirits, porter and beer, mead, and a variety of syrups," with *ice cream*, "to be had every Saturday,"—another indication of growing luxury. The first intimation of the existence of a book-store appears in the advertisement of "William Kneass, engraver," in 1802. He informed the people that he had "literary productions, stationery, etc.," at Mrs. App's, on West King Street. The same year George Keiss opened a book-store on East King Street, opposite Messen-cope's tavern. Thus gradually new branches of merchandise and new trades were established, until the

town was well provided both in the number and variety of its business houses. The second book-store mentioned was carried on for a number of years, and reopened in 1826 by C. Hager, two doors east of the Cooper House. Many of the business houses of which we have given the origin were carried on for long terms of years, and developed into very important institutions; others failed after a short period of activity, and not a few are to-day in existence, carried on by the descendants of their founders. Some of the earliest manufactories established subsequently to those we have mentioned, and which are still pursued in the city, are brush-, comb-, and gun-making. The first of these was started in 1812, by the father of the present manufacturer, James Sansom. Peter P. Voorhis commenced the manufacture of combs in 1824, and it has been passed down from one to another to Dana Graham, the present proprietor. After the time of the early gun-makers who have been mentioned at the beginning of this article, others engaged in the business, among them Melchor Fordrey, in 1828, and Christopher Gompf, James Gompf, John Dreppard, and Henry Gibbs, subsequently. In 1834, Henry Lemman established gun-works with improved machinery, which ultimately became quite extensive. They are fully described in a sketch of their founder, which appears in this work, and of the other later and still existing manufactories in the city accounts are given in another portion of this chapter.

Following is an enumeration of the occupations in Lancaster in 1830:<sup>1</sup> preachers, 8; physicians, 20; lawyers, 28; editors, 9; tavern-keepers, 46; general store-keepers, 24; wine and liquor, 1; music-store, 1; book-store, 1; tobacconists, 6; druggists, 5; grocer, 1; shoemakers and shoedealers, 11; hatters, 7; gun-smiths, 7; bankers, 3; brokers, 2; chairmakers, 5; watchmakers, 7; brushmakers, 2; carpenters, 16; dentist, 1; saddlers, 11; tailors, 15; coachmakers, 6; wagon-makers, 3; cabinet-makers, 12; coopers, 5; planemakers, 2; blacksmiths, 12; whitesmiths, 2; tin- and copper-smiths, 8; brickmakers, 2; bakers, 8; confectioners, 2; butchers, 12; bookbinders, 3; plasterers, 4; lastmakers, 2; turner, 1; chandlers, 2; potters, 4; ropemakers, 2; tanners, 4; bricklayers, 6; stonemasons, 2; housepainters, 5; portrait-painters, 2; livery-keepers, 2; brewers, 4; distillers, 16.

**Borough Incorporation.**—The charter of the borough of Lancaster, a part of which is hereafter recited, shows the causes that led to its incorporation. This charter was granted May 1, 1742, and signed by George Thomas, Lieutenant-Governor under John Penn, Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, Esquires, Proprietaries.

"George the Second by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting. Whereas our loving Subject, James Ham-

<sup>1</sup> From a newspaper article by Luther Richards, Esq., who came to Lancaster from York, and was an Examiner apprentice in 1830.

ilton, of the city of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania, Esq., owner of a tract of land whereon the Town of Lancaster, in the same Province, is erected, hath, on the behalf of the Inhabitants of the said Town, represented unto our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Penn, Esq., one of the Proprietors of the said Province, and George Thomas, Esq., with our Royal Approbation, Lieut. Gov. thereof under John Penn, the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietors of the said Province and the counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware the great Improvements and Buildings made and continuing to be made in the said Town by the great Increase of the Inhabitants thereof, and hath humbly besought them for our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said Province to erect the said Town of Lancaster into a Borough according to certain Limits and Bounds hereinafter described. . . .

"Therefore Know Ye, That we, favoring the Application of the said James Hamilton on behalf of the said Freeholders and Inhabitants and willing to promote Trade, Industry, Rule, and good order amongst all our subjects of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have erected, and by these Presents do erect, the said Town of Lancaster into a Borough forever, hereafter to be called by the name of Lancaster, which said Borough shall extend, be limited, and bounded in the manner it is now laid out, pursuant to the Plan thereof hereunto annexed."

The charter nominates and appoints Thomas Cookson and Sebastian Graff to be burgesses, and Michael Bierly, Matthias Young, John Dehuffe, John Folkes, Abraham Johnson, and Peter Worrall as assistants. It was granted to the burgesses, freeholders, and inhabitants "to have, hold, and keep within the said borough two markets in each week, that is to say, one market on Wednesday and one market on Saturday in every week of the year for ever in the lot of ground already agreed upon for that purpose and granted for that use by Andrew Hamilton, Esq., late of Philadelphia, deceased. . . ."

The boundaries of the city were referred to a plan which mentioned the limits as one mile each way from the centre of Centre Square. In accordance with the charter the burgesses and assistants of Lancaster assembled on the 13th of August, 1742. The first business after organization was to return thanks to James Hamilton, Esq., for his services in procuring the charter, and to "request him to return the thanks of the corporation to his Honor the Governor (in the absence of the Proprietaries) for the same."

The first ordinance passed was as follows: "It is ordered that no Tradesman, Artificer, Workman, Laborer, or other person whatsoever, shall do or exercise any worldly business or work of their ordinary calling (works of necessity or charity only excepted) on the Sabbath day, therein called the first day, upon pain that every offender [shall pay] Twenty Shillings to the use of the Poor." It was provided in the ordinance that butchers were allowed to kill and sell on that day in the months of June, July, and August before the hour of nine in the morning and after five in the afternoon.

At subsequent meetings ordinances were passed concerning markets, against the burning of charcoal and the firing of guns in the streets, prohibiting the playing of ball at the court-house, and prescribing the manner in which blacksmith-shops should be built to be reasonably safe from catching fire.

At the meeting of burgesses Feb. 7, 1763, "It was agreed unanimously that a petition should be drawn and sent to the House of Assembly for the erection of a work-house in this borough, and accordingly a petition was sent in pursuance thereof, signed by the greater part of the inhabitants of this borough."

The request was acceded to, an act passed, and the work-house built on the jail-lot in the spring of the year by the county of Lancaster. It was on the 27th of December, 1763, that the Indians who had been placed in the work-house for safety were barbarously murdered by the "Paxton Boys," as elsewhere narrated.

On Oct. 3, 1772, we find distinguished names mentioned in the records, "the thanks of the corporation" being "given to Emanuel Carpenter and George Ross for their services as Representatives in the General Assembly."

At a meeting of the burgesses March 16, 1774, "was taken into consideration the many services Mr. Atlee had done for the corporation in penning and preparing the above law to be laid before the Assembly, drawing the draught of the borough, waiting on the Assembly with the bill and other services, and he refusing to accept a draught on the treasurer or any other satisfaction for the same. It is therefore unanimously agreed (he having retired at the request of the other gentlemen present), that Messrs. Henry, Lowman, and Hopson have some piece of plate made such as agreeable to Mrs. Atlee, genteel and not too expensive, and present the same to her as a testimony of their approbation of Mr. Atlee's conduct in serving the borough."

Mr. Atlee was at this time chief burgess. The act of Assembly referred to was "for regulating the buildings, keeping in repair the streets, lanes, and alleys, highways, &c., in the borough of Lancaster." The plate referred to was purchased and is mentioned in the treasurer's report made June 29, 1775, as follows: "May 16, By Cash to Charles Hall for a Silver Tea Sett as a present to Mr. Atlee, for his trouble relative to the Borough Law, £14 5s. 0d."

When allegiance to the mother-country was thrown off, measures were taken to organize under the new government, and on June 19, 1777, an act was passed by the Assembly re-establishing the borough, with all of the rights of the old charter and all acts supplementary to it. The old seal, bearing the insignia of royalty, was ordered to be destroyed and a new one substituted for it.

From this time to the incorporation of the city of Lancaster the borough underwent no change or modification. It was chartered as a city March 20, 1818. The charter was amended April 5, 1867, dividing the city into nine wards, and again amended March 16, 1868, and March 22, 1869.

Following is a list of the officers of the borough from its incorporation to 1818, and of the mayors and recorders of the city from that time to the present,

with the names of the justices of the peace from 1763 to 1815, and of the aldermen from 1840:

- 1742-43.—Chief Burgess, Thomas Cookson; Burgess, Sebastian Graff; Town Clerk, George Sanderson; Assistants, Michael Bierly, Matthias Young, John Foulke, Peter Worrall, John Dehuff, Abraham Johnston.
- 1744.—Chief Burgess, John Dehuff; Burgess, James Webb; Town Clerk, Robert Thompson; Assistants, Casper Shaffner, Peter Worrall, John Foulke, Michael Bierly, Jacob Loughman, George Huffman.
- 1745-49.—Chief Burgess, Thomas Cookson; Burgess, Peter Worrall; Town Clerk, John Morris; Assistants, Casper Shaffner, John Young, Jacob Selger, Moses Musgrave, Adam Lefler, Michael Fordiere.
- 1750-51.—Chief Burgess, Adam Simon Kuhn; Burgess, Lodwick Stone; Town Clerk, Robert Thompson; Assistants, Christopher Trinkle, Thomas James, Christopher Crawford, Benjamin Spicker, Barned Hubley, Jacob Eichholtz.
- 1752-54.—Chief Burgess, Adam Simon Kuhn; Burgess, Isaac Whitelock; Town Clerks, James Bukham, John Barr; Assistants, Christopher Trinkle, Jacob Eichholtz, Frederick Yelger, Thomas James, Christopher Crawford, Conrad Swartz.
- 1755-56.—Chief Burgess, Adam Simon Kuhn; Burgess, Samuel Boude; Town Clerk, John Barr.
- 1757-58.—Chief Burgess, Samuel Boude; Burgess, Phillip Lenhere; Town Clerk, David Stout; Assistants, Michael Hubley, Ludwig Lowman, Mark Young, George Sanderson, Matthias Slough.
- 1759.—Chief Burgess, John Hopson; Burgess, Bernard Hubley; Town Clerk, David Stout; Assistants, Isaac Whitelock, Casper Shaffner, Mark Young, Ludwig Lowman.
- 1760.—Chief Burgess, John Hopson; Burgess, Bernard Hubley; Town Clerk, David Stout; Assistants, Casper Shaffner, Mark Young, Lodwick Lowman, William Bowman, Isaac Whitelock, Matthias Slough.
- 1761.—Chief Burgess, Samuel Boude; Burgess, James Bickham; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner; Assistants, Casper Shaffner, William Bowman, Matthias Slough, Leonard Kline, Benjamin Price, Abraham Dehuff.
- 1762.—Chief Burgess, James Bickham; Burgess, William Bowman; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner; Assistants, Casper Shaffner, John Hopson, Abraham Dehuff, Leonard Kline, John Hambricht, Robert Fulton.
- 1763.—Chief Burgess, James Bickham; Burgess, William Bowman; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner; Assistants, Casper Shaffner, John Hopson, Abraham Dehuff, Ludwig Stone, Christopher Crawford, Robert Fulton.
- 1764.—Chief Burgess, William Bowman; Burgess, Michael Hubley; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner; Assistants, Casper Shaffner, James Bickham, Ludwig Lowman, Chris. Voght, John Feltman, Jacob Fetter.
- 1765.—Chief Burgess, James Burd; Burgess, Michael Hubley; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner; Assistants, Casper Shaffner, Ludwig Stone, William Henry, John Feltman, George Meyer, Isaac Whitelock.
- 1766.—Chief Burgess, Michael Hubley; Burgess, William Henry; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner; Assistants, Casper Shaffner, John Hopson, Ludwig Stone, John Feltman, George Meyer, Isaac Whitelock.
- 1767.—Chief Burgess, Michael Hubley; Burgess, John Stone; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner; Assistants, Casper Shaffner, John Hopson, Ludwig Stone, William Henry, George Meyer, John Feltman.
- 1768.—Chief Burgess, James Ralffe; Burgess, Christian Voght; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner; Assistants, Christ. Boagh, John Hopson, Ludwig Stone, William Henry, George Mayer, John Feltman.
- 1769.—Chief Burgess, James Ralffe; Burgess, Christian Voght; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner; Assistants, Christ. Boagh, John Hopson, Ludwig Stone, William Henry, George Mayer, John Feltman.
- 1770.—Chief Burgess, William Atlee; Burgess, Christian Voght; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner; Assistants, Christ. Boagh, John Hopson, William Henry, George Mayer, John Feltman.
- 1771.—Chief Burgess, William Atlee; Burgess, Christian Voght; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner; Assistants, Christian Buch, John Hopson, Lodwick Lowman, William Henry, George Mayer, John Feltman.
- 1772.—Chief Burgess, William Atlee; Burgess, Henry Dehuff; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner; Assistants, John Hopson, Lodwick Lowman, William Henry, George Mayer, John Feltman.
- 1773.—Chief Burgess, William Atlee; Burgess, William Hamilton; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner; Assistants, Paul Zantzinger, John Hopson, Lodwick Lowman, William Henry, George Mayer, John Feltman.

- 1774-76.—Chief Burgess, William Bausman; Burgess, Caleb Coope; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner; Assistants, Paul Zantzinger, John Hopson, Adam Reigart, William Henry, George Mayer, John Feltman.
- 1776.—No record.
- 1777.—Chief Burgess, William Bausman; Burgess, Casper Shaffner; Town Clerk, Peter Shaffner; Assistants, Ludwig Stone, Adam Reigart, Paul Zantzinger, William Ross, Christopher Crawford, Matthias Graef.
- 1778.—Chief Burgess, Henry Dehuff; Burgess, Charles Hall; Town Clerk, Matthias Young; Assistants, John Hopson, Michael Diffeuderfer, Christ. Heyne, George Musser, George Hoff, Christopher Crawford.
- 1779.—Chief Burgess, Henry Dehuff; Burgess, Charles Hall; Town Clerk, Matthias Young; Assistants, John Hopson, Michael Diffeuderfer, Christ. Heyne, George Musser, George Hoff, Lodwick Lowman.
- 1780.—Chief Burgess, Paul Zantzinger; Burgess, George Ross; Town Clerk, Matthias Young; Assistants, John Hopson, Michael Diffeuderfer, Christ. Heyne, George Musser, Jacob Klatz, Lodwick Lowman.
- 1781-82.—Chief Burgess, William Parr; Burgess, Jacob Kagey; Town Clerk, Lewis Heck; Assistants, John Hopson, Michael Diffeuderfer, Valentine Brenizer, George Musser, Jacob Glatz, Lodwick Lowman.
- 1783.—Chief Burgess, Henry Dehuff; Burgess, Frederick Kuhn; Town Clerk, Lewis Heck; Assistants, John Hopson, Michael Diffeuderfer, Valentine Brenizer, George Musser, Jacob Glatz, Lodwick Lowman.
- 1784.—Chief Burgess, Henry Dehuff; Burgess, Frederick Kuhn; Town Clerk, Lewis Heck; Assistants, John Hopson, Paul Weltzel, Valentine Brenizer, John Weldley, William Ross, David Trisler.
- 1785.—Chief Burgess, Henry Dehuff; Burgess, Frederick Kuhn; Town Clerk, Peter Shaffner; Assistants, John Hopson, George Hoff, Valentine Brenizer, John Weldley, William Ross, Christian App.
- 1786.—Chief Burgess, Jacob Reigart; Burgess, Henry Doring; Town Clerk, William Bausman; Assistants, Adam Reigart, Christian App, Conrad Swartz, William Ross, Frederick Maw, John Weidel.
- 1787.—Chief Burgess, Henry Doring; Burgess, Edward Hand; Town Clerk, Phillip Gloninger; Assistants, Adam Reigart, Casper Shaffner, Jacob Frey, William Ross, Jacob Krug, George Musser.
- 1788.—Chief Burgess, Henry Doring; Burgess, Edward Hand; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner, Jr.; Assistants, Adam Reigart, Casper Shaffner, Jacob Frey, William Ross, Jacob Krug, John Hubley.
- 1789.—Chief Burgess, Edward Hand; Burgess, Henry Dehuff; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner, Jr.; Assistants, Adam Reigart, Casper Shaffner, Jacob Frey, William Ross, Jacob Krug, John Hubley.
- 1790.—Chief Burgess, Edward Hand; Burgess, Paul Zantzinger; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner, Jr.; Assistants, Adam Reigart, Casper Shaffner, Jacob Frey, William Ross, Jacob Krug, John Hubley.
- 1791-93.—Chief Burgess, Paul Zantzinger; Burgess, Casper Shaffner; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner, Jr.; Assistants, Adam Reigart, George Musser, Jacob Frey, William Ross, Jacob Krug, John Hubley.
- 1794.—Chief Burgess, Paul Zantzinger; Burgess, Casper Shaffner; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner, Jr.; Assistants, Frederick Weldley, George Musser, Jacob Frey, William Ross, Jacob Krug, John Hubley.
- 1795.—Chief Burgess, Adam Reigart; Burgess, James Jacks; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner, Jr.; Assistants, Frederick Weldley, John Roberts, Michael Musser, Phillip Diffeuderfer, Peter Gunter, Andrew Geiss.
- 1796.—Chief Burgess, Adam Reigart; Burgess, Adam Wilhelm; Town Clerk, Casper Shaffner, Jr.; Assistants, Frederick Weldley, John Roberts, Michael Musser, Phillip Diffeuderfer, Peter Gunter, Adam Keiss.
- 1797.—Chief Burgess, Paul Zantzinger; Burgess, John Hubley; Town Clerk, John Ween; Assistants, Jacob Krug, John Roberts, Casper Shaffner, Phillip Diffeuderfer, Jacob Frey, Jacob Sheffer.
- 1798.—Chief Burgess, Paul Zantzinger; Burgess, John Hubley; Town Clerk, George Weltzel; Assistants, Jacob Krug, John Roberts, Casper Shaffner, Phillip Diffeuderfer, Jacob Frey, Jacob Shaeffer.
- 1799.—Chief Burgess, John Miller; Burgess, John Hubley; Town Clerk, George Weltzel; Assistants, Leonard Eichholtz, John Roberts, Frederick Fricke, Samuel Humes, Jacob Frey, Frederick Weldley.
- 1800.—Chief Burgess, William Reichenback; Burgess, Frederick Steinman; Town Clerk, George Weltzel; Assistants, Leonard Eichholtz, John Roberts, Michael Musser, Peter Gunter, John Rose, Frederick Weldley.
- 1801.—Chief Burgess, Frederick Steinman; Burgess, William Reichenback; Town Clerk, John Riddle; Assistants, Leonard Eichholtz, John Roberts, Michael Musser, Peter Gunter, John Rose, Frederick Weldley.
- 1802.—Chief Burgess, William Reichenback; Burgess, John Roberts; Town Clerk, Jacob Eberman; Assistants, Leonard Eichholtz, Conrad Swartz, Michael Musser, Peter Gunter, George Matieer, Frederick Weldley.
- 1803.—Chief Burgess, John Light; Burgess, John Bausman; Town Clerk, George Weltzel; Assistants, Jacob Fordney, Peter Reed, Michael Musser, Peter Gunter, Samuel Humes, Frederick Weldley.
- 1804.—Chief Burgess, John Light; Burgess, Phillip Diffeuderfer; Town Clerk, George Weltzel; Assistants, Jacob Fordney, Peter Reed, Michael Musser, Peter Gunter, Samuel Humes, John Ween.
- 1805.—Chief Burgess, John Eberman; Burgess, John Miller; Town Clerk, George Weltzel; Assistants, John Roberts, C. Reed, Michael Musser, Peter Gunter, Conrad Swartz, Henry Dehuff.
- 1806.—Chief Burgess, John Eberman; Burgess, Casper Shaffner; Town Clerk, George Weltzel; Assistants, Adam Reigart, Jr., Jacob Eberman, Hen. Plukerton, Peter Gunter, John Lind, Hen. Dehuff.
- 1807.—Chief Burgess, John Messenkop; Burgess, Henry Plukerton, John Bausman; Town Clerk, George Weltzel; Assistants, Jonas Metzger, Adam Wilhelm, Leonard Eichholtz, George Messersmith, John Bomberger, William Haverstick.
- 1808-9.—Chief Burgess, John Messenkop; Burgess, John Bausman; Town Clerk, George Weltzel; Assistants, Jonas Metzger, Adam Wilhelm, Leonard Eichholtz, George Messersmith, John Bomberger, William Haverstick.
- 1810.—Chief Burgess, Adam Reigart; Burgess, John Bausman; Town Clerk, George Weltzel; Assistants, Jonas Metzger, Adam Wilhelm, Leonard Eichholtz, Henry Slaymaker, John Bomberger, John Hoff.
- 1811.—Chief Burgess, Adam Reigart; Burgess, John Bausman; Town Clerk, George Weltzel; Assistants, Jacob Zank, Jacob Fordney, Leonard Eichholtz, Henry Slaymaker, John Bomberger, John Hoff.
- 1812.—Chief Burgess, Adam Reigart; Burgess, John Bausman; Town Clerk, George Weltzel; Assistants, Peter Reed, William Dickson, Leonard Eichholtz, Henry Slaymaker, John Bomberger, John Hoff.
- 1813-15.—Chief Burgess, Adam Reigart; Burgess, Leonard Eichholtz; Town Clerk, George Weltzel; Assistants, Peter Reed, William Dickson, Samuel Carpenter, William Kirkpatrick, John Bomberger, John Hoff.
- 1816.—Chief Burgess, Samuel Carpenter; Burgess, John Hoff, Esq.; Town Clerk, George Weltzel; Assistants, Peter Reed, William Dickson, William Cooper, William Kirkpatrick, John Bomberger, David Barton.
- 1817.—Chief Burgess, Samuel Carpenter; Burgess, John Reitzel; Town Clerk, George Weltzel; Assistants, Peter Reed, George Bungard, William Cooper, William Kirkpatrick, H. Keffer, David R. Barton.
- 1818.—(March 20, 1818, Lancaster was incorporated as a city.)

#### MAYORS FROM THE INCORPORATION OF THE CITY IN 1818 TO 1833.

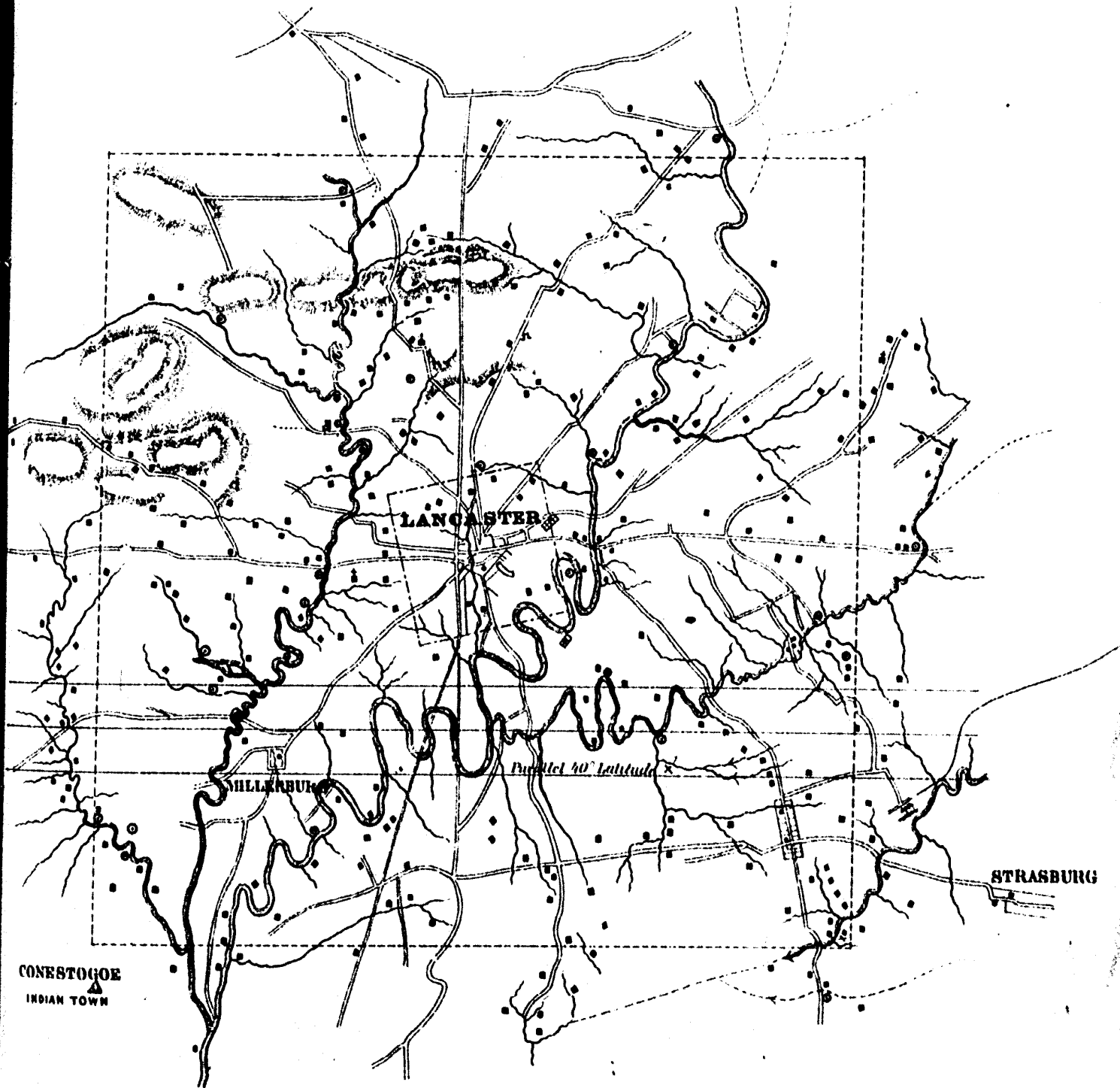
1818-20. John Passmore.	1856-57. John Zimmerman.
1821-23. Samuel Carpenter.	1858. Thomas H. Burrows.
1824-30. Nathaniel Lightner.	1859-68. George Sanderson.
1831-42. John Mathtlot.	1869-71. William A. Atlee.
1843-51. M. Carpenter.	1871-73. Frederick S. Pyfer.
1852-54. Christian Kieffer.	1874-77. William D. Stauffer.
1855. Jacob Albright.	1878-83. John T. McDonigle.

#### RECORDERS FROM THE INCORPORATION OF THE CITY IN 1818 TO 1870.

1818-20. M. C. Rogers.	1854. Vacancy.
1821-40. Patton Ross.	1855-60. J. F. Reigart.
1841-44. John K. Findley.	1861-68. William Carpenter.
1845-53. William Jenkins.	1869-70. Walter C. Evans. <sup>1</sup>

*Justices of the Peace, District No. 1, Borough of Lancaster.*—Several of the justices of the peace and of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Lancaster were residents of the borough, and acted as justices for the borough. It is not known definitely at what time the borough

<sup>1</sup> Upon the death of Mr. Evans the office became vacant, and was not again filled, as the city did not accept the provisions of the new Constitution.



A ten miles square, Lancaster Court-House being in the centre, and some part beyond it, actually surveyed in 1786 and 1787 by me, William Reichenbach, in a manner as engineers use to take up special maps of countries, by compass and watch.

Of this square two large and more complete copies on royal paper, and in a fair handwriting, with explanations and descriptions of the country, were sent to Congress when the inhabitants of Lancaster offered this place for a seat of the general government.

became District No. 1. Adam Simon Kuhn was a Justice of the peace in 1763, James Burd in 1764, William and John Henry in 1777. The latter was commissioned March 31st in that year, and died about May the same year. Caspar Shaffner was elected to fill the vacancy, but declined to serve. Michael Hubley and John Hobson were commissioned June 3, 1777; the latter declined to serve. From 1777 to 1815 the names and dates of commission were as follows:

July 4, 1777. William Henry.  
 Aug. 12, 1777. John Hubley.  
 July 7, 1784. Michael Hubley.  
 Aug. 19, 1784. William Henry.  
 June 16, 1786. Joseph Shippen, Jr.  
 March 5, 1787. Jacob Reigart.  
 Oct. 15, 1805. Paul Zantlinger.  
 Oct. 20, 1808. William Barton.  
 May 17, 1811. Jacob Graeff.  
 William Bausman.

May 17, 1811. Adam Reigart.  
 John Light. ✓  
 Paul Zantlinger.  
 John Eberman.  
 William Barton.  
 John Hoff.  
 George Matter.  
 May 5, 1812. Michael Gross.  
 Nov. 1, 1813. Samuel Carpenter.  
 Oct. 25, 1815. John Reitzel.

[The record of the justices of the peace from 1815 to 1840, when the aldermen took their places, exercising similar jurisdiction, is probably not in existence, as a careful search fails to reveal it.]

## ALDERMEN OF LANCASTER CITY.

May 29, 1840. Albert F. Osterloh.  
 Elijah McLennan.  
 John Bomberger.  
 William Frick.  
 John Matthiot.  
 Phillip Reitzel.  
 George Musser.  
 Michael Carpenter.  
 Feb. 26, 1842. John Landis.  
 March 4, 1843. John Matthiot.  
 March 6, 1844. Emanuel Reigart.  
 March 1, 1845. Michael Carpenter.  
 John C. Van Camp.  
 Frederick Hambright.  
 George Heltzelberger.  
 Feb. 27, 1847. William Frick.  
 Feb. 26, 1848. J. F. Reigart.  
 March 2, 1850. J. C. Van Camp.  
 Jacob F. Koutz.  
 George Musser.  
 Feb. 28, 1852. Wm. Frick.  
 Wm. Carpenter.  
 Feb. 26, 1853. Chas. F. Voight.  
 March 3, 1855. Michael Carpenter.  
 Wm. White.  
 Gilbert R. Hartley.  
 March 3, 1856. Wm. P. Leonard.  
 Feb. 28, 1857. Wm. Frick.  
 Wm. Carpenter.  
 Sebastian G. Musser.  
 Feb. 27, 1858. Wm. B. Wiley.  
 Chas. F. Voight.  
 Feb. 26, 1859. J. F. McGonigle.  
 March 9, 1860. J. C. Van Camp.  
 Charles R. Frailey.  
 Feb. 27, 1861. John M. Amweg.  
 April, 1862. Wm. Frick.  
 Edward M. Kauffman.  
 April, 1863. Wm. B. Kelly.  
 Chas. F. Voight.  
 Jacob Fultz.

April, 1864. Gorarius Clarkson.  
 J. H. Druckenmiller.  
 Walter J. Evans.  
 April, 1865. Chas. R. Frailey.  
 Patrick Donnelly.  
 Mahlon H. Mercer.  
 April, 1866. John M. Amweg.  
 April, 1867. Lewis Decker.  
 April, 1868. Peter G. Eberman.  
 Wm. B. Wiley.  
 April, 1870. Joseph W. Fisher.  
 John M. Amweg.  
 Jacob Long.  
 Dana Graham.  
 April 1871. Adam M. Snyder.  
 Gottlieb Schmidt.  
 Jacob F. Kautz.  
 1872. Thomas F. McGolliger.  
 Jacob Gundaker.  
 Henry Shubert.  
 Patrick Donnelly.  
 1874. Peter G. Eberman.  
 John M. Amweg.  
 George E. Zellers.  
 1875. Abbott K. Spurrier.  
 John R. Smith.  
 W. F. H. Amwake.  
 1876. Henry McConomy.  
 John B. Good.  
 Patrick Donnelly.  
 1877. Joshua H. Jack.  
 1878-79. Wm. B. Wiley.  
 1879. J. K. Barr.  
 1880. A. K. Spurrier.  
 H. A. Wiley.  
 1881. Joseph Samson.  
 1882. H. B. McConomy.  
 W. B. Wiley,<sup>1</sup>  
 M. A. McGinn.  
 P. Donnelly.  
 1883. Wm. J. Forinoy.

**Public Improvements.**—The streets of Lancaster, laid out in March, 1730, as is shown by James Hamilton's plan, were for many years worked only as common country roads, and it was not until 1771, nearly thirty years after the town was incorporated,

that any definite action was taken for their improvement. On February 5th of that year the commissioners and assessors of the county, in view of the necessity for a better passage-way across the low lands on the west end of King Street, near Water, ordered that "a bridge should be built over the rivulets that flow across King Street to the westward of the Prison Wall." This action was confirmed by the grand jury, and a contract was made with George Musser, a Lancaster tavern-keeper, to build the required structure. A committee was appointed to superintend the work and see that it was properly performed, consisting of John Carpenter, Caspar Shaffner, Jr., Samuel Bane, and Valentine Brenneman, of the commissioners, and William Henry, William Atlee, and Christopher Reigart, of the borough of Lancaster. The bridge, the first within the bounds of Lancaster City of which we have any record, was built according to contract, but the borough authorities ordered considerable additional work upon it. On the 1st of July, 1771, the burgesses ordered "grates for openings in the arches, to secure the water from the Gutters, and battlements of brick to be placed at each end, with neat piers, to be covered with Warwick stone." Thus it will be seen beauty as well as utility was a matter for consideration at the very beginning of the era of public improvement in Lancaster. Another bridge must have been built about the same time as the one of which we have written, for under the same date that the improvements were ordered on the King Street bridge we find record of an order for "a Battlement of Stone, of proper height, to be placed at each end of the bridge lately erected across Queen and Vine Streets." This work was placed in charge of William Henry.

We find record of the next step taken in the direction of public improvements in an act passed by the Assembly in 1774, "for regulating the Buildings and keeping in repair the Lanes, Alleys, and Highways of the Boro of Lancaster." . . . In conformance with the provisions of this act, on the 16th of March of the year stated, Caleb Cope, Caspar Shaffner, and George Musser were appointed "Surveyors or Regulators of the Streets." From this time on these officers were appointed each year.

On the 11th of September, 1790, William Reichenbach presented an account for services "in surveying and assisting to regulate" the different streets and alleys in the borough; also for two maps of the borough with the adjacent country, exhibiting a square of ten miles or one hundred square miles. One of these maps was retained in Lancaster, and now hangs upon the wall of the Linnæan Society's hall. The other one was sent to Congress, the object being to present to that body the claims of Lancaster as an available and advantageous site for the capital of the United States. The people of the borough at that early day are thus shown to have possessed not only the desire to secure beautiful and useful improve-

<sup>1</sup> Resigned Oct. 18, 1882. F. A. Diffendorfer appointed.

ments, but to have entertained grand aspirations for the future glory and importance of the town.

Early in the year 1797 it was represented to the Pennsylvania Assembly that the Philadelphia and Lancaster and the Lancaster and Susquehanna turnpikes were completed nearly to the borough, leaving spaces or gaps of road through the borough which were unimproved, and for the improvement of which no provision had been made. The inhabitants of Lancaster, with these facts in view, petitioned for authority to raise twenty thousand dollars by means of a lottery, for the purpose of paving those streets in the borough which formed the connecting links between the two finished portions of each of the turnpikes. In accordance with this petition an act was passed in March, 1797, authorizing the lottery, and on the 5th of August an advertisement appeared in the *Lancaster Journal* stating the fact and announcing the scheme of the proposed drawing, which was as follows: There were to be 20,000 tickets at \$8, which would make the aggregate receipts if all were sold \$160,000; the blanks were to number 13,723, and the prizes 6263, ranging in value from \$10 to \$10,000, and aggregating \$160,000. All prizes were to be paid immediately after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent., which was to constitute the fund for the use of the borough, and pay the expenses of the lottery. The commissioners appointed in the act to superintend the lottery were Edward Hand, Paul Zantzinger, Abraham Witmer, Matthias Slough, Adam Reigart, Jr., Jacob Graeff, Jacob Krugh, John Miller, George Musser, James Crawford, Caspar Shaffner, John Huber, Adam Weaver, and John Habling.

The lottery was made and drawn, and on the 1st of May, 1802, the following notice appeared in the *Lancaster Journal*:

*"For Paving the Streets.*—Proposals will be received by the managers of the Lancaster Street Lottery from any person who is desirous to contract for the delivery of any quantity of paving-stone in the borough of Lancaster. The proposals to be in writing, expressing the price per perch and quantity which the person will engage to deliver."

It will be seen by the representations in the following extracts from the petition presented to the judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions and the Grand Inquest at the November term, 1802, that the work was well advanced that year. The petitioners, after setting forth "the construction and completion of the turnpike from the east end of King Street to Philadelphia" and the "establishment of a similar road (now nearly completed) from the west end of the same street to the town of Columbia, on the Susquehanna," alluding to the fact that the "interval ground running through the principal street of the borough of Lancaster had been unprovided for" until the citizens "had obtained legislative sanction for a lottery for the purpose of enabling them to accomplish so

desirable and, indeed, so necessary an undertaking, as well as to pave another principal street," which work they had seen progressing favorably during the year, and which they hoped to complete in the coming summer, prayed that the Honorable Court and the Grand Inquest would "be pleased to grant to the corporation of the borough of Lancaster, out of the county stock, such sum of money (not exceeding — dollars) as may be sufficient to pave the court-house square and in front of the city buildings in the said borough." A petition from the burgesses of the borough was presented to the same court asking for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars to pave the court-house square, and stating that the funds raised by the lottery "were exclusively granted for the pavement of the streets." The petition was signed by the burgesses, assistants, high constable, and town clerk. The court granted fifteen hundred dollars, with privilege to apply for more if necessary. It did seem to be necessary, for at the August term of court, 1803, a petition was presented by the burgesses asking for six hundred dollars to complete the work, and the court granted five hundred dollars. This petition stated that the greater part of the court-house square "had now been paved."

The lottery instituted for raising funds for the pavement of the streets was divided into three classes and drawn in different "schemes" at different times during several years. "Class No. 3" was offered in the summer of 1803 in connection with the Lancaster races, and was drawn in December of that year. This "scheme" contained 5500 tickets at \$5 each. There were 1937 prizes, amounting to \$27,500, and 3563 blanks. Some tickets must have been sold on credit, as on the 5th of July, 1805, the commissioners, by advertisement, called upon the public to settle, stating that they were "anxious to commence operations upon the streets,"—that is, to complete that portion that was planned to be executed with the proceeds of "scheme No. 3." On the 4th of January, 1807, Michael Pigeon, secretary of the Lancaster Lottery, advertised that suits would be brought for payment against all ticket-holders who did not settle by February 1st. This was the last appearance of the street lottery in the affairs of Lancaster for several years.

On the 24th of March, 1808, complaint was made to the burgesses by inhabitants of North Queen Street of the condition of that highway, and it was stated "that at certain seasons of the year it was impassable to wagons, carts, etc." The supervisors and regulators were instructed to examine it and make an estimate of the cost of paving the street. At the next meeting they reported that "the probable expense of paving and turnpiking four squares on North Queen Street and two squares from Queen to Prince Street would be \$3385, exclusive of digging away the earth and leveling the streets, calculated at \$1000 more." This amount was thought too burdensome by the inhabi-



tants, and they agreed with the supervisors to lay a rate or assessment, not to exceed \$2500, for the purpose. On the 29th of August, 1811, an additional tax of \$500 was ordered laid to complete the work begun. In the year 1812 \$3000 was ordered to be raised for general street and highway purposes.

In 1813 the method of raising funds by a lottery was again resorted to, an act being passed by the Assembly January 28th of that year which was supplementary to the old act of March 9, 1797, authorizing a lottery in Lancaster, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to paving the streets. James Haines, William Montgomery, Emanuel Reigart, John Gundaker, John Hoff, Samuel White, Jonas Metzgar, John Swar, Christian Hoover, John Bomberger, Benjamin Shaw, and Abraham Witmer were added to the surviving members of the old board of commissioners, and authorized to devise a scheme for the fourth class in lieu of one approved prior, and not to exceed \$5000.

About 1816, Joshua Scott was employed by the Hamiltons to make a map of the borough for their use in connection with ground-rents, and on May 13, 1817, Mr. Scott offered to make a draft of the borough "from actual survey, four feet square, upon which should be designated streets, lanes, alleys, numbers of lots, and table or index of names of original grantees, date of deeds, yearly ground-rent, etc." The Council accepted the offer, and the map was completed and presented to the burgesses on the 13th of November, and ordered to be placed in the care of the town clerk, subject to the inspection of citizens. It was also resolved at this time that "the ancient draughts of the Borough of Lancaster having lately been found, it is agreed that the same be likewise deposited in the office of the town clerk."

The next year, 1818, when Lancaster became a city, was not a fruitful one in the matter of public improvements, and not much was accomplished from that time until the year 1823, when, upon the 3d of June, the following ordinance was passed:

"From and after July 1st it shall be the duty of the inhabitants of the city of Lancaster to pave their sidewalks with brick as follows:

"King Street, from Ann to Charlotte; Queen Street, from James to Church; Orange Street, from Plum to Charlotte; Prince Street, from Vine to James; Duke Street, from Vine to Chestnut; and from the north side of Vine Street to the Catholic Church."

From this time onward every year witnessed improvements within the present city limits. The records contain very frequent mention of contracts ordered into for building bridges and arches over runs, grading, turnpiking, and paving streets. Orders were also issued quite numerous for the extension of streets, and the various actions of the authorities steadily kept up have resulted in giving Lancaster as good a system of streets, and keeping them in as fine

condition as can be found in any of her sister cities. One of the notable actions concerning the streets was a resolution adopted March 3, 1846, in favor of the appointment of a joint committee of the two Councils "to consider the propriety of altering the names of the streets of the city, so as to give them more of an American or republican stamp." No change in names was effected, and Lancaster undoubtedly has to-day more relics of the era of royalty in the names of its principal thoroughfares—King, Queen, Prince, and Duke Streets—than any other American city.

**Markets and Market-Houses.**—These useful and convenient establishments, which afford the meeting-ground for farmer and city resident, and assist materially in maintaining the equilibrium between supply and demand, have in Lancaster an early and interesting history. The first step towards providing a market-house was taken almost as far back as the origin of the town. Upon May 15, 1730, we find that Andrew Hamilton and his wife, for five shillings, granted to Caleb Pearce, John Wright, and James Mitchell, three of the commissioners, three lots in the town of Lancaster, one for a court-house, one for a market-house, and one for a jail lot. The market-house lot is described in the deed as follows:

"Beginning at a post on High (now King) Street; thence by the said street east three degrees north one hundred and twenty feet to a post by the public square; by the same and other lands of Hamilton north three degrees west one hundred and twenty feet; thence by other lands of said Hamilton west three degrees south one hundred and twenty feet; then by other lands of Hamilton south three degrees, one hundred and twenty feet to place of beginning, containing fifty-three perches."

No information concerning the establishment of markets upon the above-described or any other ground prior to the incorporation of the borough has been handed down through the long years to the historian. But preserved in the borough records, which begin with the year 1742, are frequent allusions and specific statements which furnish the points necessary for a correct outline history of the markets. While the first of these found, under date of Sept. 13, 1742, is not particularly valuable as throwing light upon the matter of the early markets, it is none the less interesting. "It was ordered," reads the record of the burgesses' meeting, "that no persons except freemen and inhabitants within this corporation shall presume to set up stalls within the same for the sale of their goods, save at the times of the fairs, under the penalty of five pounds." This action was taken for the reason that "Chapmen licensed to travel with goods for supplying the country" were in the habit of setting up stalls in the corporation, which was considered an infringement of the rights of the shop-keepers, and to the great discouragement of trading people serving the borough. The next entry gives more definite information upon the subject. At the meeting of the

burgesses Oct. 22, 1742, it was ordered that the clerk of the market erect or cause to be erected stalls for Chapmen at the time of the fairs in the market-places, in the following manner, viz.: six stalls, eight feet each in front and five feet back.

On Feb. 8, 1743, as the interest of the market was much defeated by the country people hawking from house to house their provisions for sale, and the butchers not bringing out their meat into the market, "it was ordered that all provisions and goods for sale brought in on market-days and intended for sale shall be exposed to sale in the public market, and in no other place or parts of the town till two o'clock in the afternoon, under the penalty of ten shillings, . . . and that if any butcher inhabiting this corporation shall neglect or refuse to keep the market and expose his meat for sale in the time for keeping market above limited, and shall afterwards on that day, or the next day after, expose any meat to sale in his private house or shop, it shall be deemed a breach of this order, and he shall be subject to the fine above."

May 30, 1743, it was ordered that "every person who shall erect a stall or standing for the sale of any goods whatsoever in the said corporation on the days of the fairs, and shall not write their names and pay for the same to the clerk of the market, shall pay two shillings and sixpence each."

The borough authorities were particularly active about this time in making regulations for the market and doing away with abuses. On Oct. 24, 1748, it being stated "that the practice of the butchers within this corporation blowing their meat by pipes, in order to blow up the same, renders it more subject to taint and infection, and having other ill tendencies," it was ordered by the burgesses and assistants "that all beef, mutton, and other meat which should be blown up by pipes or otherwise, and exposed for sale by any butchers or others in this corporation, the same being proved or made appear before one of the Burgesses, it shall be seized by the clerk of the market, and become entirely forfeited." Upon the same date that this regulation was passed George Hovey was appointed clerk of the market for the ensuing year.

Upon Jan. 25, 1745, we find that complaint was made "of the market being forestalled and the provisions and other commodities brought to market by the country people being immediately bought up by some particular persons in order to retail them out at an advanced price, very much to the prejudice of the market and of the inhabitants." At the next meeting, February 1st, action was taken upon this complaint, it being ordered that "no retailer of any provisions or commodities brought to market within this borough, or any other person under any pretense whatsoever, by themselves or their servants, shall be at liberty to purchase any provisions or other commodities brought to market in gross or greater

quantities than for the use of his, her, or their respective families, . . . under the penalty of twenty shillings, . . . to be levied on the goods and chattels of the offenders upon conviction before the burgesses, and in default of such goods and chattels that the offender be sent to the workhouse and kept to hard labor for any term not exceeding ten days, nor less than three, at the discretion of the burgesses."

In the records for 1752 we find entries which indicate considerable improvement in the market and the existence of more thorough system than we have hitherto discovered trace of. On May 30th of that year the price of stalls was regulated, the rental "of the first five on each side of the market-house" being fixed "at seven shillings and sixpence each." On Oct. 15, 1757, an ordinance was passed imposing a fine of fifteen shillings upon butchers who should thereafter refuse to sell meat in the market and expose it for sale elsewhere at this time. Eleven butchers had stalls in the market-house, for which they paid rentals varying from £1 10s. down to 15s. Their names were Frederick Yeizer, Michael Fordine, Jacob Eichholtz, Engelhard Yeizer, Hoppel Reigart, Hans Ferreo, Andrew Sprichen, Fritrich Crenner, Martin Berntheiser, Jacob Fissel, John Flaggetawiller. The following report of market-house receipts and expenditures for 1760 (dated June 17th) is of interest in this connection:

"Matthias Bough, high constable, exhibited his account (also on oath) of the moneys received by him at the June fair of 1760 for the use of the corporation, arising as well from the hire of the stalls under the market-house to the butchers as from the fair, amounting to the sum of £82 14s. 10½d., out of which was allowed an account against the borough, composed of several items, aggregating £14 8s., of which £8 2s. was paid Matthew Bough for building one hundred and eight stalls, leaving £48 11s. 10½d.

In 1773 and 1774 a number of improvements were made in and about the market-house, it being ordered, June 16th of the former year, that a new roof should be put on the north side of the house, "to be done of oak shingles;" and it was ordered, in the fall of 1774, that the market-place should be paved. In 1790 a temporary market-house was built adjoining the permanent structure, for the greater convenience of country people.

With all of the improvements made there came a time when the needs of the people demanded a new market-house. This need seems to have been first realized in 1796: Upon March 4th of that year Messrs. A. Reigart, J. Jacks, and M. Mussor were appointed a committee "to consult with the commissioners of the county of Lancaster concerning the extent, plan, spot, and estimate of the cost attending the building of the new market-house." Not much progress was made towards the carrying out of the project until March 2, 1798, when there occurred a consultation between the burgesses and a committee from lodge

No. 48 (Freemasons) as to a superstructure upon the market-house for the use of the lodge. This shows that some preparation had previously been made for building by the borough authorities. Plans were now drawn and agreed upon by the burgesses and the Masonic committee, and a stipulation was jointly signed by them March 22, 1798, that the market-house should "be built agreeably to proposals this day signed." A contract was made April 5th "with George Peters, brickmaker; Jacob Albright, mason and brickmaker; and Gottlieb Schrier, carpenter, as workmen and persons to procure materials for said building, agreeably to the contract signed by them." The 30th of January, 1799, was appointed as the day on which the butchers should select their stalls, and fourteen of them did so. There were twenty-four stalls in all, but the corporation reserved Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The others rented for £3 each per annum. Business was commenced in the new market on the day that the stalls were selected and let, and has since been carried on there on a large scale until comparatively recent years, and a portion of the building is used for market purposes even now. The offices of the mayor and city treasurer are in the building, and the front portion has been occupied by the post-office since 1855.

Nothing worthy of note appeared concerning the markets in the period between 1799 and 1835, but in September of the latter year we find that a committee was appointed to ascertain what improvements were necessary, and upon October 6th a resolution was passed in favor of building an addition to the market-house, and authorizing that proposals for the work should be advertised for. "The committee took into consideration the situation of the citizens residing back of the market-house, and for the purpose of interfering as little as possible with their comfort, agreed to place the piers of the contemplated building back so as to range with the second pier in the wing, leaving a space about the breadth of the other streets between the new building and the houses of the citizens, with sufficient room at the east end to drive round with wagons. A contract for erecting the building was made with Joshua Jack. The committee was also authorized to confer with Mrs. Reichenbach as to the price of property which she owned adjoining the market-house, and reporting that it could be bought for twelve thousand dollars, one-fourth cash. The Councils determined to purchase, and, by an ordinance passed December 21st, authorized a loan for the total amount necessary. The purchase was not consummated, owing to difficulties arising from the fact that Mrs. Reichenbach was not the sole owner of the property, and no further action was taken concerning the market until 1845, when another profitless effort was made to secure, at a fair consideration, a suitable piece of ground, and the matter was dropped, and no measures resorted to until 1854. In that year another committee was appointed to inquire as to property for

a market-house, and their examinations led to the purchase of the following lots now occupied by the market-houses north of old market-house square. A lot with two-story brick house from J. Jungling for \$6250, lot and dwelling-house from Sarah Wolf for \$3300, lot from Christopher Hager for \$3000, from John W. Forney \$3700, and from G. W. Reichenbach's property at \$16,600, making a total outlay for ground of \$32,850. A contract was at once made with Stoner & Evans, in the sum of \$8042.92, which resulted in the erection of the present building. J. Siner was appointed superintendent of the work. From the time this building was completed until the present, the city has done nothing more than to keep the market in repair, and the demand for new markets has been met by private enterprise.

In the fall of 1868 the Farmers' Northern Market Company was chartered, and on Sept. 30, 1871, a lot measuring ninety-six by two hundred and forty-five feet on the corner of North Queen and Walnut Streets was purchased of David M. Hess for twenty-two thousand dollars, and in 1872 the present commodious market-house, eighty by two hundred and forty feet in dimensions, was erected, at a cost of sixty-seven thousand dollars. This market contained originally two hundred and fifty stalls, but the west end having been diverted to other uses it now has only two hundred and thirty-eight. The company is controlled by nine directors, of whom Christian Zecker is president, and Joseph Sampson, secretary. The Central market controlled by the city was inclosed and otherwise improved in 1876-77, at a cost of ten thousand dollars, as the result of an agitation which was commenced in 1872.

The increasing demand for markets led to the incorporation of the Farmers' Eastern and the Farmers' Western Market Companies in 1882. The property known as the "Indian Queen" tavern was purchased by the Farmers' Eastern Market Company, in April, from Dr. Henry Carpenter, and a large market-house is now in process of construction where the old tavern stood. It will contain one hundred and sixty-eight farmers' stalls and twenty-three butchers' stalls. The president of the company is Martin Kreider, and the secretary is Allen A. Herr. The Farmers' Western Market Company purchased at a cost of eight thousand dollars land on the corner of West Orange and Pine Streets, on which a commodious house is building which will contain one hundred and eighty stalls. The president of the company is John Hager, and the secretary Henry R. Fulton.

**The Water-Works.**—The initial effort to secure the benefit of a regular water supply for the inhabitants of the town was made in 1822. In April of that year the Legislature passed an act "to supply the city of Lancaster with pure water." The work of exploring for an adequate source of good water was entered upon by the Councils, who from time to time appointed committees for that purpose. Under date

of November 9th, in the treasurer's account appears an item of \$161.43 paid S. Slaymaker as "expenses on account of searching for water to introduce into the city of Lancaster;" and again on December 6th there occurs an item of \$85.94 paid to the water committee. From this time onward to the summer of 1826 efforts were occasionally made under the direction of the city authorities to discover a water supply. On May 18th of the latter year the water committee, Frederick Hambright and J. Longnecker, were paid \$148.07, "for searching for water." Nothing was, however, accomplished for several years.

The Lancaster Water Company was incorporated by act of April 23, 1829. The act appointed George L. Mayer, Robert Evans, John Longnecker, Henry Keffer, and Phillip W. Reigart as commissioners, limited the capital stock to \$60,000 in shares of \$50 each, and authorized the Councils of the city of Lancaster to subscribe for such number of shares as they saw fit, not exceeding one thousand. That nothing was accomplished under this corporation is obvious from the fact that a petition was presented to the Council by a number of progressive and public-spirited citizens on Jan. 4, 1881, urging the formation of a new company and the trial of a new plan for the realization of their important object. The petitioners dwelt upon the need that existed of introducing running water into the city, and suggested the propriety of calling a town meeting to ascertain more fully the public opinion in regard to the expediency of the city undertaking and completing the said work. "But as owing to the difficulty of accomplishing it," they say, "from our local situation, and other causes, all attempts heretofore made have proved unavailing, it is believed that the only practicable mode of accomplishing the work would be by procuring an act of Legislature authorizing the issue of stock, with the proviso that the city of Lancaster shall have the privilege at any time within a given number of years of redeeming said stock." A committee was appointed in pursuance of the desire of the petitioners to present the case to the Legislature, asking for the incorporation of a stock company for the purpose of introducing running water into the city of Lancaster. Mr. Longnecker, of this committee, reported Feb. 1, 1881, that an act of Assembly was passed April 23, 1829, incorporating the Lancaster Water Company, and asked the Council to examine it and ascertain if it would answer all purposes now wished for.

A town-meeting was held on February 12th, at which it was voted that the Council should be requested to appropriate a sum of money to employ a competent engineer to ascertain the best manner of introducing water into the city and the probable cost of the same. Some further action was taken, but about this time considerable excitement arose concerning a contemplated change in the railroad route, and the subject of water-works was dropped out of

consideration, not to be seriously taken up for five years.

On Jan. 5, 1886, the question of water supply again arose, and a joint committee of Councils was appointed to ascertain the most practicable place for bringing water into the city, and the probable cost of the same. At a subsequent meeting, in the same month, the Councils received a communication, signed by a number of citizens, expressing their satisfaction that the Council were giving the subject proper attention, and suggesting that various points along the Conestoga, from which water could be obtained, should be examined; that a committee should visit the water-works of Philadelphia and Wilmington to ascertain the best improvements, and also to take into consideration the question whether the work of providing water-works could be best accomplished by a stock company or by the city through a loan. A committee was appointed in compliance with the suggestion of the citizens, and on Feb. 8, 1886, they reported that they had employed Gen. Mitchell to prepare an estimate of the cost of procuring water from five different localities. On March 20th the water committee reported that Mr. Erdmann, of Philadelphia, had examined several points, and thought that it was most feasible to conduct water from the vicinity of Swan's Mill, and that the best site for a reservoir was on the high ground at Cross' Corner. The cost of constructing the works was estimated at a little less than thirty thousand dollars, but the expense which it was necessary to incur for land made the total cost more than double that amount.

On March 30, 1886, an ordinance was passed authorizing the mayor to borrow seventy thousand dollars for the purpose of carrying into effect the supplement of an act entitled an act to incorporate the city of Lancaster. The water committee bought of Edward Parker, for sixteen hundred dollars, eight acres of land at the east end of King Street as a site for a reservoir, and entered into contract with the executors of John Swan for the purchase of the mill-property, on the Conestoga, at thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars, the purchase being approved by Councils. Contracts were now made for building a dam, furnishing pipe, and pumping machinery. Mr. F. Erdmann was elected engineer at a salary of twelve hundred dollars, and operations were at once commenced and pushed forward with energy. Trenches were dug through the streets for the purpose of laying pipes in August and September, 1886, and in December of that year the water committee reported that the reservoir was nearly completed. Water was introduced into the city Feb. 22, 1887, and the first rents paid for the period from May 11, 1887, to April 1, 1888, by the following persons, viz.: Zeph. McLonigan, Charles Sheaff, M. McGraun, Jacob Griel, Henry Flick, Henry Rogers, R. Frazer, Farmers' Bank, Mrs. Fahnstock, Dr. William Fahnstock, Abraham W. Brenneman, George H. Bomberger, Samuel Dale, John F. Long,

J. & P. Long, Benjamin Champneys, William Norris, George Ford, John Myers, the Office of Discount and Deposit, Catharine Yeates, and Margaret Yeates. The aggregate was \$187.96, which was a small beginning in receipts for an institution which had cost \$104,168.41, as the water-works did when completed. This amount, however, covered the cost of a farm purchased in connection with the Swan Mill, which the city subsequently sold for \$16,908.15. From the completion of the works until 1851 nothing was done upon the water-works but making small repairs and extending the main pipes throughout the city. In 1851 the reservoir was found inadequate, and another one was built adjoining it at an expense of thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars, which had a capacity of 4,500,000 gallons. This was subsequently somewhat reduced, and the total reservoir capacity is about 6,000,000. From time to time since extensive improvements have been made and costly pumping machinery added, the repairs and additions in 1870 including a turbine wheel and pump, alone costing \$27,000. Notwithstanding improvements made in 1873 and 1875 the pumping capacity of the works was found in 1878 to be inadequate, and a contract was entered into with Henry R. Worthington, of New York, for a compound condensing pumping engine at a cost of \$17,450. This engine was and is capable of pumping 8,000,000 gallons of water in twenty-four hours, but the authorities having the works in charge contemplate increasing the capacity to twice that amount. In 1882 a stand-pipe was erected in the centre of the western reservoir for the purpose of serving the higher parts of the city with water, and with this last valuable improvement the Lancaster water-works may be considered as reasonably satisfactory and effective.

**Various Actions of the Borough Authorities on Fire Protection.**—The earliest mention of fire implements in the borough is a reference to the condition of the ladders, hooks, and buckets, which occurs under date of 1744, and indicates that these articles had been provided at some former time, probably as early as 1742. There is some reason to believe that as early as 1761 an engine-house, or place for keeping such primitive fire implements as were in the borough, stood upon Lot 379 on West King Street, between Water and Mulberry. The earliest positive knowledge we have upon this matter, however, is that of action taken in 1765. It was "considered and agreed by the burgesses," in July of that year, "that a house be forthwith erected fit to contain three fire-engines at least, in and on the northwest corner of the market-house, to take up in length of the market-house three pillars, and not to take up any more than four feet of the inside of the market-house, and Mr. John Feltman and Mr. Jacob Felter are hereby appointed to erect the aforesaid house as they think most advantageous to the corporation."

The first action taken by the borough authorities

to secure or provide a water supply to serve as a protection against fire was upon Sept. 14, 1772. Under this date the following appears in the records of the burgesses:

"It being represented that Casper Singer, of this borough, Tanner, hath lately obtained permission from Isaac Whitelock, of the said borough, to take and lead the water of a certain spring which rises in the ground of the said Isaac Whitelock, near his Brew-House, into Water Street, to the intent that the said Casper Singer may by pipes or other proper conduits carry and convey the water thereof to building and tanyards of him, the said Casper Singer, in King Street, in the same Borough, and the said Casper Singer, now requesting the privilege of laying pipes and conduits for the purpose aforesaid along Water Street, and to break the ground to fix them properly, and he engaging in return and satisfaction for the privilege aforesaid to have a stock or jet d'eau fixed in such a pipe or conduit at such place as the Burgesses or Assistants of the Borough shall direct in King Street aforesaid where such pipe or conduit shall cross the said street so that the public (in cases of fire and at such other times as it shall not be injurious to the said Casper Singer to be deprived of the said water) may be supplied with water from the same, and that, at his own expense, that he, his heirs and assigns, shall and will maintain and keep in good order and repair such stock or jet d'eau at his and their expense. Upon consideration had upon the premises, the privilege aforesaid of breaking the ground in the said streets, and of laying pipes, trunks or conduits in and through the streets aforesaid for taking and conveying the water as aforesaid is granted unto the said Casper Singer, his heirs and assigns, forever. He and they in laying and fixing such pipes or conduits, and in keeping them in good order and repair from time to time, taking care to cover them as not to obstruct or hinder the easy and convenient passage in and through the said streets, and that expeditiously and without unnecessary delay, and he and they, from time to time, and at all times, fixing and keeping the said stock or jet d'eau in good order and repair for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the said Borough at the time and seasons before mentioned."

There is no account of the purchase of the first engine, but it appears to have been in the possession of the borough for some time prior to 1764, for in August of that year William Henry was paid £7 10s. for repairing it. About this time the inhabitants of the borough subscribed money for the purchase of another engine, and in accordance with the suggestion made by the committees of the three fire companies,—the Sun, Union, and Friendship,—one was imported from London, England, through the agency of William West, merchant, of Philadelphia. This engine, which was a small affair, was kept in use for many years, and finally sold to the borough of Manheim. It was not until 1790 that another engine was purchased for the public use. The cost of this engine was £720, and £4 10s. was paid to Henry Pinkerton for hauling it from Philadelphia.

The borough authorities appear, from various entries in their records, to have taken in early days pretty good care of the engine and other apparatus. On May 22, 1776, we find that Charles Hall, jeweler, was paid, "for taking care of and repairing the fire-engine in this borough for two years and six months," the sum of £7 10s.

On March 9, 1789, it was resolved that E. Hand, Esq., Mr. Frey, and Mr. Reigart be a committee to view the market-house to determine the repairs necessary for the preservation of the ladders, hooks, etc., belonging to the fire engine, and also the repairs necessary to be made on the fire-engine-house.

Other measures to insure public safety were resorted to from time to time. In the borough records of Dec. 19, 1791, appeared the following: "Upon the application of a committee jointly appointed by the Union and Sun Fire Companies in this borough, it is resolved that a petition be drawn and presented to the Legislature, praying for a law to enable the inhabitants of this borough, by a tax to be levied upon them, to support a nightly watch, street lamps, public pumps, etc." A memorial was prepared and sent to the Assembly in April, 1792, but the measures for public safety were not put into execution until December, 1796, and then continued only until August, at which time the appropriation of £300 was exhausted. From that time until 1799 the services of night watchmen were practically dispensed with. In March, 1799, a number of the inhabitants sent a petition to the Legislature asking for a repeal of the law, and the burgesses prepared a memorial in the form of a counter-petition. The law remained operative, and most of its provisions were enforced.

On May 30, 1806, a proposal was made by Christopher Mayer, Esq., to contribute towards a public well, at or near the court-house. No action was taken by the burgesses upon this measure until 1810, when, upon Oct. 20, a committee was appointed "to fix upon a suitable place and have a well dug in the first square in King Street." The committee reported the following month that Mr. Mayer "agreed to have the whole of the work done and to pay one-half the expense." It was finished in the summer of 1811.

The first work of the "Fire Bug" of which there is any record was undertaken on the night of Nov. 21, 1810, when some scoundrel attempted to set fire to the stable of Conrad Schwartz by throwing combustible matter into the hay-loft. A public meeting was held the next evening, which resulted in the offering of a reward of two hundred dollars for information that would lead to the conviction of the guilty person. The night watchmen were on duty, but it was ordered that in addition four men from each ward should turn out and act as patrol. On the 1st of December, 1810, information was given to the corporation that another attempt had been made to set fire to buildings by putting brimstone matches, paper, etc., into the house of Messrs. Frey and Morrow. Upon this an excited town-meeting was held, at which it was resolved that sixteen men be immediately appointed to act as patrol, and that measures be taken for continuance of their services until Jan. 10, 1811.

The several items we have gleaned from the records show that the borough authorities and citizens were active and public-spirited, and made the best efforts within their power to defend the town from fire. But for all that, and in spite of frequent improvements in the fire apparatus, the means which Lancaster employed to fight the destroying element were very crude and ineffective, as will appear from the

following communication, which was contributed by an observing stranger to the *Lancaster Journal* of Feb. 15, 1811:

"MR. HAMILTON: There was an alarm of fire last evening, which, as a thing of course, made me inquire how the people of this borough were prepared to meet such an event.

"Have you any engines? Yes, we have four of them.

"Very well! Have you a sufficient quantity of buckets, ladders, fire-hooks, etc? Yes, we have four or five companies, as many ladders, and I believe as many hooks. Some of these companies are large, and every member of a fire company is provided with at least two buckets.

"Have you any hose? No.

"No hose! Is it possible! In a place so compactly built with so many deep back buildings, where, in many instances, your engines cannot act with advantage on the fire!

"Mr. Hamilton: I would advise the people of this place (if I could possibly think they were not able to buy some hose) to sell two of their engines and supply themselves with hose.

"Except the fire would break out in several places at once, you could do more execution with two engines, supplied each with twenty or thirty yards of hose, than with half a dozen bare engines. Perhaps some think hose is only useful in Philadelphia, and places similarly situated for water, where they can be screwed to the hydrants. But this is not the case. Unscrew the tube of your engine, and on the other end of the hose screw the tube, and go as near to the fire as the case will admit, and you will, with one-half or one-fourth of the water, time, and labor, subdue the dangerous element. A STRANGER."

A fire-engine company without hose would, at this day, be regarded very much in the same light as a gun without a barrel or a wagon without wheels.

As the progress made in methods of protection against fire was chiefly brought about by and through the several volunteer companies, three of which had an existence of more than a century, we continue the subject of fire matters by giving the history of those organizations.

**Friendship Fire Company.**<sup>1</sup>—The minutes of the organization, which have been carefully kept, show that the company "began the 10th day of December, Anno Domini 1763." Although the company was comparatively deficient in implements for extinguishing fires, it had a complete organization and very stringent rules. The articles of association set forth that the company was limited to a membership of thirty, each one of whom was to furnish himself with buckets, a basket, and a bag, the former to carry water to the fire and the latter to convey goods from it. The meetings were held monthly at the different public-houses of the borough, and each member was fined one shilling for non-attendance. The only elective or permanent officer of the company was the treasurer, who was chosen annually and compelled to give bond in double the amount of "stock," as the fund in his keeping was called. Each member in turn acted as clerk and served at only one meeting. The following is a list of the original members of the company, who signed the articles of association at the first meeting Dec. 10, 1763: James Bickham, George Ross, Robert Thompson, Michael Hubbley, John Craig, Jacob Glatz, Frederick Stone, Jacob Fetter, Land-

<sup>1</sup> The history of this fire company was compiled from the original records with much care, many years ago, by the editor of the *Daily Express*, and from that history this sketch is chiefly taken.

wick Lauman, Wilton Atkinson, Frederick Weidle, Thomas Poultney, Henry Helcm, John Dehuff, John Feltman, David Trisler, John Crush, William Montgomery, Michael Diffenderfer, Francis Sanderson, Sebastian Graff, John Messenkop, James Rolfe, William White, John Miller, Martin Lauman, William Jevon, Joseph Soliman, Thomas Barton, Nicholas Hower, Michael Immel.

George Ross, whose name is second in the foregoing list, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He appears to have been an active member during the early period of the company's history, popular, and at one time a subject of the sympathy of his fellow-members, as we find by the minutes of their first stated meeting (held on Jan. 2, 1764) that a collection of thirty-five shillings was taken up and "put into the hands of George Ross for his use, he having been wounded by the Indians." Rev. Thomas Barton, whose name appears in the list, was the rector of St. James' (Episcopal) Church, and was known as "the preacher fireman." He and George Ross are named on most of the important committees prior to the suspension of the company at the beginning of the Revolution. The next meeting of the company after the one at which the names of the members were enrolled was held at the house of Michael Hubley, on Dec. 29, 1763, at which all of the members were present. Ludwick Morton was elected secretary, and it was agreed that as the company then had no "stock," the treasurer need not furnish a bond. The Rev. Thomas Barton, George Ross, and Michael Hubley were appointed a committee "to confer with similar committees from other companies." They reported, at the next meeting in January, 1764, that they had agreed upon several articles, one of which was to the effect that "an engine, larger than the one in use, should be made by William Henry." This Henry was a Lancaster mechanic of some celebrity, an intimate friend of David Rittenhouse, and an active participant in the Revolutionary troubles. It does not appear that he ever completed the engine. In the proceedings of this meeting we have the first indications of that undercurrent which was at work in the public mind against "the tyranny of King George" and his colonial minions. There appears to have been a magistrate who, of course, derived the "brief authority" in which he was clothed from the crown. He, no doubt, was not slow to exercise his authority, for we find a measure for self-government resorted to when the members resolved "to put it to vote whether any person, being a magistrate and member of the company, taking advantage of accidental, loose, or idle expressions of one of the company, ought not to have his name erased." The record shows that all agreed to it except one. In February, 1764, the emblem of the company, which was ever retained, was adopted. It was resolved "that a chockolate color with *grasped hands* should be the color and device for the buckets."

In February, 1765, ladders were procured and other necessities provided, the company apparently being aroused to more than usual activity by the fact that there had been a fire a short time previous to their meeting at Joseph Simon's house.

The last meeting of the Friendship Fire Company prior to the Revolution occurred on July 12, 1768, and the minutes for that date were written up by the Rev. Thomas Barton, and concluded with "*Finis Veteris Libri.*"

On the next page of the record-book after that on which the meeting of 1768 is chronicled we find the following, after an interregnum of twenty-three years: "Transactions of the Friendship Fire Company, renewed Dec. 31, 1791. Regeneration is the beginning of a new life. (Signed) William Reichenbach." The meeting was held at the house of Christian App. It would appear from the manner in which the proceedings are recorded that there had been some preliminary meeting, for the minutes state that the company met, and twenty-six members answered to their names, as follows: George Hoff, Christian App, Edward Hand, Esq., Peter Hoofnagle, Daniel Franck, Peter Boyer, George Reitzel, Michael Bender, Caspar Shaffner, Christopher Reitzel, Peter Beer, Frederick Swentzel, Jacob Weaver, Phillip Brussel, Jacob Shaeffer, Caspar Fordney, Henry Gross, John Lechler, Jacob Backinstoss, Jacob Mayers, Jacob Kehler, Michael Hershey, William Hentzel, William Reichenbach, Jacob Young, John Burg.

Nine members were absent, viz.: Jacob Joad, George Moore, George Lindenberger, John Eberman, John Messenkop, Lewis Peters, Philip Eberman, and John Lind.

It will be seen that only a few of the members who formed the company in 1763 were present at its reorganization. Most of the old members had taken an active part in the trying and exciting scenes of the preceding years, and many of them had passed away. At this meeting the articles of association of the old Friendship Fire Company were readopted as "the rule and guide of this company," except that no bags were to be made, and that the company was to consist of thirty-five instead of thirty members. It was "agreed that Edward Hand, Esq., and Caspar Shaffner be a committee to join the other fire company committees to erect houses for the engines, also that the buckets of the company should be painted a Spanish-brown color, with the member's name and the name of the company on each, and that every member should provide himself with two buckets and a basket within four months of that date." The next meeting was held at the house of Henry Gross, Jan. 21, 1792, when all the members were present except John Messenkop and Lewis Peters, and the company again assembled on February 18th, when but four members were absent. At this meeting an action was taken which goes to show that the identity of the company of 1763 was preserved, notwithstanding the

twenty-three years' suspension. Edward Hand, Caspar Shaffner, and William Reichenbach were appointed a committee to demand of the executors of the late Sebastian Graeff (deceased) the funds of the company (£7 15s. 10d.) which he held at the time of its suspension in 1768. The same committee was authorized "to confer with other companies." A similar committee from the Active Company was present at this meeting, to lay before the Friendship Company their articles or rules, and to inform them that it was the wish of the Active Company "to consult with them on any business tending to the good of the companies or the general safety of the inhabitants of the borough." The committee of the Friendship subsequently visited the Active, Union, and Sun Companies. The next meeting was held on March 17, 1792, on which occasion Jacob Rockinshoss presented the company with a fire-hook. This was regarded as a present of some importance, and Messrs. Hoff and App were appointed a committee to thank the donor. From this time onward to and after 1800 the history of the company shows no important or interesting event until comparatively recent years. The period was one of slow but sure and substantial growth. Some time after 1800 the hand-engine was purchased. It was of the Button make, and considered in its day a great engine, a machine that the boys were proud to run with. On the introduction of water into the city from the Conestoga in 1837, the Friendship was organized as a hose company, but it was again organized as an engine company in 1858, and an agitation was begun in favor of procuring a fire-engine. On April 16th a committee was appointed to receive proposals for enlarging the engine-house, and they were also ordered to purchase a new engine of Mr. Button for thirteen hundred dollars. The enlargement of the house was effected in the spring of 1868, and the engine received in the summer. On July 16, 1866, a special meeting was held to take into consideration the purchase of a steam fire-engine, and on August 27th a committee was appointed to visit New York, Trenton, Jersey City, and Newark to examine steam-engines and report. This action resulted in the purchase of a steamer for four thousand six hundred dollars in January, 1867. In 1869 a hose-carriage was bought for five hundred dollars, and in the fall of 1870 the first movement was made for a new engine-house. Subscriptions were received in 1871, and the building erected during the years 1873 and 1874, at a cost of nearly six thousand dollars, by Daniel McLaughlin, contractor. Upon the organization of the City Fire Department this company, like the other volunteer organizations, retired from active service, and it will doubtless disband after the sale of its real estate and other property. The presidents of the company from 1861 have been John G. Gable, 1862-68; D. P. Rosenmiller, May 8, 1871; John G. Gable, Dec. 15, 1871; John H. Baumgardner, June 1, 1882; and the secretaries were as follows:

Charles R. Fralley, 1861-62; Charles F. Gould, 1863-67; D. P. Rosenmiller, Jr., Jan. 17, 1868; Thomas F. McElligott, July, 1869; John S. Wein, Dec. 16, 1870; S. Smith, Aug. 21, 1874; Jacob Reese, Jan. 21, 1876; George B. Landis, June 1, 1882; W. Y. Haldey, November, 1882.

**The Sun Fire Company.**<sup>1</sup>—This company and the Union both claim to antedate in origin the Friendship, and dispute the honor of priority between themselves. The Sun undoubtedly was in existence as early as 1768, and it is mentioned by name in the records of the Friendship in 1764. The earliest records of the company cannot now be found. The oldest entry now remaining is a minute of the meeting of Jan. 20, 1798. The members of the company in 1798 were Adam Weber, Jacob Deckert, Jacob Frey, Conrad Haus, William Bausman, George Messersmith, Frederick Stinman, Peter Gonter, Gotlieb Nauman, Michael Gross, Jacob Stahl, Andrew Keiss, John Bausman, Caspar Erman, Samuel Humes, Henry Lechler, Jacob Lahn, Frederick Frick, Frederick Weltley, Philip Kline, Henry Stouffer, Philip Diffenderfer, Michael Gundaker, Christopher Mayer, Christian Neff, Henry Pinkerton, John Light, Joseph Weaver, John Hambright, Gerhard Bubach, John Wein, Benjamin Shaum, Jacob Gross, Peter Pretzman, John Gillard, Peter Reed, Henry Wolf, George Brentzel, Charles Heintsh, Christian Petrie, Michael Kline, John Bomberger, Andrew Leibley, Phillip Shaeffer, Jacob Shaeffer, Archibald McLonegan, Jacob Schott, and Jacob Lindy. The original articles of association copied into the book, which has been preserved, show that the company was not to consist of more than thirty-five members, each one of whom was to provide himself with two leather buckets, one convenient basket, and one bag made of good Osnaburg or wide linen, containing at least three yards, with a running string at the mouth, all marked with the word "Sun." At the time the records commence to be full, in 1798, the apparatus consisted of an engine, of axes, ladders, buckets, etc.,—all of the articles except hose. In those early days each member of the company had his station for work. Three assisted the owner of the house which might be on fire in taking care of and securing the household goods; four took charge of the goods when brought out; four were directors of the engines; four were to assist in playing it; four were to assist in keeping the people in order in handing the buckets; four to assist in carrying the ladders; four to carry the fire-hooks; five to work on the roof; two assisted with axes, and the rest were to work the engine; but wherein their duty differed from that of those who were to "assist in playing it" we cannot discover. At that day Samuel Humes was the treasurer of the company. On Aug. 17, 1798, the clerkship was made a permanent office,

<sup>1</sup> Condensed from a series of articles in the *Daily Express* of March, 1867, and supplemented by more recent facts.



and John Light was elected to fill it. From that day down at least as far as 1857 the office was in his hands or those of his descendants. He retained it by successive elections until 1824, when he resigned, and his grandson, John L. Atlee, M.D., was elected in his place. He, in turn, gave place to his son, John L. Atlee, Jr., who remained in office until 1866. His successors were Michael McCullom, John H. Doak, Thomas C. Burr, Henry G. Elias, F. H. Kilburn, and William F. Shiley, L. S. Fink, J. A. Carpenter, J. G. Thackara.

A gambling spirit seemed to have been rife in the company, for in 1802 it took ten tickets in "the Lancaster Street Lottery," the expense being \$175, the proceeds \$116.20, and the loss, therefore, \$58.80. In 1807 the company took chances in "the Lutheran Church Lottery," and in November, 1813, in "the English Episcopal Church Lottery."

Where the engine-house originally stood is not known. It was removed in 1808 to Lime Street, in 1819 to the English Episcopal churchyard, and in 1837 to East King Street, near Lime. A hose-house was then built on the German Reformed church lot on Orange Street. In 1841 the house was again on Lime Street. Both the hose- and engine-houses remained in these situations until February, 1852, when, the company having purchased a lot from the heirs of Jacob Eichholtz, erected a house upon it.

In September, 1816, appears the first indication of a distinguishing badge, a member appearing at the meeting with seventy tin disks, on each of which was painted a representation of the sun. In 1837 black hats were procured, bearing the emblem of the company on their fronts, and a black cape adopted, on the back of which the name of the company was displayed in large letters. A uniform of red shirt and belt was adopted in 1844, and the subsequent changes in dress do not appear upon the minutes.

Although a committee was appointed in 1820 "to see about hose," it does not appear that they made any report, and it is probable that hose was not used until 1836, when the sum of \$200 was appropriated for its purchase. In December of that year a hose-carriage was also bought from "the Northern Liberties" of Philadelphia.

In November, 1825, one person was chosen from each of the companies to constitute a board for the government of the companies, control of engines at fires, etc. The late Judge Dale was the member from this company, and doubtless filled the office until 1832, when it was abolished. In February, 1836, an axe, hook and ladder company was organized, and the hooks and ladders and axes of this company were lent to them, to be retained until the company should disband, which was probably in November, 1836. In February of this year a committee was appointed to confer with the Friendship in regard to merging the two companies, but they were discharged at the next meeting, and the Sun still shone alone.

In April, 1824, the articles of association were so amended as to make a president one of the standing officers of the company, and in May George Lewis Mayer was elected to the office. He retained it until his death in 1837, and Christopher Hagar, who was then elected, remained president until 1839, when he resigned. Robert McClure was then elected to fill the vacancy, and presided over the meetings of the company until 1852, when bad health compelled him to resign. Then John F. Long and Peter McConomy were successively elected, but both refusing to serve, William F. Schuler was chosen, and continued president until 1866, when Isaac E. Heister was elected. John M. Amweg followed him in 1871, and was succeeded by Jacob Gable in 1875. Samuel Humes was the first treasurer of whom there is any record, having been in the office in 1798, and possibly earlier. He appears to have held it until 1822, when he resigned, and Archibald McLenegan became his successor. Jacob Demuth followed him, being elected in 1829, and held the office until his death in 1842. Ely Parry, M.D., was then chosen, and he had charge of the finances until 1855, when he was succeeded by William August Atlee.

In 1842 forty-three young men joined the company at one time. Upon these young men the active work of the company chiefly devolved during the next score of years. The engine in the possession of the company in 1798 remained in their hands until 1830. In 1822 a resolution was passed that it should be sold, but it was not carried into effect for several years. In 1827 the committee to whom was intrusted in 1827 the duty of examining into the expediency of buying a new engine reported favorably, and a committee was then appointed to take up subscriptions for the purpose. In November, 1829, the company decided to procure an engine from Martin Schreiner, of this city, at a cost not to exceed eight hundred dollars. The engine was duly constructed by that gentleman, proved satisfactory, and remained in the possession of the company for twenty-six years without material alteration or improvement, and at the end of that period, in 1856, was rebuilt by a Lancaster mechanic, Samuel Cox. The old hose-carriage having been found unnecessarily heavy, was in 1850 replaced by a new one of lighter and more convenient construction, manufactured by Cox & Suydam.

In 1852 the company met with misfortune which seemed particularly hard. That an organization laboring zealously to protect the people from fire should itself be the victim of that element and sustain heavy loss appears contrary to poetic justice, but such was the bad fortune of the Sun. During the early part of 1852, while the company's new house was in process of construction, much of its property was laid away in a building back of the store of a Mr. Lane. This building was with others destroyed by fire, and all of the goods and implements of the company stored in it were consumed. A committee appointed

to investigate the loss reported that over four hundred feet of hose and much other property, worth in the aggregate four hundred dollars, had been destroyed.

On Jan. 19, 1866, a committee previously appointed reported the purchase of a lot on the southwest corner of East Orange and the alley one-half square east of North Queen Street, at a cost of \$2750. A committee was appointed to plan for the immediate erection of a building. On June 22d of the same year the question of buying a steam fire-engine came up for discussion, and a committee was appointed to confer with the manufacturers and report. They reported in August that having visited several manufacturers in New York, Paterson, Newark, and Philadelphia, they had decided it best to buy an engine in Philadelphia for \$4500. An engine was bought and duly delivered in April, 1867. At a special meeting Dec. 24, 1870, a committee of five was appointed to make investigations in regard to a building lot, and in July, 1871, another was appointed to collect money to build an engine- and hose-house. Slow progress was made. In July, 1874, a committee reported that the cost of such a house as it was thought best to build would be \$4500, and on May 21, 1875, the contract for building was let to Philip Dinkleberg for \$3050. The building was finished Jan. 21, 1876, and immediately occupied by the company. The Sun Fire Company went out of active existence on the organization of the paid fire department in 1882.

**The Union Fire Company.**<sup>1</sup>—"The precise time of the organization of the company," says its historian, "cannot be exactly arrived at, but from the earliest records extant it was in existence in August, 1760." While no positive evidence is given that this was the case, it is very likely true. The company was unquestionably in existence in 1764, as it is mentioned by name in the Friendship's records of that year, and it is almost absolutely sure that it was in existence in 1768, as in the Friendship's records for that year "other companies" are referred to. The little volume by Alfred Sanderson upon the history of the Union contains the statement that "the oldest minute-book, from which a number of the first pages are missing, shows that there had been previous meetings, and that the company was organized for some time at least before 1764."

At a meeting on the 25th of August, 1764, Matthias Slough "paid into the treasurer's hands the sum of one pound two shillings, which were collected by him; also five shillings, which is his fine for neglecting to summon the company to meet in June last, agreeable to the articles. Christian Voght, the present clerk, paid into the hands of the treasurer the sum of fourteen shillings, fines collected by him."

The membership of the company is exhibited by

the minutes of this meeting. There were present William Dehuff, Robert Fulton (father of the steam-boat inventor), Joseph Simons, Anthony Snyder, Christian Voght, John Stone, Christopher Crawford, Samuel Boyd, John Hopton, Matthias Slough, Henry Dehuff, John Eberman, Matthias Dehuff, Adam Reigart, Charles Klugh, George Graeff, Abraham Riblet, Godlip Klein, George Burkhart, and the absent members were Adam Simon Kuhn, William A. Atlee, Christ. Ginther, Isaac Whitelock, Edward Shippen, Leonhart Klein, Lodwick Stone, Christ. Reigart, John Postlethwait, Caleb Sheward, and James Peters.

In those days, and for many years, the company was not allowed to consist of more than forty members, and when one died, resigned, or was expelled another person was immediately chosen in his place. Each member was required to take his turn monthly as secretary, or "clerk," as it was often called, and was subject to a fine of five shillings should he neglect to do so.

At a meeting held Dec. 9, 1764, after taking some action regarding the purchase of an engine with money subscribed by the inhabitants of the borough, it was "agreed that Anthony Snyder shall provide immediately four fire-ladders at the expense of this company, to wit, two long ones and two short ones, with proper hooks, and two poles for fire-hooks, and render his account for them at the next meeting, to be allowed and paid by the treasurer. At least seventy years before the first water-works reservoir was built in Lancaster one was proposed by this company. At its meeting Aug. 30, 1766, "the members of the General Committee belonging to this company" were "instructed to request a meeting of the rest of the committee" (it was composed of representatives from the several companies), and to let them know it is the opinion of this company that a reservoir be made in the run in Queen Street, and that if there is not already money enough in the hands of the committee they are willing to pay their proportion of the deficiency."

On the 28th of October, 1769, the members voted to make a loan of twenty pounds to the Juliana Library, the same to be paid at the expiration of one year with interest.

During the Revolution the company maintained its organization, but little of interest occurred, the members having their attention absorbed by more important affairs. For two years, 1777 and 1778, no meetings were held, many of the Union men being absent in the service of the Revolutionary army. Notwithstanding the apparent apathy, measures were taken, in conjunction with the Sun Company, to care for the engines which had been purchased by the borough, and which were intrusted jointly to the companies. The war having reached its close and the pursuits of peace resumed, we find the Union again showing a progressive spirit. On the 11th of December, 1784, the following minute is recorded: "It being proposed,

<sup>1</sup> The facts in this article are chiefly derived from the history of the company, by Alfred Sanderson, published in 1879.

and it is unanimously agreed to, that three Ladders be provided for the use of this company, and paid for out of their Stock, one of forty-five feet in length, with hooks and rollers to accommodate the Roof of a House, and also a Tackle Rope and Basket for letting down Persons in distress during fire. And Messrs. Adam Reigart and Jacob Krug be requested to provide the same forthwith. The Ladders to be painted, and the word UNION be put thereon."

About 1788 the company began an agitation for securing a new engine for the protection of the town, which resulted in the purchase of one by the county in 1790, and in 1791 they urged the co-operation of the Sun in erecting new houses for the fire-engines.

The first banquet of the Union Company was held in 1791, and was the initial one in a long series of convivial gatherings. The quaint notice of this "supper," as it was modestly called, reads as follows:

"We, the subscribers, members of the Union Fire Company in the Borough of Lancaster, do agree to Sup together once every Quarter of a year, the first supper to be at Mr. Slough's at the next meeting, and the next to be the last Saturday in the month, three months after, at the house of the next Innkeeper on the Fire Company List, and so on. The club not to exceed five Shillings each, and whether absent or present, we agree to be accountable, and to pay that sum towards the expense of the same as long as we continue members.

\*James Ross, John Hubley, William Kirkpatrick, William Moore, William A. Atlee (only to be charged with present, as he lives too far out of town), Michael App, Christopher Hager, Alexander Scott, Frederick Kuhn, Adam Reigart, Thomas Edwards, James Jacks, Michael Musser, Jacob Krug, George Musser, Jacob Graeff, Henry Bennett, Myer Solomon, John Graeff, Solomon Eitling, Thomas Turner, George Graeff, John Trisler, Adam Reigart, Jr., Matthias Slough, John Joseph Henry (if I am now elected), Paul Zantlinger, George Ross.

"SATURDAY, Feby. 26th, 1791."

•About 1830 yearly banquets were instituted to take place of the quarterly suppers, and were kept up for a number of years.

In 1823 the company thought it necessary to get a new engine, and therefore, on the 19th of April, Daniel Reigart, George H. Krug, A. D. Warren, John Carroll, John Mathiott, John Bachman, William White, and John Eberman were appointed to collect subscriptions for that purpose. On the 21st of June following Adam Reigalt, John Eberman, and John Myer were appointed a committee to make the purchase at a cost not less than six hundred dollars or greater than eight hundred dollars. The new engine was built by John Agnew, a then noted engine-builder of Philadelphia.

The first hose-carriage was procured in 1837. The following entry upon this subject occurs in the minutes of a meeting held at the hotel of John H. Duchman, Jan. 14, 1837: "The committee to secure subscriptions for hose, etc., reported that the amount subscribed in the several wards was \$526.84, of which \$466.84 had been collected and paid over to the company. Mr. John Ehler reported that, agreeably to his instruction, he had proceeded to Philadelphia; that he had purchased the Good Intent hose-carriage and bells for \$260; that he had engaged six hundred feet

of hose, with the necessary screws, a trumpet, pipe, a spanner, and two half-spanners, the whole of which would cost \$523, and would be ready for delivery in February next." Mr. Ehler also stated "that before leaving home for Philadelphia, William Coleman, Esq., had generously agreed to give \$350 for the purchase of the hose-carriage to present to the company." Whereupon Mr. Coleman was given a vote of thanks. This hose-carriage was in use until 1851, when a new one was built by Cox & Suydam to take its place. This carriage was sold in 1865 to the Union Fire Company of Hamburg, Berks Co., has since been resold, and is now doing duty in the Black Hills, Dakota.

The Union took part in the first firemen's parade in Lancaster, March 27, 1837, a demonstration in honor of the introduction of water on the 22d of February preceding, and also in the great parade of May 3, 1838, and was on that occasion presented with a beautiful banner painted by Jacob Eichholtz.

On June 28, 1838, it was "resolved to have a new building erected on Mr. Reichenbach's lot, back of the market-house, so as to admit of the engine and hose-cart being put in abreast. This building was finished and occupied on October 14th of the same year, and used until 1854, when it was removed to make room for the present market-house. On July 14, 1854, it was agreed to purchase a lot at the corner of Market and what is now called Grant Street from Mr. Frederick Cooper, for which the sum of one thousand dollars was paid. Upon this lot the present engine-house was begun and completed the same year. In 1857 the company sold its old engine to the Humane Fire Company, and purchased a new one from the manufactory of Mr. L. Button, Waterford, N. Y. On the 8th of September the members of the company, accompanied by the Lancaster Fencibles band, went to Philadelphia to receive the new engine, were handsomely entertained by the Diligent Company, of that city, and Col. John W. Forney, and, returning home, was honored with a parade of the other companies, the American taking charge of the new Button engine and hauling it through the streets. On the following day the engine was tried in the presence of the builder, and threw a stream of water over two hundred feet. It was also exhibited at the agricultural fair held in October, and attracted much attention. This engine was kept and used until 1865, when, with other apparatus, it was sold to the Town Council of Hamburg, Berks Co., for fifteen hundred dollars, and duly delivered there by the company, who made quite a demonstration on that occasion. In the mean time a steamer had been ordered from Mr. Button, and it was received on Sept. 8, 1865. In honor of its arrival the American and Shiffler Companies united with the Union in a parade, which was conducted by Chief Marshal Dr. J. T. Baker, of the American. The steamer was given a trial, and a few days later another, and a more thorough one under the direction of the builder, when it threw

water to a distance of two hundred and twenty-six feet. This engine, rebuilt in 1868, is the one now in use. A new and very elegant hose-carriage was purchased in 1870, and a horse hose-cart was bought in 1878.

The principal change which the Union underwent as an organization was in 1813. On the 16th of January of that year the articles of the company were revised, the number of members increased to fifty, and the first regular election of officers held. Previous to that time there were only temporary presiding officers and secretaries, and the office of treasurer was the only elective one. On this occasion Adam Reigart, Jr., was made president. In 1837 the company was incorporated by the Legislature, and the act was signed by Governor Ritner August 14th. The corporate name was changed on Dec. 24, 1865, by a decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions, to "The Union Steam Fire-Engine and Forcing Hose Company No. 1."

James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States, was an active member of the company from 1813 to 1839, and an honorary member subsequent to the latter year. Upon his death, June 1, 1868, the company passed resolutions of respect and regret, and the members attended his funeral in a body.

The most interesting and important event in the history of the company was its centennial celebration in 1860. Arrangements for this were initiated on the 3d of February, 1860, the time set being August 14th. This of course implied that the company was organized in August, 1760. The festivities of the centennial began on the 14th of August with a parade in which many of the members of the Sun, American, and Shifler Companies joined the Union. The engine of the latter company was drawn by four large gray horses, each attended by a colored groom, and the hose-carriage by two black horses. Both the engine and hose-carriage were tastefully decorated with flowers and flags. One of the events of the day was the presentation of a fine silk American flag by Aldus J. Neff, Esq., on behalf of a number of ladies. A brilliant ball was given in the evening at Fulton Hall, which was beautified with garlands and flowers for the occasion. On the evening of August 15th the centennial banquet was given at the same hall, President Henry E. Slaymaker presiding. The one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the organization (counting from 1760) was commemorated Aug. 14, 1876, by a fine street parade in the evening and a banquet at the hall of the Lancaster Mænnerchor.

The officers of the Union have been as follows: Presidents, Adam Reigart, Jr., 1813-44; John Ehler, 1844-48; Newton Lightner, 1848-55; Henry E. Slaymaker, 1856-. From the organization to 1813 the secretaries served only for one meeting each. Since 1813, those elected have been: John Eberman, 1813-18; George Beckel, 1818-23; Henry R. Reed, 1823-41; John W. Hubley, 1841-42; John Brown, 1842-49; J. B. Kaufman, 1849-52; George K. Reed,

1852-62; Frank L. Calder, 1862-63; Edwin F. Snyder, 1862-69; George W. Kendrick, 1869-75; Robert Clark, 1875-76; George W. Kendrick, 1876-77; G. Edward Hegener, 1877-79. Treasurers, Christopher Crawford, 1764; James Burd, 1765-66; Henry Dehuff, 1766-69; Adam Reigart, 1789-1813; John Eberman, 1813-18; George Beckel, 1818-23; Henry R. Reed, 1823-41; John W. Hubley, 1841-42; John Brown, 1842-49; J. B. Kaufman, 1849-52; George R. Reed, 1852-66; Charles A. Heinitsh, 1866-79.

**The Active Fire Company.**—This company, which was in existence for many years, was organized on a plan similar in all respects to those of the Sun, Union, and Friendship. It doubtless had its origin in January, 1792, or possibly in 1791. The earliest of its papers—the record of the appointment of a committee to confer with the several other fire companies for purposes of general good, and also to lay before them a copy of its by-laws—is dated the third Saturday of January, 1792. The committee referred to consisted of Samuel Boyd, Samuel Turbett, Matthias Barton, Louis Lauman, and Caspar Shaffner. The company was limited to sixty members, and had at the start fifty-two, viz., Jacob Rieger, Henry Dering, Samuel Boyd, Jeremiah Mozier, Jacob Flubacher, William Musser, Louis Sauman, Peter Shindle, George Thomas, John Reitzel, Jacob Shindle, Jacob Martin, David Hall, George Trisler, Peter Getz, Christian Trisler, Lewis Walter, Christian Long, Robert Willson, Adam Wilhelm, Peter Brunner, Philip Shaum, John Albright, Robert Reed, John Roberts, Gottlieb Sehner, John Fordney, Caspar Shaffner, Jr., Martin Shreiner, Henry Zehmer, Amos Brumfield, David R. Barton, Philip Dean, George Weitzel, Emanuel Reigart, Samuel Turbett, Christian Lenhard, Peter Bier, John Ewing, John Moore, Lewis Heck, Matthias Barton, John Gundaker, Nicholas Cole, John Frey, Jacob Leman, Christopher Brenner, Caspar Brunner, John Gillard, John Sener, John Stone, John Jordan.

This company, as will be seen from the following item, which appeared in the *Lancaster Journal* Dec. 2, 1797, procured a fine engine. The article reads: "The ingenious Mr. Peter Getz, of this borough, has completed an engine for the Active Fire Company. This is the second he has made, and we may venture to assert that for nicety of workmanship and power of action it is equal, if not superior, to anything of the kind in Europe or America. Mr. Getz has made several improvements on the plan heretofore in practice. The use of metal instead of leather valves has been expedient on account of their firmness and durability. The Active engine contains two hundred gallons, and will empty itself in one minute, throwing the water to the immense height of ninety or one hundred feet. By removing the mouth-piece from the branch or pipe, it will throw double the quantity of water in the same time over a common three-story house." In the same issue of the paper in which the

foregoing appeared Mr. Getz advertised that he intended "to carry on the engine-making and repairing in all of its branches," and he probably did so.

**The Washington Fire Company.**—The meeting at which this company was organized was held at the house of John Landis, March 4, 1820, and forty-one of the persons who had signed the call and were desirous of forming a new fire company were present. Jacob Albright was elected president, Christian Blackman secretary, and Henry Longnecker treasurer, and Messrs. Christopher Bachman, John Zimmerman, Jacob Bundle, William Albright, Joseph Tripple, Michael Gross, Jr., and Jacob Ackerman were appointed a committee to draw up rules and regulations. At this meeting several names were proposed for the organization, among them "The Lancaster Vigilant Fire Company," and "The Mechanics' Fire Company of Lancaster," and the latter was adopted, but "Washington" was substituted for it by a unanimous vote at the next meeting. At the third meeting, held March 18, 1820, committees were appointed to solicit funds from the citizens wherewith to purchase an engine. Subsequently the president was appointed as a committee of one to go to Philadelphia and make arrangements for the construction of an engine especially for the company, the price not to exceed six hundred dollars. After making the visit he reported that he had contracted with Messrs. Perkins & Bacon for a first-class double chamber engine. It was received in August.

Prior to its arrival steps had been taken towards providing a suitable house, and Mr. Henry Lechler having tendered the use of a lot, all of the carpenters in the company, viz., Jacob Dorwart, George Roth, Henry Flick, Abraham Bitner, William Russell, John and Jacob Sener, John Kreiner, Ephraim Zeller, and S. Kreider were, on August 8th, appointed a committee to buy material for an engine-house and to build the same. At this time the Washington Company was offered and accepted a sum of money as a loan from the Sun Company. The house was finished in 1822 and handsomely painted and ornamented. In this year and during several subsequent ones the company took a prominent part in urging upon the authorities the importance of bringing water into the town. When that measure had been consummated, the several fire companies united in making a great parade on March 27, 1837, the Washington taking part under Marshal Grabill Diller, elected for the occasion.

In this year the company procured from Philadelphia seven hundred feet of hose and had built a good hose-tender or cart. The expense was partially met by an appropriation of two hundred dollars voted by the Councils. In 1838 the company adopted a uniform of drab hats and capes. Prior to that time the distinctive insignia had been merely a leather or oil-cloth front on a citizen's hat, bearing a representation of Washington and the name of the company.

In view of the fact that nearly all the original members of the company had become too old to perform active duty, the following persons, all young men, were elected members at a meeting held April 15, 1843: John Zellers, Jeremiah McLaughlin, Henry Barnitz, William Frailey, Andrew Reese, Jacob Hartman, William Glatz, David Reese, Samuel Hooper, William Merrett, Henry Sauers, Henry Donnoughy, Henry Flick, George Glatz, Jacob White, Frederick Schaum, Jacob Musketness, John Fritz, Christopher McGinniss, John Nixdorf, Philip Poutz, Leonard Keiser, George Fryer, James Jones, Frederick Nagle, Jr., Guardus Emanuel, George Lutz, Jesse Mayers, Frederick Dorwart, Jacob Auflebaue, Hiram West, William Shaner, Jacob H. Kauffman, and Jacob Westhaeffer. In 1844 the company secured a stable owned by Daniel Heitshue and fitted it up for an engine- and hose-house; but this was used only for a short time, and property then purchased on North Queen Street for the sum of \$400.

In 1858 the company purchased a lot on North Queen Street from William McComsey for \$900, and built thereon, according to the plans of John Sener, Jr., a handsome new engine and hose-house, at an expense of from \$3500 to \$4000. The building committee was composed of Martin Sheaffer, William Gornecht, G. Sener, H. M. White, and Conrad Gast. In 1866 the project of procuring a steam fire-engine was agitated, and a contract was made with Rainey & Neafie, of Philadelphia, for the construction of one. It was received Feb. 5, 1867, the Philadelphia Hose Company, No. 1, acting as escort, and arriving in Lancaster with the steamer on that day. This company, the Washington, and the Empire Hook and Ladder Company, headed by the City Cornet Band, formed a procession, and marched through the streets in jollification of the event. On Oct. 17, 1867, the company took part in the great firemen's festival and parade in Lancaster, ninety-three of its members appearing in the procession, under their marshal Dana Graham, and making a very handsome appearance. The Washington served a collation after the parade, to which the visiting companies were invited. The company maintained an active and useful existence up to 1881-82, when it was, like the others, superseded by the paid fire department. The city then bought of the Washington Company its engine-house, engine, and other apparatus.

Following are the principal officers of the Washington Fire Company from 1820 to 1880:

**Presidents.**—Jacob Albright, 1820-22; John Longnecker, 1822-30; Christian Bachman, 1831-43; Bonum Samson, 1843-50; Gottlieb Sener, 1850-53; Martin Schoffer, 1853-60; Dana Graham, 1860-68; John F. Hartman, 1868-80.

**Vice-Presidents.**—Philip Metzger, 1839-41; Bonum Samson, 1841-43; Gottlieb Sener, 1843-50; Jacob Zecher, 1850-52; Michael Yoger, 1850-53; Joseph

Samson, 1853-57; Frederick Sener, 1857-58; Joseph Sampson, 1858-80.

*Secretaries.*—Christian Bachman, 1820-30; Michael Carpenter, 1831-43; Henry M. White, 1843-68; Charles F. Eberman, 1868-80.

*Treasurers.*—Henry Longnecker, 1820-38; Bonum Samson, 1838; Gottlieb Sener, 1838-43; Philip Metzger, 1843-58; Gottlieb Sener, 1858-77; J. Fred. Sener, 1877-80.

**American Fire-Engine and Hose Company.**—

A call for a meeting of those favorable to the formation of a new fire company was published in the *Lancaster Journal*, Dec. 19, 1834. Pursuant to this call a meeting was held at the house of John Michael, Jr., on the 27th of the same month, and the preliminaries for the organization of a company were arranged. At a subsequent meeting, on the 7th of January, 1835, the organization, under the above name, was effected by the adoption of a code of by-laws, and the election of George B. Kerfoot, president; Julius A. Keffer, secretary; and Washington L. Atlee, treasurer. The number of members at the organization was seventy-four. The first engineers chosen were Henry Markley, Martin Shreiner, and Philip Shreiner.

Contributions from the citizens, the insurance companies doing business in Lancaster, the Councils and the county commissioners were solicited for the company's outfit, and in response to these solicitations the commissioners appropriated one-half of the amount necessary for the purchase of an engine. Contributions were made by others, and on the 20th of February, 1836, an engine was purchased from Martin Shreiner for eleven hundred dollars, and the necessary hose and other fixtures were procured. The company was incorporated by a decree of the Supreme Court in June, 1836. In May, 1838, it was resolved to erect an engine-house on ground granted for that purpose from the vestry of the Lutheran congregation, and James Damant, John L. Benedict, Michael Hartley, Arthur Armstrong, William B. Reed, Martin Shreiner, William Frick, Jacob Sener, and Lancelot Fairer were appointed a building committee. The building was completed and first occupied in December, 1838. Its cost was \$906.48.

In 1846 the Lutheran Church terminated the lease of the ground and the house was sold. During several years efforts were from time to time made for the purchase of a site and the erection of an engine-house, without success. A house was rented in 1850. During the same year a lot on Church Street, on which to erect an engine-house, was purchased.

Early in 1852 the company was reorganized by the adoption of a new constitution and by-laws, and the election of S. H. Price president; A. D. McGlim, vice-president; J. G. Kleiss, secretary; and H. Young, treasurer. In the early part of 1853 a new engine-house was completed, at a cost of about one thousand dollars.

In 1869 the company procured a steam fire-engine,

for which five hundred dollars were contributed by the City Councils, and the balance was raised by the efforts of members of the company. The old engine that had done service so long and such apparatus and fixtures as were not suitable for use with their new engine were disposed of. The cost of the steamer was four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, and it was received by the company on the 24th of August, 1869. It was resolved that additional ground in the rear of the engine-house be purchased and the building be extended to meet the necessity for more room to house the steamer.

On the 21st of March, 1882, the company leased its property to the city for the term of eighteen months, and stipulated that if within that time the city should elect to purchase it at two thousand five hundred dollars it should have that privilege. The agreement also provided for the selection from this company of such members as should be required for service with the steamer in the fire department, which the city then organized.

On the 1st of April, 1883, the city purchased the property in accordance with the terms of the contract, and at a meeting on the 2d of July, 1883, the company resolved to pay to each member of the company in good standing (ninety in number) the sum of eighteen dollars, for past services.

The presidents of the company have been: George B. Kerfoot, 1835; William Frick, 1837; George Musser, 1838; Martin Shreiner, 1841; M. Huber, 1845; Martin Shreiner, 1845; S. J. J. Reilly, 1849; S. H. Price, 1852; W. G. Evans, 1860; Jesse Landis, 1862; G. F. Breneman, 1863; Dr. G. F. Barker, 1865; E. C. Reigart, 1867; S. H. Price, 1869; Henry C. Demuth, 1872; S. F. Rathvon, 1874; J. K. Barr, 1876; S. H. Price, 1883.

**The Humane Fire Company.**—This company was incorporated by act of the Assembly bearing date March 13, 1839, and was limited by that act to forty members. Soon after the organization the company bought a hose-cart from a company in Philadelphia. They kept it for a time in a building on Water Street, then moved it to a lot which they rented on West King Street, between Charlotte and Concord Alley, and finally bought a lot on Manor Street, where they fitted up a hose-house in 1853. The minutes of this company prior to 1857 have been lost, and hence but little can be said concerning the most interesting period of its history. In May, 1857, this company purchased a fire-engine from the Union Company for three hundred dollars, and in June of that year effected a reorganization, with thirty-eight members, under the name of the "Humane Fire Company, No. 6, of Lancaster." The company began making improvements in their house, and in September, 1859, appointed a committee to call upon the citizens to aid them in purchasing a new fire-engine. The project appears not to have been successful, for we find that in the fall of 1865 another committee was ap-

pointed for a similar purpose. It was now proposed to secure a steamer, and on Jan. 2, 1867, a committee was appointed to visit Philadelphia and purchase one, which they did. The steamer arrived in Lancaster in the following summer. The company soon after this began to decline, though meetings were still held, and its life was only saved by a reorganization, which gave it new blood and a new impetus of life. The rehabilitated company took the name of the "Humane Steam Fire-Engine and Forcing Hose Company, No. 6," on Jan. 3, 1876, H. R. Fulton being elected president. A lot on West King Street was purchased in the fall of 1877 for \$2100, and an engine-house, of which the corner-stone was laid Oct. 12, 1878, soon arose upon it, the old house and lot being sold to John Rutledge. The total cost of the new engine-house was \$5290.76, and in January, 1883, after the retirement of the company from service, consequent upon the organization of the paid fire department, it was sold for \$4750 to C. A. Bitmer.

The officers from 1856 have been as follows:

*Presidents.*—1857, D. M. Train; 1859, Gen. B. A. Schaeffer; 1866, Geo. W. Brubaker; 1870, B. C. Kready; 1875, Hugh R. Fulton; 1877, John Lorentz; 1883, A. F. Oblender.

*Secretaries.*—1857, Edward E. Snyder; 1861, C. H. Shufflebottom; 1868, Joseph W. Guire; 1870, C. H. Shufflebottom, William D. Lowrant, J. M. Wilhelm.

**Shiffler Fire Company, No. 7.**<sup>1</sup>—On a summer evening in the month of June, 1852, the boys who made the old dirt bank at the corner of Middle and Rockland Streets their play-ground conceived the idea of organizing themselves into a fire company. The thought crystallized into an organization. The membership was restricted to those who were between the ages of twelve and sixteen years. The boys called their company "The Shiffler," in honor of George Shiffler, a young blacksmith, who was the first person killed in the Catholic riots at Philadelphia, on the 6th of May, 1844. The first apparatus was a small carriage built by a negro named Smith, upon which the boys carried small hydrant-hose. An old barn at the foot of Thaddeus Stevens' house lot served as an engine-house. As winter approached their headquarters were transferred to the old Sun House, on Lime Street. Owing to the strong prejudice of the Catholic element of the city antagonizing their efforts, the name was changed to "Independent," and in a few weeks to "Fulton." The boisterous behavior of the boys at fires became notorious, and they were regarded in the eyes of the public as a nuisance, and the vigilance of the constabulary was often taxed to its utmost in restraining them from going to fires.

The boyish enthusiasm soon died out, and for over a year the hose-carriage—a good one which had been substituted for the first—stood neglected.

In the spring of 1854 several of the boys, then

young men, had the carriage hauled out, put in order, reported to the city fire committee as ready for service, and drew their first annual appropriation. The membership was soon increased by the accession of a number of older men, and the name was changed to "Conestoga." The younger men, who had insisted upon taking up the old name of Shiffler, now withdrew. For a year the company led a very precarious life, changing from one place to another until June of 1855, when the young men came back into the organization. On September 14th the name of Shiffler was readopted.

The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens was now elected a member, and the following January was unanimously elected president of the company, a position which he filled with much pleasure until his death. Mr. Stevens presented the company with a lot of ground on Strawberry Street, near South Queen, and a substantial two-story brick house erected upon it was occupied on the 16th of May, 1856.

In November, 1859, the company purchased the hand-engine of the Howard Company of Baltimore for \$500. During the war the company had some difficulty in maintaining its organization, one hundred and ten members being in the field. On Aug. 20, 1867, the company received its charter of incorporation. In 1868 they built their handsome edifice on South Queen Street below Andrew, at a cost of \$5400. In 1871 they were the recipients of two splendid hose-carriages as gifts from the Shiffler, No. 32, and Spring Garden, No. 36, of Philadelphia, besides numerous trumpets, axes, and banners. In 1874 they had built for them by Cole Brothers, Pawtucket, R. I., a third class steam fire-engine at a cost of \$3500. Upon the death of Mr. Stevens the Hon. O. J. Dickey, his successor in Congress, succeeded him as president of the company, and at his death he was succeeded by George M. Franklin, Esq., president of Select Council. When the ordinance creating the paid department was finally adopted and the new department inaugurated, the company was perfectly equipped, with no indebtedness, \$800 in its treasury, and two hundred and twelve active members on its roll. The house was sold to J. G. Goodman, George Wall, and George M. Franklin, who resold it to the city in July of 1883. The engine was sold to the Ocean Grove Camp-Meeting Association of New Jersey.

On Jan. 16, 1883, the last meeting of the company was held, the funds distributed equally among its members, and, under the presidency of John Fritz, the Shiffler Fire Company peacefully passed out of existence. Through its years of adversity and prosperity its members never forgot the principles for which Shiffler died, and remembered well their motto, "We honor the memory of him whose name we bear."

**Empire Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 1.**—On the 12th of June, 1856, a number of citizens assembled at the National House, and the meeting being called to order by Christian Widmyer, chair-

<sup>1</sup> Prepared by F. S. Goodman, secretary Shiffler Fire Company.

man, a preamble and resolutions were read in favor of forming a hook-and-ladder company. After the appointment of a committee to draw up a constitution and by-laws, and also to make inquiry in regard to the cost of apparatus, the meeting adjourned. On June 19th the same body of men were again assembled, and the constitution being adopted, they proceeded to the election of a president, which resulted in the choice of W. G. Hendrick. A committee was then appointed to solicit subscriptions for a hook-and-ladder outfit and to secure a proper house. The company having received a report recommending the purchase of the truck of the Empire Hook-and-Ladder Company of Philadelphia, ordered it bought for the sum of \$450. This truck was procured and was placed temporarily in White's ten-pin alley, which was rented for the purpose, and subsequently it was housed in a building on South Duke Street, rented of S. B. Cox for three years. Charles M. Howell was elected president on Sept. 9, 1858, and has since retained that position. On Nov. 4, 1858, the company resolved to add to their apparatus a steam fire-engine, and a committee was appointed to obtain aid from the people for that object. The citizens, however, could not at that time be induced to subscribe liberally enough, and the project was abandoned. About this time there was an inclination to merge the company with some of the other organizations or disband it, but such measures were vigorously opposed by some of the members, and a healthy reaction followed, which soon put the Empire upon a solid foundation and led to prosperity. On May 14, 1860, a committee reported that a lot of ground on North Duke Street had been donated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. A building was erected upon this lot, and the hook-and-ladder truck removed to it on March 6, 1861. The company was incorporated in May, 1861, and its constitution and by-laws were materially altered in October, 1865. In June, 1866, a fair was held, from which was realized a clear profit of \$2047.42. The old truck was then sold to a company in Altoona for \$500, and a new one purchased for \$1650. This was accompanied to the city, Dec. 17, 1866, by forty-five members of the Empire Hook-and-Ladder Company of Philadelphia, who were here given a grand reception. The meeting-room of the company, in the second story of the truck-house, was tastefully furnished in the winter and spring of 1867, and formally opened to the public on the 19th and 20th of June. The building was further perfected for the purpose it was to serve by the erection of a hose-tower in 1869. This company still remains in existence, but will doubtless soon disband.

**The Paid Fire Department.**—A radical change in the method of providing protection against fire was brought about in 1882, a paid city fire department being substituted for the volunteer fire companies. The old system had to some extent fallen into disrepute and become inefficient. The ordinance

creating the new system was approved Dec. 21, 1881, and actual organization was commenced in February, 1882, by the appointment of Henry N. Howell as chief engineer. The engine-houses, engines, and hose-carts of the American and Washington Fire Companies were purchased, and also the engines of the Union and Sun Companies and the house of the Humane. The department was in working order in April, 1882, and has since then been constantly undergoing improvement.

**Noteworthy Fires of Early and Recent Times.**—The first fire of any consequence in Lancaster, and of which authentic information has been preserved in the records as well as tradition, was that which early in the month of June, 1784, destroyed the historic court-house on Centre (now Penn) Square. As this fire is mentioned elsewhere in this volume,<sup>1</sup> we will pass to the description of the second fire of note.

This occurred on the night of March 1, 1811, and has rarely been equaled in extent in the city. It burned from the spot where the Franklin House now stands down to Shober's corner, and back to what is now Market Street. The *Lancaster Journal* of March 8th gives the following account of the fire:

"About midnight on Friday last, March 1st, the citizens of this borough were alarmed by the cry of fire. It broke out in the back building of Mr. Philip Klein, on North Queen Street, and before the progress of the flames could be stopped four dwellings, a blacksmith-shop, a barn, and other buildings were burned:

"1. The two-story stone house at the northwest corner of Orange Street and North Queen, the property of Mr. Peter Shindle, with some personal property belonging to his son.

"2. The adjoining two-story brick house and printing-office of Mr. William Dickson (the old *Lancaster Intelligencer*), together with many books, a quantity of paper, part of his printing materials, and household furniture.

"3. The dwelling-house adjoining to Mr. Philip Klein, with a smith-shop, some working tools, a barn, a horse, and a cow.

"4. The tavern-house belonging to Mr. John Hatz, kept by Mr. George Koenig. Mr. Koenig lost his liquors in his cellar, many other articles, and several hundred dollars in cash.

"Mr. Frederick Klein, who had lately commenced business as a victualer, lost two horses, some hogs, and almost everything he possessed.

"Several others suffered by this most distressing calamity. We have not obtained a particular list.

"The sorry condition of some of the engines did no credit to the borough, nor was the spirit and activity of many of the citizens as we have seen it on former occasions. There was too many *commanders*, which, at least, produced confusion in *obedience*.

<sup>1</sup> See that chapter which includes the history of the public buildings.



"The gentlemen of the Legislature generally exerted themselves with a zeal that did them honor, and greatly entitles them to the gratitude of the inhabitants of Lancaster.

"The alarm-office not having been given until the flames had made considerable progress, shows that there is *something* required from the *police*."

In the published history of the Union Fire Company, from which the greater part of this article is taken, we find that "among the most active firemen were Mr. William P. Atlee, father of Dr. John L. Atlee, Sr., and Col. Moser, who had long poles, and kept the ranks formed and in order. Col. Moser was particularly strict, even 'poling' the lookers-on into service, and making them help pass the buckets to and fro. The women also lent a helping hand, and rendered efficient service."

On the 18th of October, 1825, occurred the third great fire in the history of the city. It originated in the livery-stable of William C. Hull, at the corner of West King and Water Streets, and destroyed half a block of buildings before it could be subjugated. These buildings were owned by Mr. Hull, Jacob Frey, and Jacob Lindley. The old jail was in imminent danger, but was saved. The *Journal*, in a brief item on this fire, says, "Great and praiseworthy exertions were made by the citizens to arrest the progress of the flames, but, unfortunately, the scarcity of water much retarded their efforts. A number of gentlemen from Marietta, Maytown, Columbia, and from other parts of the county exerted themselves with a zeal which greatly entitles them to the gratitude of the inhabitants."

A distillery owned by George King was the next substantial food of the flames. The fire was in the evening of Oct. 22, 1832. The building, which was on the corner of Ann and Orange Streets, was quickly enveloped in the devouring element, and the hogsheads of spirits inside bursting, their contents made rivers of fire down the gutters.

In the evening of November 1st of the same year, Samuel R. Slaymaker & Co.'s stage barn, on the north-east corner of Duke and Chestnut Streets, caught fire and was totally destroyed. All of the sound horses were got out alive, but many of them were injured, and eleven disabled animals in what was called "the hospital" were burned to death.

What was called the Armstrong or Wentz fire occurred Jan. 14, 1836, and was the work of an incendiary. It broke out in Nauman's livery-stable, at the corner of East Orange and Christian Streets, and destroyed the building and an adjoining dwelling-house.

Another incendiary fire occurred on the morning of January 23d, in the stable belonging to James Evans. There having been two incendiary fires within a fortnight, the citizens held a meeting to take measures for the prevention of others, and appointed patrols.

Two fires in April, 1837, destroyed the stables of Mr. Logan and Dr. Peter Bier; and two others in the same year, respectively on December 3d and 27th, destroyed Diffenbach's stable and the stable of Miss Catharine Yeates. In connection with the former Demuth's snuff-factory, an establishment which had been in existence since 1770, was in imminent danger.

The first large fire after the erection of the water-works broke out in the evening of May 30, 1838, in Mrs. Hoff's stable, in the alley back of the Cooper House. Five stables were burned besides that in which the fire originated. At this fire the great value and utility of the water-works were demonstrated, much valuable property being saved in consequence of the good water supply.

On the night of June 20, 1838, two one-story frame houses belonging to John Martin were destroyed. They were occupied respectively by John Landis and a Mr. Rook. Landis and his wife were so completely bewildered that they neglected to carry their two children out, and they perished in the flames.

On Sunday, March 19, 1843, the Sunday-school building of St. James' Episcopal Church, on North Duke Street, was found to be in flames, and was completely destroyed. The morning was bitterly cold, there was from eighteen inches to two feet of snow on the ground, and four horses were needed to draw the engine to the scene of the fire.

Keiffer's foundry was burned on the evening of Feb. 17, 1858, the building being almost totally destroyed, and valuable machinery and patterns rendered worthless, entailing a loss of \$40,000, upon which there was an insurance of only \$13,000.

The effectiveness of the steam fire-engine was fully demonstrated by a fire which occurred on the night of June 16, 1866, in the engine-room of cotton-mill No. 2, on Prince Street. The great building was saved, and it was almost universally conceded that it would have been totally destroyed but for the steamer.

The *Inquirer* printing-office, then located in the rear of Maj. J. Rohrer's liquor-store, on Christian Street, was found to be on fire on the morning of Sunday, Jan. 20, 1867. It was an intensely cold night, the water froze in the hose, and all that the firemen could do was to save the adjoining buildings. The loss was about fourteen thousand dollars. On January 31st another alarm of fire startled the citizens, and it was found that St. Mary's Catholic Church, on West Vine Street, was in flames. The building was saved by the prompt arrival and energetic work of the firemen, but it required an outlay of twenty thousand dollars to restore the interior to its former condition.

On the night of Nov. 19, 1870, between ten and eleven o'clock, the Conestoga Cork-Works, in the alley in the rear of the *Express* building, on South Queen Street, caught fire, and the building and its contents were entirely consumed. Four firemen were

quite seriously injured at this fire by the falling of a wall.

A fire was discovered in the tea-store of Hunter Brothers, East King Street, about midnight of Jan. 9, 1877. There had been a heavy snow, and much difficulty was experienced in getting the engines to the fire. The fire-plugs were frozen, and after they were thawed out and water secured it froze in the pipes. Owing to these disadvantages the flames made rapid headway, and three buildings were burned, the first occupied by Messrs. Hunter and Mr. H. H. Hessel, latter, the second by High & Stirk, china and glass-ware, and the third by Foose & Stirk, house-furnishing goods. The loss was about twenty thousand dollars, fully covered by insurance.

On the 5th of January, 1879, a fire which caused considerable damage occurred in the Diffenderfer building, on North Queen Street.

**Old-Time Taverns and Later-Day Hotels.**—The early-day taverns were the centres of even greater interest than the modern hotels. The newspaper and the telegraph in our day have relieved the traveler of the burden of news-bearing, and he is no longer besieged by the citizens of the places in which he tarries for food and rest and compelled to recite the latest happenings in the East or West, as he was a hundred years ago. This is one reason why there is to-day a less general interest in the public-houses than was felt three or four generations ago. But even among travelers themselves there is probably a less warm and friendly feeling for the luxurious hotels now open to them in every city and almost every village in the land than was once entertained for the humbler and simpler taverns. As travel has been made easier, respite from it has naturally enough come to be less desired and less appreciated. However, an interest will always attach to these places of sojourn for the "wayfarer and the stranger," and they will ever command a place in the pages of the antiquarian and the historian.

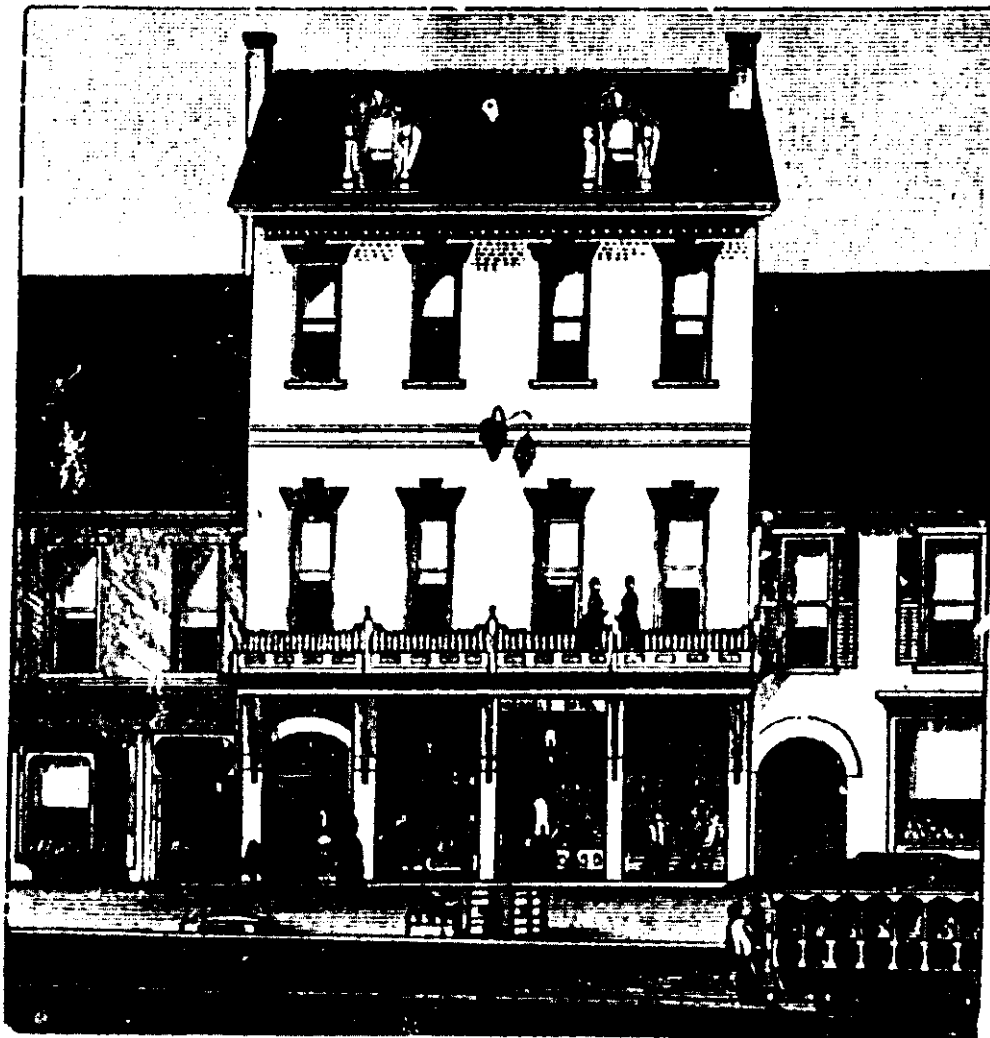
The first record we have of a tavern within the bounds of Lancaster City is the statement by Rupp that one was kept by Gibson as early as 1722, at the sign of "The Hickory-Tree." It was situated on the old road from Philadelphia to Wright's Ferry, which was on the original plot of the town, called, as it now is, King Street. The site was for many years occupied by Slaymaker's Hotel, later by Benjamin Champney's residence, and is now covered by the building in which is High & Martin's crockery-store.

At the session of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County for August, 1729, nine persons were licensed to keep public-houses in the county. Gibson's name does not appear, and it is probable that he had by that time removed from the county. Otherwise, with the prestige of priority, he would have doubtless remained a candidate for the patronage of the public. Among the names of the nine men who received licenses only one, John Ffank,

is recognized as that of a Lancaster village resident, and it is not now known in what part of town his tavern was located. Upon May 5th of the next year (1730) Samuel Bethel was licensed and became the third tavern-keeper at this point, and the second one legally authorized. His house, known as the "Cross-Keys," was a prominent one, and together with its proprietor demands more than mere mention in these pages. Bethel came to this region before the county was organized, and may have been engaged in trading with the Indians. He built and lived in a log house upon the King's Highway, which afterwards adjoined the property of Adam Simon Kuhn, on West King Street, when Lancaster was laid out. He kept tavern from the time of his license in 1730 until his death, in the spring of 1740. It was at his house the Blunstons, Wrights, and other Quakers stopped when passing that way or when attending court. He thus became acquainted with Sarah Blunston, whom he afterwards married. His tavern must have been especially favored by the court and county officers. He was evidently a man of high character and active, energetic business habits.

While Bethel kept the "Cross Keys," in March, 1738, an Indian outrage occurred there, which Samuel Blunston reported to the Provincial Council soon after. On a Sunday night two Indians, one of whom had a large unsheathed knife in his hand, came to the house and asked for rum. Bethel's wife (he being in bed), after some difficulty, persuaded them to go out, when she quickly fastened the door. The Indians then thrust a large board through the window, and the noise made by the crashing of the glass awaking two men, Daniel Southerland and John Judson, who were in the tavern, they went out to prevent their doing further mischief, whereupon the Indian who had the knife assaulted Southerland, stabbing him in the abdomen so severely that his bowels protruded from the wound. He then turned upon Judson and stabbed him in the breast, but not fatally. On the following day a party of men went from Lancaster after the offending Indians, and securing one of them, lodged him in jail to await the outcome of his crime. The men recovering, he was subsequently released.

After Bethel's death his widow married Peter Worrall, a prominent Quaker, who lived on Penn Square (now Centre Square). Worrall, after his marriage, sold his mansion on the square to Edward Smout, and removed to the "Cross-Keys," for which he took out a license in 1741 or the following year. He was a justice of the peace in 1746-48, and a member of the Legislature from 1747 to 1754, resigning his seat in the latter year because he was conscientiously opposed to levying a tax for the purpose of carrying on military operations. He left Lancaster about 1755. It is believed that after the Revolution Joseph Jeffries came from Columbia and kept this notable tavern until the year 1797. In October, 1797, it is known to have been kept by Christopher Brenner, and at that



**MICHAEL'S HOTEL,**  
**52 AND 54 N. QUEEN STREET, LANCASTER, PA.**  
**HENRY RAHTER, PROPRIETOR.**

time a meeting was held there for the relief of sufferers by the yellow fever in Philadelphia. Brenner was succeeded in 1804 by Hugh Wilson, and he, in 1810, by Samuel J. Atlee. He was succeeded, in April, 1811, by John Neff, who soon gave place to Brenner, who was still the owner of the property. On the 19th of September, 1818, Michael Gundaker became proprietor. Ten years later the "Cross Keys" was kept by William Hambright, and in 1834 by Benjamin Witmer. After some other changes in landlords it came into the possession of the present proprietor, Mr. Smith.

In 1741, John Harris obtained a license and opened, on the lot which, in 1769, was bought by Adam Reigart at sheriff's sale, the tavern that has passed into history under the still enduring name and device of "The Grape." The tavern-site was shifted from the original to the adjoining lot, but it was as easy to transfer the name as to change the site, and so it is borne to-day by one of the Lancaster hotels. The original "Grape" occupied the site of Bowers & Hurst's store, on North Queen Street. The lot which Adam Reigart bought in 1769 had upon it one brick messuage and stables, and was bounded on the north by Conrad Schwartz's lot, and on the south by Michael Fordney's. As Reigart was licensed in 1765, he may have kept tavern here before he bought the house. He continued to keep "The Grape Hotel" until March 3, 1794. During the time of the Revolution this tavern became historic through several associations. The Committee of Observation of the county met there March 30, 1775. Charges were made on that occasion against several of the borough merchants that they had sold tea contrary to "the association of the Continental Congress," and they were notified to appear before the committee. The committee met at "The Grape" again on April 27, 1775, when the news was received that Gen. Gage had attacked the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay, and the report that the Parliament of Great Britain had determined, by force of arms, to compel the colonies to submission was confirmed. Again, in May, the same body of men, of which Adam Reigart was a member, assembled at the tavern to deliberate upon the question of providing powder for the county. It is also a matter of history that "The Grape" was honored with the dignified presence of the Supreme Executive Committee in the momentous year 1775. John Michael, who superseded Reigart as "mine host" of this tavern in 1794, had previously kept a public-house in the borough. He was landlord until May 5, 1821, and in 1804, ten years after he took possession, put out the new sign "Conestoga Waggon," which, however, did not entirely supersede the use of the old name. The burgesses met at the house in 1805-6. John Michael, Jr., was the successor of his father, receiving the property by purchase. He kept the house until 1839, restoring the original name. The wrought-iron bunch of grapes now hang-

ing in front of the hotel was made for, and used by, Adam Reigart. On March 29, 1839, John Michael, Jr., purchased the lot adjoining "The Grape" tavern on the north of the executors of William Kirkpatrick, and fitting up a building upon it suitable for a public-house, removed his tavern and the old familiar sign to it, and opened business on the site of the present hotel, which has been known ever since either by the old name or that of the Michael House.

"The Lancaster County House" dates back to 1754, and William Bausman is given on the assessment-roll of that year as its landlord. It is recited in a deed made by Michael Gross in January, 1757, that he sold a lot of ground on King Street, one hundred and twenty-eight by two hundred and fifty-two feet, to William Bausman, innholder. This same tavern-keeper was a prominent and popular man in the community. He was elected an assistant burgess in 1760 and several subsequent years, and was chief burgess in 1765. In 1775 he was a member of the Committee of Observation, and in 1777 he was appointed barracks-master at Lancaster, and had in charge about five hundred men. The tavern which he kept was a small house built by him where the Lancaster County House now stands, and he remained its landlord until his death early in 1784, when he devised the property to his sons, William and John, the latter of whom kept the house until about 1814, when he removed to Maryland. The burgesses met at his house many times from 1803 to 1813. He sold to James Buchanan, the deed conveying "a three-story brick house which stood on the lot whereon was formerly a wooden tenement." Buchanan rented the property for tavern purposes, and it was subsequently carried on under many landlords, among whom were Jacob Rathoon, Sharp, Levi Swobe, David Esbenshade, Benjamin Laut, Daniel Swobe, Sechtel, — Sharp, and — Smith, the present landlord. It is related that during the campaign of 1840, while Levi Swobe was landlord, this house was the Whig headquarters, and was called Fort Meigs. At one time during the election excitement the Democrats formed a procession near Middle Street, marched down King Street, and on reaching Fort Meigs a shower of stones was hurled at the house, the action probably being induced by some taunt, and nearly every pane of glass in the front was broken. The proprietor would not repair the damage until after the election, when Fort Meigs rejoiced in the victory of Harrison.

The hotel to-day known as Shober's, on the corner of Orange and Queen Streets, was built in the year 1757 by, as the stone in the front informs us, "Johan Greff Catharina, Mar Greffin." It was kept as a tavern from a very early date. It was kept in 1830 by George Danner, in 1839 by Philip Reitzel, in 1848 by Emanuel von Causman. In 1850 it was purchased and later improved by Emanuel Shober.

"The Fountain Inn," which was one of the notable early taverns, has existed since about the middle of

the last century. The lot on which the inn or hotel stands is one of three purchased by Ulleric (or Ulrich) Reigart from Henry Steiger. These lots were granted to Steiger by William Hamilton, Aug. 15, 1740, and he sold two of them to Reigart, Dec. 23, 1742, and the remaining one June 4, 1767. Reigart had two sons and one daughter,—Christopher, Adam, and Susannah,—all of whom were tavern-keepers. Christopher opened the Fountain Inn in 1758, kept it through the trying times of the Revolution and until his death in 1783, and his wife, Susannah (who married Thomas Edwards), then conducted the tavern until her death in 1805. During the last years of Reigart's control of the house, and the first in which his widow kept it, the court-house was in process of construction on Penn Square, and the court met in the Fountain Inn several terms. Bills were presented to the county treasurer for the use of the house for the November session, 1781; June and October, 1782; May, 1783 and 1784; and for the use by the Supreme Court in 1785. Upon Mrs. Edwards' death the tavern became the property of her son, Henry Reigart, who, on March 26, 1806, advertised that he "had opened a house of entertainment on South Queen Street, at the sign of the Fountain Inn, the house formerly kept by Susannah Edwards;" and he also announced that he would continue there to work at his trade (coppersmithing). He kept the tavern until April 1, 1811, when he sold out to John Whitesides, "formerly of 'The Lion,'" who died in 1830. In July, 1811, a theatre was advertised at "Mr. Whiteside's Fountain Inn," of which one of the old bills is now hanging in the hotel. It announces the "Last night but two. Mrs. Jeffries' Benefit, Saturday evening, July 27, 1811, Tale of Mystery, accompanied with music! The Festival Dance! A farce in one act, called 'Sylvester Daggerwood; or, the Mad Actor!' to which will be added a comedy, 'The Weathercock!' Tickets, Box 50 cts., Gallery 25 cts. To be had at the bar of Mr. Whitesides." After Whitesides' death Robert King became landlord. The succession of proprietors since his time have been Jacob Hoover, Christian Shank, William Wright, Frank Eckert, Samuel Fagan, and George Hastings, the present proprietor.

"The Swan" was one of the most prominent and popular of the early taverns. The lot on which the house was located was known on the original map as No. 128, situated on Queen Street, bounded north by Penn (Centre) Square. It was granted by James Hamilton to Henry Bostler in 1736, and sold by him to Jacob Slough, March 6, 1747. Henry Bostler was licensed to sell beer in 1741, but it is not certain that he dispensed it here, as he owned several other lots in town. Matthias Slough is found mentioned in the various records as keeping the Swan as early as 1761. On the 23d of June of that year the burgesses of the borough met there. In a letter from Edward Shippen, Esq., to the Governor, dated Dec. 27, 1763, he says that "between two and three o'clock this after-

noon upwards of a hundred armed men from the westward rode very fast into town, turned their horses into Mr. Slough's (an innkeeper's yard), and proceeded with the greatest precipitation to the work-house, where they stove open the door and killed all the Indians." . . . This body of men were known as the "Paxton Boys." Matthias Slough was a member of the Committee of Observation of the borough of Lancaster in 1774, and a member of the Legislature from 1774 to 1783. He was coroner from 1755 to 1768 inclusive. He continued in the tavern, under the sign of the "White Swan," until 1806, when advancing years led him to retire from active duty, and his son Jacob, who had been keeping tavern in Columbia, and on October 24th took charge of the "Swan." Matthias Slough died in Harrisburg, Sept. 12, 1812, in his seventy-ninth year, having been for sixty years a resident of Lancaster. His son continued to "speed the parting, and cheer the coming, guest" until 1824, when he gave place to John Stehman. Edward Parker became landlord in 1828, and kept the house under the name of "The Golden Swan." After Parker the house was successively under charge of Rosina Hubley, Edward S. Hubley, Henry Kendig, Henry S. Shank, Hiram Kendig, who kept it during the war, and closed in 1865, and J. M. Johnston, who was landlord until 1869. At this time the building began to be occupied by the Inland Insurance Company and other institutions, and private individuals for office purposes, and lost its distinctive character as an hostelry. The office of the *New Era* now occupies the upper part of the building fronting on Queen Street and the Square. A newspaper contributor says that "the 'Swan' was noted, as far back as Revolutionary times, for its good fare and genial hosts, among whom were Slough, Parker, Stehman, and others. It was the house that before the era of railroads attracted wealthy and influential travelers, who journeyed in their own conveyances from the east and south to arrive over the macadamized road leading to Philadelphia. If a modern hotel register had been kept, the guests of the 'Swan' would be found to have comprised many historical names, especially when the Continental Congress halted in the old town in its flight from Philadelphia at the time of its capture by the British army. Among the frequent guests of the house were the distinguished jurists John B. Gibson, William Tilghman, Moulton C. Rogers, Thomas Duncan, and Charles Huston, all members of the Supreme Court."

In the year 1765 we find that no less than fifty-three persons were licensed to keep tavern in the borough, which had been incorporated only twenty-three years before, and quite a number in addition had obtained the permission of the court to "sell rum by the small." The names of several at that time licensed were long perpetuated and made familiar by tavern-keeping by themselves and their sons. Among them were Michael Hubley, Matthias

Slough, William Montgomery, John Messenkop, Lodowyck Stone, Frederick Stone, Adam Reigart, Michael Diffenderfer, and Catharine Eichholtz.

In 1765, Michael Diffenderfer, a tavern-keeper in Manor township, came to Lancaster and purchased, October 1st of that year, a lot of ground on the north side of King Street and east side of Duke Street. He was licensed the same year, and so "The Leopard," which still exists, had its origin. Diffenderfer kept the tavern until his death, in 1788. His son David, who was in the colonial army, was taken prisoner at the battle of Monmouth in 1777, and removed to New York. A Mr. Miller, a Hessian and commissary in the English army, was in this part of the country, and lodging at the house of Mr. Diffenderfer, became interested in the old landlord and the fortune of his son. He promised to assist him on his return to New York, and when he departed, Diffenderfer sent by him to David four Johannes, which reached him in course of time, much to his satisfaction. After the death of Michael Diffenderfer the tavern was kept by Philip Diffenderfer, to whom the property was deeded by the heirs Aug. 24, 1795. He sold to Jacob Duchman, June 29, 1805, who kept long after 1813, and was finally succeeded by his son John. Among the other landlords were Gen. Witner, Lewis, John, and Solomon Sprecher, George Sencnig, Thomas Rowe, Jacob S. Smith, and Samuel Martin, the present proprietor.

"The Black Horse" was a famous old-time "place of feast for man and beast," which only passed out of existence in 1883, in obedience to the demand for progress and improvement, its site on North Queen Street being needed for other purposes. While the workmen were engaged in tearing the old building down, they found in the wall at the southeast corner, considerably below the grade of the street, a red sandstone measuring about twelve by eighteen inches, on which were cut the figures "1717." Some people conjectured that the old tavern was erected at that time, but it was not quite so ancient. The stone had undoubtedly done service in another and earlier erected building, perhaps one which stood upon the site of "The Black Horse," and when this tavern was erected the stone was transferred to its walls. The records show that James Hamilton, proprietor, conveyed Lot 169, on the west side of North Queen Street, to Henry Bostler, on the 24th of November, 1736; that he conveyed it in 1742 to Conrad Schwartz, who, after retaining it until 1747, sold it, with the dwelling-house upon it, to Lodowyck Stone. On the 14th of October, 1759, Stone, by his attorney, Frederick Stone, conveyed the northern half of the lot, with appurtenances, to Michael Zeigler. Lodowyck Stone is mentioned as an innkeeper from 1765 until his death, in 1782, but it does not appear that he kept upon this part of the lot. Zeigler sold to Christian Wertz June 13, 1764; Wertz to Lawrence Herbert Nov. 22, 1777; he to Frederick Frick in 1778, and Frick to Adam Weaver on March 23, 1779, by whom the house was

opened as a tavern, and so kept by him until his death, May 13, 1810, when the property came into possession of his son, George, who, in April, 1814, sold to John Bachman, who kept the house for twenty years. In 1839, Christian Bachman, administrator of John Bachman, conveyed it to Abraham Ditlow, since whose time have come in succession Henry Erb, Abraham Hostetter, John Shaeffer, Abraham W. Russell, Jesse Lutz, and A. C. Keppler. A fine three-story building is to occupy the site of the old "Black Horse," the lower story of which will be the post-office.

"The Bull," known later as "The Bull's Head," had its origin as early as 1765, when Catharine Eichholtz was licensed to keep tavern and opened one on East King Street, where now the Exchange Hotel stands. The license was for several years in her name, but in 1771 her son, Leonard Eichholtz, became landlord. On the 24th of June, 1795, lodge No. 43, I. O. of A. M., held the festival of St. John at this house, in which their lodge-room was located for several years. Eichholtz kept the tavern until his death, in 1817, and his son Leonard then became "mine host," and remained in that position until his demise, in 1828, after which his widow Charlotte kept it for a time, being succeeded by her son Henry in 1834. One Rohrer kept it then as the "Jefferson House," and was succeeded by Christian Shertz. In 1850 the building was torn down, and the Exchange Hotel was erected.

Michael Hubley was licensed in 1765, and in 1769 purchased a half lot of land on East King Street of Jacob Eichholtz, and the year previous bought a lot on Queen Street; where he kept a tavern is not known. In 1784-86 a tavern was kept by Frederick Hubley, and the courts were held in his house during those three years.

In 1765, John Messenkop was licensed as a tavern-keeper. In 1796, Adam Messenkop advertised that he had opened a public-house in the building previously occupied by Jacob Wilhelm, deceased, at the sign of "The Unicorn," below Mrs. Edwards' and next door to Jacob Graeff's. Mrs. Edwards at that time kept the "Fountain Inn." The next year Messenkop moved from "The Unicorn" to the sign of "The Sorrel Horse," on King Street, in the house belonging to George Moore. He died in 1802, and was succeeded by his son John. This tavern was kept by Dr. George Moore as early as 1775. On the 1st of March, 1796, he advertised to let the tavern, and it was doubtless in answer to that advertisement that Messenkop took the house.

The "Indian Queen" was as noted and nearly as old a tavern as the "Black Horse," and, like that hostelry, it has in this year (1883) been demolished, that an establishment of a different character may take its place. The "Indian Queen," which stood on the south side of East King Street, just above Church, gives way to the erection of a huge market-

house, rendered necessary by the growth of the city. It appears that the lot of ground on which this tavern stood was purchased from James Hamilton by Adam Simon Kuhn on the 1st of September, 1760. The stone building was probably erected by Mr. Kuhn, and occupied by him as a residence, as the records show that Simon Kuhn, *et al.*, sold the property, including the "messuage," to Michael Lightner, Nov. 10, 1778. The records of the court show that Michael Lightner was a licensed tavern-keeper in 1777. He probably occupied the premises as a tenant, and bought the property the year following. On the 3d of January, 1785, the property was purchased from Michael Lightner by Gottlieb Eberman, watchmaker. At the time the deed was made Lightner's wife was absent, whereupon Michael and John Lightner bound themselves in the sum of four hundred dollars to protect the purchaser and to secure the wife's signature within six months. During Gottlieb Eberman's ownership the property fell into the hands of the sheriff, John Miller, who sold it at sheriff's sale to Michael Bartgis, giving him a deed for it dated Sept. 4, 1787. Bartgis was an old tavern-keeper, and we find that he owned property on South Queen Street, near Centre Square, where he kept tavern as early as 1773, and for many years afterwards. On purchasing the "Indian Queen" he removed thither and kept the place as a tavern until the time of his death. His wife, Catherine, succeeded him and kept the place until 1798. On the 17th of March of that year she offered for sale "that noted tavern and the other large stone house adjoining, situated in King Street, at the corner of Middle Street, or the beginning of Adamstown." John Wein was the purchaser, and the property remained in the possession of his family until Dec. 15, 1834, when his administrators, George Musser *et al.*, sold it to George Mussor, who, on the 27th of the same month, deeded it to Dr. Samuel Humes. Dr. Humes owned the property at the time of his death, which, we believe, occurred in 1851. His executor, Dr. Carpenter, sold the property to Dr. John Levergood, and executed him a deed for it on the 1st of April, 1864. On the 18th of October, 1865, Dr. Carpenter purchased the property from Dr. Levergood, and it remained in his possession until a few weeks ago, when it was sold to the Eastern Market Company. The "Indian Queen," probably built by Adam Simon Kuhn shortly after he purchased the lot from Hamilton, in 1760, was a substantial stone structure two stories high, exclusive of a good basement and a finished attic. There is a tradition that during a visit made by Gen. Washington to Lancaster long before he was President of the United States he stopped at the "Indian Queen."

The old stone house now standing on Prince Street, near James, was in the days of the Revolution kept as a tavern by the name of "The Cat." At this tavern Gen. Hazen and the troops who were guarding the prisoners were quartered.

The house now known as the "Manor Hotel," kept by Frank Fritsch, was built by Jacob Stoffts in 1778. In 1798, Jacob Gross advertised that he had opened tavern in the house of his late step-father, Jacob Stoffts. The building was burned down in 1825, and replaced by the present one.

Gottlieb Nauman was licensed in 1780, and kept tavern in what was then Adamstown, now a part of the city.

Francis Hager was licensed to keep tavern in 1781, and Christopher Hager soon afterwards. The latter opened a tavern at the sign of "The Buck," on East King Street, where the Lancaster National Bank now stands, and entertained travelers and citizens there until 1808, when he rented the property to Daniel Herr. The use of the building for tavern purposes was discontinued in 1816. A few years later he began keeping store two doors east of the Cooper House, where his grandsons are now engaged in business.

"The Sign of the Ship" was opened on East King, in 1784, by Maj. John B. Light, who came here a year or so before, bearing the honor of having acquitted himself gallantly in several battles of the Revolution. He kept "The Ship" until July 20, 1803, when he was succeeded by his son-in-law, William P. Atlee. Later the house was kept by Barton Henderson, and in April, 1823, Stephen St. John became the landlord. The name was changed to "The Anchor." This old hostelry was located on the northwest corner of East King and Lime Streets, and the property is now owned by one of Maj. Light's descendants, Dr. John L. Atlee.

In April, 1793, William Geer kept tavern on the northwest corner of Market Square, or Centre Square, in a two-story brick house, and continued as landlord until about 1800. He was interested with Matthias Slough in a line of stages.

Daniel Witmer kept tavern on West King Street prior to September, 1796, as in that year he removed to Conestoga Bridge, where he managed the house of his brother Abraham. In 1806 he returned to the borough and opened the tavern at the sign of "The Golden Fleece," on West King Street, lately owned by Joseph Jeffries. In 1818 he rented "The Golden Swan" (now "The Lancaster County House"), and in 1816 the "Lancaster Hotel," at the corner of Queen and Orange Streets.

"The King of Prussia" tavern had been in existence some time prior to 1796, but the earliest authentic record we have of it was in that year, when George Fisher informed his friends by advertisement that he had become landlord there. The building was a large three-story brick. It was kept by Henry Shepler in 1800. Fisher kept tavern at various times and places, and in 1808 removed to Harrisburg, where he kept the "Black Bear."

William Ferree was a stage proprietor, and in 1797 kept tavern on East King Street, at the sign of "Gen. Washington," which was in existence many years.

Numerous as are the taverns of which we have already given sketches, they were by no means all that existed in the borough. We have, as a rule, selected only the most prominent ones and those which had peculiar historic interest. We now give a complete list of those persons licensed to keep tavern in Lancaster during 1799:

Gottlieb Nauman.  
 Henry Slaymaker (Pennsylvania Arms).  
 Peter Ganter, George Fisher (King of Prussia).  
 James Boyd.  
 George Road (Flying Angel), on northwest corner of Prince and Walnut Streets.  
 John Hatz.  
 Jacob Hubert (Spread Eagle).  
 Jonas Metzgar, Sr.  
 Martin Bard (Rising Sun).  
 Christian Apple, Jonas Metzgar, Jr. (Unicorn).  
 John Bausman (Crestoga Wagon).  
 John Messenkop (William Pitt).  
 John Light (Ship).  
 Henry Lechler (Green Tree).  
 Patrick Green (Bird-in-Hand).  
 Mary Weidley (Thirteen Stripes).  
 Levi Eichholtz (Bull).  
 Archibald Lanegan (White Horse).  
 Phillip Messenkop (Bear).  
 Phillip Diffenderfer (Leopard.)  
 Daniel Eller.  
 Robert Wilson (Indian King).  
 Joseph Nagle.  
 Adam Weaver (Black Horse).  
 Henry Slaymaker, John Hartz (Pennsylvania Arms).  
 Christopher Brenner (Cross-Keys).  
 John Stahl (Red Lion).  
 John Burtz.  
 Francis O'Neal, east end of King Street.  
 Jacob Frey (Wagon).  
 Andrew Fryer, on Prince Street.  
 William Ferree (Gen. Washington).  
 John Swenck.  
 Matthias Slough.  
 William Michael (Hat).  
 John Hambricht.  
 Joseph Weaver (The Turtle).  
 Susannah Edwards (Prince Ferdinand).  
 Stophel (Christopher) Heger (Buck).  
 John Wentz (Rainbow).

The total number of persons licensed was forty-two, but, as will be seen, in three instances two men had licenses during the year for the same tavern, one perhaps receiving it in February, and then selling or renting to another man, who obtained a new license in August. The whole number of taverns is thus shown to have been thirty-nine, or fourteen less than in 1765. While the taverns were fewer than they were thirty-four years previous, it is probable that they offered much more extended accommodations.

In August, 1799, John Hatz, whose name appears in the foregoing, kept tavern opposite John Michael's inn, at the sign of "The Pennsylvania State Arms." John Whitesides succeeded him, and in 1805 gave place to Gustavus Stoy. In 1809, Thomas Wentz assumed charge, and remained until 1813. In 1801, Mr. Hatz kept tavern on the site of the present Franklin House, at the sign of "Dr. Franklin." The building was destroyed by fire in 1811, and the present one erected in 1813. Thomas Wentz rented it for some time, since which the landlords have been John Hatz, Nathan Schofield, Jacob Sener, Emanuel Van Kaufman, Reuben Weidler, Benjamin Kaufman, and George Schlott, the present proprietor.

"The Bear" was the sign of another tavern of 1799, kept on King Street, east of the court-house.

In 1800, John Wentz kept tavern at the sign of "The Rainbow," in Adamstown, now included in the city of Lancaster, and in May of that year removed to the house of Gerhard Bubach, on North Queen Street, where he had the same sign. His wife, Susannah, continued business at the old "Rainbow," and was succeeded by her son Christopher.

Henry Slaymaker was keeping a tavern on the north side of East King Street, two doors from Penn Square, in 1800. His sign was the State arms. Samuel Slaymaker was landlord in 1815, and also in 1825, when Lafayette was entertained there. In 1828 it was kept by John Graeff, and later by one Parker, who was its last landlord, the tavern being closed and the building converted to other uses.

Jacob Frey kept tavern prior to 1800 at the sign of "The Wagon," on East King Street, and was succeeded in 1804 by Ulrich Danner, whose descendants still own the ground on which the house stood, now occupied by Steinman's hardware-store.

"Willow Grove Tavern" was kept in 1800 by Samuel Boyd.

"The Bird-in-Hand" was kept on East King Street in 1801, and in 1802 kept the sign of "The Harp," while in 1803 "The Flying Angel" was a prominent sign. Angels and harps would seem to indicate that at this period the tavern-keepers were turning their thoughts from earthly to heavenly things.

John Whitesides, in April, 1803, advertised that he had opened a tavern in the borough of Lancaster, on Queen Street, a few doors north of the State-House, at the sign of "The Lion," and in April, 1811, he opened a tavern on West King Street, next door to the market-house.

In the naming of the early taverns Mad Anthony Wayne was not forgotten, for we find that John Miller kept a good tavern on the west side of Queen Street, between King and Orange, over which was the sign "Gen. Wayne." John Riddle was the proprietor of this house in 1804, just ten years after the victory which added the last laurels to the general's fame.

In 1806 "The Indian King" was in quite flourishing condition on South Queen Street.



A tavern, with the decidedly agricultural title "The Plough and Wheat-Sheaf," was opened in 1807, two doors north of "The Black Horse," then kept by Adam Weaver.

In 1808, or before, down to 1838, Henry Dissenbaugh kept "The William Pitt" or "Earl of Chat-ham," the sign of which was a portrait of the earl painted by Jacob Eichholtz. At this house was held the first anti-Masonic meeting in Lancaster.

Christian Rohrer was an innkeeper before the year 1808, on the site of the present Rohrer House. He kept hotel in 1833. William C. Hull, for many years prior to 1834, had kept a stage-office, and in that year opened a public-house at the sign of "The Globe," northwest corner of North Queen Street, at the intersection of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. He advertised a comfortable railroad-car to run from Lancaster twice a day, but still continued to operate his stage line.

When the first "Lamb" was kept is not known; but that there was such a tavern prior to 1810 is certain, for in March of that year Hugh Wilson advertised that he had purchased the house formerly occupied by Daniel Witmer, sign of "The Lamb," and had erected "large and commodious buildings for the accommodation of travelers." He was succeeded in 1820 by William Hambright, who in 1828 removed to the "Cross-Keys," giving place to John Stehman. In 1834 this house was known as the "Golden Lamb." There was another "Lamb" tavern in 1823 on South Queen Street.

On Oct. 6, 1788, John Michael advertised in the *Lancaster Newspaper and Reporter*, a paper published in German in this borough, that he has opened a tavern at the sign of "Prince Ferdinand," in King Street, not far from the jail. This tavern-stand was kept before this time by John Feldman, and stood on the present site of the Cooper House.

"The Cooper House" was built in 1812, and in May, 1813, William Cooper, who had been licensed as early as 1808, advertised that he had "removed to his large and commodious new building on West King Street, where he has commenced tavern-keeping at the sign of the "Red Lion." He kept the house until his death, when his son Frederick became the landlord, who was followed by William J. Cooper. The house is still owned by the family. Since the house was kept by a representative of the third generation of the Coopers, it has had as landlords A. Heistand and C. D. Tripple, and the present genial hosts Weise & Smith, who took possession in February, 1883. In 1830 the large ball-room of this hotel was fitted up for a theatre, and opened May 18th by Mr. J. Jefferson with the "favorite comedy of the 'Birthday,'" the performance concluding with "the favorite operatic farce called 'Turn Out.'"

The Western Hotel was opened at the sign of "The Wagon," corner of West Orange and Water Streets, in June, 1814, by John Landis. It was formerly owned

by Dr. Rieger, and was kept later by Nathan C. Scofield, and in 1828 by Christopher Brenner.

The hotel now known as "The Swan," at the corner of South Queen and Vine Streets, was erected by Dr. Clarkson Freeman about 1824, and opened as a tavern April 9th of that year by Archibald D. Warren as the Lancaster City or County Hotel. He was succeeded by Leonard Eichholtz, Jr., whose father kept "The Bull's Head." Others who conducted the tavern were George Bechel, Joseph Hubley, and his widow, Rosina Hubley.

At the east end of King Street was an old tavern-stand known as the "Olympic Garden," subsequently changed to the Union Hotel, which was owned by Henry Kesser in 1828, and kept in 1830 by Thomas Logan under the sign of "The White Horse."

A tavern was kept at an early day at the sign of the "Compass," and in 1830 conducted by one Eberman. A circle of flying-horses in the back-yard formed a strong attraction to the young people from the country.

"The General Washington Hotel" was kept in 1834 by David Miller. It was on East King Street, adjoining the Farmers' Bank. During the same year the North American Hotel, now known as the Hiester House, was opened by Joseph Howitt, and has ever since been kept as a hotel.

An old wagon stand, known as the "Pittsburgh Wagon," was situated on East King Street in 1834, and kept at that time by John Fisher.

"The Botanic Garden" was kept in 1837, but more as a place of resort than a regular tavern. It was located on the corner of Prince and James Streets. In the summer of the year mentioned the proprietor, J. Frederick Heckler, advertised as attractions summer-houses, flowers, ornamented grounds, and a band of music from Philadelphia.

The most recently-built and the largest of the Lancaster hotels is the Stevens House. A stock company, of which Francis Shroder was president and J. B. Martin secretary, was organized in the spring of 1873, with a capital of seventy-one thousand dollars, which was deemed a sufficient sum for the enterprise of building a first-class hotel, though it was afterwards found inadequate and increased. The Krugh property on the southwest corner of West King and Prince Streets was purchased at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars, and the erection of the building immediately commenced. It was finished at a cost of one hundred and forty thousand dollars, and opened on the 1st of October, 1874. W. H. Wilson & Sons were the first landlords, and conducted the house until Dec. 1, 1879, when the present landlord, Abraham Heistand, assumed charge.

**Stage Lines.**—The first mention of stages in Lancaster is found in the journal of Governor Pownall, of New Jersey, who passed through here in 1754. He says "it is a stage town." It is evident from this statement that stage lines were established at or before this date. The first mention of the establishment

of a stage line from Lancaster to Philadelphia is an advertisement of Frederick Shaeffer in 1784. The Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike was commenced in 1792, and completed in 1796. In 1793 a stage line, called the Philadelphia, Lancaster, Middletown, Harrisburg, Carlisle, and Shippensburg line, was organized and commenced running from Lancaster to Philadelphia. In 1796, the turnpike having been completed and much encouragement extended to the company, their facilities were much increased, and a stage started from Lancaster for Philadelphia Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, returning Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The managers at this date were Matthias Slough, John Dunwood, and Hunt Downing.

At this same date Matthias Slough and William Geer advertised that they had extended a stage line from Lancaster to Shippensburg through Middletown, Harrisburg, and Carlisle, and from and after the commencement of the running of the stages from Lancaster to Philadelphia in a day, they would run the stages on this line twice a week.

John Reily advertised April 15, 1796, that "a four-horse stage will start from Mr. Edward's (Fountain Inn), in Lancaster, every Monday at five o'clock A.M., and run by way of Strasburg and Westchester, arrive in Philadelphia the next day about the hour of one o'clock P.M. Start from George Weeds, Philadelphia, on every Thursday morning at 6 o'clock, and arrive at Lancaster on Friday." The fare for passengers was \$3.00, with an allowance of fourteen pounds baggage. Baggage to the amount of one hundred and fifty pounds was the same rate as for a passenger. This line was known as that of the "Westchester, Strasburg and Lancaster Stage."

The firm of Slough & Geer dissolved in January, 1797, Slough retiring. Geer united with Reily, Weed & Witmer, who owned another line. In July, 1797, William Geer advertised fares as follows: Lancaster to Harrisburg, \$2.00; Harrisburg to Carlisle, \$1.00; Carlisle to Shippensburg, \$1.00.

In September, 1797, William McClellan and Samuel Spingler opened the "Lancaster, York and Baltimore Stage Line." The trip was to be made in two days, and was to start from the house of William Ferreo, in Lancaster, on Monday. Fare for way-passengers five and a half cents per mile.

On the 7th of May, 1800, William Scott, as proprietor, advertised the Lancaster and Fredericktown stages.

On the 16th of September, 1801, Michael Knatcher advertised "that his mother, Barbara Knatcher, has erected a stage which is to be conducted by him, and will start from the Public House of Daniel Glein, sign of the 'King of Prussia,' Harrisburg, on every Monday and Friday morning, breakfast at Mr. Crobbs, in Middletown, dine at Mr. Cochran's, Big Chikis, and arrive at Mr. Bausman's [now, 1883, Lancaster County House], in Lancaster, on the same day."

About the same time the stage "Good Intent" was running daily from Philadelphia to Lancaster. Robert Erwin, Amos and Henry Slaymaker, and John Tomlinson were proprietors.

In June, 1800, Henry Shepler announced that he "has erected a stage to run from Harrisburg to Lancaster, by way of Middletown and Elizabethtown, twice a week," starting from his house, at the sign of the "King of Prussia," in Lancaster.

David Barnum & Co. advertised in April, 1809, that they had completed arrangements for a new line of stages, to commence running the 1st of May, from Lancaster to Philadelphia, through Strasburg and West Chester. Stages were to start the first time from the house of John Bausman, sign of the "Golden Swan" (now, 1883, Lancaster County House), Lancaster, Monday morning, May 1st, at five o'clock, and arrive at David Barnum's "Shakespeare Hotel," corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, the same afternoon. This firm dissolved partnership Jan. 12, 1810, and the business was discontinued.

A new line of stages was placed on the road from Wilmington to Lancaster in 1817. Stages commenced running May 19th in that year, making the trip one way in a day. The stage-office in Lancaster was at the house of John Welch. The office of this company in August, 1828, was at "Slaymaker's Hotel."

A line of stages was established by William Hull in July, 1826, between Lancaster and Reading. The office in this city was at John Michael's tavern. About the same time a line was started from Philadelphia to Lancaster, by way of New Holland, Churchtown, Morgantown, Yellow Springs, Kimbertown, and Valley Forge. The office was at Jacob Duchman's tavern, and Sept. 30, 1828, was removed to the "Red Lion," William Cooper's.

The Baltimore Steamboat Line and Lancaster and Port Deposit Mail Stage commenced running regularly March 8, 1828, leaving the "Red Lion" at Lancaster every Saturday morning at seven o'clock. William C. Hull was the proprietor, and kept a stage-office for many years after. In 1834 he opened a public-house, sign of the "Globe," in connection with his office at the northeast corner of North Queen Street and Chestnut. He continued his stages, and had charge also of passenger cars from Lancaster to Columbia on the Pennsylvania Railroad. This was discontinued when the railroad was completed its entire length.

The stage-office at Slaymaker's Hotel on East King Street was continued several years after this line, and was kept in a part of the hotel on the site of the grocery-store of Mr. Bursk. Railroads superseded stages. They had their day and gait.

**Post-Office and Postmasters.**—It is not known definitely at what time the post-office was established at Lancaster, or who were the postmasters prior to 1796. On the 20th of August, in that year, Henry Willcocks, one of the editors of the *Lancaster Journal*,

advertised a list of letters remaining in the office. Lists of letters from a column to a column and a half in length were advertised in 1795 and 1796. On the 11th of August, 1796, the proprietor of the stage-lines from Lancaster to Philadelphia advertised they had made arrangements to carry the mails, and after the 14th of August would deliver the Philadelphia mail at the post-office in this city (Lancaster) Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, and take mails to Philadelphia Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings. Also mails to and from Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh), Yorktown, Carlisle, and Shippensburg.

On the 26th of August, 1796, William Hamilton, also an editor of the *Lancaster Journal*, advertised mail notice. On the 23d of September in that year Mr. Hamilton signed as postmaster. Prior to this time they were deputies under the Postmaster-General. On the 2d of September, 1796, it was advertised that the post-office and the printing-office of the *Lancaster Journal* would be removed to the building directly opposite Mr. Stoft's new houses (now, 1883, known as the "Manor House," on West King Street). The office was one door below the "King of Prussia" tavern.

In 1797, Matthias Slough, who kept the Swan Hotel, where the *New Era* office now stands, appears as "D.P.M.;" May 19, 1798, Dr. George Moore as postmaster advertised a list of letters. At that time he kept a drug-store just above John Michael's tavern, which at that time was where Bowers & Hurst's store and Shreiner's jewelry-store now stand. The office was kept by him until his death, which occurred April 20, 1809. He was succeeded by his widow, who kept a store. After his death the office was removed to the house of Christopher Mayer, Esq., northeast corner of Centre Square. April 3, 1813, it was removed to the house next door east of Mr. Dissenbaugh's tavern. It was again removed, July 31, 1827, to the house next door east of William Hambricht's tavern, on West King Street, and again, April 1, 1828, was moved to the "house lately occupied by William Frazer, Esq." Mrs. Moore resigned the office of postmistress in April, 1829. She was succeeded by Mrs. Mary Dickson (the widow of William Dickson), by whom the post-office was removed to the *Lancaster Intelligencer* book-store about April 21, 1829, where it was kept till her death.

The Postmaster-General, William T. Barry, passed through this city Oct. 17, 1831, and took lodgings at Groeff's Hotel, where now stands High & Martin's crockery-store. An invitation was extended to him by the mayor and citizens to partake of a public dinner. His time did not permit of its acceptance, but he was called upon by many of the citizens. Mrs. Dickson was succeeded by George W. Hammersly; the office under his administration was where the harness and trunk-shop of Mr. Haberbush now is. He was succeeded by Henry M. Reigart, who served from about 1853 to the spring of 1857, when he died. He was

succeeded by Hiram B. Swarr, 1857 to 1861; John J. Cochran, 1861 to 1869; Henry W. Hager, May 4, 1869, to December, 1872, when he died. He was succeeded by his widow, who served until Jan. 27, 1876, when James H. Marshall was appointed, who still holds the position.

When the office was in the charge of Henry M. Reigart it was removed to the City Hall, where it remained until the fall of 1883. The increased business of the office demanding more room, arrangements were made in the spring of 1883 with A. C. Kepler for the first floor in the new building then erecting on the site of the old Black Horse tavern, on North Queen Street. This is fitted up by Mr. Kepler in accordance with plans furnished by the department at Washington.

The new office will be more than twice as large as the old one, and superior in every way. It will be thirty-six feet in width and one hundred and fifteen feet deep. The front will be almost wholly of French plate-glass, with two front doors and four front windows, and above the doors and windows will be transoms of stained glass. The interior will be fitted up with all the conveniences of first-class post-offices. A largely-increased number of boxes with the Yale lock will be put in, and the office will be so arranged that box-renters can call at the office at any hour of day or night and get their mails.

JAMES H. MARSHALL was born in Lancaster City Sept. 12, 1838, and obtained his early education in the city public schools and at the parish school of St. James' Episcopal Church. At the age of seventeen he began learning the trade of printer in the *Examiner and Herald* office in Lancaster, where he worked for three years. The next year he was pressman in the *Patriot* office at Harrisburg. In 1859 he went to Nashville, and for a time was there employed in the Baptist Publishing House. Returning to Lancaster, he was foreman in the *Examiner and Herald* office until Oct. 5, 1861, when he enlisted, and was mustered into service, Company K, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, the regiment becoming a part of the Western army. At the expiration of his three years' service, after a short furlough, he re-enlisted, and did service in the army until he was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and mustered out July 12, 1865. He was with his regiment throughout the entire war, and was engaged in the more important battles of "Perryville," "Stone River," "Chickamauga," and was in "Sherman's March to the Sea." He was appointed commissary-sergeant Feb. 12, 1862; first lieutenant by Governor Curtin, Jan. 20, 1865; and quartermaster of the regiment by the commanding officer at the same time, holding the latter rank until his discharge.

Returning to Lancaster at the close of the war, he was for a time in business, and for a few months working at his trade at Coatesville. In 1867 he was appointed United States deputy marshal at Lancas-



*Ja. A. Marshall*

ter, and subsequently served for eight years in the post-office department of the city, being among the first letter-carriers appointed under the free-delivery law. He was appointed assistant postmaster at Lancaster, under Mrs. Hager, and at the expiration of her term, Jan. 26, 1876, he was appointed postmaster, which position, by reappointment, he holds in 1883. He married, May 26, 1863, Catherine W., daughter of William McCaskey, of Lancaster. Their children are Maggie S., William Lincoln, Bertha Pearsol, Harry Hager, and Maud Wilson Marshall. His father, William Marshall (1810-81), was a native of Lancaster, and a shoemaker, and his grandfather was of Irish birth, and the progenitor of the family in Lancaster. His mother, Elizabeth Sowers, a daughter of Henry Sowers, was born in 1812, and is of German descent. His surviving brother and sisters are William A., lieutenant United States navy; Mary Jane; Elizabeth, wife of John Keffer, of Harrisburg; Emma Louisa; and Alice Marshall.

**Lancaster Schools from the Primitive to the Present.**—In the year 1752 the Governor of Pennsylvania, Chief Justice Allen, Mr. Peters, secretary of the Land-Office, Messrs. Turner, Benjamin Franklin, and Conrad Weiser were appointed trustees and managers of the public schools, and authorized to establish such institutions in the province. Schools had, however, been brought into existence in Lancaster prior to this time. In 1746 the German Reformed Synod of Amsterdam sent out one of its ministers, the Rev. Michael Schlatter, as a kind of an educational missionary, and Lancaster was one of the prominent points in his field of labor. It is probable that the trustees appointed did little more in Lancaster than to lend their encouragement to the schools they already found planted here. There is little doubt that the Lutherans, soon after the establishment of their church in 1734, and the German Reformed denomination, soon after the founding of theirs in 1756, took steps to secure educational advantages for their children.

In 1748 it is authentically stated the Rev. John Fred. Handshuh, a Lutheran minister, established a school in Lancaster, of which Jacob Loeser was the teacher.<sup>1</sup> This school was soon crowded with English, Irish, and German pupils. In 1761 the pupils are mentioned as taking part in the laying of the cornerstone of a new building—whether school-house or church does not appear. In 1762 the school had ninety pupils and was crowded to its utmost capacity. A report made to the Synod of Philadelphia (of the Lutheran Church) in the year last mentioned, says of this pioneer educational institution, "During the summer the German school is attended by about fifty or sixty children, and during the winter by eighty to ninety. The schoolmaster, Jacob Loeser, is an able and gifted man, who would well be able to render

more service. It is, however, to be regretted that on account of the want of room and better regulations it cannot be rendered more efficient."

Loeser continued his school work during the pastorate of the Rev. Handshuh, through that of the Rev. Geroch Helmuth, and remained for some time after the Rev. H. E. Muhlenberg assumed charge of the church. He was formerly schoolmaster in the New Hanover congregation, when the elder Muhlenberg was pastor there. It was upon his recommendation that he came to Lancaster. He arrived in January, 1749, and at once began his important and responsible work. In 1776, Mr. Loeser's son, Valentine, assisted him, especially by playing upon the organ, a service for which he annually received a remuneration of twelve pounds in Pennsylvania currency. Jacob Loeser was a busy man and not overpaid. In addition to teaching school in 1781, "he played the organ, led the singing during the regular church exercises and at funerals, opened and closed the church, and had charge of the graveyard," for all of which he received "a free dwelling in part of the school-house, had the free use of a part of the school lot, received ten cords of wood, half being hickory, and the sum of ten pounds in silver." This school of Loeser's, which was the first of which we have any authoritative account, was evidently larger and of more importance than the early schools usually were, and was a credit to the denomination which established and controlled it. It is mentioned in the charter<sup>2</sup> granted to the Reformed Church Feb. 16, 1771, that the society had, at a very considerable expense, already built one church on the south side of Orange Street, and one school-house and parsonage on the east side of Duke Street. It is mentioned in the records of the church, under date of May 5, 1766, that the ministers met in the school-house and arranged a programme for the dedication of the new church. It was decided that first in the procession upon that occasion should be "Mr. Jacob Loeser, accompanied by all the children that attend the school." Loeser died in 1793, in the seventieth year of his age. It had become evident in 1786 that Mr. Loeser could no longer satisfactorily discharge the duties of his office, because of failing health, and a Mr. Machold was elected to the position of schoolmaster and organist. The school was continued by the denomination for many years, and had a patronage from outside the church, which helped materially to support it.

In 1802, Mr. John Jacob Strine, of Northampton County, was called as teacher, and given thirty pounds and ten cords of wood per year, free dwelling-house, etc., and this pay was increased two years later to fifty pounds per year and twelve cords of wood. The school had at this time one hundred and twelve scholars, who were taught in English as well

<sup>1</sup> From a sermon by Professor Charles Schaffer, D.D.

<sup>2</sup> Now in possession of Mr. John B. Roth.

as German. As early as 1785, Rev. Gotthilf Henry Ernest Muhlenberg had advocated the introduction of an English class in the school, and also the establishment of a German High School (Hohe Schule), and his advocacy of the latter measure led to the incorporation, in 1787, of Franklin College, of which the history is given in this chapter under its present name, Franklin and Marshall College.

The Moravians and German Reformed Congregations also had early schools in Lancaster.

Prior to the movement which resulted in establishing the "Hohe Schule," and ultimately Franklin College, another advanced school came into existence. This was the Lancaster Academy. In Rupp's history the following account is given of it:

"About the year 1780, Jasper Yeates, Esq., Casper Shaffner, Esq., Col. George Ross, Charles Holl, Esq., and other gentlemen of the place, finding that the existing schools under the charge of the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations, as also the one established a number of years previous by the Moravians, and conducted upon the same plan, were inadequate to the growing wants of the people, and incapable of teaching the higher branches, engaged the services of a teacher of recommended abilities to conduct a select academy for the education of their male children. This academy continued in existence for several years as the high school of the place, until, owing to the violent temper of the teacher and the many indignities which he offered to the pupils under his charge, it was finally suspended."

A. Brown was in charge of the academy in 1782. In the Philadelphia *Independent Gazetteer* of June 24th in that year, he advertised that he had "held a public examination;" also that a meeting had been held on the 22d of June, at which "the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen directors and entitled the Curators of Lancaster Academy in Pennsylvania, viz.: the Rev. Mr. Muhlenberg, the Hon. William A. Atlee, Esq., Joseph Yeates, Esq., John Hubley, Esq., William Henry, Esq., and Matthias Slough, Esq." In the issue of the same paper on April 28, 1788, Andrew Brown advertised that he had employed a French teacher. In August, 1788, Mr. Brown removed to Philadelphia.

The schools which sprang up between 1795 and the third or fourth decade of the present century were very numerous, and we can do little more than merely mention the important and give brief accounts of the larger and longer-lived ones.

Under date of May 20, 1795, we find an advertisement which reads, "A grammar school will be opened on Thursday, the 21st of May, in the house adjoining the south end of the Calvinist churchyard, by David Doyle (having separated from the Rev. Mr. Heath by mutual consent), where youths will be instructed in English grammar, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, and the Latin and Greek languages." This school was removed in the summer of 1796 "to the house

next westward of Mr. Stofft's tavern, in King Street," and had increased so much that its teacher was obliged to employ an assistant.

John Porter opened a school for young ladies in "The Yellow House, in Queen Street," in June, 1795. He had previously opened an evening school at the same place.

In August of the same year as the above, Elisha Rigg advertised that he would open the Female Academy again on its original plan on September 1st following. This would imply that Rigg had formerly conducted the school, but how long before the date we have given there is no means of deciding. Mr. Rigg, who was rector of St. James' Church, was undoubtedly a popular teacher, for we find that in the spring of 1796 he advertises to open the academy "on a plan more extensive than that on which it has hitherto been conducted," and he further states, "the house into which the pupils will be received is spacious, and stands in a part of the town particularly airy and pleasant," a circumstance which was probably not without effect in making it necessary to open the school on a "more extensive scale" than it was formerly conducted upon.

Hannah Brown informed "the public and her friends" by advertisement Sept. 3, 1796, that she "had opened a school in Queen Street, opposite to Esquire Graeff's," for the instruction of young ladies in reading, plain sewing, marking, and the different kinds of needle-work.

In the fall of 1796 two schools were opened of a kind which are not usually classified as educational institutions,—they were dancing-schools, one conducted by George Eisher, and the other by one Hervey.

Oct. 5, 1799, George Carruthers advertised to open a school in the next house south of Samuel Humes, upon the 7th of the coming October, in which he proposed to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, the use of the globes, and all of the useful branches. One Bradley opened a school about the same time, next door to Hager's tavern.

In the year 1800 several new schools were opened in various parts of the town. Francis and Leah Gallagher, who had previously taught in the borough, established a school on the north end of Queen Street, and Patrick Farrelly opened one on Duke Street opposite the German Lutheran Church, in which he taught the advanced branches as well as the rudimentary ones. A school for instruction in drawing and painting was opened by James Cox, who had been fifteen years in Philadelphia, according to his advertisement. In the fall, September 17th, James Ross advertised that having for more than thirty years practiced the teaching of the Latin and Greek languages in several established institutions, he proposed to open an academy here. In 1802 the academy was removed to a building on North Queen Street (appropriated to the use of Franklin College).

Ross advertised that students could be accommodated with boarding, lodging, washing, and mending in very respectable families for forty-five pounds per annum. Thomas B. Barton was another teacher of the year 1800. He opened rooms on Duke Street, opposite Dr. Muhlenberger's, in October.

In December, 1801, an English school, of which the teacher's name is not given in the old advertisement, was opened in the house adjoining Henry Herbst, on West King Street; another was established in March, upon the same street, near Frey's tavern, by John A. Kenney, who announced that in addition to the common branches he would teach book-keeping, surveying, and navigation. In April one was opened by Colin McLachlan, "in the school-house lately occupied by Mr. Rowan, in Queen Street. Expedition in progress, accuracy in education, and the morals of his pupils" were, in the language of the advertisement, "strictly attended to."

In February, 1802, William Reichenbach announced that he would open a mathematical school in his house on Duke Street. John Barber advertised that he intended opening a school on April 18th, on third square north of Queen Street, and about the same time John Riddle, who was "the late teacher of the academy at Hagerstown," informed the public that he would open a select school in the borough. In 1803 he seems to have had as an assistant James McCullough. They conducted a public examination of their pupils on June 30th of that year, in making the announcement of which they added, "Some of the pupils will exhibit specimens of oratory by candle-light the same evening." These exercises, we are told, "were attended by a crowded audience, among whom were the Governor of the commonwealth and the principal officers of the government, all of whom expressed the highest satisfaction." This was the first "last day" entertainment of which we have any record.

A school for teaching the following branches of needle-work, viz.: "Tambore-work in shading and in gold and silver; embroidery in all its branches; also, Shenel-work, Felagree-work, open-work, plain sewing, and sampler work; also, painting and drawing," was announced in September, 1802, by Mrs. Elliott, who lived on East King Street. In those times sewing and other domestic work was often taught in connection with literary branches, but it was rarely the case that a lady devoted her attention entirely to instruction in the ladies' industrial employments as did Mrs. Elliott.

The principal school in 1804 concerning which we have trustworthy information, was one of considerable importance. It was established by John Gibbons, whose name first appeared in the newspaper on April 6, 1804, in an advertisement. He says that "he has arrived from Carlisle, and proposes to open an academy in a few days for the instruction of young ladies." He was "to be conversed with at Mr. Henry

Slaymaker's, near the court-house." On April 14th he advertised that his school would be opened at the stone house at the corner of King and Church Streets. A card in the *Lancaster Journal* of Aug. 10, 1804, reads as follows: "The liberal subscriptions of the ladies and gentlemen of Lancaster borough for the laudable purpose of repairing the stone house, so as to render it a comfortable place for the accommodation of the several schools now taught in it, has induced the committee to engage workmen, who have already commenced the work of repair and improvement. Should the citizens to whom the subscription has not been handed be disposed to afford the like generous support, the whole of the lower story will be completely finished, the lots fenced, and other necessary buildings erected before the cold season commences." Mr. Jacob Shenk, now living in Lancaster, attended school in the stone building in 1814, and says that a few years after that date it was made the office of Wyant's tannery.

In 1805 a number of names of new school-teachers appear. One of the earliest to announce himself was Matthias Stevenson, who advertised that he would open a school at the house of Archibald McLenegan. It is probable that he continued to carry on this school until his death, which occurred in 1808. William Armstrong was another pedagogue who taught during this year. He was assisted by his wife, who gave instruction in all kinds of sewing. John Husband, who was clerk of the English Church, taught at his house on Prince Street. The Young Ladies' Academy was at this time in charge of the Rev. Mr. Latta. The academy which James Ross had opened in 1802 was now in charge of Thomas Poole, late from the French Seminary of Baltimore.

In the fall of 1806, Mr. Cezurón, who had taught dancing-school for some time in the borough, advertised that he would open a French school at his home on South Queen Street.

The year 1807 witnessed the establishment of quite an important school under the name of the Franklin Academy. Thomas Poole, of whom mention has heretofore been made, and who had been teaching in the borough since 1805, advertised in September, 1806, that he would open an advanced school for instruction in all branches of classical education and mathematics in a new building soon to be finished. The school was duly opened in January, 1807, on South Queen Street. A committee was engaged to visit the academy from time to time and examine the progress of the pupils, consisting of Rev. Henry Muhlenberg, D.D., Rev. Colin McFarquhar, Matthias R. Snowden, V.M.D., Charles Smith, William Montgomery, T. M. Thompson, William Barton, Andrew Ellicott, George Duffield, Matthias Barton, George Ross, and James Hopkins.

In 1808, J. Turbill opened a morning-school for young ladies; Robert Scott, a day-school for boys; John Hamilton, a night-school on West King Street;

Mrs. Ash, a children's school on South Queen Street, "nearly opposite the Friends' meeting-house;" and "Paul Boggs, from Ireland," who came highly recommended, succeeded to Mr. Stephenson's school, and taught Latin and Greek.

In 1809 there was one new name among the teachers of the borough: B. F. Schipper opened an academy on the 18th of September in Franklin College, permission being granted by the trustees. In this school Latin and Greek were taught.

Two new names appeared in 1810. Samuel Bacon opened in February at Judge Yeates' house what he called "the Lancaster Tyrocinium," a school in which he "taught everything from a, b, c to the dead languages." He had as assistant H. Bullard. John Gallagher advertised in February that he should remove his school to the Friends' meeting-house. This gentleman taught school in Lancaster until his death, in January, 1820.

In 1811, William Rankin opened a school at Mr. McLenagan's school-room, on East King Street. A Mr. Metcalf succeeded him, and in December becoming assistant at Mr. Bacon's Tyrocinium, John A. Kenney took his place.

In 1814 we find the Misses Henry conducting an institution for young ladies, and in the following year we note as a new name that of Daniel J. Snow, who taught school on East King Street.

Passing for the present the "Lancasterian school" of 1816, which was the beginning of a new system and era of education in the borough, we make note of the union schools which were established in succeeding years. Terrence McGinghan established a classical school in Franklin College in 1817. Two schools appear in 1818, with teachers who have not heretofore been mentioned. The first, a French and English school, was opened on East King Street in January by Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, the "latter educated since infancy in Paris." A. Thomas was teaching in the Friends' meeting-house in April, and had taught before, but just when we have no means of deciding. He advertised that "children learning the rudiments will be taught upon the Lancasterian system at three dollars and a half per quarter, if desired by their parents, but no attempts will be made to teach those who are advanced by that system, as A. Thomas has made a sufficient number of experiments in the course of two years' teaching upon that plan to satisfy him that it cannot be extended with advantage to any but those learning the rudiments." John Webb and Augustus M. Hey opened schools in 1819, the former on North Queen Street, and the latter on East King Street, at the house of Charles Rysinger. James Cox followed in April, 1820, and Sarah H. Armstrong returned to the city and opened a school in April, 1821. In the fall of the same year Ashbel Steele taught in the academy lately occupied by Jacob Albright. In 1822, Peter Rixecker established a school in the Moravian building, and in the following

year Edward Clarke and A. Varian had a night-school. The latter gentleman was afterwards in charge of the Lancasterian school, and Clark continued teaching this school until 1825.

There were many private and select schools in existence after 1822, when education became a matter of public expense and the Lancasterian system was adopted, but lack of space precludes the possibility of giving details of their history. The only new name which we meet among the teachers of 1825 is Michael P. Gallagher, who taught in the Friends' meeting-house. For subsequent years the principal teachers not heretofore mentioned, and not including those in the Lancaster County Academy or Lancasterian schools, were as follows: 1826, Mr. Kelly, from Philadelphia, and F. McCreedy, from Baltimore, associated in management of a school on South Queen Street, also Clark & Randall, on East King Street; 1827, F. McCreedy alone; about this time Mrs. and Miss Marcelus, in the Lancaster Boarding-School for ladies; 1828, Mr. and Mrs. Klug, in charge of the Moravian Academy, and Thomas Yarroll; 1829, William Girling; 1830, David H. Haehman, Jr., Girling and George Hathorne, who kept the Hall of Instruction; 1832, William B. Reed, Henrietta Reigart, treasurer of the Infant School Society, by which a school was carried on in Franklin College with one hundred pupils, and Dr. James Power; 1833, J. G. O'Brien; 1834, J. F. Flood, J. Clarke, directors of female seminary on Lime Street; 1838, the Lancaster Female Seminary was incorporated this year, with Alexander L. Hays, Samuel Bowman, Oristus Collins, Emanuel C. Reigart, Amos Ellmaker, George Ford, Jr., George W. Hamersley, Benjamin Champneys, John F. Steinman, John R. Montgomery, and William Norris, trustees.

**The Lancaster County Academy.**—Although it does not here come in chronological order, we give a brief history of the Lancaster County Academy, which was quite an important educational institution, before taking up for consideration the Lancasterian schools, which were only superseded by the public schools as organized upon the present system. The Lancaster County Academy was incorporated by act passed April 14, 1827, in which the following gentlemen and their successors were appointed trustees, viz.: Rev. William Ashmead, Rev. Joseph Clarkson, Rev. Christian Endress, Adam Reigart, George B. Porter, Edward Coleman, William Jenkins, John Reynolds, George Musser, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Samuel Dale, George W. Krug, George L. Mayer, and Jasper Slaymaker. The first meeting of the trustees was held in the office of William Jenkins, on May 8d, and proposals for building were advertised for. On July 17th a contract was entered into for the erection of a building on the lot at the northeast corner of Orange and Lime Streets.<sup>1</sup> Until the 1st of January,

<sup>1</sup> This land was verbally contracted to the trustees by Robert Evans, but no deed was given for it until after his death, when, upon Nov. 27,



when the edifice was completed, the school was held in the house of Mrs. Kuhn, having been opened Sept. 11, 1827. The academy trustees received a grant of three thousand dollars from the State, and two thousand dollars was raised by private subscription. In consideration of the aid extended by the State, poor children, not to exceed at any time four, were to be educated free. The trustees endeavored to secure the services of Rev. Mr. Barr as principal, but were unable to do so, and employed James P. Wilson, Jr., son of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Philadelphia, who was the first teacher in the institution. He remained in charge until September, 1829, when he resigned, and was succeeded by J. Erwin, who, after only a month's service, gave place to Robert Birch, A.B. On Oct. 25, 1831, J. B. Patterson became principal, and was succeeded by Dr. James Power, on June 8, 1832, who, in turn, gave place, Aug. 16, 1833, to John Keenan. Rev. A. A. Marcellus was principal in 1837, and engaged J. J. Van Antwerp to assist him in the mathematical and scientific departments. It is probable that these gentlemen were the last teachers of the institution, for the school was closed in 1839, and by an act of Assembly passed May 15th the trustees were authorized to convey the buildings and grounds to the trustees of Franklin College, which about that time went into operation upon a new plan.

**The Lancasterian Schools and the Act of 1822.**  
—Previous historians not having done their duty by way of explaining, the majority of the people in this city and county have very naturally fallen into the error of supposing that the Lancasterian system of schools was so called after the town of Lancaster. As a matter of fact the name was derived from the man who devised and first put in operation the system, Joseph Lancaster, of England. This gentleman, who was an enthusiast upon educational matters, and particularly upon the plan of instruction and discipline which he originated, came to America in 1820 or 1821, and succeeded in establishing the Lancasterian schools in several cities, but did not attain success commensurate with his expectations. In some localities his ideas and peculiar system of schools were adopted before he made his advent in this country. Lancaster was one of these places, for as early as December, 1816, we find that A. G. Boner advertises the discontinuance "of his Lancasterian school for a few days, in consequence of his disappointment in not getting the necessary apparatus." How long he had taught by this method prior to the foregoing date we do not know. A. Thomas, of whose school mention has been made, stated in an advertisement inserted in

the papers in 1818, that he had experimented with the system for two years. He and Boner were undoubtedly the pioneers of the Lancasterian schools in Lancaster, and they were, with the exception of A. Varian, the only ones of whom we have any record prior to the passage of the public school act of 1822 and the adoption of the system.

Under the school law of 1809 all children of the poor whose parents were sufficiently poor in spirit to allow them to take advantage of the opportunity were educated at the expense of the county. They were commonly called "pauper schools," and so much odium attached to those who attended them that many people preferred that their children should remain ignorant, or attain only the crudest education at home, rather than suffer the humiliation to which they were subjected if they had their tuition paid by the county. There was a constant and invidious distinction between the children of the rich and the poor under the old system, and education under it was, at the best, very limited. Many of the teachers were incompetent, and it was as a rule only the children of the well-to-do who were able to attend the better class of private schools, who received instruction worthy of the name. The inadequacy and expense of this system led the people to apply to the Legislature for one which would secure better and more equal advantages. The act passed April 1, 1822, provided for the education of children at the public expense within the city of Lancaster and incorporated boroughs of the county of Lancaster, which were to constitute "the Second School District of the State of Pennsylvania." The act provided that "the Court of Common Pleas of the county, at the regular term in April, and the April term in each succeeding year, shall appoint twelve citizens residing within the city of Lancaster to be directors of the public school or schools in the city of Lancaster, which shall be called the first section of the Second School District." The directors were to have power to erect school-houses, appoint teachers, provide books, stationery, and all things necessary for maintaining and supporting the school. It was provided that they might admit into the schools all orphan children, and children of indigent parents, to be supported at the public expense as they think proper; also to admit children whose parents or guardians are in circumstances to pay for their tuition, either in whole or in part, and the directors were at liberty to charge in each individual case any sum which might be agreed upon between the parties.

The act continues: "The principles of Lancaster's system of education in its most approved state shall be adopted and pursued in all the public schools within the district." It was further specified that the directors were to "have power to draw from the county treasury the money necessary in erecting, establishing, and maintaining the schools within the first section."

1839, his widow executed a quit-claim deed. On the 12th of August, 1840, the trustees of the academy deeded the property to the trustees of Franklin College. This lot was mentioned in the deeds as "No. 501" (old number), consisting of sixty-eight feet on Orange and two hundred and forty-five feet on Lime Street. It is now owned by William D. Speicher, George Sensenig, G. L. Lytle, Adolph Allcott, and Mrs. Jacob Diechman.

The Court of Common Pleas, in pursuance of this act, appointed as directors for Lancaster, Christian Endress, William August Muhlenberg, William Ashmeade, John Risdell, Adam Reigart, Caspar Shaffner, Jr., Phillip Benedict, George Musser, John Reynolds, Edward Coleman, George B. Porter, and Frederick August Muhlenberg. On May 25th these directors advertised for a lot of ground "in the central part of the city, and conveniently adapted for the erection of a large and commodious building not less than thirty-two feet in front by seventy-five feet in depth, and which shall be so calculated as to admit light on both sides and in the front and rear without any possibility of obstruction by the erection of a contiguous building . . . for the purpose of erecting a public school thereon." On June 22d the directors advertised that, having agreed upon a plan for the proposed building, they would receive proposals from builders, and on November 14th advertised that would proceed to the election of teachers for the male and female departments on November 30th.

On Jan. 21, 1823, the directors made their first report, in which they stated that "they purchased a lot lying on the corner of Prince and Chestnut Streets . . . for one thousand dollars;" that "proposals were received and contract entered into for the erection of a building with Alexander Miller, of this city, who has undertaken to complete the same for the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars. The house," they stated, "is eighty-five feet deep by thirty-five feet in width, roofed with slate, furnished with a neat cupola, and accommodated to the instruction of five hundred children on the Lancasterian plan, and is nearly finished." Teachers had by this time been engaged, and on April 22, 1823, Christian Endress, president of the board, gave notice that "the public schools of Lancaster would be formally opened on the following day at two o'clock with an appropriate address to the public, who are hereby invited to attend."

The report of the directors submitted to the people on March 2, 1824, gives a very good idea of the working of the schools during the first year, and we append the more valuable portions of it:

"The schools have been in operation under competent teachers since the beginning of April last. The number of scholars will be seen from the following statement:

"Number of scholars admitted up to the present time: boys, 395; girls, 260; total, 655. Number now on the rolls: boys, 278; girls, 182; total, 460.

"The rooms will accommodate nearly five hundred scholars. A large portion of the above are free scholars. A great number pay a small compensation. The directors find that by accepting a very moderate sum for tuition many children are brought within the walls of the school whom their parents would not send as free scholars, and who, but for these accommodating terms, would grow up in ignorance. Others, again, pay the full charge for tuition, which, however, is no more than sufficient to raise the income necessary for the support of the schools, the appropriation of the Legislature from the county funds being inadequate to the object.

"It is needless to add that this system of public education has already proved itself incomparably superior to that pursued under the old law. The children of the poor, instead of the negligent and inefficient

manner in which they were formerly instructed, are now receiving all the advantages of an elementary education under the most auspicious circumstances. The many and gratifying instances of improvement, both in morals and learning, which have come under the notice of the directors warrant them in presenting the Lancasterian school to their fellow-citizens as an institution likely to prove an extensive blessing to society.

"As much has been said of the expense incurred by the establishment, the directors submit a calculation which must at once remove all dissatisfaction on that score. The number of children in the city entitled to gratuitous education is at least three hundred. It is true that so many have never been schooled at one time by the commissioners, but the directors, from what they have observed, are confident that there are not fewer than the above number within the bounds of the city who, if they are not taught gratuitously, will receive no learning at all. Such some within the views of the State Constitution on the subject, and certainly have a right to free education. The tuition, then, of these three hundred children under the old law, at two cents per day, would cost the county annually about eighteen hundred dollars. The present annual appropriation to the Lancasterian school is eight hundred dollars, and the interest of the first cost about five hundred dollars, thus allowing the annual expense of the school to be thirteen hundred dollars. Thus the city draws from the county treasury eight hundred dollars less than it would have done under the system which has been superseded. Let it only be granted that the poor children of the city ought to be educated, and it may be demonstrated that the system now in operation is the most economical that could possibly be pursued, the actual expense of the schools to the county being now limited to eight hundred dollars per annum, considerably less than the average expense of tuition in the city for the last ten years."

This report showed, among other items of expense, one quarter's salary, \$150, paid to A. Varian, and \$75 to Ann Jamieson. The lot was shown to have been purchased from William Kirkpatrick. The whole amount paid out, according to this report, for building, furniture, supplies, well, fences, printing, salaries, etc., from Aug. 13, 1822, to Nov. 1, 1823, was \$3406.73.

There being some dissatisfaction with the school on account of its *quasi* pauper features, and because the county was called upon to support it, an act was passed March 29, 1824, "to provide more effectually for the education of the poor gratis, and for laying the foundation of a general system of education throughout this commonwealth." Section 8 excepted the city and county of Philadelphia and the city of Lancaster from the provisions of the act, and the directors in the first section of the Second School District (Lancaster) "were not to draw any orders upon the treasury of the county for any sum or sums of money for the support of the public school established by the act of April, 1822, . . . but it shall be the duty of the Select and Common Councils of the city to provide adequate funds for the support and maintenance of said school, and the directors of the school for the time being shall have the same power to draw upon the city treasury . . . as they now have upon the county treasury."

The third report of the directors, made in February, 1825, showed the average number of pupils to be about three hundred and twenty, two hundred of whom were boys.

"In the fall the institution suffered a loss in the death of Miss Ann Jamieson, teacher of the female department, . . . and the department is now conducted by Miss Augusta Musser.

"In consequence of a late memorial to the Legislature complaining

that the members of the German Lutheran and German Reformed congregations are 'not benefited, with the rest of their fellow-citizens, by the Lancasterian school,' the directors feel called upon to state that the majority of their scholars, since the commencement of the institution, have always been the children of German Lutheran and German Reformed parents. At present the number of such is upwards of one hundred and sixty. If any portion of the community has been benefited more than another by the operation of the public school it is unquestionably the above-named congregations.

"In their former reports the directors have adverted to the salutary effects of public education, and they might now abundantly confirm what they have said by the relation of interesting facts which have come within their own experience. Suffice it to say that they have accomplished all that could have been reasonably expected. The moral operation of the school has been particularly gratifying. At a late examination of the progress of the scholars in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and the girls in needle-work, convinced the spectators that the school is second to none in Lancaster. On this head the directors are gratified in being able to refer to the late report of the Grand Jury, which thus concludes: 'The grand Inquest individually and collectively recommend to the proper authorities and their fellow-citizens this public school, which they cannot avoid viewing as the commencement of a system fraught with inestimable benefits to our country.'"

A memorable day in the history of the school was July 28, 1825, when Gen. Lafayette honored teachers and pupils with his presence. Of this event the following interesting account has been preserved:

"About eleven o'clock the general visited the Lancasterian school. On getting out of the carriage he was received by the teachers (Miss Musser and Mr. Varian), and conducted into the female department, where the children of both schools to the number of three hundred and twenty or three hundred and thirty were assembled. The boys were arrayed in blue sashes, were arranged on the right, each having been furnished with a bunch of laurel. The girls dressed in white, with pink sashes, each holding a beautiful bouquet of wild flowers, were seated on the left. A number of white banners bearing the revered names of Washington, Lafayette, and many of the most distinguished statesmen of Pennsylvania, among which Franklin and Penn are conspicuous, were displayed by the children on each side of the room. The side seats were occupied by nearly one hundred and thirty ladies. The windows were neatly decorated with festoons of evergreen. The east end of the room presented three splendid full-length transparencies,—the Genius of Liberty standing on America, supported by Washington and Lafayette. When the general reached the door of the apartment, all, rising from their seats, greeted him by joining in the chorus,—

'Hero, hail! all hail to thee,  
Champion of our Liberty!'

accompanied with instrumental music by a number of gentlemen. . . . Upon the general's reaching the seat prepared for him upon the platform, a little boy between nine and ten years of age delivered an address of his own composition, in which, after giving the general a cordial welcome in the name of his school-fellows, and recommending the cause of education generally, and the Lancasterian system particularly, to his attention, he slightly adverted to the services the illustrious visitor had rendered to our country, and concluded by wishing him a safe return to his native land. Lafayette, in a short and feeling reply, assured the speaker and the audience generally that he should ever remember with the most grateful sensations 'The Children's Welcome.' He besought them, in return for their kindness, to accept the blessings of an old Revolutionary soldier.

"When the general had concluded the music struck up 'Lafayette's Welcome,' in the chorus of which the children and most of the audience joined with the utmost enthusiasm, the former waving their bunches of laurel and flowers (which until then had been concealed) in time to the words,—

'Huzza, huzza, huzza, to hail the nation's guest!'

"The effect was truly magical. Many of the audience could not refrain from tears, whilst the great, the good, the philanthropic Lafayette appeared almost overcome by the intensity of his feelings."

After the excitement of this event subsided, a youth, formerly a member of the school, addressed the gen-

eral, who appropriately replied. He was then conducted around the room by the teachers and introduced to the ladies and gentlemen present. On his return to the platform he addressed the company, and expressed great satisfaction that "a system of education at once so rational and equitable was gaining ground in this enlightened country. He observed that two of his grandchildren were now educating in Paris in a school upon the Lancasterian plan, where the languages and some of the higher branches of education were taught with the most promising success." He then, after wishing all before him future prosperity, bade them farewell, and was conducted to his carriage.

On the 8th of August, 1826, the directors advertised that being "desirous of introducing an improved system of education into the public schools of this city, they propose to receive into the school seven or eight youths to act as honorary monitors or tutors, who will be required to assist the principal teacher but two hours each day, in return for which service they will receive, free of expense, instruction in the higher branches of English education."

In December, 1826, the grand jury of the county, after visiting the school, presented a report to the court, in which they stated that "they had been somewhat disappointed in not finding it in that order they had expected, and was of opinion that improvement might be made in conducting it." Upon this Mr. A. Varian, teacher of the male department, addressed a letter to the president and directors of the school, calling their attention to this action, and expressing the opinion that there never was a time since the establishment of the institution when he "would have been more disposed than at present to invite a rigid and minute scrutiny of the system of instruction through all its branches." This letter led the directors to petition the court—Hon. Walter Franklin, president, and Samuel Dale and John Lightner, Esqs., associate justices—"to appoint five, seven, or nine intelligent and respectable men, not residents of the city of Lancaster, to examine the scholars and the improvement made by them since entering the school, and to report thereon to the next session of your honorable court, and they are willing to rest the reputation and the character of the school upon the issue." Signed by Adam Reigart, L. Silliman Ives, F. A. Muhlenberg, John L. Atlee, William Ashmeade, John Risdell, G. B. Porter, George Musser, Philip Benedict, John Reynolds, William Cooper, and G. Louis Mayer, directors. In accordance with this memorial the court appointed as a visiting committee Rev. Joseph Barr, of Strasburg township; Rev. William Beates, of Elizabeth; Rev. Francis A. Latta, of Drumore; William Gibbons, of Leacock; Gardner Furness, of Little Britain; William Hiester, of New Holland; Col. R. R. Hiester, of Cocalico; Jacob Rohrer, of Mount Joy; and James Clyde, of Columbia borough.

We have no record of the report of this committee;

but find that the grand jury of 1832 reported very favorably upon the school, as did also that of 1833.

Upon Jan. 3, 1828, Daniel Fuller, Esq., was appointed teacher of the male department, *vice* Alexander Varian, resigned.

Notwithstanding the school had many warm advocates, and was nominally free, there was serious opposition to the pauper feature on the part of the community. Several attempts were made to repeal the act establishing this school, and upon one occasion Dr. John L. Atlee and John Reynolds were appointed by the board to visit Harrisburg to prevent its repeal.

The school remained in operation until 1838, when it was supplanted by the free schools organized under the law of 1834.

**The Common School System.**<sup>1</sup>—"The common school law was passed in 1834,<sup>2</sup> but it was not until June 2, 1838, that the board appointed by the court under the Lancasterian system, and consisting of the following members, viz.: President, George Musser; Adam Reigart, George H. Krug, William Cooper, Dr. Muhlenberg, Rev. Samuel Bowman, Rev. T. Marshall Davis, Rev. Barnhard Keenan, Dr. Hume, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Montgomery, Judge Shaeffer, Dr. John L. Atlee, and Mr. Zimmerman, president of Common Council, met in the Lancasterian school building, with Rev. Samuel Bowman in the chair, the object of the meeting being to take into consideration the acts passed by the Legislature in relation to the schools of this district, and the election of twelve additional directors to serve until the first Tuesday of May, 1839. The following gentlemen, who were recommended to the board by the citizens at the town-meeting, held the evening previous, were unanimously elected, namely: Samuel Dale, Esq., John F. Steinman, C. Hager, Louis C. Yunglerich, John Bear, Henry Keffer, John Eberman (cashier), Peter McConomy, David Cockley, John K. Findlay, John Rohor, and Peter G. Eberman. George Musser was appointed by the board to attend the election on the common school system, which was to be held on the following Monday. June 9th the board met to consider the result of the election. Judge Dale was called to the chair, and the result made known. *Five hundred and seventy-four votes* had been cast in favor of the common school system, and but *one* against it. This was the

<sup>1</sup> Quoted, with some condensation, from an article contributed to the *Lancaster Examiner and Express* of Jan. 25, 1880, by William Riddle.

<sup>2</sup> A strong effort was made in the Pennsylvania House in 1835 to repeal the free school law, and it is worthy of note that the repealing bill was defeated through a speech made by the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Lancaster. "The real point of the speech that carried the House," says a writer who remembered its delivery, "was not its eloquence and vehement delivery, but an arithmetical calculation in the body of the speech, proving by a dollar-and-cent argument that the free schools were cheaper, financially, than the pauper system they supplanted. This was an argument that the plain, unlettered men of the House could understand, and one that they could stand on before their constituents, and gained votes that Stevens' classic allusions could never have reached."

last meeting ever held under the Lancasterian system.

"On the 14th day of June, 1838, the board of directors of the common school system of the city of Lancaster met in the old court-house for the first time to organize a new system of schools that was to be free to all, to the rich and poor alike. The following officers were elected: President, Adam Reigart; Secretary, John K. Findlay; Treasurer, George Musser; Collector, John Yost; and Messenger, Matthias Zahn.

"From the organization of the board, June 14th, to the opening of the schools, September of the same year, thirteen meetings were held. To inaugurate a new system of schools that was to meet the wishes of the public, and to overcome the prejudices of those who were opposed to the education of the masses, and more particularly to meet the wishes of those who were opposed to being taxed for the support of all who might wish to attend school, were difficulties not easily to be overcome. Yet, while opposition was but the natural result incidental to the inauguration of a new system, we question if the common schools were ever started anywhere under more favorable circumstances. Whether this success was owing to the great dissatisfaction on the part of the community with the old Lancasterian system or to the high character and superior intelligence of the gentlemen who constituted the board, we shall not determine.

"The following extract from the report of a committee, of which John F. Steinman was chairman, appointed to report what changes should be made in the Lancasterian system of teaching, may determine to a certain extent the success or failure of a system that for eighteen years was the only one in operation in this city. The report reads,—

"That they have had the subject under serious consideration, that on the score of economy, and where the main object is to educate a large number of children at the least possible expense, the committee do not doubt that the Lancasterian system has the advantage of every other, but where thorough and complete instruction is sought for, they are constrained to believe that other and more successful methods are to be found, and believing that the Board will consider the *quality* rather than the *cheapness* of the schools which they are about to establish, the Committee do not hesitate to recommend the abandonment of a system which they are constrained to believe is incurably defective and superficial. It is not the *management* of the system, but the system itself to which they object, and which they are now persuaded must everywhere, and in all hands, prove, as they have said, defective and superficial. The opinion which they have adopted is sustained by the judgment of those who have had large and personal acquaintance with the actual working of the Lancasterian system."

"Perhaps the most difficult problem the new board had to solve was that of providing 'ways and means' to carry on the school. The treasury was empty, and the law for the laying and collecting of taxes vague and difficult to understand. One of the first acts of the board was to call a meeting of the taxable inhabitants of the city to decide by ballot whether a sum of twelve hundred dollars should be raised for school purposes during the year. As the only school building in possession of the board was the old high school

on the corner of Prince and Chestnut Streets, rooms belonging to the Lutheran congregation, on South Duke Street, were rented, with rows of long desks and benches, but no sooner had the schools commenced than the number of pupils began to increase so rapidly that four additional rooms had to be provided, and the following rooms rented: The school-room of the German Reformed congregation, the Presbyterian session-room, the Moravian Sunday-school rooms, and the Episcopal school-rooms. *Seven hundred and four children* were reported in attendance at the end of the first week. The committee appointed to contract for the purchase of a lot, and to issue proposals for the erection of a building, reported that they had found opposing the performance of that duty obstacles which they conceived to be insurmountable, and therefore referred the matter again to the board.

"But it soon became evident to the board that the rapidly-increasing wants of the city demanded better and more suitable school-room accommodations. In view of this, plans and specifications were prepared during the year 1840 for the erection of new school buildings in each of the four wards of the city, according to a specific plan adopted by the board, and which was strictly adhered to until the seventeen school-houses had been completed. During the year 1841 a lot of ground on the corner of Duke and German was purchased from V. B. Palmer for \$1050. On a portion of this plot three double houses were built the same year, at a cost of \$2914. These were the first public school-houses ever built in this city under the public school system. Two years later, in 1843, the two additional buildings were erected, at a cost of \$2100. In the year 1847 the board purchased from Joshua Shufflebottom a lot on Mulberry Street for \$450, on which a double house was built the same year for \$1571, and in the following year the additional house was built at a cost of \$1605. During 1849 a lot fronting on West Vine Street was purchased from Miss Yeates for \$300, on which three double houses were built in 1850, at a total cost of \$3127. During this year a lot was purchased on East Lemon Street for \$550.25, and two double houses erected at a cost of \$2027. In 1852 two building lots, one on West Chestnut and the other on East Orange Street, were purchased for \$550 and \$443, respectively. On these two lots four houses were built during 1852, at a cost of \$4198. During 1855 another school building was erected on West Chestnut Street, at a cost to the board of \$1136, making the last of the seventeen school-houses erected nearly thirty years ago, at a total cost to the city not exceeding \$22,000. During 1849 the board disposed of one hundred and fifty feet of the Duke Street plot, fronting on German Street, for \$1000. Thus it will be seen that the whole amount expended for the ground on which the above buildings are located did not exceed \$2450.

"The schools were divided into primary and sec-

ondary, the principals of the primary schools being required to select a certain number of the larger scholars to act as assistants in teaching the a-b-c pupils. Previous to the opening of the schools one thousand handbills, under the signature of the president, were ordered to be printed and circulated, giving notice of the opening of the schools and the places where children were to be sent.

"George James, on behalf of the colored population, presented a communication to the board, stating that there were fifty-two colored children ready and willing to attend school as soon as the board should provide suitable accommodations. This school was not opened, however, until the following year.

"To speak of the early history of the public schools without referring to the schoolmaster would be like playing Hamlet with Hamlet left out. The mention of their names will no doubt be a sufficient introduction to many of our citizens. We may lose sight for the time being of passing events, but we can never entirely forget the early impressions and old associations of our boyhood days, impressions made at times upon the heart, at other times upon the hand, but impressions, nevertheless, which we would not forget if we could.

"At a meeting of the board held Aug. 10, 1838, the following teachers, recommended by the committee, of which Rev. Samuel Bowman was chairman, were elected for one year: Gad Day, salary, \$800; Mr. Butler, salary, \$350; Mr. Rhoades, salary, \$300; Mr. Clark, salary, \$500; Mr. Thomas Yarrel, salary, \$500; Jacob Price, salary, \$500; Miss C. Musser, salary, \$300; Mr. Reed, salary, \$300; Miss Frazer, salary, \$250; Miss Gill, salary, \$175; Miss Diller, salary, \$175; Miss White, salary, \$175; Miss McGee, salary, \$175; Miss Helfenstine, salary, \$150; Miss Robinson, salary, \$175; Miss Smith, salary, \$150. These were the pioneers of the early common schools of this city. From sixteen, in 1838, the number had increased to sixty-five in 1878. Of this number but one is in the employ of the board at the present time, the others having long since retired from the school-room, many of whom have passed away forever.

"To Mr. Price belongs the credit of having opened the first night-school at his own expense. Being a scholar and mathematician, he was often called on by directors to examine teachers in various parts of the county, and being well versed in the classics, he taught many private classes at different times at his own house. He taught in the different schools of the city for a term of fifteen years, or until his death, in 1853. While all the teachers named were prominent in their day, none stood higher in the estimation of the board than Gad Day. He was the oldest of four sons of a New England Yankee, their names being Gad, Asa, Ira, and Dan, the combined letters of the four names not exceeding twenty-four letters. Gad was, during the greater part of the first year, principal of a secondary school, and was perhaps the most

prominent teacher in the employ of the board. To such an extent did they rely on his ability as a teacher, that seldom were any new departures made without first consulting with Mr. Day and getting his views. Early in the session a committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Day and ascertain his plan for facilitating the business of teaching in the public schools of the city. An extract from the report of the committee to the board reads,—

"That having witnessed the practical operation of this scheme, we believe it important to introduce it into those departments of the schools concerned in the instruction of the youngest and least advanced scholars. Cards are suspended, upon which the alphabet or syllables of two or more letters and words of two or more syllables are printed in large letters, so that the attention of the whole class may be easily directed to every part of the card. There is a twofold advantage in this method. The principal is greatly relieved, so much so that one of the teachers who has never taught before is able, with great ease, to instruct in the alphabet and spelling of one and two syllables more than eighty young pupils, divided into four or five classes. The classes are severally called up, and the teacher, pointing with a rod to the card, the scholars all pronounce the letter or spell the syllables or word. The alphabet is commenced at the beginning and the rod passes from letter to letter to the last, then the course is reversed, after which the teacher points to the letters promiscuously, and the whole class pronounces them. Lastly, the rod is placed in the hands of some one or more of the class, who are required to point out such letters as the teacher may name. Mr. Day declares that he can teach a dozen or twenty by this method, and sooner and better than by the ordinary plan, and that a number together sooner than a single pupil alone."

"This seems to have marked the beginning of a new era in the schools of this city, for we find that sets of charts and cards of syllables and words of spelling were ordered for all the primary schools.

"At a subsequent meeting Mr. Day was elected general superintendent for all the schools in the city of Lancaster. His position as superintendent, however, did not last long, as he was elected principal of the high school the following year, and the office of superintendent no doubt abolished. But even at this early day of the superintendency things did not work smoothly. Mr. Thomas Yarrel, who was a genuine old-fashioned school-master, wasn't so easily converted to Gad Day's new methods of instruction. He rebelled and refused to obey the superintendent. He was accordingly notified to appear before the board to answer the charge of insubordination. This was an insult to the professional dignity of Thomas Yarrel, and a short time afterwards he sent in his resignation as teacher.

"Among the many faithful teachers who have from time to time taught in the public schools of this city there is one deserving of special recognition. For a period of nearly thirty years Miss Christie Musser was one of our most conscientious and devoted teachers.

"One of the old customs which prevailed under the Lancasterian system, but which was abolished at the beginning of the fourth year of the common schools, was to require the children to appear in procession or in church on the first day of May, in regular uniform dress or badge. Holidays were not as frequent then as they are at present, the schools being

open during eleven months in the year, closing on the second Monday in July and opening on the second Monday of August. The schools were closed only on the afternoon of Saturday and on the Friday preceding Easter Sabbath.

"As no system of schools would be complete without the text-book, we have collected a partial list of such books as were in use during the first year, namely: Cobb's and Emmerson's Spelling-Book, Emmerson's Primer and Reader, Emmerson's Arithmetic, Smith's Grammar, Parley's Geography, Frost's History of the United States, Blair's Rhetoric, Colburn's Algebra, Bible or Testament.

"As many of our most intelligent citizens are of the opinion that the public school system was originally designed to instruct pupils in reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic, to the exclusion of certain other branches, and as proof refer to the branches taught when they were boys, we here present the curriculum as adopted by the board forty-two years ago: Primary department: reading, writing, spelling, history, geography (connected with map-drawing), arithmetic, and the globes. Secondary department: reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, history, geography, composition, algebra, rhetoric, mensuration, trigonometry, natural philosophy, exegetical exercises, and in addition the boys in the male secondary school were to be instructed in book-keeping. Vocal music was introduced to be taught as a separate branch in all the schools.

"During the first year several members of the board resigned their seats, the first of whom was Adam Reigart, who sent in his resignation June 22, 1838, as president of the board (to which position he had been elected at its organization), and also as a member of that body. A committee of three, consisting of John L. Atlee, Judge Hayes, and George H. Krug, was appointed to convey to the late president the high sense which the members of the board entertained for the services which he had heretofore rendered the cause of education. Judge Dale was unanimously elected president in place of Mr. Reigart, and Judge Hayes was elected to fill the vacancy in the board. At the next meeting Mr. Montgomery resigned, and Christian Keefer was elected to his place. Before the close of the year, John K. Findlay, having been elected president of Common Council, handed in his resignation as a member of the board as elected by the people, but retaining it as *ex officio* member. At the same meeting John W. Porney was unanimously elected to the position made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Findlay, and at a subsequent meeting of the same year was elected secretary of the board. Of the twenty-nine gentlemen who were members of the board during the first year the common schools were in operation in this city the following have long since passed away, namely: Judge Dale, Judge Hayes, Judge Sheaffer, George H. Krug, George Musser, William Cooper, Dr. Muhlenberg,

Rev. Samuel Bowman, Rev. J. T. Marshall Davie, Rev. Barnhard Keenan, Dr. Hume, Mr. Montgomery, Henry Keffer, Mr. Benedict, C. Hager, John Baer, John Eberman, Peter McConomy, David Cockley, John Rohrer, and Peter G. Eberman. Those who are still living are John F. Steinman, John K. Findlay, Louis C. Jingerich, Dr. John L. Atlee, John W. Forney, John Zimmerman, and Christian Keefer.

"Of the above list of Lancaster's most distinguished early educators not one is at present a member of the board, the last one of that noble band, Peter McConomy, having passed away in 1878, while still a member of that body, after having held the position continuously for forty years. Of those directors now living, Dr. John L. Atlee has held the position of director for a greater period, perhaps, than any other member of the board. A director under the Lancasterian system in 1822, he continued a director until 1866, or about forty-four years, when he resigned his position. What an array of names for the historian!"

To the foregoing history of the schools we add the following:

The new high school building on West Orange Street, near Mulberry, which is ninety-two by fifty-two feet in dimensions and ninety-two feet in height from base to top of tower, was designed by C. L. Stiles, of Chicago, and built under the direction of H. E. Slaymaker, J. W. Jackson, C. Zucker, E. J. Erisman, and Robert A. Evans, building committee of the Board of Education; Daniel McLaughlin was the superintendent of construction. On the occasion of the dedication of this building, Jan. 8, 1876, the teachers and pupils of the Girls' High School, teachers and pupils of all the lower public schools, and school directors met at the old high school building, and marched to the corner of Prince and Chestnut Streets, where they met the teachers and pupils of the Boys' High School. The two bodies joining in procession, and augmented by a considerable number of representatives of Franklin and Marshall College, the State Normal School of Millersville, with the judges of the courts, the mayor and members of the City Council, and county officials, and many others, marched to the new building. An address was delivered by Dr. Greenwald, and remarks made by Professor Edward Brooks and Dr. John L. Atlee, who had been a director for a period of forty-four years.

Other recently-built school-houses were the Rockland Street building, erected in 1875; those on Lemon and James Streets, in 1880; on Manor and New, in 1882; and on Ann, in 1888. From a finance report made on the first Monday in June, 1888, the values of grounds, buildings, furniture, etc., were given as follows: High School, \$42,000; Rockland Street School property, \$10,000; Lemon, \$81,250; James, \$12,750; Prince, \$10,000; Strawberry, \$8000; New, \$18,250; Duke (three buildings), \$25,000; Vine (three buildings), \$16,750; Orange (two buildings), \$6000; Chest-

nut (three buildings), \$15,000; Manor, \$12,500; Ann, \$12,500. The total assets according to this report were \$207,437.11; receipts, \$71,785.79; liabilities, \$47,000.

The report of the city superintendent shows the number of pupils enrolled to be: in high school, 201; in secondary, 915; in primary, 1823; total, 2939.

The Yeates Institute of Lancaster was incorporated Aug. 18, 1857, having for its object "the education of young men in all the customary branches of a thorough academical course of learning;" the preparation of students for mercantile pursuits, for universities and higher colleges, and also for holy orders, if desired; the trustees of the institution to be seven in number, including, *ex officio*, the rector of St. James' parish, Lancaster, and six others to be elected from time to time by that vestry.

The corporation was liberally endowed by Miss Catharine Yeates, from whom it takes its name, and the fund, by careful management, is now (1888) sufficient to secure an adequate support to the master and assistants, and insure the permanence of the school.

The property now owned by Thomas E. Franklin was purchased, and a school was held therein for several years. Afterwards the school declined, the property was sold, the money invested and reinvested till it reached the sum of fifty thousand dollars. About 1879 the present lot, on the northwest corner of North Duke and East Walnut Streets, was purchased, and in 1880 the present brick structure was erected and soon after occupied. The school was reopened on the 1st of September, 1878, in a building south of the Duke Street Methodist Episcopal Church, where it was held until the new building was completed. The institute has at present about forty-five students, under the charge of the Rev. L. M. Hardy. The present board of trustees are Rev. C. F. Knight, D.D., president; William Aug. Atlee, George Calder, Jr., John S. Messersmith, M.D., George Nauman, Samuel H. Reynolds, Evan Shippen.

**Franklin and Marshall College.**—Franklin and Marshall College, with its associated institutions, occupies an eminence in the northwestern part of the city of Lancaster. The "campus" contains about twenty acres, of which a considerable part is occupied by choice trees and shrubbery. On either side of the main college building, whose lofty tower may be seen from a great distance, stand the halls of the Diognothian and Goethean Literary Societies. At some distance are Harbaugh Hall, used for rooming and boarding students, and the Academy, occupied mainly by the Preparatory Department. The residences of several of the professors of the Theological Seminary are also situated on the "campus," which is certainly one of the most beautiful places in the vicinity of Lancaster.

As its name indicates, Franklin and Marshall College was formed by the consolidation of two older institutions. It therefore becomes necessary to trace the history of each of these components before considering the institution as at present constituted.

On the 10th of March, 1787, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the German College and Charity School in the borough of Lancaster." In the preamble it is stated that "the citizens of this State of German extraction have eminently contributed, by their industry, economy, and public virtues, to raise the State to its present happiness and prosperity," and that "a number of citizens of the above description, in conjunction with others, from a desire to increase and perpetuate the blessings derived to them from the possession of property and a free government, have applied to this House for a charter of incorporation;" . . . "whereas the preservation of the principles of the Christian religion and of our Republican form of government in their purity depend, under God, in a great measure on the establishment and support of suitable places of education, for the purpose of training a succession of youth, who, being enabled fully to understand the grounds of both, may be led the more zealously to practice the one and the more strenuously to defend the other." Dr. Benjamin Rush says, in an essay written in 1789, "A college has recently been founded by the State in Lancaster, and committed chiefly to the care of the Germans of all sects, for the purpose of diffusing learning among their children. In this college they are to be taught the German and English languages, and all those branches of literature which are usually taught in the colleges of Europe and America."

According to its title, the new institution was not only a college but a charity school. We take it for granted that it was, in a certain sense, based on the charity school which had been founded in Lancaster as early as 1754. It is therefore proper to give some account of the earlier movement in behalf of the establishment of charity schools among the Germans of Pennsylvania.

In 1751 the celebrated missionary Michael Schlatter, who had been previously sent to this country by the Synods of Holland, visited Europe to solicit financial aid for the Reformed Churches and schools of Pennsylvania. There can be no doubt that the condition of the latter was in many respects deplorable. The people were generally poor, and the number of ministers and teachers was exceedingly small. Schlatter issued an appeal for aid, which elicited a favorable response. A large sum of money was collected, and from the fund thus created the Reformed Churches and schools of Pennsylvania for many years received liberal contributions.

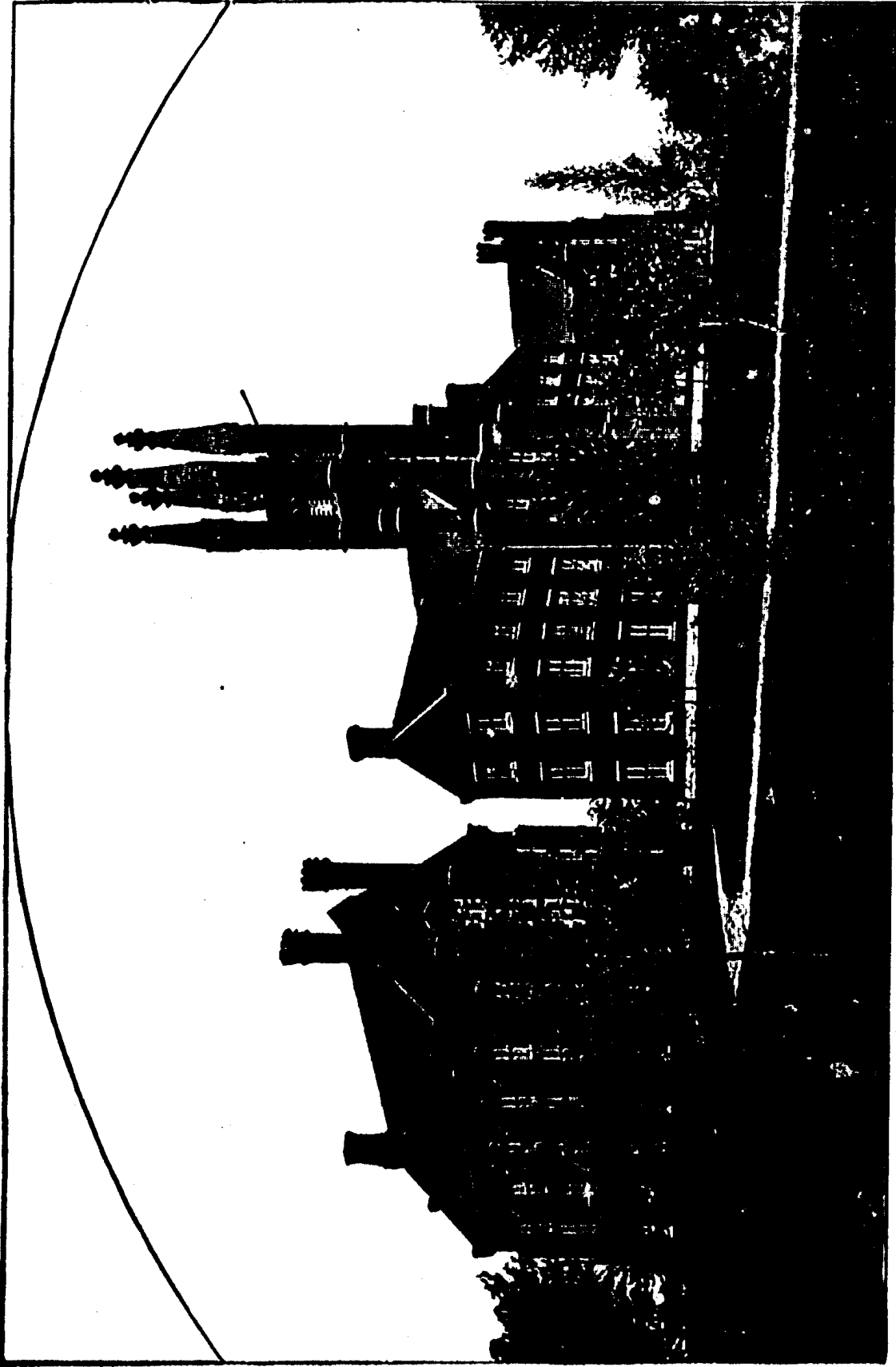
The success which had attended the labors of Schlatter in Holland and Germany suggested an extensive educational movement in England in behalf

of the Germans of Pennsylvania. Rev. David Thomson translated Schlatter's appeal into English, and a number of philanthropists organized a "Society for the Promotion of the Knowledge of God among the Germans." In order to attract attention to the scheme, the condition of these Germans was grossly exaggerated. They were not only represented as ignorant beyond comparison, but as fast becoming "like unto wood-born savages." It was even suggested that unless their children received an English education they might prove rebellious; and Archbishop Herring declared it would be a dreadful thing if the Germans should come under the influence of the French and Jesuits, and finally drive the English out of America. It was in consequence of these imputations that the Lutherans, in 1754, and the Reformed, in 1756, adopted resolutions expressing their indignation at such insinuations and their loyalty to the king.

Even at this early period this charitable movement had to some extent become political. A very large sum of money was collected, said to have amounted to £20,000, which was placed in the hands of trustees in Pennsylvania, in trust for the establishment of "charity schools" among the Germans. These trustees consisted mainly of the colonial aristocracy, who made no secret of their intention to employ the schools as a means of breaking the alliance which had hitherto subsisted between the Germans and the Quakers. No doubt, when they rode about in their coaches to establish schools, they did not do much to conciliate the recipients of their bounty.

Charity schools were established in Reading, York, Easton, Lancaster, New Hanover, and Skippack. Schlatter was persuaded to become superintendent of schools, but he was powerless in the face of the opposition that had been aroused against them. Christopher Saur (Sower), the celebrated printer, denounced them in his paper, insisting that they were an attack on the German language, and that they were intended to prepare the way for the establishment of the Church of England. The Germans were consequently greatly excited, and held meetings, in which they resolved not to patronize the charity schools. This may seem to have been the extreme of folly, but yet it must be confessed that they had some reason to be dissatisfied. Though they had founded a parochial school in close connection with almost every one of their churches, they were stigmatized as hopelessly ignorant. No wonder that Christopher Saur was not willing to rest quietly under this imputation of ignorance when, at his great establishment at Germantown, he was printing more books than any other publisher in the American colonies. The conduct of the Germans in refusing to avail themselves of the benefits of the charity fund was perhaps unwise, but it is not surprising that they were incensed at being represented in the Old and New Worlds as proper subjects to be





**FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE,  
LANGASTER, PA.**

bribed and civilized by a foreign charity. "It was," says Dr. Harbaugh, "in a measure at least, a just indignation, and we feel disposed first to blame them somewhat for a lack of humanity, and then to praise them more for their manliness and sense of honor."

The trustees soon withdrew their support from the charity schools, and some of them ceased to exist within a year after their organization. The schools at Lancaster and several other places, however, continued to exist, being partly supported by private liberality. In 1769, according to a report made by Provost Smith, the school at Lancaster was attended by sixty-five scholars. How long it was sustained we have no means of knowing. There is no record of any appropriation after 1762, but it is not impossible that it may have existed as a private school almost, if not quite, to the time of the founding of Franklin College.

What finally became of the charity funds it is impossible to say. As the interest alone could be applied to the schools, it would seem as though the principal must have remained intact. "Those who had control of the fund," says Dr. Harbaugh, significantly, "no doubt found some more promising object to which to apply the capital." There is no proof that any portion of the fund was ever applied to the support of Franklin College; but the official title of the latter institution plainly indicates that it was in some sense a continuation of the charity school of Lancaster. It is not impossible also that some school furniture or other property may in this way have passed into the possession of the new institution. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that the trustees of Franklin College were required by their charter to reserve one-sixth of their income for the support of a "charity school" in connection with the institution.

According to Rupp ("History of Lancaster County," p. 446), there was a classical academy in Lancaster about the year 1780, but "owing to the violent temper of the teacher and the many indignities which he offered to the pupils under his charge it was finally suspended." "This school," continues the same writer, "suggested the idea of establishing another, but upon a surer basis, . . . and ultimately begat the application to the Legislature for the incorporation of Franklin College." It is probable that the leading citizens of Lancaster were in this way prepared to take an interest in the new institution, but it is certain that it was not intended to be merely a local interest, and that the ideas of its founders were far more comprehensive than this statement would seem to indicate.

The early ministers of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches keenly felt the necessity of establishing a literary institution. They could not expect to receive a constant supply of educated ministers from Germany, and to send young men to the Fatherland to be educated was dangerous and expensive. "Of what use,

too," they inquired, "was it to establish schools for the German people so long as it was impossible to secure the services of competent teachers?" In the hope of meeting this want Rev. Dr. J. C. Kunze, of the Lutheran Church, of Philadelphia, established a classical school, which was finally superseded by the German Department of the University of Pennsylvania. The latter school was prosperous until the organization of Franklin College, when it rapidly declined, and was soon discontinued.

The beginning of the year 1787 was believed to be especially auspicious for the foundation of a literary institution of a more comprehensive character. The country had to a great extent recovered from the Revolution, and was about to adopt a Federal Constitution. Many ancient prejudices had passed away, and there was especially a kindly feeling towards the Germans of Pennsylvania for their patriotism during the war of independence. The leading ministers of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches, the most prominent German denominations, were on terms of affectionate intimacy; and it was believed that by their co-operation an important work could be performed for the literary advancement of the German people. Having determined that the time had come for an earnest effort in this direction, these ministers had no difficulty in securing the earnest co-operation of the foremost men in the State, and an application was made to the Assembly for an act of incorporation. It was, of course, never intended to establish a purely German institution, but it was believed that by the proper cultivation of both languages it might be possible to bring the German and English citizens more closely together, and thus to advance the literary and social interests of the whole people.

Benjamin Franklin, the most eminent citizen of Pennsylvania, was instrumental in the establishment of many philanthropic institutions. Among these we may mention the Philadelphia Library, the Pennsylvania Hospital, the American Philosophical Society, and the University of Pennsylvania. It would be ungracious, we think, to refuse to recognize him as the founder of Franklin College. Though advanced in years he took a deep interest in the new institution, and was the largest individual contributor to its endowment. In the charter the title is set forth as follows: "From a profound respect for the talents, virtues, and services to mankind in general, but more especially to this country, of His Excellency Benjamin Franklin, Esq., President of the Supreme Executive Council, the said college shall be and hereby is denominated Franklin College."

It was expected by the friends of the proposed institution that the Legislative Assembly would make a considerable appropriation towards its endowment. In this expectation they were disappointed. By the incorporating act ten thousand acres of land lying within the boundaries of the present counties of Lycoming, Tioga, Bradford, and Venango were granted

to the college, the expenses of surveying to be paid out of the treasury of the State. The writer has in his possession an original order directed to Dr. Benjamin Rush, and signed by John Buchanan, directing the former to pay on May 1, 1787, one hundred and six pounds and ten shillings, for "surveying and returning into the land-office five thousand acres of land." This document is indorsed by Benjamin Rush, Henry Helmuth, and Peter Muhlenberg. At the bottom there is the following note, also signed by John Buchanan: "This order shall not amount to more money than £60, providing the trustees may not be able to procure £46 10s. from the treasury." It seems, therefore, that there was some difficulty in obtaining from the State the amount necessary for surveying the lands included in the donation.

On the 27th of February, 1788, an act was passed for "vesting the public store-house and two lots of ground in the borough and county of Lancaster in the trustees of Franklin College for the use of said institution." This store-house was situated on North Queen Street, near James. It was long employed as a college building, but was finally divided into dwellings, and is now known as "Franklin Row."

There was some dissatisfaction because the gifts of the Assembly did not include an appropriation in money. The lands were at that time unsalable, and the old store-house required extensive alterations before it could be made available as a college building. The friends of the college, however, went to work, and a considerable sum was collected for its endowment. It is to be regretted that we have no account of the sums secured in this way. Among the papers of the Hon. Jasper Yeates there was found an undated account, giving a list of some of these subscriptions. It is believed to include only the sums which had been paid at the time of the laying of the corner-stone of the first college building. The following is a copy of this interesting paper:

"The following Gentlemen have paid their subscription towards Franklin College in Lancaster:

"His Excellency Benja <sup>n</sup> Franklin, Esq., cash, paper.....	£200	
Robert Morris, Esq., being old Continental Loan-Office Certificates in favor of John McMickin, who not being a resident in this State cannot be charged by the Comptroller, the am <sup>t</sup> 600 Dr <sup>s</sup> which have drawn Int <sup>n</sup> in France for some years.		
Hon. Peter Muhlenberg, Esq., in Certifc..	£50	
Charles Biddle, Esq., Do. ..	18	17
Wm. Hawle, Esq., Do. ..	37	10
George Fox, Esq., Do. ..	37	11 11½
Frederick Kuhl, Do. ..	60	6 3
Robert Traile, Esq., Paper Money.....		3
Samuel Dean, Esq., Ditto .....		3
John Smille, Esq., Ditto .....		3
John Beard, Esq., Ditto .....		3
David Reddick, Esq., Ditto .....		3
John Arnot, Esq., Ditto .....		4 10
Henry Hill, Esq., a certificate.....	37	10
Interest received on some of the certifi- cates.....		6 19 8
	£220	9 3
	91	" 11
Paid at several Times per Order.....		
Remains in My Hands a Balance....	£135	8 4

(Signed)

FREDERICK KUHLE."

Indorsed, no date:

"Mr. Frederick Kuhl's Act, of Franklin College in the Borough of Lanc."

That some of the subscriptions were not immediately paid is evident from the following memorandum, also found among the Yeates papers:

"At a meeting of the Trustees of Franklin College on the Twentieth Day of February, 1792.

"On Motion, The Honorable Jasper Yeates, Esquire, The Honorable William Bingham, Esq., and Phillip Wager, Esquire, are appointed a Committee to procure the Deeds for the Lands granted by the Commonwealth for the Benefit of the College. And also to collect Such outstanding subscriptions as yet remain unpaid in the City of Philadelphia.

"Extract from the Minutes.

"JOSEPH HUBLEY, Secretary."

Beyond these notices the writer has no knowledge of the amount of money collected for the endowment of Franklin College. It is evident, however, that it was utterly inadequate to its intended purpose. Many years had to pass before the land, which had been granted by the Legislature, became sufficiently valuable to be sold to advantage, and thus to furnish the nucleus of a respectable endowment.

Though the Assembly had granted the public store-house for a college building, it required extensive alterations, and in all probability an addition was at this time made to the original structure. The laying of the corner-stone was performed by Benjamin Franklin, and was one of his latest official acts. On this occasion he was accompanied by a French author, Hector St.-Jean Crèvecoeur, who, in his book ("Voyage dans la Haute Pennsylvanie"), has preserved a record of the event. He says, "In the year 1787 I accompanied the venerable Franklin, at that time Governor of Pennsylvania, on a journey to Lancaster, where he had been invited to lay the corner-stone of a college which he had founded there for the Germans." The author then proceeds to give an account of a conversation with Franklin concerning the origin of the American Indians. It is a pity that he did not rather speak at length of the exercises attendant upon the laying of the corner-stone.

When the college building was ready to be occupied, the institution was formally opened in the most dignified and impressive manner. Several copies of the programme are still extant, one of which is in the possession of the writer. It was printed both in English and German on the same sheet. The English version is as follows:

ORDER  
OF  
PROCESSION AND PUBLIC WORSHIP  
to be observed in the  
DEDICATION  
OF  
FRANKLIN COLLEGE,  
in the borough and county of  
LANCASTER.  
Philadelphia.

Printed by Melchior Steiner, in Race St., between Second and Third  
Streets,  
1787.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE.

<sup>1</sup> See Duyckinck's "Cyclopaedia of American Literature," vol. I. p. 176.

A meeting of the Trustees of Franklin College to be held at the Court-house, in Lancaster, on the 6th of June, at three o'clock in the Afternoon, when the officers of the Board and the Faculty of the College will be chosen.

On Wednesday, the 16th of June, at Nine o'clock in the Morning, the Gentlemen mentioned in the following Order of Procession are to meet at the Court-house, and proceed thence two and two to the German Lutheran Church.

*Procession.*

1. Sheriff and Coroner of the County.
2. Pupils.
3. Faculty of the College.
4. President, Vice-President, and Secretary of the Board of Trustees: Members of the Board, two and two.
5. Corporation of the Borough and Justices of the Peace.
6. Coetus of the Reformed Church, President, Secretary, and Members, two and two.
7. Corporation of the Lutheran Church.
8. Elders and Officers of the English Presbyterian Congregation.
9. The Officers of the Roman Catholic Congregation.
10. The Vestrymen and Church Wardens of the Protestant Episcopal Congregation.
11. The Officers of the Moravian Congregation.
12. Corporation of the Reformed Congregation:
13. Evang. Lutheran Ministry.
14. County Lieutenant and Officers of Militia.
15. Citizens and Strangers.

After they are seated in church the Dedication is to be conducted in the following manner:

1. Prayers before the Altar in German.
2. The following Ode in English:

*1. Strophe.*

Hail, ye Banks of Conestogoe!  
Fertile, favor'd Region, hail!  
Chosen seat of FRANKLIN COLLEGE,  
What but Good can here prevail?  
Science never comes alone,  
Peace and Plenty,  
Heaven itself support her Cause!

*1. Antistrophe.*

Creator, hail! thy Light and Glory  
Rejoice the Good, the Bad dismay,  
Dispel the Mists of Vice and folly,  
And consecrate this happy day,  
Now doubly bless the favor'd Region,  
Where Science joins with mild Religion,  
To raise their grateful Hymns to GOD.

*2. Strophe.*

By Jehovah's care protected  
The Fairer gains a height sublime;  
Truth expands its bright effulgence,  
Error seeks another clime,  
All its base and dark attendants,  
Superstition,  
Pride and Discord fly from Truth.

*2. Antistrophe.*

All in the glorious work assisting,  
We build on Christ the corner-stone;  
The walls may bear diverse directions,  
The building still shall be but one.  
Devotion pure and peaceful science,  
United, bid their Foes Desance,  
While Time remains the work shall stand.

3. A Hymn in German.
4. A Sermon in German.
5. A Solo. The first Strophe of the German Hymn.
6. A Sermon in English.
7. A Solo. The second Strophe of the English Hymn, repeated in German.
8. Prayers before the Altar in English.
9. Dr. Watts' Imitation or Paraphrase of the 10th and 138th Psalms (printed in full).
10. An Ode in German.

11. A collection for the Benefit of the Institution.

The procession to return to the court-house in the foregoing order.

The German programme includes several beautiful original hymns which were probably composed by Rev. Dr. Helmuth. The German sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. H. E. Muhlenberg, and the English by Rev. Joseph Hutchins, rector of the Episcopal Church. Both sermons were published in pamphlet form, the latter not until 1806, nineteen years after its delivery. In his discourse Mr. Hutchins took occasion to recommend that the new institution should be prevailingly English. "As the limited capacity of man," he said, "can seldom attain excellence in more than one language, the study of English will consequently demand the principal attention of your children." However innocent such utterances may now appear to have been, they were hardly prudent under the circumstances. It would have been better to employ language like that of Benjamin Rush in his "Essay on the Germans," written two years later: "Do not contend with their prejudices in favor of their language. It will be the channel through which the knowledge and discoveries of the wisest nations in Europe may be conveyed into our country."

The first board of trustees of Franklin College, as indicated in the charter, consisted of the following gentlemen: Hons. Thomas Mifflin and Thomas McKean, Revs. John H. C. Helmuth, Casper Weiberg, Henry Muhlenberg, William Hendel, Nicholas Kurtz, George Troidiener, John Herbst, Joseph Hutchins, Frederic Weyland, Albertus Helfenstein, W. Ingold, Jacob Van Buskirk, Abraham Blumer, Frederic Dalecker, O. E. Shultz, F. V. Meltzheimer, Messrs. John Hubley, Joseph Hiester, Casper Schaffner, Peter Hoofnagle, Christopher Crawford, Paul Zantzinger, Adam Hubley, Adam Reigart, Jasper Yeates, Stephen Chambers, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Phillip Wagner, William Bingham, William Hamilton, William Rawle, Lewis Farmer, Christopher Kucher, Phillip Groenwaldt, Michael Hahn, George Stake, Sr., and John Musser.

This was a very intelligent and distinguished body. The clergymen named were generally the foremost men in the Lutheran and Reformed Churches. Included in the list were a number of distinguished Revolutionary officers and at least four of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The charter as granted by the Legislature appears at first sight to have been sufficiently liberal and comprehensive. The faculty and board of trustees were authorized to grant such degrees in science and the liberal arts "as are usually granted in other colleges in America and Europe." The college was authorized to hold property and to receive bequests, "provided always the same do not exceed in the whole the yearly value of ten thousand pounds, valuing one Portugal half Johannes, weighing nine penny-weight, at three pounds."

Though apparently so liberal, the charter was, however, in some respects cumbrous and defective. Fifteen of the trustees were required to be members of the Lutheran Church, fifteen of the Reformed, "the remainder to be chosen from any other society of Christians." The president of the college was to be forever chosen alternately from the Lutheran or Reformed Churches, unless the trustees should "unanimously agree to elect and appoint two or more persons in succession of the same religious denomination, or some suitable person of any other society of Christians." In guarding the various interests represented various minute regulations concerning meetings and elections were introduced into the charter, which subsequently interfered materially with the successful working of the institution.

Rev. H. E. Muhlenberg, D.D., was the first president of Franklin College. He was a son of Rev. Dr. H. M. Muhlenberg, "the patriarch of the Lutheran Church in America." For thirty-five years he was pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, Lancaster, and he is celebrated as one of the foremost of American botanists. It is probable that his presidency was rather a position of honor than of labor, and that from the beginning the actual duties of the office devolved principally on the vice-presidents. It is, however, known that he taught in the college, and that he refused to accept a compensation for his services.

Rev. Frederick Valentine Melsheimer was the first vice-president and second president of the institution. He was a distinguished scientist, and is called "the father of American entomology." The college having been divided into two sections on the question of languages, Mr. Melsheimer took special charge of the German department. Subsequently he became pastor of the Lutheran Church of Hanover, York Co., where some of his descendants still reside.

Professor Stewart, a native of Ireland, had charge of the English department, but we know nothing further concerning his personal history.

Rev. Joseph Hutchins, of the Episcopal Church, was also for a short time a professor in Franklin College, as appears from a letter to Hon. Jasper Yeates, written in 1788.

John C. W. Reichenbach was the first professor of mathematics. He published a book called "Agathon," and was a frequent contributor to the periodicals of the day. He was also treasurer of the faculty, as appears from the following document, of which the original is in the possession of the writer:

"JASPER YEATES, Esq.

Dr. to FRANKLIN COLLEGE.

1788

April 18th. For one Quarter's Tuition of John, £1.

Received this account,

W. REICHENBACH."

This paper is indorsed by Judge Yeates; W. Reichenbach, treasurer

James Ross, the author of the celebrated Latin grammar, is often referred to as one of the earliest professors, but he really did not enter upon the duties of his office as Professor of Ancient Languages until 1801. His term of service extended until about 1808, during which period he composed his grammar, which was for many years almost exclusively used in American colleges. In 1804 he composed his Latin ode to the memory of Dr. Nisbet.

There is no evidence that Franklin College ever formally graduated students or conferred degrees in the liberal arts. This was probably due to the exalted ideas of the faculty concerning the proper requirements of academic distinction. It was, however, customary for many years to hold an annual festival, which in many respects resembled a modern commencement.

In the *Lancaster Neue Unpartheyische Zeitung* for Nov. 5, 1788, we find a communication giving an account of the earliest of these festivals. It purports to be an extract from a letter addressed by a gentleman in Lancaster to a friend in Philadelphia, and was probably written by a member of the Muhlenberg family. The following is a translation:

"You inquire concerning the annual examinations of Franklin College, and whether it is worth while further to sustain the institution. On this subject I can give full information, as I was from the beginning to the end an interested spectator, and am glad to announce that the exercises were equally honorable to teachers and students. They commenced at 9 o'clock, A.M., Oct. 17th, and continued until 1 P.M. Dr. Muhlenberg opened with prayer. Immediately afterward two young orators invoked the interest and attention of the audience and recommended the institution to their favor. This was done for the German students by Henry Muhlenberg, of Philadelphia, and for the English by Samuel Bethel. After these speeches the German class was examined. The pupils read slowly and distinctly, and replied very satisfactorily to sundry questions in Christian doctrine. After this Peter Roth, of Northampton, delivered a German oration to the effect that arts and sciences are conducive to rational advancement, and John Yeates recited an English ode to the Deity.

"Next the class in English reading was examined. I was curious to observe whether our German boys could pronounce English well, and I cannot say that I discovered the slightest difference in this respect between them and those who were English born, except that the Germans read more slowly and distinctly.

"This exercise was followed by two orations,—one in English, by Edward Hubble, and another in German, by Abraham Hendel,—on the theme, 'How literary institutions may best be established.' Then the German students were examined in history and geography, particularly in those of the United States. You know how important this subject is, and you will approve of the fact that an hour is daily devoted to it in the college. The ready answers showed that it was a subject of interest. Immediately afterwards the pupils of the English class were examined in English grammar, and they answered very freely.

"Next came a young Latin orator, John Neuman. Whether it was the Latin language that affected me, or his gentle, cultured manner, I cannot tell. His beautiful discourse, based on Proverbs III. 13-14, interested me exceedingly. I am told that he is a young man who is distinguished by industry, talents, and good manners, but he is the son of a poor widow. If I were connected with the German Society of Philadelphia I would venture to recommend him to its good offices. The worthy members of that society have done much for the youth of Philadelphia: would they not be willing to extend their hand a little further?

"Besides this oration, another discourse in Latin, pronounced according to the English dialect, was delivered by Henry Moore. You are probably aware that the English patrons are permitted to have their children instructed in English-Latin by the English professor, the German professor teaching the language with the German pronunciation. The

great difference between these two methods of pronunciation I observed during the examination of the pupils. The German Latinists translated a passage and freely answered questions in Grammar, Antiquities, and History; and I believe every unprejudiced Judge must have acknowledged that, considering the time employed in study, the students had made remarkable progress. The English-Latinists were of various degrees of proficiency, and translated from Virgil down to the simplest exercise. I am not sufficiently familiar with their dialect to give judgment concerning their scholarship. They answered every question freely.

"After these examinations there were exercises in declamation. Barton Zantinger and Henry Schlauch recited English verses, and the exercises concluded with two pleasantly-written dialogues. The subject of the first was 'The Advantage of Education to Mechanics.' John Schaffner and George Hendel spoke on this subject to the great satisfaction of the audience. The second dialogue treated the question, 'Why do so few Germans give their children a good education?' This dialogue was spoken by Frederick Muhlenberg, of Philadelphia, Jacob Miller, and George Frick, and this concluded the examination.

"The attention of the audience and their pleased expression of countenance were certain signs of their satisfaction, and I feel assured that our college will receive their future support.

"After the examination Dr. Hendel, in the name of the trustees, thanked the professors, Messrs. Melsheimer and Stewart, expressed equal satisfaction with the students, gave the latter some wholesome advice, and commended the institution to the providence of God.

"As all this was done in German, a similar address was made in English by the Rev. Mr. Horst, pastor of the Moravian Church. Possibly I may soon send you copies of some of the orations and addresses, which I am sure you will read with pleasure. I trust you will continue to be a faithful friend of Franklin College."

In the following year, 1789, the closing exercises were held on the 3d of July. From an article, which we have not room to quote, we learn that there had been "evident improvement since the last examination." Orations were delivered in English by Messrs. Moore and Roth, in German by John T. Faber, Jr. (afterwards an eminent Reformed minister), and in Greek by John Neuman. The writer says, "The Greek classes are still rather weak. The English students translated passages from the New Testament, and the Germans rendered extracts from Lucian and from a small Greek Chestomathy, which has been introduced into the institution." In conclusion the writer says, "When we consider the brief time that has elapsed since the founding of the school it must be acknowledged that much has been done, and it certainly deserves our warmest sympathy and support. It would be a great pity if, as has been suggested, the institution should finally fail for lack of funds. I am not willing to give up the hope that the German national spirit will finally awake, and that Franklin's school will be properly supported. If this does not speedily occur, the Germans of Pennsylvania will fail to know the things that belong to their peace, and who knows but that their neglect will be followed by a tardy repentance which a little effort might have so easily averted."

The chief difficulty with which the young institution was forced to contend was not lack of patronage. From an appeal issued by Professor Melsheimer, Feb. 27, 1788, and published in the *Neue Zeitung*, it appears that there were at that time one hundred and five students, of whom about twenty received instruction in the higher branches. To extend the advantages of the institution the rates of tuition had,

however, been fixed at the lowest possible rate, 20 shillings per session for German, 50 shillings for German and English, and £4 for all branches. The receipts from tuition for the first session were only £40, and for the second, £70. There were three salaried teachers who received about £410. It is not surprising, therefore, that the treasurer, John Hubley, Esq., at the end of the first year reported a deficit of £244. In a letter to Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, the treasurer says, "I wrote to you some time ago how poorly our college stands, and how far we are in arrears; these arrears are increasing daily, and unless you gentlemen in Philadelphia will put your shoulders to the wheel we must inevitably perish, and that soon."

In the *Neue Zeitung* for March 12, 1788, a correspondent suggests that "the professors might bridge over the financial difficulty by accepting an annual salary of £100 instead of £200, as they have private means." The next number of the paper contains a reply, which states that the professors are doing the very thing that has been suggested. "One of them is working for one-fourth of what had been promised him, and all are willing to make every possible sacrifice."

It is evident, therefore, that the chief trouble was financial. Professor Melsheimer writes, "If the Germans will take an interest and increase the endowment, the institution will soon be among the most prosperous in the State." The German papers of the day contain many appeals for aid, as well as bitter complaints against the German people for their lack of interest in this important enterprise. The fact is, the time for success on so extensive a scale had not yet arrived. A large portion of the German population of Lancaster County was not favorable to higher education, and even the Lutherans and Reformed were not generally enthusiastic. They were warmly attached to their native language, and feared that the new institution would make the English language more prominent than the German. If either of the Synods had possessed supreme control, it is probable that arrangements would have been made to meet the deficiencies of income by special contributions from the churches, but as it was neither body was properly conscious of its responsibility, and each depended upon the other. Franklin College was therefore neglected, and the trustees could discover no way of preventing utter ruin than by contracting its operations. It has been assumed by some writers that the college was closed, but this is a mistake. Rev. Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg,<sup>1</sup> who was himself a professor at a comparatively recent period, says concerning it, "The school, it must be admitted, was constantly kept open, so that parents resident in that vicinity seldom stood in need of a place where their

<sup>1</sup> "Educational Efforts of the Pennsylvania Synod," *Evangelical Review*, April, 1850.

children could receive, at least, a respectable classical education." Sometimes, however, there was but a single professor, who received a small stipend from the board, but depended in great measure on the fees received for tuition. As the entire building was not needed for this purpose, rooms were frequently let by the trustees for the use of private schools and academies. This is evident from the following abstracts of advertisements which appeared in local papers:

"Feb. 28, 1801. Mr. Doyle's Seminary will continue the ensuing summer and fall in Franklin College, as usual."

Aug. 10, 1804. The ladies of Lancaster advertise for subscriptions to repair the store house, "to render it a comfortable place for the accommodation of the several schools now taught in it."

Sept. 30, 1808. Nathaniel R. Snowden advertises that the trustees are finishing the room for the accommodation of the Latin and Greek students in the college, and that he expects to move his school to that place in October.

Sept. 12, 1809. B. F. Shippen advertises to open an academy the 13th instant "in Franklin College, permission being granted by the trustees."

Prominent among the early professors of Franklin College, besides those we have already mentioned, were Rev. Dr. Brownlee, Professor Schiffer, and Thor T. Norr, a native of Denmark, who was very highly esteemed by the community.

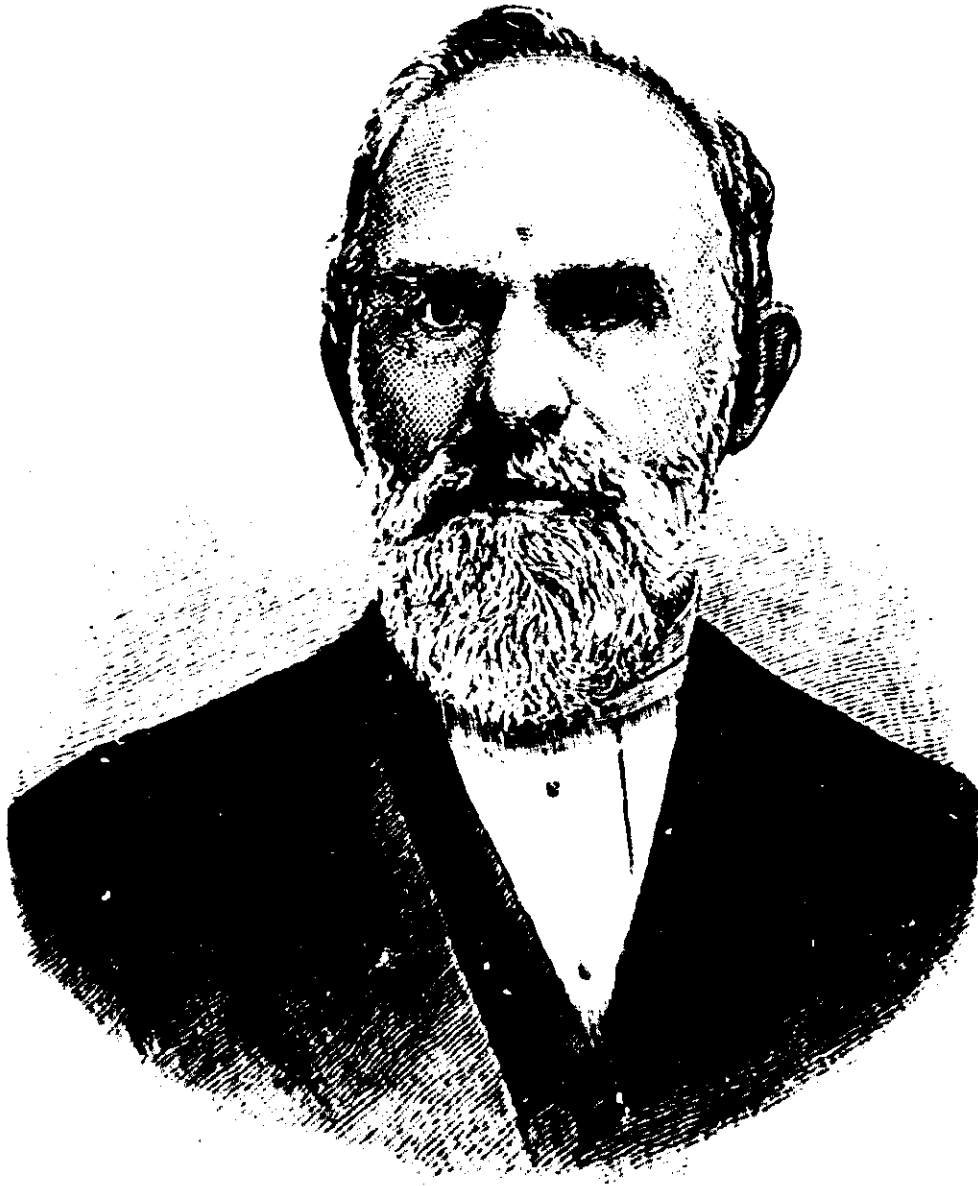
On the 14th of April, 1827, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act incorporating the Lancaster County Academy. It will be remembered that about this time similar institutions were established in a number of counties of the commonwealth. The new institution received from the State a donation of three thousand dollars, and with this fund and other subscriptions a lot of ground was purchased on the east side of North Lime Street, between Orange and Chestnut, and in the year 1828 a commodious school building was erected. The first principal was Mr. James P. Wilson, who was afterwards president of Newark College, and subsequently became professor in the Union Theological Seminary in New York. The institution is said to have been well conducted, but was not very successful. At this period, however, Franklin College was brought to its lowest ebb, though by careful management its funds were increasing in value. It was therefore resolved to make an effort to re-establish the latter institution by purchasing the property of the academy, and on the 15th of May, 1839, in pursuance of an act of Assembly authorizing the transfer, its buildings were conveyed to the trustees of Franklin College. In the succeeding year these buildings were remodeled, and the institution reopened under the new arrangement.

As thus reorganized, Franklin College became a very excellent school. "In 1840, F. A. Muhlenberg, Jr., now professor in the University of Pennsylvania, and James Regan were elected teachers. In 1841 an English department was added to the classical and mathematical, and Mr. T. Day was elected teacher. This arrangement lasted four years, until April, 1845, when the last-named gentleman resigned. After the resignation of Mr. Day the two

teachers previously mentioned continued in the service of the board until July 1, 1846, when Mr. James Regan resigned. At this period F. A. Muhlenberg, Jr., was unanimously elected Professor of Languages, and Rev. J. Chapman, Professor of Mathematics, and a union was effected with the public schools of the city of Lancaster, by virtue of which those pupils of these public schools who were sufficiently qualified were permitted to pass through the two departments of Franklin College free of expense, in consideration of the payment of the salary of one of the teachers by the board of school directors, though the management of the institution was in the hands of the board of trustees of Franklin College. This arrangement continued until September, 1849" (Dr. Muhlenberg, in *Evangelical Review*). About this time the Lancaster High School was established, and a great part of its local patronage was withdrawn from Franklin College. It was, therefore, resolved to erect a new building for the accommodation of students from abroad, and about seven thousand dollars had been subscribed for the purpose, besides five thousand dollars which had been appropriated for this purpose from the college treasury, when operations were suspended in consequence of a proposal for union received from the trustees of Marshall College, then located at Mercersburg, Pa.

The Lutheran and Reformed Churches had not forgotten their interests in Franklin College. In 1818 the Reformed Synod had declined a proposition from the Reformed (Dutch) Church to unite in the establishment of a literary institution, "because the German Reformed Church already has an interest, in common with other Germans of Pennsylvania, in an institution founded by the Legislature for the benefit of the Germans of this State." A communication from the Reformed Synod to the Lutheran led to a series of consultations, which produced no tangible results, except that each Synod voted an appropriation of one hundred dollars to the relief of Franklin College, on condition that the other Synod would do the same. In the same year a joint committee determined upon a course of study for the college. The plan was left for execution in the hands of Rev. Dr. Endress and Rev. J. H. Hoffmeier, pastors of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches of Lancaster, but they failed to agree, and the whole subject was indefinitely postponed. The subject was frequently brought up in the Synods, but it came to be felt that the interests of each denomination required a separate institution that should be under its exclusive care, and for whose prosperity it would be directly responsible.

Colleges were founded at Gettysburg and Mercersburg, and naturally claimed the affection of the churches that had established them. It consequently came to be acknowledged, even in Lancaster, that if Franklin College should be re-established on its original basis it would be difficult to secure the patronage of the churches, without which it could not hope to



E. V. Gerhart



prosper. But two ways appeared to be open. One of these was to divide the funds of Franklin College between the colleges at Gettysburg and Mercersburg, and this seemed impracticable, as but two-thirds of the endowment belonged to the Lutheran and Reformed Churches. The other plan was to remove one or the other of these institutions to Lancaster, for the purpose of uniting it with Franklin College. So far as we know, the authorities of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, manifested no disposition to remove; but the trustees of Marshall College were inclined to give the subject favorable consideration. After much private discussion the matter culminated at a series of meetings of the trustees of Franklin College, held during the winter of 1849-50. It was finally agreed that "one-third of the money belonging to Franklin College should be transferred to the trustees of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, to endow with it the 'Franklin Professorship'; the remaining two-thirds to be retained at Lancaster, and given to the trustees of Marshall College on condition of its removal to Lancaster and its carrying on its collegiate operations there under the name of Franklin and Marshall College." The act of the Legislature confirming the action of the trustees was approved by the Governor April 19, 1850. The amount paid, according to agreement, to the trustees of Pennsylvania College for the Lutheran interest in Franklin College amounted to \$17,169.61. This sum was collected in the Reformed Churches, and the endowment of Franklin College thus remained intact. The Lutheran Synod, at its meeting in Pottsville in 1850, "heartily approved" of the arrangement. Some time was, however, required to raise the required amount, and it was not until 1853 that the union of the colleges was actually consummated.

At this point it seems proper to give a brief sketch of Marshall College before its removal to Lancaster.

This institution, like most other American colleges, was founded in the special service of the church. The course of instruction pursued in theological seminaries is necessarily technical, and does not suffice to convey the broad, liberal culture which is necessary to the highest success in the ministry. It was the conviction of this fact that gave birth to Harvard, Yale, and the College of New Jersey.

Marshall College was founded in 1835. It developed out of the High School of the Reformed Church, which, in 1831, had been founded at York, Pa., where the Theological Seminary was at that time located. As the High School became prosperous there was a general desire to raise it to the rank of a college. At this time the trustees of Franklin College made liberal offers for the removal of the High School to Lancaster, but as the institution would, at that place, have been under the control of several denominations, and as the connection of a theological seminary with Franklin College was not desired, the invitation was respectfully declined. Proposals were received from

the citizens of Mercersburg, and at the Synod of Chambersburg, in 1835, these proposals were accepted. The literary institution was at once removed to Mercersburg, but the seminary remained two years longer in York, under the care of Rev. Dr. Mayer. A charter for the college was obtained from the Legislature, which at the same time voted an appropriation of twelve thousand dollars to its endowment. The institution was named in honor of Chief Justice John Marshall, who was then at the zenith of his fame, but died in the same year.

Rev. F. A. Rauch, Ph.D., who had previously been principal of the High School, became the first president of Marshall College. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt in 1806, and had been thoroughly educated at the University of Marburg. For a short time he was professor extraordinary at Giessen, but came to America in 1831, on account of political complications in his native land. After serving for some time as Professor of German in Lafayette College, he was called by the Reformed Church to take charge of its classical institution. He continued in this position until his death, which occurred March 2, 1841. In 1840 he published his work on "Psychology," which may be said to have introduced the science to the attention of American students. A more extensive work on "Ethics" was left unfinished. A volume of his sermons, entitled "The Inner Life of the Christian," was subsequently edited and published by Rev. Dr. E. V. Gerhart. Dr. Rauch's remains were removed from Mercersburg to Lancaster in 1859, and were solemnly re-interred in Lancaster Cemetery. A handsome monument to his memory has been erected in front of the college building.

Rev. John Williamson Nevin, D.D., LL.D., who had in the previous year become professor in the Theological Seminary, succeeded Dr. Rauch as president of Marshall College in 1841, and held this position until the removal of the college in 1853. Dr. Nevin is at present a resident of Lancaster County. As one of the foremost theologians and philosophers in this country, he naturally gave the institution over which he presided a high degree of prominence; and there are few preceptors anywhere who have possessed in so high a degree the respect and affection of their students.

The following gentlemen at various times held professorships in Marshall College: Samuel W. Budd, Jr., Thomas D. Bair, Esq., Theodore Appel, D.D., Joseph F. Berg, D.D., Albert Smith, William M. Nevin, LL.D., Philip Schaff, D.D., Traill Green, M.D., and Thomas C. Porter, D.D.

The village of Mercersburg is magnificently situated among the mountains of Franklin County. No one can make his home in the midst of such imposing scenery without learning to love it. The retirement of its situation was favorable to study, and it is therefore not surprising that the removal of the institution should have been accomplished with difficulty. There

were, however, many reasons which rendered this advisable, if not unavoidable. Mercersburg was too far distant from the centre of the Reformed Church, and it seemed impossible to awaken the proper degree of interest in the endowment of the college. Agents were frequently sent out, but though many friends made personal sacrifices to sustain the institution, there were no large donations, and the funds increased slowly. The members of the faculty received very small salaries, and most of them were compelled to eke out their living either by teaching in the Theological Seminary or by preaching for neighboring churches. At the time of the removal the invested funds of Marshall College did not exceed sixty thousand dollars, a sum which was utterly inadequate to the establishment of the institution on a permanent basis. For these and other reasons the authorities of Marshall College were disposed to listen favorably to the proposed union with Franklin. It was, we think, an important movement, and one which has led to the happiest results. Hitherto the tendency in this country has been to multiply colleges and to isolate them. It would be a great advance in the cause of liberal education if many of our literary institutions could be united, and thus strengthened for a higher order of usefulness.

As we have seen, the act authorizing the union of the two colleges was passed in 1850, but it was not until May, 1853, that they were actually united. The formal opening took place on the 7th of June, in Fulton Hall. Addresses were delivered on this occasion by Hon. A. L. Hayes, Rev. Dr. J. W. Nevin, and the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. Until 1856 the exercises of the college were conducted in the building on Lime Street, originally belonging to Franklin College, but in the mean time a fund of twenty-five thousand dollars was raised by the friends of the institution in the city and county of Lancaster, and the present college building erected on grounds purchased for that purpose. This building originally cost nineteen thousand dollars, but it has since been improved and extended. It was dedicated on the 16th of May, 1856. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. E. V. Gerhart and Emlen Franklin, Esq.

According to the charter granted by the Legislature, Dec. 21, 1852, the united institution is possessed of all the rights and privileges formerly held by the two colleges of which it was constituted. One or more German professorships must always be maintained. By a supplement approved Feb. 16, 1867, the election of trustees is vested in the Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States. At least two-thirds of the trustees must be members of the Reformed Church, but it has been usual, as a matter of courtesy, to choose the remaining one-third from other denominations and the community in general.

At the time of the removal the presidency was tendered to Rev. Dr. Phillip Schaff, of Mercersburg.

He declined the call, and the office was vacant for more than a year. Rev. E. V. Gerhart, D.D., was elected in the fall of 1854, and entered upon his duties in the spring of the following year. He was president until 1866, when he was succeeded by Rev. Dr. J. W. Nevin, who had been president of Marshall College before its removal. Dr. Nevin's second term of service continued until 1876. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas G. Apple, D.D., professor in the Theological Seminary, who is the present incumbent. The following gentlemen have held professorships in the institution: E. V. Gerhart, D.D., John W. Nevin, D.D., LL.D., William M. Nevin, LL.D., Theodore Appel, D.D., Thomas C. Porter, D.D., Adolphus L. Koeppen, A.M., John L. Atlee, M.D., Frederick A. Gast, D.D., John S. Stahr, Ph.D., Charles H. Budd, M.D., Daniel M. Wolf, A.M., Walter E. Krebs, A.M., Nathan C. Schaeffer, Ph.D., Joseph H. Dubbs, D.D., Frederick K. Smyth, A.B., John B. Kieffer, A.M., and Jefferson E. Kershner, A.M. Professors in the Theological Seminary have also occasionally taught in the college, and there have been many tutors, who were engaged for a limited term and were not entitled to a seat in the faculty.

The Diognothian and Goethean Literary Societies were organized on the 12th of June, 1835, in one of the rooms of the Classical Institution, in York, Pa., before the removal to Mercersburg and the organization of Marshall College. There had previously been a debating society connected with the school, which was now divided, mainly through the instrumentality of Rev. Dr. Samuel R. Fisher, in order that the two bodies might encourage each other by generous rivalry. Since that time the societies have been maintained with great spirit and enthusiasm. In Mercersburg they built commodious halls at a cost of about twelve thousand dollars. These they were compelled to leave at the removal; but they set to work again, and, mainly by means of contributions received on the personal solicitations of members, erected the present beautiful halls, at a cost of about eighteen thousand dollars. They were formally opened on Tuesday, July 28, 1857.

The students take great pride in their beautiful halls, which are handsomely furnished at their own expense. They have valuable libraries and cabinets which they endeavor to increase. At their meetings there are orations, essays, debates, and other literary exercises, and the business is conducted with the strictest regard for propriety and parliamentary usage. The training which students thus voluntarily impose upon themselves in their literary societies is regarded as an important part of their collegiate course.

This institution has been founded mainly for the purpose of preparing students for admission to the freshman class in college; but arrangements are made for the instruction of those who desire to become prepared for business, and do not desire to study the clas-



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J. M. Mevin

sics. The rector is appointed by the Board of Trustees, which exercises a general supervision over the institution, but practically the operations of the academy are conducted separately from those of the college. It occupies a comparatively new and commodious building, situated north of Harbaugh Hall.

Franklin and Marshall College has no enormous endowments such as it has been the good fortune of some other institutions to receive, but its financial condition has steadily improved. In 1873, Mr. Lewis Audenreid, of Philadelphia, bequeathed to the college the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, which was until that time the largest amount it had ever received from a single individual. The more recent donation of the Wilhelm family, of Somerset County, consists to a great extent in real estate, so that it is impossible to form an exact estimate of its value. It has, however, already been of great advantage to the institution. The financial condition of the college may therefore be regarded as encouraging. It has no debt, and its property is daily increasing in value. Tuition may be regarded as virtually free, in consequence of the large number of certificates of scholarship—granting free tuition to any one whom the holder may designate—which are now in the hands of private individuals. The receipts from tuition are therefore trifling, but the income of the endowment has been hitherto sufficient to meet the wants of the institution.

It should be remembered that Franklin and Marshall College is a classical institution in the old sense of the term. It has no irregular or mixed classes. Though it might be easy to increase the number of students by establishing scientific or elective courses, it has been felt that to do so under present circumstances would be to cripple the classical course, without otherwise benefiting the institution.

In its requirements for admission and in its course of instruction throughout the college maintains a high standard, as may be seen by examining its catalogue. The faculty as at present constituted is as follows: Rev. Thomas G. Apple, D.D., president and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, *Æsthetics*, and the Philosophy of History; William Marvell Nevin, LL.D., Alumni Professor of English Literature and Belles-Lettres; Rev. John S. Stahr, Ph.D., Professor of Natural Science, Chemistry, and the German Language; Rev. Joseph Henry Dubbs, D.D., Audenried Professor of History and Archæology; J. B. Kieffer, A.M., Professor of Ancient Languages; Jefferson E. Kershner, A.M., Professor of Mathematics; John L. Atlee, M.D., LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; Alfred B. Horn, tutor. In the year ending June 21, 1883, there were in the college proper, not counting students of the Theological Seminary and the Academy, ninety-six undergraduates, viz.: seniors, twenty-five; juniors, twenty-two; sophomores, twenty-six; and freshmen, twenty-three.

The college is under the fostering care of the Reformed Church, but its course of instruction is in no sense denominational. There is a regularly-organized congregation, consisting principally of the professors and their families, with such students as may desire to be connected with it, which holds regular services in the college chapel; but students whose parents belong to other denominations are permitted to worship elsewhere, as their parents may direct. There is also a course of Biblical instruction on Sunday morning, and a morning service in the chapel. In short, the institution is Christian, but its religious teachings are not sectarian, and are solely intended to aid the student in the formation of a virtuous character.

We believe the time has come when the friends of Franklin and Marshall College should make an earnest effort to extend its usefulness. The foundations are firmly laid, and there is every inducement to earnest and unremitting labor. Every addition to its endowment can now be made to tell powerfully in the cause of higher education. The labors of a century have not been in vain. Many of the alumni, who now number nearly seven hundred, occupy prominent positions in church and state, and the high standard which is maintained by the institution is everywhere recognized and respected. We believe that the time has come to extend its operations, and thus to secure for it the position and influence to which it is justly entitled.

JOHN WILLIAMSON NEVIN, D.D., LL.D., was born in Franklin County, Pa., Feb. 20, 1808. He is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, and one conspicuous in statesmanship and literature. His paternal grandmother was a sister of the distinguished Hugh Williamson, LL.D., one of the framers of the United States Constitution, and a man noted in the republic of letters, from whom he derives his middle name. By birth and blood a Presbyterian, the venerable doctor, when a boy, was brought up carefully in the Christian faith by pious parents under the strict Old-School Presbyterian *régime* which at that time pervaded the whole community, and was especially prominent in the old Middlespring Church, which the family attended. His father, though a farmer, was a graduate of Dickinson College, and at an early day placed the Latin grammar in the hands of his son, which in due time he followed with the Greek, and gave him a drill so thorough, if not even severe, that more than one Franklin and Marshall boy felt the effects of it full fifty years afterwards.

In the fall of 1817 he was matriculated as a student in Union College, New York, then under the able presidency of Dr. Eliphalet Nott, and although the youngest in his class, was graduated with honor in 1821. On his way to college he met in New York City his patriarchal kinsman, Dr. Hugh Williamson, to whose advice may be partly due his correct habits,

and life-long opposition to the use of tobacco and spirituous liquors. During his college life he professed a change of heart through the preaching of Mr. Nettleton, a revivalist, and united with the church. Bodily prostration for two years followed his classic career, which time he mostly spent in the fields and woods on the homestead, and acquired for a time a taste for botanical pursuits. Upon the return of his health he resumed the studies of Cicero, Homer, and the sweet-flowing language of Fenelon and Bossuet, for which he had an especial taste, with greater zeal than ever. Martial ardor also coming in for a share of youthful recognition, he united himself to a military company, and was chosen orderly sergeant.

In the fall of 1828 he entered the theological seminary at Princeton, and in the regular theological course took a special interest in Oriental and Biblical literature, reading the whole Bible in Hebrew, and thereby securing the flattering distinction of being universally admitted the best Hebrew scholar in the institution. This distinction may be regarded as forming the turning-point in his life, and contributed to mould his whole subsequent career. In 1826 he was invited to temporarily supply the chair of Oriental and Biblical literature, made vacant by Dr. Hodge, who was sent to Europe on a two-years' tour for his health, during which time he wrote his "Biblical Antiquities," a hand-book which has obtained an extensive circulation both in America and Europe. In October, 1828, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Carlisle, held at Philadelphia, to preach the gospel, and about the same time invited to the chair of Biblical Literature in the new theological seminary then being established by the General Assembly at Allegheny, Pa. In December, 1829, then in the twenty-seventh year of his age, he assumed his duties in connection with this institution, then laboring under the disadvantages of no buildings, no library, no endowment, no prestige from the past, and all uncertainty for the future, the East naturally clinging to Princeton, while the West was largely disaffected, leaving the young institution to draw its patronage largely from Western Pennsylvania. Here Dr. Nevin labored for ten years, preached as supply at many places, and regularly at "Braddock's Field," besides being busy with his pen—which never grew rusty—as a correspondent of the Presbyterian *Christian Herald*, and editor of *The Friend*, in the interest of the "Young Men's Society of Pittsburgh and vicinity."

The Western Theological Seminary, now a power in the Presbyterian Church, owes much of its prosperity to the assiduity and ability of the subject of this notice. About the same time of his election to the chair in this seminary, he received a pressing invitation to return to Princeton and become a writer of books for the Sunday-School Union, and in his sermons, lectures, and with his pen, while at Pittsburgh, he was the unreserved opponent of slavery,

infidelity, fashionable amusements, ladies' fairs, and theatrical entertainments. In May, 1840, through the earnest solicitation of a committee appointed by the Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States, he accepted and was inducted into the professorship of theology in the Theological Seminary of that church, then located at Mercersburg, Pa. This change of position was not considered to be of itself any change of denominational faith, only a transition from one section of the general Reformed confession to another, and took place accordingly with the full approbation and favor of the friends of Dr. Nevin in the Presbyterian Church, and under the advice of Dr. Archibald Alexander, his former theological instructor at Princeton. During his connection with the Western Seminary he began the study of German, in order to reach the contents of the theological and philosophical works of the deep thinkers of Germany, the land of profound erudition and ripe scholastic attainment. This new position widened his view of the proper constitution and history of the Reformed Church, enlarged the range of his German studies, and brought him into a new and closer communication with the theological life of the Lutheran Confession, and in this way made room in his mind more and more for a sense of the catholic, the historical, the objective in Christianity, which may be taken as the key to the whole course of his thinking and working in the church afterwards down to the present time.

At Mercersburg Dr. Nevin was associated with the well-known German scholar, Frederick Augustus Rauch, then president of Marshall College, in the same place. The death of Dr. Rauch, March 2, 1841, made it necessary for Dr. Nevin to assume the temporary presidency of the college, which was afterwards made permanent, and which position he filled for ten years, without any salary. In 1843 he became involved in what has been known as the "anxious bench controversy," through the publication of his tract called "The Anxious Bench," directed against the use of certain means and methods employed extensively at the time among different denominations in the service of religious revivals, which has been regarded as the beginning of the movement since spoken of as the Mercersburg Theology.

In 1844 he received as his colleague in the seminary, Dr. Philip Schaff, of Germany, since famous throughout the world for his theological learning and as an honored professor in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of New York. His inaugural address at Reading, in that year, in the German language, a truly able discussion of the distinctive, original, and fundamental meaning of the great reformation of the sixteenth century, Dr. Nevin translated and published in 1845, under the title of "The True Principle of Protestantism as related to the Present State of the Church," together with an introduction from his own pen, and by Dr. Schaff's particular desire, with the

appendage also of a sermon on "Catholic Unity," preached by Dr. Nevin the previous year before a convention of the Dutch and German Reformed Churches in Harrisburg, the whole forming a volume of over two hundred pages.

In 1846 Dr. Nevin published "The Mystical Presence, a Vindication of the Reformed or Calvinistic Doctrine of the Holy Eucharist;" the same year "The Church," a sermon preached at the opening of the German Reformed Synod at Carlisle, came from his pen; in 1847, "The History and Genius of the Heidelberg Catechism;" and in 1848, a tract entitled "Antichrist, or the Spirit of Sect and Schism." From January, 1849, to January, 1853, he edited the *Mercersburg Review*, published by the Alumni Association of Marshall College, being its chief contributor, and he has written largely since for the same periodical, as well as for the *Reformed Church Messenger*. He resigned his professorship in the seminary in 1851, and the presidency of Marshall College in 1853, upon its removal to Lancaster and consolidation with Franklin College of this city. Although proffered the presidency of the new institution, he withdrew to private life, being nearly worn out in body and mind, but delivered, by special request, a baccalaureate address to the first graduating class of the new college on Aug. 31, 1853, which was published as a tract under the title of "Man's True Destiny." For one year after his resignation, Dr. Nevin resided at Carlisle, for one year in Lancaster City, from 1856 to 1858 at Windsor Forges, near Churchtown, the old mansion property of his wife's father, and since that time at "Caernarvon Place," in the immediate neighborhood of Lancaster City. Through those years he still continued to preach frequently and also to perform occasional work with his pen. He had much to do in particular with the long and difficult task of bringing to completion the new "liturgy" which engaged for so many years the best energies of the Eastern Synod of the German Reformed Church.

In the fall of 1861 he yielded to the desire of the faculty, and undertook partial service as professor in particular of History and Aesthetics, and in 1866 became once more president of the institution,—Franklin and Marshall College,—which position he resigned in 1876, and retired from all work of public instruction. Among his more important publications are the following: 1. "The Doctrine of the Reformed Church on the Presence of Christ in the Lord's Supper," an extended answer to Dr. Hodgo's review of "The Mystical Presence," in 1848; 2. "The Apostles' Creed: its Origin, Constitution, and Plan," 1849; 3. "Early Christianity," 1851; 4. "Cyprian," 1852; 5. "The Dutch Crusade," 1854; 6. "Review of Dr. Hodgo's Commentary on the Ephesians," 1857; 7. "The Liturgical Question," 1862; 8. "Christ and Him Crucified," a *concio ad clerum*, preached at the opening of the first General Synod of the German Reformed Church in Pittsburgh, 1868; 9. "Vindication of the

Revised Liturgy," 1867; 10. "Answer to Professor Doener, of Berlin, Germany," 1868; 11. "Once for All," based on a sermon preached before the Synod at Danville, Pa., 1869; 12. "Revelation and Redemption," opening sermon before the Synod at Mechanicsburg, Pa., 1870; 13. "The Revelation of God in Christ," anniversary discourse before the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, 1871; 14. "Christ and His Spirit," 1872; 15. "Baccalaureate Discourse, John iii. 13," 1872.

"Dr. Nevin, as a theologian, is one of no ordinary cast. His strong dialectic acumen has led him far beyond the range of mere theology, and has enabled him to unravel the mazes that metaphysical subtlety has drawn around the Christian faith. His own mind is a deeply metaphysical one, and his profound inquiries into this department have led him to scan the whole range of philosophy, and to investigate it on the metaphysical side from Aristotle to Hegel, as well as on the metaphysico-theological side from Plato to Schleiermacher. The argumentations and reasonings of an Origen, an Augustine, an Anselm, and an Aquinas are to him no longer mysteries. The thoughts of these world-renowned thinkers he has made his own. Although an American, he has made himself familiar with ancient forms of thought, and, after grasping the results of the Kantian problems, kept pace with the latest developments of the German mind.

"Like Jonathan Edwards, unfavored with European university culture, who by his own innate strength of intellect could grasp and solve the problems of the philosophers of whom he had never heard, and who ranks as the first metaphysician of his century, the subject of our notice has also probed the depth of the human understanding, and to his comprehensive mind metaphysical difficulties retire, and faith and reason stand harmonized in gospel revelation. To Dr. Nevin will history also accord, if not the highest niche in the temple of the metaphysical fame of the century, at least a very high one."<sup>1</sup>

His wife, Martha J., a woman of education and refinement, whom he married Jan. 1, 1835, is the second daughter of Hon. Robert Jenkins (1760-1848), member of Congress in 1809 to 1811, previously a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, served in the insurrection of "Fries," soon after the Revolutionary war, and the well-known iron-master of Windsor Place, Caernarvon township, being a descendant of David Jenkins, who came from Wales in 1700, whose son John settled there in 1719. Her mother, Catherine Carmichael, a woman of great accomplishments, born in 1774, was married in 1799. Dr. Nevin's father was John (1776-1829) and his mother Martha McCracken (1779-1859), whose father, William (1758-1803), came from Scotland. Their eight children are: Dr. John W., William M., professor of Belles-Lettres in Franklin and Marshall College; Rev. Daniel E. Nevin, a

<sup>1</sup> Alexander Harris' Biographical History of Lancaster County.

Presbyterian clergyman of Sewickley, Pa.; Theodore H. Nevin, Esq., president of the First National Bank of Allegheny; Robert P. Nevin, editor of the *Pittsburgh Times*; Margaret, was the wife of Dr. John K. Finley, of Niles, Mich.; Elizabeth F., wife of Dr. Alexander B. Brown, formerly president of Jefferson College; and Martha Mary, wife of John Irwin, of Sewickley. Dr. Nevin's grandfather, Daniel Nevin (1744-1812), came from Ireland, and married Margaret Williamson, who was a native of England, and a sister of Dr. Hugh Williamson, LL.D., before alluded to, and who wrote a history of North Carolina, and a work on climate. Dr. Nevin's surviving children are W. Wilberforce, formerly editor of the *Philadelphia Press*; Alice; Robert J., rector of the American Chapel at Rome, Italy; Blanche, a sculptor at Florence, Italy; and Martha J., wife of Robert H. Sayer, of Bethlehem, Pa., president of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad.

**The Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in the United States.**—The Reformed Church in the United States is the American representative of the Reformed Church of Germany and Switzerland. It derives its origin from the Reformation of the sixteenth century. Among its founders and early leaders were Zwingle, Calvin, and Ursinus. Its confession of faith is the Heidelberg Catechism.

The earliest German Reformed Churches in Pennsylvania were founded about the year 1720. During the colonial period they were closely connected with the church in the Fatherland, and were supplied with ministers mainly through the zeal and liberality of the Synods of Holland. Subsequently a number of the most intelligent American ministers undertook to prepare young men for the pastoral office, and this method of perpetuating the ministry was continued until the establishment of the Theological Seminary.

After several unsuccessful attempts an institution for the instruction of candidates for the ministry was opened on the 11th of March, 1825, at Carlisle, Pa. This was done in consequence of a proposition from the trustees of Dickinson College, then under the care of the Presbyterian Church, to furnish rooms for the seminary, on condition that the Professor of Theology should teach history and German in the college. Rev. Lewis Mayer, D.D., was the first professor. The first class of students numbered five, of whom Rev. John G. Fritchey, of Lancaster, is the sole survivor.

Soon afterwards Rev. James R. Rely, one of the most zealous friends of the seminary, visited Germany to solicit contributions towards an enterprise that was so intimately related to the welfare of emigrants from the Fatherland. He was very kindly received, especially in Holland, Prussia, and Switzerland, and collected \$6700, in money and books. One of the most liberal contributors was His Majesty, Frederick William III., King of Prussia, and many volumes presented by him are still in the library of the seminary. About the same time Rev. J. C. Beecher, of Shep-

herdstown, Va., succeeded in this country in collecting a handsome sum for the endowment of the seminary, and thus, it is said, saved it from financial ruin.

The arrangement with Dickinson College not proving satisfactory, the seminary was in 1829 removed to York, Pa. Here it remained until 1837, when it followed the classical institution to Mercersburg. During all this time it was in charge of Dr. Mayer, who was, in 1831, assisted by Rev. Daniel Young, and subsequently by Dr. Rauch. As Dr. Mayer at first declined to remove to Mercersburg, the seminary was for one year in sole charge of Dr. Rauch. In 1838, Dr. Mayer was re-elected Professor of Theology, but he held the position only one year, and then retired finally from the institution. The vacant chair was filled by the election of Rev. John Williamson Nevin, D.D., then professor in the Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church at Allegheny. He entered upon his duties in the spring of 1840. For one year Drs. Nevin and Rauch were associated, but this pleasant relation was ended by the death of the latter in March, 1841. Then for three years, Dr. Nevin, assisted only by a teacher of Hebrew, had sole charge of the theological seminary. There was, however, an earnest desire in the church to aid him by securing a German professor to carry on the work which had been begun by the lamented Rauch. In 1843 the Synod unanimously elected to this position the Rev. Dr. F. W. Krummacher, of Elberfeld, Prussia. As Dr. Krummacher was the most celebrated pulpit orator of Germany, they would not have ventured to extend the call without assurances that it would be favorably considered. Rev. Drs. T. L. Hoffeditz and B. S. Schneck were appointed commissioners to present the call in person. They sailed for Europe in the following May, and were very cordially received in the Fatherland. Dr. Krummacher, however, finally felt constrained to decline, especially as the Prussian government expressed a decided disinclination to his removal. Unwilling to return to America without having accomplished their mission, the commissioners consulted with some of the leading divines of Germany, and were by them directed to Rev. Philip Schaff, Ph.D., who was at that time a professor extraordinary in the University of Berlin. On their return to America the delegates proposed his name to the Synod, and he was unanimously elected. He was installed Professor of Church History and Biblical Literature, in the city of Reading, on the 25th of October, 1844.

From this time forward, until the retirement of Dr. Nevin, in 1851, the history of the seminary runs parallel with that of the college. It was a period of great theological and literary activity. The professors edited reviews and published books which attracted general attention. There were earnest controversies, and Mercersburg Theology was a subject of discussion in theological circles in America and



Thos. G. Apple,  
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Europe. These discussions have now passed away, but it is pleasant to record that the professors were earnest, active, and laborious.

In 1853, Marshall College was removed to Lancaster, but the Theological Seminary remained in Mercersburg until 1871. Dr. Nevin had retired in 1851, but Dr. Schaff continued in connection with the institution until 1865. Rev. Bernard C. Wolff, D.D., held the chair of Systematic Theology from 1852 to 1864. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry Harbaugh, D.D., who occupied the position until his death, which occurred in 1867. Rev. E. E. Higbee, D.D., was Professor of Church History and Exegesis from 1865 to 1871. In 1868, Rev. E. V. Gerhart, D.D., was chosen to fill the place vacated by the death of Dr. Harbaugh. He was the only member of the faculty who accompanied the seminary to Lancaster.

In 1857 the Synod established a Theological Tutorship, partly by a fund invested in Germany, the gift of Baron von Bethman-Hollweg, which had been made available for this purpose, and partly by gifts from individuals and classes. The successive incumbents while the institution was in Mercersburg were William M. Reily, A.M., and Jacob B. Kerschner, A.M.

The largest contributions to the endowment of the institution received during this period were a bequest of ten thousand dollars from the estate of Mr. Daniel Kieffer, of Berks County, and a gift of five thousand dollars from Miss Ann E. Keller.

In 1871, Rev. Thomas G. Apple, D.D., was elected Professor of Church History and Exegesis, and Rev. F. A. Gast, D.D., was appointed tutor. In the following year the tutorship was changed to a full Professorship of Hebrew and Old Testament Theology, and Dr. Gast was elected professor. The faculty is now constituted as follows: Rev. E. V. Gerhart, D.D., Professor of Systematic and Practical Theology; Rev. T. G. Apple, D.D., Professor of Church History and Exegesis; and Rev. F. A. Gast, D.D., Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Theology.

The seminary at present occupies rooms in the college building. It is probable that a building will finally be erected for its separate accommodation, but the present intimate relations of the two institutions have many advantages which are mutually appreciated.

When this Theological Seminary was organized there were about eighty ministers in connection with the Reformed Church in the United States; now there are nearly eight hundred. Other theological seminaries have been established, but a great part of this progress and success is naturally due to the oldest institution, which now numbers about four hundred ministers upon its roll of graduates. The demand for an educated ministry has never been more urgent than it is at present, and we therefore feel assured that the Theological Seminary will continue to enjoy the favor and patronage of the church.

**The Juliana Library.**<sup>1</sup>—Although the last of the thirteen colonies in point of colonization, it is the proud boast of Pennsylvania that she was the first among them to establish that great public educator, the subscription library. Long before any other colony had thought of making a step in this direction, Benjamin Franklin had laid the foundation of subscription libraries deep and well in giving birth and direction to the Philadelphia Library Company, whose origin dates back to 1732, and which Franklin with laudable pride called "the mother of all the North American subscription libraries." The Loganian Library building, erected in 1745, on a lot of ground on the west side of Sixth Street, between Chestnut and Walnut, in the city of Philadelphia, boasts the distinction of being the first building in the United States devoted to the uses of a public library.

In fact, despite the miscellaneous character of the people who came to Penn's colony during the first hundred years after it was founded, it seems to have been a sort of literary centre. Especially was this the case with Philadelphia. In a small volume of letters written by the Rev. Jacob Duché, the first chaplain of Congress, and of whom an excellent sketch appeared in No. 1, vol. ii. of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, the author says, "You would be astonished at the general taste for books which prevails among all orders and ranks of people of this city. The librarian (of the City Library) assured me that for one person of distinction and fortune there were twenty tradesmen that frequented this library."<sup>2</sup>

Elsewhere in the same volume we find the following: "There is less distinction among the citizens of Pennsylvania than among those of any other civilized city in the world. . . . Literary accomplishments here meet with deserved applause. But such is the prevailing taste for books of every kind that almost every man is a reader; and by pronouncing sentence right or wrong upon the various publications that come in his way, puts himself upon a level in point of knowledge with their several authors."

Evidently this same condition of things obtained in most of the towns throughout the colony. It must have been this same literary taste that in 1755 saw a second subscription library organized in the town of Hatboro', about sixteen miles north of Philadelphia, a third in the borough of Lancaster in 1759, and a fourth in Chester, the oldest town in the State, in 1769.

Of the Juliana Library so little was known that, in 1870, when the general government undertook to in-

<sup>1</sup> By F. R. Diffendorfer.

<sup>2</sup> Observations on a variety of subjects, literary, moral, and religious, in a series of original letters, written by a gentleman of foreign extraction who resided some time in Philadelphia, revised by a friend, to whose hands the manuscript was committed for publication. Philadelphia, 1774.

investigate the matter,<sup>1</sup> it had only a dozen lines to give to this institution, nearly every one of which contains an error, and which threw no light on the subject whatever. The casual discovery of the charter of incorporation in the recorder's office for Lancaster County by the writer some five years ago, led to an effort to collect materials for a sketch of the library, but the gleanings were so meagre that it became apparent nothing could be done with the few facts on hand. Recently, however, incited by several relics of the long-defunct library, the search was renewed, this time with more success. Not only was the constitution and by-laws brought to light, but the charter itself, as well as several pages of the original and only record-book, the accounts of the first librarian, and a number of other documents that were sufficient to form the foundation of an authentic, albeit very partial sketch of the third subscription library in the United States.

Although the charter of this library bears date of 1768, it had an existence of four years previous to that time, under another name however, that of "The Lancaster Library Company." The general scope and aim of the new organization may be learned from the constitution and by-laws, a portion of which is here given:

"Forasmuch as nothing can more usefully engage the Public Attention than the encouragement of Virtue, Taste, and Literature, which are the greatest ornaments of a Free People, and have in almost every Age and well regulated Community been patronized with laudable emulation by men of Sentiment and real Benevolence; and justly regarded as the firm Foundation upon which Liberty, Humanity, and Order were originally constructed and have from remotest Times been perpetuated and transmitted with ennobling Reputation; And as these Advantages may be successfully ascertained and propagated by having Recourse to the Writings of those several Authors who have treated the subjects whereon they respectively wrote with Accuracy, Penetration, and Judgment. The Persons who have hereunto subscribed their Names have resolved to erect a Public Library in the Borough of Lancaster in the Province of Pennsylvania, and for that valuable Purpose have collected several Sums of Money; and We do hereby covenant and agree, each Person for himself, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, to and with the Residue of the Subscribers, their Executors, Administrators, and Assigns in manner following, that is to say, &c."

Here follow numerous provisions of various kinds. One is that the numbers of subscribers shall never exceed one hundred. The annual dues were fixed at seven shillings and sixpence, fines arranged for, and other regulations made. The giving out of books was stringently guarded, every member being required to deposit a written ticket upon taking a book. Officers for the management of the library were provided for. A librarian, treasurer, secretary, and trustees, who were required to give security for the faithful performance of their respective duties.

Annual meetings for the election of officers were to be held on the 10th day of every November. The name assumed was that of the Lancaster Library Company, under which title it had an existence of

four years. A seal was to be procured and kept in the library, with which all orders and public papers were to be sealed.

"In witness whereof the members of said company have hereunto set their hands — of November in the year of our Lord, 1769." Signed by Thomas Barton, Samuel Boude, Isaac Sanders, William Hoy, Sebastian Graffe, Adam Simon Kuhn, Robert Thompson, John Hopson, James Ewing, Thomas Minshall, William Henry, Frederick Stone, Henry William Stiegel, Joseph Rose, William Atlee, Matthias Slough, Robert Fulton, William Smith, George Hough, James Sterett, Benjamin Price, John Postlethwait, Thomas Davis, Joseph Simon, Philip Linheer, Abraham Dehuff, Adam Kuhn, Jr., James Anderson, Calvin Cooper, Stewart Rowan, Edward Shippen, Josiah Scott, James Bickham, Joseph Boude, Isaac White-lock, B. Hubley, Michael Gross, Samuel Magaw, George Ross, John Edwards, William Bausman, Joseph Pugh, Stephen Atkinson, Joshua Evans, James Gibbons, Paul Weltzell, Emanuel Carpenter, Samuel Bethel, Isaac Myers, James Webb, Jr., Francis Sanderson, John —,<sup>2</sup> Abraham Gibbons, James Webb.

Fifty-four names to begin with was not so bad. That they were in earnest is evidenced by the nine hundred and ninety-nine years through which they meant their association to endure. They even limited the membership to reasonable numbers. Not more than one hundred should belong to it at one time. Alas! what short-sighted mortals we are. It is more than probable that the roll of membership never reached that number. Perhaps it was never higher than when the charter of incorporation was applied for in 1768, when it contained seventy-seven names. All things considered, however, that was a good showing. Lancaster was a small town, comparatively speaking, with hardly more than five hundred houses, and not more than two thousand inhabitants; it does credit to her inhabitants that fifty-four names were signed to the constitution of the library company, whose owners were willing to pay seven shillings and sixpence yearly for the maintenance of the same. Franklin tells us that when he projected the subscription library with which his name is so indelibly connected, he "was not able, with great industry, to find more than fifty persons, mostly young tradesmen, willing to pay down for this purpose forty shillings each, and ten shillings per annum." When the relative wealth and number of inhabitants in the two places are considered, it must be conceded the Lancaster Library Company began its career under exceptionally favorable auspices.

How the new enterprise prospered during the few following years is not exactly known. Only two pages of the secretary's minutes have escaped the ravages of time. These are pages seven and eight;

<sup>1</sup> "Public Libraries in the United States of America, their History, Condition, and Management. Special Report. In Two Parts. Issued by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education."

<sup>2</sup> Name illegible on the worn parchment.

the earlier pages, of which only five and six remain, are taken up with the constitution and by-laws, a synopsis of which has already been given. The organization was completed soon after the signing of the constitution. We learn from the record that one meeting was held in 1759, another in 1760, and three in 1761. The library was under full headway and apparently prosperous, and new members were taken in. The property of the association must have increased in extent and value, as we find William Dillwyn willing to pay three guineas and the last annual payment for membership. The original minutes of the recorded proceedings are appended, as much to place them permanently on record as to show the practical way these men had of carrying forward their laudable enterprise.

"Dec. 4, 1759. Agreeable to the aforesaid recited Articles, the following members were chosen directors, Treasurer, and Librarian, to execute their several services and continue in their several stations until the 15th day of September next ensuing, agreeable to the said articles, viz.: Emanuel Carpenter, Thomas Barton, Benjamin Price, Isaac Saunders, William Stoy, Joseph Rose, Edward Shippen, George Ross, Robert Thompson, Adam Simon Kuhn, Isaac Whitelock; Treasurer, Michael Cross; Librarian, Samuel Magaw.

"It likewise was ordered that the persons appointed at the last meeting to collect and receive the Subscriptions made and to be made for the use of the Library, do settle with and account for the same to the above-mentioned members and Chosen Directors, to be by them applied in purchasing of Books and other Services for the said Library, in such a manner as they shall think fit, agreeable to the Rules and Regulations aforesaid.

"At a meeting of the Members of the Lancaster Library Company the 15th of September, 1760, the following Gentlemen were chosen Directors, Treasurer, and Librarian, viz.: Edward Shippen, George Ross, Samuel Boude, Thomas Barton, Joseph Rose, Isaac Whitelock, William Stoy, William Bausman, Joseph Pugh, William Atlee, Benjamin Price; Treasurer, William Bausman; Librarian, Samuel Magaw.

"May 9, 1761. At a meeting of the Directors, the 9th of May, 1761, (present: Edward Shippen, Adam Simon Kuhn, George Ross, Joseph Rose, Samuel Boude, William Stoy, Isaac Whitelock, and Benjamin Price), agreed that the front left and home, in Benjamin Price's house, in Queen Street, be hired at the Rent of ten Pounds per annum, and for the term of three or five, as occasion may require; and the said Benjamin Price (one of the Directors), being present, agreed thereto.

"It was also ordered that the Librarian doth purchase boards and employ a workman to put up shelves in the above room, and the said Librarian is hereby empowered to apply to the Treasurer for the expenses thereof, who is hereby ordered to pay the same to the Librarian or his Order on sight.

"May 30, 1761. At a meeting of the Directors the 30th of May, 1761, Present Edward Shippen, Adam Simon Kuhn, Samuel Boude, Benjamin Price, Isaac Whitelock, Joseph Pugh, and William Atlee.

"Agreed that 'till the number of eighty subscribers be completed, no new Member shall be admitted without paying to the Treasurer the sum of three Guineas, together with the Annual Payments until the time of such admission and signing the Articles.

"That no Member shall take any Book out of the Library before he pays his Original Subscription, with the annual Contributors mentioned in the Articles, and that no Book shall be left to any Person who is not a Member.

"That William Dillwyn shall be received a Member of the Company, agreeable to his Request, upon delivering three Guineas and the last Annual Payment to the Treasurer and signing the Articles.

"That Books given out by the Librarian shall not be kept longer than a Week from the time of their being taken; this Rule holds 'till the next Meeting of the Directors, before which the Librarian is ordered to have Notes printed, in order to be signed and left as a Security for the safe return of Books by each Member that borrows any, and no person shall have more Books than one at a time.

"Aug. 3, 1761. At a meeting of the Directors the 3d of August, 1761, Present Thomas Barton, William Stoy, Edward Shippen, George Ross, Isaac Whitelock, Benjamin Price, and William Atlee.

"Agreed with respect to the time allowed for reading Books taken out of the Library; that Folios shall be returned in four weeks from the time they are taken out, Quarto's in three weeks, Octavos in two weeks, and Duodecimos in one week.

"Agreed that if upon the return of any Book it appears to be injured, the Librarian shall determine the damage and receive the fine accordingly. But when there is any Dissent from the Judgment of the Librarian in this Point, the matter must be referred to the Directors, and the Book must not be given out again 'till after their Determination.

"That the Books are all to be rated at one hundred and fifty per cent. upon the original cost, and that the Cash Notes given by the Borrowers for the security of the Library shall be filled according to this appraisement.

"Ordered that a proper Catalogue of the Books be fairly drawn out, and also a catalogue of the Members' names, the Accounts settled, etc.

"Agreed that John Craig be admitted a Member of this Company, having purchased a share of Wm. Smith, late of this county, with the consent of the Directors."

On a triangular corner of pages 9 and 10 it is seen a meeting was held on Sept. 15, 1761, and that one "Anderson will rent the . . . pounds a year."

The next authentic notice we have of this organization is the charter of incorporation, granted by Governor James Hamilton on the 22d day of October, 1763, and filed in the recorder's office on the 28th day of November of the same year. A most important change had taken place meanwhile. The old title had been dropped, and instead it took on the name of the Juliana Library. Unwearied and long-continued research has failed to reveal the smallest particle of evidence that might throw light on this interesting if not important point. Undoubtedly it was in the nature of a compliment to Lady Juliana Penn, daughter of the Earl of Pomfret, and wife of Thomas Penn, one of the Proprietaries. The commonly accepted opinion is, or rather was, that this noble lady was the patron, if not the founder, of the library. The facts already given show conclusively that it had been in existence four years before her name was in any way connected with it. All claims made for her as the founder consequently fall to the ground. That the change of name was brought about by the hope that Lady Penn might lend material assistance to the library seems more than probable. Perhaps its few years of existence were not attended with the prosperity that was hoped for, and the belief that the wife of one of the Proprietaries might, by donations of books or material assistance of some other kind, come to the rescue if her name was given to the association, was the inducing motive.

Let these things be as they may, there is no evidence that goes to show that these expectations, if really entertained, were realized to any considerable extent. Lady Penn did donate a few books to the library named after her, but they were very few. An examination of hundreds of volumes now in other local libraries, and that at one time undoubtedly belonged to the Juliana Library, gives no evidence, by inscription or otherwise, that any of them ever came from her whose name the library bore. The volumes in private hands, purchased at the sale when the remaining portion of the collection was finally disposed of, are equally silent on this point.

There is, however, one notable exception. Mr. William Heitshue, of Lancaster, is the owner of a copy of the Bible purchased by his father at this sale. It is a beautiful edition of the Scriptures, in three folio volumes, with an extended commentary on the Old and New Testaments.<sup>1</sup> On the lid of the first volume, in large gilt letters, is this inscription :

The Gift  
Of  
THE RR. HONBLE.  
LADY JULIANA PENN,  
To  
THE JULIANA LIBRARY,  
At Lancaster.

The volumes measure eleven by seventeen and one-half inches, and are bound in full Russia leather. The binding is highly ornate. The most elaborate and beautiful hand-tooling adorns the back and outside and inner margins of the cover; such, indeed, as the best binders of our own day might be proud to own. These volumes, so far as known, are the only evidence of Lady Penn's bounty to the Juliana Library, and this gift, as the date of its publication indicates, was made at least seven years after the library had taken her name. From all the surroundings, and the little evidence there is to throw light on this matter, the conclusion is irresistible that the change of name was not in consequence of any special bounty on the part of Lady Penn, and that at no time did she lend material aid, either in books or money, to the organization. How the founders and members of the library regarded this action is, of course, a matter of conjecture. The reasonable inference, however, is, they did not consider their new departure in the light of a great success. The accounts of the treasurer from 1766 to 1769, all that are extant, show no donations in cash from Lady Penn. It is a reasonable conclusion, therefore, that whatever the governing motives may have been, they resulted in little or no benefit to the library. If any substantial evidence of Lady Penn's bounty was the inducing cause, we have a right to look for some acknowledgment of the same; if not in the charter itself, then in the other records of the association that have come down to us. But all are dark and silent on this point, and these worthies of a hundred years ago may be instanced as confirmative proof of the disappointment that is likely to await those who place too much reliance upon the patronage and generosity of the worldly great and high born.

During the four years that elapsed from the organization in 1759 to the incorporation in 1763, we find six of the original subscribers had dropped out.

<sup>1</sup> "Commentary on the Books of the Old and New Testaments, in which are inscribed the Notes and Collections of John Lock, Sr., Daniel Waterland, and the Right Honorable Edward, Earl of Clarendon, and other Learned Persons, with Practical Improvements by William Dodd, LL.D., Prebendary of Bucon, and Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty, London, 1770." Dr. Adam Clark calls this "by far the best comment that has yet appeared in the English language." This is the famous Dr. Dodd who was executed for forgery in 1777.

Their places were more than filled by the twenty-nine new names which appear among the incorporators, swelling the total number to seventy-seven. These persons were not all residents of Lancaster City. Among the list of names we find many of the best-known citizens of the county; in fact, the list represents the most intelligent as well as the best element in the population. Many were men of more than local fame. Some had enjoyed the advantages of university training, more than half a dozen of them were lawyers, several were clergymen of eminence, a few of them were members of the Constitutional Convention, more than a score were members of the Legislature, and a number of them for more than twenty years.

It only remains to give such other particulars concerning the library as have been gleaned from contemporary records and the recollections of a few old citizens who were acquainted with it prior to its dispersion. Where the library was domiciled prior to 1761 is unknown. In that year, as appears from the minutes of the meeting held on May 9, 1761, a room was rented from Benjamin Price, on North Queen Street, for the term of three or five years, at the rate of ten pounds per annum. In 1766 the library was located in the house of Judge William Henry, on East King Street, now No. 8, who was also the librarian. His accounts with the library show that he drew rent from Nov. 1, 1766, to Nov. 1, 1768, at the rate of six pounds per annum, and the same sum for his services as librarian. How much longer it was kept there is unknown. It was moved from thence to what is now No. 1 East King Street, where it seems to have remained for a number of years. It was finally moved from that locality to what is now No. 21 North Queen Street. The cause of this last removal was the high rent it was compelled to pay, from which we may perhaps infer its financial affairs were not so flourishing as they might have been. In the last-named place the library remained for nearly or quite fifty years. It was placed there prior to the year 1800, and it remained there until sold in 1843, Mr. George Weitzel being the owner of the premises and acting as librarian. At the period of its last removal its days of greatest usefulness seem to have been over. Mr. George Weitzel, the son of the last librarian, and now more than eighty years old himself, and whose memory covers the period from 1810 to 1843, says few books were given out during that time. Occasionally persons would call and take out a few books, which seldom came back again. Dr. Meade, of Philadelphia, he remembers as one of these offenders.

The librarian and owner of the premises dying in 1843, the books were sold at public auction to satisfy the claims of the estate for rent. The appraisers were Dr. John Miller and William Gable, the auctioneer was Michael McGrann, and the clerk Thomas Zahm. There are two conflicting accounts as to the amount realized from the sale, the one placing the sum at

three hundred dollars and the other at only eighty dollars. There are various reasons for believing the former amount the correct one. There is also a tradition that there was a previous sale of a portion of the library, in order to cover arrearages for rent, but this fact, while it is possible, has not been satisfactorily established.

The original scope of this institution was not that of a library merely. This is known not only by the few relics that have been preserved, but is further proven by four long-cap pages of accounts between the library and its librarian, Judge William Henry, in the latter's own handwriting, the only other original record concerning it that survives. There was a small telescope and other astronomical instruments; chemical and philosophical apparatus were also among its treasures. The jaws of a carnivorous animal also remain to prove the nucleus of a museum was laid. There is a charge of five shillings in the librarian's account "for the carriage of the orrery and catalogues from Philadelphia"; another of fifteen shillings for the carriage of the globes from the same place. A payment of fifteen shillings for an "electric machine" is also recorded. Charges are also made for sundry lots of vials and bottles, tin foil, and other articles, such as might be expected in a collection like this. In short, the library was to be a teacher in other ways than through books. There is also in existence a finely engraved copper-plate portrait of Thomas Penn, nine by eleven inches in size, saved from the wreck of the library when it was sold. This plate represents a handsome man, of imposing presence, with something of the build of his distinguished father. The inscription on the plate is as follows:

Davis, Pinx, 1761.

Martin, Sc.

THOMAS PENN, ESQ.,

One of the Proprietors of Pennsylvania.

The date affixed shows this portrait was not engraved especially for the library.<sup>1</sup>

What was the extent of the library and what was the general character of the books? These are important questions, and it is to be regretted no definite answer can be made to them. That the books were a collection of some extent hardly admits of a doubt. In the charter it is related that the incorporators "have at great expense purchased a large and valuable collection of useful books." At the winding up

<sup>1</sup>This plate, as well as the constitution, by-laws, charter of incorporation, fragment of secretary's minutes of proceedings, and several pages of Librarian Henry's accounts, is now in the possession of Mr. John P. Schaum, of Lancaster City, who obtained them from Mr. George Weitzel, the octogenarian son of the last librarian. To the former of these gentlemen the writer's thanks are hereby extended for a free use of the papers just named, while from the active and vigorous recollections of the latter many facts were obtained that proved of great service in the preparation of this paper.

It is to be hoped that all the above documents may find a final and secure resting-place in the library of the State Historical Society, where they naturally seem to belong.

of the concern in 1848 the books have been described as having occupied a wall space about twelve feet long by eight feet high. Making allowance for the different sizes of books, this would give us perhaps eight hundred volumes, although the actual number of volumes sold was only three hundred. Earlier there were no doubt more, and perhaps at its most flourishing period it numbered a thousand volumes or more. When it is called to mind that the famous Philadelphia Library at the close of the Revolutionary war numbered only five thousand volumes, the Juliana Library must be regarded as a very respectable collection for a small provincial town. As to the character of the books hardly anything is known. Our fathers were not much given to what is at the present time called trash, and from the character of the men at the head of the library we may fairly infer there was plenty of solid reading in it. We find in the librarian's accounts £1 3s. charged for the "History of Greenland," and £1 9s. for Pennington's Works, 2 vols. A copy of Seneca's "Morals" was also among the contents. There was a printed catalogue as early as 1766, but not a copy has escaped the general wreck. With what interest the pages of that little volume would now be turned over! Messrs. Hall & Sellers seem to have been the Philadelphia firm from whom the purchases were chiefly made. The library seems to have had a considerable revenue from its subscribing members. From Sept. 21, 1766, to Sept. 15, 1769, the amount that came into the librarian's hands was £122 5s. 4d. What were its fortunes during the period of the Revolution and down to the beginning of the present century there is no record to show. Perhaps its most flourishing era was the one covered by the scant records here brought to light.

One other public notice of the library is found in the *Lancaster Neutral Newspaper and Reporter* under the date of Oct. 10, 1787. It is to the following effect:

"PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given to all the members of the Juliana Library Company, at the Borough of Lancaster, that they are required to meet at the Court-House in the said Borough, by adjournment, on Saturday next at three o'clock (afternoon) in order to take into consideration the affairs of the said Library Company, and all persons having books of the said Company in their possession are desired to bring them in at that time."

It seems idle almost to speculate upon the import of the above notice. Had the trying times of the Revolution, in which so many of its original members took an active part, been the means of closing its doors, and was an attempt about to be made to revive its usefulness? The notice hints of a previous meeting where the preliminary steps looking to this end were no doubt taken. The request for the return of all the books out seems to intimate that an inventory of the property on hand was contemplated prior to a reorganization.

No charge has more frequently been brought against the German emigrants to Pennsylvania and their immediate descendants than that of ignorance

and their indifference to educational matters generally, and none is more baseless. The church and the school went hand-in-hand everywhere throughout the colony, and in the founding of the Juliana Library we have irrefutable evidence of their progressive spirit. True, men of other nationalities were connected with the enterprise, but the majority were men of German ancestry. Their money, as well as their influence, was devoted to the cause of education and the advancement of learning. This reproach therefore must fall to the ground, and they be allowed to stand among the other friends of education who crossed the seas to found a new empire in the land of Penn.

**The Lancaster Library Company.**<sup>1</sup>—Co-existent with the Juliana Library was the Lancaster Library Company, an association that seems to have had its birth a few years before the birth of the present century. Of its character, aim, extent, and the period of its continuance hardly anything is known. No books, records, or minutes of proceedings seem to have come down to us. All that is known of it are a few business notices and editorial references in the newspapers of the day, but these are disappointingly few, meagre, and unsatisfactory.

The earliest notice of which I have any knowledge is in the *Lancaster Journal* of May 20, 1796, which reads as follows:

"LIBRARY, May 20, 1796.

"The Association for the erection of a Library Company in the Borough of Lancaster are hereby requested to assemble at the Court-House in Lancaster on Saturday the 28th of May (Inst.) at 3 o'clock, P.M., to carry into effect the intention of the Association."

As to what the "intention" of the association was, the above brief notice is provokingly silent. Evidently it was an entirely new organization. This is more than certain from a mention made in the above-named paper in its following issue. It is there stated that eighty-one (81) persons subscribed to certain articles of agreement, which number is competent to form a first general meeting, and a call is accordingly made upon the subscribers to meet on May 28th to effect a regular organization. Such an organization was accordingly formed, as we find a notice on Feb. 3, 1797, that the librarian is in attendance at the court-house on every Monday afternoon. In August, 1797, it is announced in the newspaper (*Journal*) that new regulations have been adopted by the Lancaster Library Company, which allow country members to keep books twice as long as had been allowed before.

The next notice of this association occurs in the issue of the *Journal* for March 26, 1804, in these words:

"LIBRARY COMPANY OF LANCASTER.

"The members are requested to meet on Monday next, the 26 instant at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Matthias Slough."

<sup>1</sup> By F. R. Diffenderfer.

Matthias Slough seems to have been among the foremost men of his day in Lancaster in promoting educational matters among his fellow-citizens. He was, as has already been seen, a charter member of the Juliana Library. Evidently the reading public of the county during the closing years of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries owed him a debt of gratitude.

On Feb. 15, 1811, this notice appeared in the *Journal*:

"BOOKS WANTING.

"All persons having books belonging to the Subscriber or to the Lancaster Library Company are requested to return them without delay.

"JOHN ROSS,  
Librarian L. L. C."

With the last-mentioned date all trace of this Lancaster Library Company is lost. Doubtless it gave up the ghost, and its collections were sold and dispersed. But prior to this time other schemes looking to the establishment of circulating and other libraries had come to the surface. On Oct. 10, 1806, the following announcement appeared in the *Journal*:

"A CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

"Provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be procured, a Company pledges itself to establish a Circulating Library in the Borough of Lancaster. The Library will be opened with 2000 volumes, and will be continually supplied with the European Periodical Publications and with the best news and literary papers of the United States. The conditions are such as to encourage subscribers from Columbia, Middletown, Lititz, Strasburg, etc. No books will be lent but to subscribers. Terms of subscription, \$5 per annum, \$2 per quarter, or \$1 per month, to be paid in advance. Subscriptions received at this office and at Thomas Pool's, agent for the Company."

Evidently the Lancaster Library Company was not fulfilling its mission very satisfactorily, else a second library had not been deemed necessary.

Joseph Clendenin evidently thought so, for in 1809 he also opened a circulating library in connection with his book-store. He, too, seems to have failed of success, as in April, 1811, he gave public notice that all books borrowed from him "must be returned before the first Wednesday of the court, as he means to sell them on that day."

The foregoing, it is believed, includes all the public libraries, subscription or otherwise, started in Lancaster County up to the year 1810. If there were any others they must have been on a very limited scale, and so insignificant as to have left no trace either in the public prints or elsewhere.

**The Misses Jordan Library.**<sup>2</sup>—This was a circulating library, which was the property of two maiden ladies of Lancaster, and was first opened to the public on the 23d of July, 1821, in East King Street. These ladies occupying as a private residence the same building in which the library was kept, it was therefore open daily from 8 o'clock A.M. to 8 o'clock P.M.,

<sup>2</sup> The articles on the Misses Jordan Library, also those following on the Lancaster Polemic Society, Historical, Agricultural, and Mechanical Society, Athenæum, Lancaster Theatres, and Mechanics' Society, Lancaster Museum, Linnæan Society, and Tucquan Club were contributed by Dr. S. S. Rathvon, of Lancaster.

and the subscription was three dollars per year, or one dollar per quarter to those who would not obligate themselves for a longer period than three months. This library was mainly an inheritance, and it continued in active operation during the lifetime of one or both of the proprietors, a period of about a quarter of a century. After the death of the proprietors it was disposed of at private and public sales. Volumes of it still exist in private collections, and others finally reached the libraries of the Mechanics' Society and the Athenæum.

**The Lancaster Polemic Society.**—This society was organized about the end of the eighteenth or the beginning of the nineteenth century. Among other things it held public discussions on questions relating to the current period. In a Lancaster publication, dated Nov. 22, 1805, the members of this society are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the house of Mr. Gurtorius Stoy on the following Saturday evening, at seven o'clock precisely, to discuss the question, "Are the natural talents of men superior to those of women?" By order of the society, and signed by Stacy Potts, Jr., Secretary. Little is known of this society at the present day, either as to the date of its organization or its final dissolution, nor yet of those who were active participants in its affairs. It is interesting, however, to know that such a society once existed in the town of Lancaster.

**The Historical, Agricultural, and Mechanics' Society** was organized on the 22d day of September, 1857. The object of its organization, primarily, was to secure the thousand dollars donation of books which Congress had a short time previously made to a society in each Congressional district devoted to history, agriculture, and mechanics, and, secondarily, to establish a library and reading-room, which should be kept open daily for the benefit of its members, and any responsible person could become a member by paying into the treasury one dollar annually. This society had its library and reading-room on the second floor of Russell's hardware-store in North Queen Street now owned and occupied by Mr. Kepler as a hardware-store, and for a short time it appeared to be prosperous. This society was subsequently consolidated with another and later library association called the Athenæum, and as after the union of the two was effected it still retained its original title with that of Athenæum as a prefix, it cannot be fairly classed with extinct institutions. Nevertheless, as a separate and distinct organization it was, perhaps permanently, suspended. This society also conceived the idea of fostering the natural sciences, and hence created a department of natural science and appointed a committee of ten members to take charge of that department; but, with the exception of a few antique relics and minerals, very little was done towards collecting materials for a museum. The finale of that committee will be found in the sketch of the Linnæan Society.

**Lancaster Lyceum, or Conservatory of Arts and Sciences.**—This institution also had its origin about the time Josiah Holbrook visited Lancaster City and County, in 1836 and 1837. It was still in a moderately flourishing condition in the winter of 1840, when the writer became a member of it, according to a card of membership before him bearing the date of that year and signed by "W. Kennedy, Sect." At that period it held its meetings in Franklin College, on West Lime Street, then popularly called "The Lyceum." It had its lectures and discussions on appropriate subjects, had a library of books, pamphlets, etc., a cabinet of minerals and other objects, and a very complete set of philosophical instruments and implements, especially in the department of chemistry. Before the advent of the fifties the Lyceum ceased to exist as an active organization, and all its remaining property was transferred to the custody of the Lancaster High School, corner of Prince and Chestnut Streets, from whence it never was removed.

**The Athenæum** was organized on the 11th of August, 1858, and the rooms in the third story of the City Hall, facing Penn Square and West King Street, were accorded it by a vote of the City Councils free of rent. To this society Hon. E. C. Reigart donated two thousand five hundred dollars on the 1st of January, 1859, and five hundred dollars annually thereafter for three years. The rooms were elegantly fitted up as a library and reading-room, and formally opened on the 17th of February, 1859, the Historical, Agricultural, and Mechanics' Society having ten days previously also removed all its books and other effects into said rooms. On the 20th of December, 1860, the Athenæum Association and the Historical, Agricultural, and Mechanics' Society were united and their libraries consolidated under the corporate title of the "Athenæum and Historical, Agricultural, and Mechanics' Society." Notwithstanding this auspicious beginning, supported by a large annual dollar membership, the prosperity of the society was comparatively of short duration. The Hon. J. J. Libhart, of Marietta, Pa., made a special deposit of a large number of mammals, birds, fishes, insects, minerals, and fossils, and other public-spirited citizens of the city and county made miscellaneous donations and deposits as contributions towards an ultimate museum. The committee on natural history and science was continued, but little opportunity was afforded for the development of that branch of the society's proposed work. At length came the sad tidings of the bombardment and fall of Fort Sumter, and the tocsin of war was sounded throughout the Union. From that period the Athenæum began to wane. The all-absorbing questions involved in the Rebellion, the death or removal of its most liberal benefactors, the withdrawal of the pecuniary support of the public, and the unavoidable closing of the daily reading-room and library produced a state of scientific and literary lethargy, as a result of the more active energies

called into exercise through the local and temporary organizations made necessary in a time of active war. The return of peace could not revive it, and finally, after many vicissitudes, its functions were suspended, and on the 1st of April, 1878, it transferred its books and other property to the custody of the Young Men's Christian Association. This transfer, however, does not extinguish the Athenæum; it merely suspends it, and it is so provided in the articles of transfer. Under the provisions of its organic laws, it is governed by a board of directors, who are elected by the members and serve for one year, "and until their successors are elected and installed."

The last board of directors elected (January, 1870) were Hon. A. L. Hayes, president; Hon. George Sanderson, vice-president; James Black, Esq., treasurer; Professor John B. Kevinski, secretary; Hon. A. E. Roberts, Gen. George M. Steinman, Daniel G. Baker, Esq., Alexander Harris, Esq., Professor S. S. Rathvon, Mr. H. Baumgardner, and Mr. George K. Reed. After the death of the president the vice-president officiated, and after the death of the latter Professor S. S. Rathvon was elected president, and the vice-presidency was left temporarily vacant. By the present arrangement with the Young Men's Christian Association the Congressional documents are kept in a separate room in the second story of the building, and are always accessible to the public on the conditions provided by the rules of the joint associations, and the other volumes are so labeled and arranged as to facilitate a separation when the time arrives to make such a separation expedient. The library of the Athenæum consists of about six thousand volumes, and its future disposition is subject to the call of the board of directors. The main object in making the existing arrangement was to approximate the original aim of the founders of the Athenæum, and also the act of Congress in making it the depository of the public documents for the Congressional district composed of Lancaster County. During the latter years of the Athenæum, for want of pecuniary and moral support, it was unable, as a separate organization, to open its library to the public. The combined libraries of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Athenæum and Historical and Mechanics' Society now number over ten thousand volumes; and, aided by the fostering interest of the community in which it is located, they cannot fail to be an effective instrument for the diffusion of useful knowledge, besides constituting an historical and literary centre of eminent use to the scientist, the historian, and the scholar among the coming generations.

**Lancaster Theatres.**—During the town and borough existence of Lancaster, and for years even after it was incorporated as a city,—in 1818,—dramatic exhibitions and concerts were usually held in hotels or taverns, or in contemporary contiguous structures or inclosures. It was not until some time in the teens of the present century that a special permanent build-

ing was devoted to that purpose. The "Red Lion Hotel," now better known as the "Cooper House," the "Swan Hotel," or "Hubly House," now occupied by Hostetter & Son as a clothing-store, and also as a tea-store, "The Grape Hotel," better known as "Michael's Hotel," were conspicuous among those that entertained and accommodated dramatic and musical exhibitions. It was during the advent of a dramatic company at the Red Lion that one of the Jefferson family fell down-stairs and broke his neck.

It was some time prior to 1819 that Landis Beiter fitted up a building that stood on the southeast corner of Prince and Orange Streets for the accommodation of dramatic exhibitions. This building was also sometimes called the "Circus," and doubtless circus performances were also held therein. We conclude that this was previous to 1819, from the fact that it then was already a landmark, for in perusing the article on the Museum, it will be perceived that John Landis (one of the proprietors of the theatre) advertised in that year that he would open a museum in Orange Street, opposite the theatre. This building, according to tradition, was subsequently blown down by a storm. During the presidential campaign of 1840 the site was occupied by an immense log cabin, where "Bacchus" presided over the orgies of "Hard Cider" night and day for a season,—now occupied by the Union Bethel Church. The next theatre building in the order of time was fitted up about 1830, on West Chestnut Street, on the site of the present Harburger Foundry, formerly known as the "Keiffer Foundry;" the old buildings were destroyed by fire in 1858. Strolling companies from the Eastern cities performed here, and sometimes home talent took a part. "Stars" also, of greater or less magnitude, shone in this theatre.

Reitzel's Hall, on the north side of West Orange Street, was the next in order. This is the same building, in part, now occupied by the stabling of "Shober's Eagle Hotel," on the northwest corner of North Queen and Orange Streets.

Phillip Reitzel for several years had kept a lottery-office at No. 18 Centre Square. In the spring of 1837 he erected the theatre building, and late in March of that year it was leased by Mr. Potter, manager of a Philadelphia theatre, and opened by him soon after. A dramatic society, known as "The Conner Society," occupied this hall for some years, and here is where some of the highest local talent of Lancaster City was exhibited.

About 1847 or 1848 "Mechanics' Hall," in South Queen Street, was fitted up as a theatre, and continued so until the removal of the "Old Jail" from the corner of West King and Prince Streets to the new prison in the eastern suburb of the city. When part of the old prison structure was converted into "Fulton Hall," it was built for the express accommodation of theatrical exhibitions, and from that period down to the present time it has been almost



exclusively devoted to the drama. The new prison was finished in 1851, and about that period Fulton Hall was in process of erection. This hall afforded by far the best dramatic accommodations that had ever before existed in Lancaster City; but after it came into the possession of Mr. Yecker, in 1870, through his individual enterprise it was metamorphosed into an opera-house which is superior in all its appointments to any other similar building in the State outside of Philadelphia, and perhaps Pittsburgh, and enjoys the entire monopoly of all the concerts, operas, and theatrical exhibitions held in Lancaster.

It will thus be seen that, so far as relates to the drama, and the facilities necessary to the accommodation and encouragement of the drama, Lancaster City has been slowly but surely progressive. She has been sometimes severely criticised for her encouragement of exhibitions intrinsically of an inferior order, while those of a superior character have been scarcely honored with a decent recognition, but these contingencies occur everywhere, sometimes inadvertent, sometimes uncontrollable, and other times purely accidental. Some people require a higher, a lower, or an intermediate order of gratification, according to taste and culture, and hence overcrowded houses or "empty boxes" are contingencies that are always likely to occur.

Many names might have been mentioned in connection with this subject, but for prudential reasons we have refrained from doing so. Those of the long past are forgotten, and those of the present are known to all.

**The Mechanics' Society.**—After several preliminary meetings,<sup>1</sup> a final meeting of citizens of Lancaster was held at the public-house of Widow Eichholtz,<sup>2</sup> East King Street, on the 8th of July, 1829, at which time and place the Mechanics' Society of Lancaster City was organized, and the following board of officers were elected: President, Hugh Maxwell; Vice-President, Ingham Wood; Librarian, Abner Thomas; Treasurer, Arthur Armstrong; Secretary, Abraham N. Breneman. The constitution was signed by ninety-nine members, of whom Dr. John L. Atlee, Sr., alone survives. A charter was obtained under date of May 26, 1831. This society therefore is one of the

<sup>1</sup> A meeting had been called as early as Dec. 30, 1828, and held Jan. 10, 1829, at the sign of the "Bull's Head" (Widow Eichholtz's), to consider the subject of a mechanics' society, at which Gen. Jeremiah Mosher was appointed chairman; James Cameron, Esq., and Col. Levi Rogers, vice-chairmen; Henry Breneman and Ingham Wood, secretaries. Resolutions were passed, addresses were delivered, and committees appointed, all in aid of the enterprise. Subsequent meetings were held Feb. 4 and June 18, 1829, at which the objects of the society were explained, and rules and regulations adopted.

<sup>2</sup> Widow Eichholtz kept a tavern on East King Street, known as the "Bull's Head," the site of which is now occupied by the jewelry-store of Mr. Augustus Rhoads and Russel & Shulmier's coal-office. The old structure was torn down, and the Exchange Hotel was erected in its stead. This was subsequently converted into a mercantile house, and for some years occupied by Watt, Shand & Co. It stood on the corner of what is now known as Christian and East King Streets.

oldest, if not the very oldest literary association in the city of Lancaster. Soon after its incorporation it purchased a lot of ground in South Queen Street, and in the summer of 1839 Mechanics' Hall was built on the site now occupied by the lower furniture warehouse of George B. Schaum. The basement was occupied as an Apprentices' Library and reading-room, and the second floor was let out for concerts, balls, lectures, and other entertainments. The society introduced into Lancaster, during the winter seasons, popular lectures and night-schools. Among the lecturers were Redmond Conyngham, on history; Dr. Washington L. Atlee, on chemistry; John W. Forney, on miscellaneous subjects; David Paul Brown, on polite literature; Dr. Buckingham, on foreign travel and adventure; Dr. Gleason, on physiology; the elder Fowler, on phrenology; and various other lecturers on other topics. The society was originally organized for the benefit of mechanics, and especially apprentices, and none could become members but mechanics; but it appears they became "weary in well doing," and hence about 1845, or even earlier, the interest in what had been so auspiciously begun manifested signs of decay. Finally, for lack of zeal, and consequently of patronage, it was compelled to discontinue its meetings and close its library. Its books were transferred to the custody of the Lancaster City High School, and subsequently it disposed of its real estate, paid its debts, and put the balance of its funds out on interest. A few faithful friends, however, kept its organization intact, met annually, and elected officers. About the year 1855 it revived, removed its books to a room on the second floor of McConomy's building in West King Street, the room it still occupies, and opened a public subscription library. It increased its membership to about thirty, and its list of subscribers, alternately varying from fifty to one hundred, at one dollar a year. The number of volumes had dwindled down to about three thousand, but at the present time it numbers between six thousand five hundred and seven thousand volumes, adding from fifty to one hundred annually. After the revival in 1855 it assumed the title of Mechanics' Library Association. It meets on the third Monday of each month for the transaction of business, and opens the library every Thursday evening from six o'clock until nine o'clock, for the loan and exchange of books. The restriction confining its membership to mechanics has also been removed. The apprentice system, as it existed half a century ago or more, has become demoralized, apprentices generally not being regarded as members of the family of employers, and no control is assumed over them beyond the bounds of the shop, and the legal working hours. The exceptions to the present custom, in this respect, are very few among mechanics, and that few only patronize the Mechanics' Library.

This library contains many antique volumes, some of which belonged to other libraries once existing in

the city of Lancaster, and others donated by private individuals. Among the former was the Juliana Library, founded before the American Revolution, of which Thomas Penn and wife were patrons. Some were obtained from the Misses Jordan's Library, and others from the Young Men's Private Library, which had been organized for mutual instruction during the first quarter of the present century; but the labels had all been removed by former librarians, so that it is nearly impossible now to distinguish them.

The present board of officers are as follows: President, H. R. McConomy, Esq.; Vice-President, J. W. Byrne; Secretary, S. H. Zahn; Treasurer, C. Gast; Librarian, S. S. Rathvon; Property Committee, G. M. Zahn, Phillip Doersom, Thomas Baker, J. W. Byrne; Library Committee, S. S. Rathvon, D. Haverstick, J. W. Byrne, W. F. Duncan, George Wiant. It must be very apparent how the Mechanics' Library has been enabled to prolong its existence and its usefulness for more than half a century: namely, by keeping intact its invested funds, and economically confining its expenditures within the limits of its income from accruing interest and subscriptions to the library. There has not been wanting a strong desire for some years to make it more effective in meeting the wants of a progressive public; but that desire has never been allowed to commit the society to any doubtful enterprise that would be likely to involve it in financial embarrassment, or destroy its usefulness altogether. Instead of making a temporary "splurge" for the sake of effect merely, it has chosen to continue on "in the even tenor of its way," and if it could not do much, to be content with little.

**Lancaster Museum.**—If ever there was an institution in Lancaster of which it could truly be said that it had become extinct, it was the old Lancaster Museum; for it was finally transferred to Cincinnati, where it was extinguished by fire, and probably not a shred of it remains at this day. This museum, perhaps better known as Landis' Museum, was established by John Landis, an innkeeper of Lancaster City. In an advertisement dated Oct. 23, 1819, Mr. Landis informed the public that he had collected a large number of natural and artificial curiosities for his museum, and that they would be ready for exhibition at an early day. Accordingly, on the 4th of December, 1819, he publicly announced that his museum was opened, and that the price of admission was fixed "at the low rate of 25 cents," and it would remain open every day (Sunday excepted) "from 9 o'clock in the morning until sunset." The building occupied by the museum was in "West Orange Street, opposite the theatre," and was probably the first museum established in Lancaster. Many years ago Landis L. Beitler established a theatre on the site now occupied by the Union Bethel Church, on the corner of North Prince and West Orange Streets, and if the museum was *opposite*, it very likely occupied the building on the southwest or northeast corner of the streets named.

From thence it was removed to the building that formerly stood on the site of the present *Examiner* printing-house, but we have not had access to the date of its removal. It was still the property of John Landis, and the next removal was to the south side of Penn Square, in the building now occupied by Mr. Michael Haverbush as a saddle and harness manufactory, where it was kept for many years.

When John S. Gable erected the large building (Rohrer House) on the corner of North Queen and West Chestnut Streets, he had express reference to the museum, hence the many large windows in it. Mr. Landis removed his museum to the Gable building in 1836 or 1837, and in 1838 he sold it to J. M. Westhaeffer. In 1839, Mr. Westhaeffer sold the one-half of it to Charles S. Getz, and it was conducted for three years under the firm of Westhaeffer & Getz. The senior partner sold his half to the junior in 1842.

About the end of 1842, Mr. Getz sold his entire interest in the Lancaster Museum to Mr. Noah Smith, an Eastern man, who conducted it until the winter of 1849, when he sold it to Wood & Peale, of Cincinnati, who removed it to that thriving city, and Lancaster was entirely deprived of an institution to which it had been accustomed for a period of thirty years. One year after its removal to Cincinnati the museum of Wood & Peale took fire, and the whole collection was consumed by the devouring flames.

Immediately above the upper story windows (now occupied by a row of brackets) on the east front of the Gable building, was a large sign-board occupying the entire front, on which was inscribed, in large black letters, "Gallery of Arts and Sciences," and this was all that remained of the old Lancaster Museum for a number of years after its removal.

The principal attraction of this museum was its wax statuary, and some of these would now be regarded as mere caricatures of the subjects they represented. Curious works of art and mechanical genius, historical relics, specimens of natural history, stuffed or alcoholized monstrosities, minerals, fossils, and shells, and numerous miscellaneous objects mainly constituted the collection. But such as it was, there were few in the rural districts who had not the desire of, at least once in their lifetime, seeing the Lancaster Museum; and after its removal it was by many regarded as a serious loss. It had, however, been of so little profit to any of its proprietors that no one subsequently attempted a duplication of it, and finally it was forgotten or only remembered as one of the things that were.

**Linnæan Society.**—This society was organized on the 15th of February, 1862, and under the title of the Linnæan Society of Lancaster City and County it was incorporated by the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Lancaster, Pa., on the 30th of August, 1865. Its objects were the cultivation, development, and advancement of the natural sciences, and for the investigation of the characters, habits, and qualities

of the animals, plants, and minerals of Lancaster County and adjacent territory. It subsequently added the physical sciences, archaeology, historical collections, etc., and established a museum and library.

The original founders of the society were Professors T. C. Porter, J. P. Wickersham, and E. B. Weaver, and Messrs. J. Stauffer, S. S. Rathvon, J. R. Sypher, J. B. Kevinski, John F. Heinitsh, Samuel Auxer, and D. G. Swartz. These ten, together with the late Dr. S. S. Haldeman and Hon. J. J. Libhart,<sup>1</sup> constituted a committee on natural science in the Athenæum, which is now temporarily merged in another literary organization. In addition to the above named, except two deceased, the charter members were C. A. Heinitsh, J. M. Seitz, F. Smith, J. B. Eshelman, I. S. Geist, J. P. McCaskey, Edward Brooks, H. L. Zahn, H. G. Bruckart, S. W. Mifflin, J. A. Sheaf, G. M. Zahn, C. B. Grubb, J. M. Greider, J. Beck, W. L. Gill, S. G. Behmer, G. Steinman, A. P. Garber, J. S. Witmer, H. A. Rockafeld, A. O. Newpher, I. Bushong, P. E. Gibbons, L. M. Hobbs, and A. Sumny.

The first board of officers were: Professor T. C. Porter, president; J. P. Wickersham and H. G. Bruckart, vice-presidents; J. Stauffer, recording secretary; J. M. Seitz, assistant secretary; John P. McCaskey, corresponding secretary; S. S. Rathvon, treasurer; J. B. Kevinski, librarian; J. Stauffer, S. S. Rathvon, J. B. Kevinski, and H. G. Bruckart, curators.

The present board of officers are President, Hon. J. P. Wickersham; Vice-Presidents, Drs. J. H. Dubbs and T. R. Baker; Recording Secretary, Dr. M. L. Davis; Assistant Recording Secretary, S. M. Sener; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. H. L. Knight; Treasurer, Dr. S. S. Rathvon; Librarian, Mrs. L. D. Zell; Curators, Professor J. S. Stahr, S. S. Rathvon, C. A. Heinitsh, and S. M. Sener.

The scope of the "curriculum" of the society may be inferred from the following list of chairmen of the standing committees for 1888: Mammalogy, Dr. M. L. Davis; Ornithology, William L. Gill; Herpetology, Wilmer S. Bolton; Ichthyology, Charles A. Heinitsh; Entomology, S. S. Rathvon; Botany, Mrs. L. D. Zell; Geology, Professor J. S. Stahr; Paleontology, Dr. S. R. Baker; Microscopy, Dr. H. L. Knight; Conchology, Professor E. H. Buehrle; Archaeology, Professor J. H. Dubbs; Natural and Historical Miscellany, Mrs. P. E. Gibbons. Since the institution of the society in 1862 the succession of presidents has been T. C. Porter, J. P. Wickersham, H. G. Bruckart, J. S. Stahr, and the present incumbent.

The Linnæan Society meets at two o'clock P.M., on the last Saturday of each month, in the ante-room of

its museum, in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, South Queen Street, Lancaster. Its library consists of about five hundred volumes and about the same number of pamphlets, catalogues, etc. Its collections in natural history consist of about twenty-five thousand specimens, about five thousand of which are botanical, including nearly the entire flora of Lancaster County, and more than ten thousand of which are insects. In archaeology it contains a large number of the local mementos of the red men, who once existed in the county, but who have long since passed away. It also contains specimens of nearly the entire mineralogy and paleontology of the county. The historical section contains many relics, pamphlets, papers, manuscripts, maps, etc. For the past twenty-one years it has been almost exclusively supported by the contributions, fees, and ordinary dues of its members. From ten to twenty original papers are read before the society annually, a few of which are published entire in the local journals; but most of them are only recorded, or a synopsis of them published in the proceedings in the *Lancaster Farmer* or the daily papers.

The greatest obstructions to its progress at present are its crowded condition, the want of necessary funds, and men of leisure as co-operative workers. Thus far it has mainly been engaged in collecting material, which needs to be properly classified and arranged in order to give effect to its original objects, all of which require time and means.

**The Tucquan Club.**—In the month of February, 1862, there was organized in Lancaster City a scientific association known as the "Linnæan Society," of which Professor S. C. Porter was the president, Jacob Stauffer, secretary, and S. S. Rathvon, treasurer, with the usual additional officers. This society authorized "fixed meetings," for the purpose of scientific exploration and discovery. Accordingly, the three above-named officers, accompanied by from eight to ten other members of the society, among whom were Godfried Zahm, John B. Kevinski, John M. Seits, William L. Gill, John S. Witmer, J. R. Sypher, Professor E. Brooks, John P. McCaskey, Edward Zahm, and others, during the summer season made day excursions to various rural districts in Lancaster County, and this continued for several years, the number augmenting gradually by the addition of persons who were not members of the "Linnæan," until finally, in the month of July, 1869, on the banks of the Susquehanna, near the mouth of the romantic Tucquan Creek, the gathering culminated in the "Tucquan Scientific and Piscatorial Association," assuming a semi-organic form, electing a board of officers, and adopting a set of elementary rules and regulations and a "movable" or undefined roll of membership. It gradually acquired the necessary equipage and implements for a piscatorial and scientific encampment, and from 1869 to the present time (except 1876) it has annually made an excursion, and encamped for four

<sup>1</sup> These two never became active members, from inability to attend, but were elected correspondents.

days or a week somewhere in the county of Lancaster or beyond it, where piscatorial recreations were most available. It has been the means during these encampments of adding largely to the museum of the Linnæan Society, although it is an entirely separate and distinct organization.

The following board of officers was elected after the Tucquan organization, and, with some variation in the executive committee, continued down to 1879: S. S. Rathvon, president; Lewis Haldy, vice-president; John B. Kevinski, treasurer; Thomas B. Cochran, secretary; Michael Zahm, Hiram Stamm, William L. Gill, John H. Baumgardner, and Charles A. Boring, executive committee, with about twenty active members, and frequently an equal number of provisional or annual members.

In 1880 the Tucquan Club resolved itself into a closer corporation than had previously existed, revised its constitution and by-laws, and limited its active membership to thirty, a unanimous vote being necessary to a choice. It also provided for the election of annual members, who may continue such, or who may only attend on a single occasion. These have no vote, cannot hold office or a proprietorship in the property of the club. In 1882 the club adopted a seal and a certificate of membership. At the last election, in June, 1883, the following board of officers was elected for the ensuing year; President, S. S. Rathvon; Vice-President, L. Haldy; Secretary, A. C. Reinoehl; Treasurer, William L. Gill; Executive Committee, William L. Gill, G. M. Zahm, H. R. Breneman, G. R. Wilson, and A. H. Fritchey.

The leading object of the club is that of physical recreation and recuperation, and as the primitive condition of a sound mind also involves that of a sound body, its object incidentally includes mental recreation and recuperation. Although for its better government it has adopted a few simple rules and regulations unanimously acquiesced in by its membership, yet beyond the reasonable administration of those rules and regulations it exercises no governmental restraints. Every man is practically "a law unto himself," and it endeavors only to admit such members as can safely be made the custodians of such transcendent freedom. There are no expenses attached to it other than those incidental to its annual encampment, and these are only the free and equal contributions of its participating members. Its culinary department is presided over by a chief and an assistant cook, who are reasonably compensated for their services, and, on the whole, its members can enjoy a respite in midsummer from their weary and often enervating routine of labors at very little more than it would cost them to remain at home. It is surrounded and permeated by none of those formal and conventional restraints which obtain at seaside and society gatherings, where fashion is the only god that is worshipped, and which impose continual labor in lieu of recreation. There are no official insignia, no

visible grades in rank, and for the time being the burden of its lay is

"A chosen band  
In a rural land,  
And a life in the woods for me."

**The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity.**<sup>1</sup>—A number of Lutheran families having settled in and around Lancaster early in the eighteenth century, the Rev. John Christian Schultze became their first pastor. The register of baptisms begins with the year 1730, and the first entries were no doubt made by him. He soon afterward returned to Europe as the agent of the Lutherans in the eastern part of the State, and did not return to this country. The Rev. John Casper Stoever crossed the ocean about the year 1725, as the chaplain of a company of emigrants, and we find him in Lancaster in 1733, engaged in the work of preaching for a congregation which was organized and enjoyed regular services. On the eighteenth Sunday after Trinity of that year, the records show that he administered the Lord's Supper to as many as one hundred and forty-nine communicants, and other communions are mentioned. Until 1736 he seems to have officiated only in the capacity of a missionary. On Nov. 7, 1736, he received a call, signed by the church members of Lancaster, and then only became their regular pastor. The first Lutheran Church in Lancaster was erected during his ministry, which was solemnly consecrated by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Stoever, Oct. 28, 1738. The church stood on the spot now occupied by the chapel of the Church of the Holy Trinity. The altar was of stone, surrounded by a walnut railing, and was donated by several liberal members. The steeple of the church was furnished with bells. The organ was not completed until 1744. It was constructed by a skillful artist named George Kraft.

Rev. Mr. Stoever removed to Spottsylvania, Va., at the close of 1739 or beginning of 1740, and the congregation was for several years exposed to severe trials. They were visited and served for a time by a Mr. Valentine Kraft, whose influence was not the best. Rev. John Dylander occasionally served the congregation in 1743 and 1744, and was acceptable.

The Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, distinguished for his learning, piety, soundness of doctrine, purity of character, and active zeal for the welfare of the church, arrived in this country in 1742. He is often styled and is revered as the patriarch of the Lutheran Church in America. He visited Lancaster in December, 1743, and contributed much by his preaching and influence to give confidence and courage to the members of the congregation. The members at that time were so much interested in Dr. Muhlenberg's efforts to establish the Lutheran Church in Philadelphia, that they sent a sum of money to aid in building St. Michael's Church, in that city, equivalent to one hundred German dollars.

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. Dr. E. Greenwald.

In 1745 and 1746 the congregation in Lancaster was thrown into the utmost disorder. The Rev. Mr. Nyberg, from Sweden, was their pastor. He became disaffected toward the Lutheran Church, renounced its doctrines, and exerted himself to carry the members of the congregation over to another denomination, and it was not until 1748 that the church became composed and settled down in peace. On the 3d of May, 1748, the Rev. John Frederick Handschuh entered upon the pastoral charge of the congregation. He was a man of excellent education, devout, conscientious, and self-denying. Under his ministry the church rose to a high degree of prosperity. Lancaster then contained about four hundred dwelling-houses. The parish school which he established was soon crowded, and the English and German pupils who applied for admission could not all be accommodated. His labors in the pulpit, in his pastoral visits, and among his catechumens were eminently blessed. The removal from Lancaster of those who had agitated the congregation tended to establish union and peace. He confirmed large classes of catechumens, the number of communicants rapidly increased, and the church was very prosperous.

The Ministerium of Pennsylvania was organized in Philadelphia in 1748. The second meeting was held in the church at Lancaster in 1749. At Easter in 1750 the number of communicants had risen to two hundred and forty-three. To the great regret of the congregation he deemed it his duty to accept a call to Germantown, and removed from Lancaster in May, 1751.

During 1751 and 1752 the congregation was temporarily supplied by Rev. Tobias Wagner, Rev. Mr. England, and Rev. Mr. Wortman, each of whom remained only a short time and then accepted calls elsewhere.

Anxious to enjoy the services of a trustworthy and settled pastor, the congregation addressed a memorial to the Consistory of Stuttgart, Württemberg, in which they expressed the desire that a competent pastor might be sent to them. In answer to this application the Rev. John Siegfried Gerock was selected for the position in May, 1752, and he reached Lancaster in March, 1753. He was a man of great excellence of character, and served the congregation with great fidelity and acceptance for a period of fourteen years. The divine blessing signally attended his efforts to restore union and harmony and to build up believers in their most holy faith. The increasing number of members and the encouraging evidences of continued and rapid accessions demanded a larger building than the church which the congregation had hitherto occupied. A meeting of the congregation was called, to take the subject into consideration, for Jan. 1, 1761, and it was resolved to proceed at once to its erection. It was decided that the lot on which the church now stands should be forthwith purchased. This action was ratified at another congregational meeting held a

few days afterwards, and the building committee appointed, consisting of the pastor (Rev. Mr. Gerock), Adam Simon Kuhn, Bernhard Hubley, and Frederick Jayser.

The Synod was invited to hold its annual meeting in Lancaster on Trinity Sunday, May 17, 1761, in order that the whole body of ministers might be present at the laying of the corner-stone on the succeeding Monday. The invitation was accepted. On the morning of May 18, 1761, the members of the Synod repaired to the parsonage. At ten o'clock they went in procession to the old church, where the Rev. Dr. H. M. Muhlenberg delivered an appropriate discourse to an overcrowded house. After the services in the church all gathered around the corner where the stone was to be solemnly laid. Pastor Gerock read aloud the document which related the previous history of the congregation in detail, and declared that the building to be erected on this stone was to be called and known as the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, and to be consecrated to the cause of evangelical truth, as that truth is taught by the apostles and prophets and set forth in the pure, unaltered Augsburg Confession of Faith. He then transferred the document to a small box and deposited the whole in the cavity prepared for it in the corner-stone. The stone was then laid in proper place and firmly secured. The Rev. Dr. Wrangel, the excellent Swedish provost of Philadelphia, then stepped forward, and with a mallet struck the stone three times, uttering the words, "In the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen." Every clerical and lay member of the Synod and every church-officer approached the stone, raised the mallet, and struck the stone thrice.

The work of building the new church proceeded slowly, and it was not until May 4, 1766, that the building was consecrated. On this occasion again the entire ministerium was invited to be present. The principal consecration sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. H. M. Muhlenberg, and the act of consecration was participated in by Rev. Messrs. Muhlenberg, Gerock, Stoever, Kurtz, Sr., Schaum, Kurtz, Jr., Krug, and Buskerk, each repeating a verse of Holy Scripture appropriate to certain portions of the church and its service. The new edifice was eighty feet long and sixty feet wide. The principal door was in the centre of the west side, on Duke Street, and the pulpit was directly opposite, in the centre of the east side. The tower and steeple were built a number of years afterwards. Two stone tablets containing the name of the church and the date of its foundation, the one in Latin and the other in German, were inserted high up in the side wall on Duke Street, and they still occupy their old places. The German inscription reads, "Zur ehre der H. H. Dreieinigkeith ist diese Evangel. Kirche erbauet, A. C. 1761." The Latin inscription is as follows: "Hoc Templum ss. Trinitati Ecclesia Evangelica Sacrat. A. D. MDCCLXI."

With the exception of the tower, the pulpit recess, the southern extension inclosing the tower on the east and west, and the removal of the principal door from the centre of the side on Duke Street, to the addition on the southwest corner, the building is the same as that on which our fathers looked on the day of consecration, May 4, 1766.



EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

After fourteen years of most faithful and successful labor as pastor of Trinity Church, Rev. Mr. Gerock accepted a call from the Lutheran Church in the city of New York. He closed his ministry in Lancaster, March 29, 1767.

The name of Jacob Loeser deserves honorable mention here, in connection with the history of Trinity Church at this period. He was the parish school-teacher, and was universally respected and loved. He died in 1793, having fulfilled the duties of his office for a period of forty-four years. He lies buried just south of the present chapel.

From 1767, when Rev. Mr. Gerock removed to New York, until 1769, the church was without a regular pastor. During this interval the congregation was visited by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Rev. Em. Schultze, and others, and by them temporarily supplied. It was in the early part of 1769 that Dr. Muhlenberg, in one of his visits to Lancaster, recommended to the congregation the adoption of the constitution and form of church government, which had been carefully prepared by Provost Dr. Wrangel, Rev. Mr. Handschuh, and himself, and which was adopted by the church in Philadelphia. It was unanimously adopted by Trinity Church, Lancaster, and remains to this day the form of church discipline by which it is governed.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. C. Helmuth was next called to the pastorate of Trinity Church, and removed to Lancaster at Whitsuntide, 1769. He was a man of fine talents and sincere piety, and the attendance upon his ministrations constantly increased. He was a strict disciplinarian, and made himself personally acquainted with the spiritual condition of each member of the church. People flocked to hear him from the surrounding country, and thirteen hundred names were subscribed to the constitution of the church. He was very popular with people of all classes, who respected him for his earnest devotion to his work. On the 25th of May, 1779, he was elected pastor of St. Michael and Zion Churches in Philadelphia, and, after mature deliberation, he thought it his duty to accept the call.

The Rev. Dr. G. H. E. Muhlenberg was elected his successor, and he removed to Lancaster, March 9, 1780. He was a man of great theological and scientific learning; he was also an able preacher and a faithful pastor; he was distinguished for his ability in catechising children and youth, and his catechumens bore him in grateful remembrance up to extreme old age. Up to within only a few years past persons were still living who spoke of him with strong feelings of respect and affection. His ministry was the longest of any pastor who preceded or succeeded him in Trinity Church.



REV. DR. G. H. E. MUHLENBERG.

In 1785 the erection of the present fine tower and steeple was begun, but it was not completed until the 8th of December, 1794. The steeple is one hundred and ninety-five feet high. The gilt ball is large enough to hold ninety-five gallons. The four wooden

figures represent the four evangelists, beginning with St. Matthew, on the northeast corner; St. Mark, at the southeast; St. Luke, at the southwest; and St. John, at the northwest corner. The steeple is one of the handsomest structures of the kind, uniting in the peculiar features of that species of architecture the most elegant variety of forms, with the most chaste simplicity of combination.

Dr. Muhlenberg died suddenly on the 23d of May, 1815, having been pastor of this congregation for a period of thirty-five years. He had enjoyed the uninterrupted regard not only of his own congregation, but his virtues were enshrined in the hearts of the whole community. His death was universally lamented.

The Rev. Dr. C. L. F. Endress, of Easton, was called to Trinity Church, and removed to Lancaster Oct. 2, 1815. He was a man of fine literary culture, and was one of the ablest and most influential of our older divines. He was a finished classical scholar, and accomplished in almost every department of knowledge. He prepared for publication a "Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans," and contributed largely to the pages of our church periodicals. He was an able preacher and a faithful pastor.

The principal event that agitated the congregation during his ministry was the introduction and use of the English language in the regular services of the church. The use of the English language at funerals had been allowed without any expression of dissatisfaction, and it appears that English preaching on Sunday evenings had been introduced before Dr. Endress became pastor. But as the young people of the congregation gradually lost their knowledge of the German language, and were unable to derive full benefit from attending the services that were held exclusively in that language, the desire grew that the Sunday morning services should be conducted alternately in the English and German languages. A formal petition asking for this change, signed by more than two hundred members, was presented to the vestry January 1, 1825. The question was discussed with much feeling in the meetings of the vestry, the majority of which body were at first opposed to the demands of the petitioners, and at meetings of the congregation protests were presented against action, and a committee of nine was appointed by the congregation, who met regularly, obtained legal counsel, canvassed the congregation in order to secure the election of members of the vestry favorable to the equal rights of the English language, and after a long and heated agitation the point was at length gained, and the first English service in the forenoon of Sunday was held about the 1st of May, 1825.

A number of members, dissatisfied with the action of the vestry and congregation, and believing that a Lutheran Church was needed in Lancaster in which

the German language only was used, withdrew from Trinity Church and organized Zion's Church. The corner-stone of the new German Zion's Church was laid on April 17, 1827, and the edifice was dedicated May 11, 1828.

Dr. Endress died Sept. 30, 1827, after a brief but painful illness, after having been the pastor of the church for twelve years.

Mr. J. J. Strein, who succeeded Mr. Jacob Loeser as teacher of the parochial school, resigned his situation in the early part of 1828, having successfully performed the duties of his office for a period of about twenty-six years.

After the death of Dr. Endress, a unanimous call was at once extended to Rev. Dr. John C. Baker, of Germantown, to become his successor. His reply is dated Nov. 23, 1827, accepting the call, and he preached his first sermon Jan. 27, 1828.

Dr. Baker was a man of fine presence, genial in disposition, affable in manner, an earnest preacher, and an indefatigable worker. He was unwearied in his labors in the pulpit, in pastoral visits to the families of his congregation, in his attentions to children and youth, and in earnest concern for the spiritual welfare of the souls committed to his care. He was a devoted and influential member of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, who frequently honored him by electing him to fill the position of one of its officers.

During Dr. Baker's ministry, and on his motion, the first Sunday-school was held in Trinity congregation. A Sunday-school society was organized, of which Dr. Baker was president, Feb. 10, 1828. The school was opened March 9, 1828; present, sixty-three teachers and four hundred and thirteen pupils. On March 16th there were present seventy-four teachers and four hundred and seventy scholars.

By a unanimous vote of the vestry, held April 5, 1836, the family pew system was introduced, and has been kept up ever since.

By the persevering exertions of the Sunday-school Society a Sunday-school building was erected on the lot adjoining the old stone school-house, situated on the site of the present parsonage. It was a two-story edifice, of brick, containing two large rooms, the one on the ground-floor being used as a lecture-room. The lot and the building on it were sold, when the present commodious chapel was erected.

On the 19th of July, 1847, Dr. Baker tendered his resignation to the vestry as pastor of Trinity Church. It was, however, not accepted, and a committee was appointed to wait on Dr. Baker, and prevail on him to withdraw it. They were successful, and Dr. Baker consented to withdraw it for the present.

The initiatory movement toward remodeling the church was made Nov. 3, 1851, by the appointment of a committee by the vestry "to make the necessary inquiry relative to the expediency of remodeling the church." The committee reported unfavorably.

On the 2d of March, 1852, the vestry, on application

of the members of the Sunday-school Society of the church, granted permission to the society "to establish a Sunday-school in the northwestern part of the city," to be a mission school in connection with the church. The society obtained permission from the board of directors of common schools to occupy the male secondary school-house on Mulberry Street for its Sunday-school. The school was opened with twenty-two scholars. It prospered, and out of it subsequently grew St. John's Lutheran Church, located on West Orange Street, near the place where the Sunday-school was first opened.

On Nov. 1, 1852, Dr. Baker again presented his resignation of the pastorate of Trinity. The vestry with great reluctance accepted his resignation, but asked him to continue his services until the 1st of February, 1853. On the 30th of January, 1853, he preached his farewell sermon, and accepted a call to St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Philadelphia. His removal from Lancaster was much regretted. He had a strong hold upon the affections of his congregation, and he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the whole community. He was the faithful pastor of Trinity Church for nearly twenty-five years.

The Rev. G. F. Krotel, of Lebanon, was, on the 7th of March, 1853, unanimously elected pastor of Trinity Church, to succeed Dr. Baker. He preached his introductory sermon on Trinity Sunday, May 22, 1853. Dr. Krotel's ability as a preacher is excelled by few men, and the church enjoyed the highest degree of prosperity during his ministry.

In the spring of 1853 the present three-story parsonage was built, and the sexton's house was enlarged.

The subject of remodeling the church received a new impulse at this time. On the 5th of July a committee of five members was appointed by the vestry to take the whole subject into consideration, and report. This committee reported favorably on the 1st of August, and assigned as reasons that it was impossible "to accommodate the members, and others who wish to become members, with pews and seats on the present plan of the interior of our church." The recommendation of the committee was adopted, and on the 29th of August the following building committee was appointed to accomplish the improvement: George Musser, Sr., John F. Long, George D. Sprecher, F. W. Beates, and the pastor.

The plan adopted was proposed by Mr. John F. Sehner, and consisted in extending the church at the southern end, with galleries on the east, west, and south, and a recess for the pulpit at the northern end.

On Sunday evening, September 18th, the last service in the old church was held. On the following morning the workmen began to remove the woodwork of the interior, and many watched with tearful eyes the gradual disappearance of the old familiar pews,

in which they had sat so many years, the altar around which they had knelt, and the pulpit from which Gerrock, Helmuth, Muhlenberg, Endress, Baker, and so many sainted fathers of the church had proclaimed the everlasting gospel.

The work was successfully completed, and on the 21st of May, 1854, amid great rejoicing and in the presence of an immense congregation, the remodeled church was consecrated by the pastor, assisted by the Rev. Dr. P. F. Mayer, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. C. W. Schaeffer, of Germantown.

At the regular monthly meeting of the vestry, held on the first Monday of December, 1853, it was resolved to contract with Mr. H. Knauff, organ-builder, of Philadelphia, for the construction of the organ that is still in use in the church. It was finished and used for the first time on Sunday, May 28, 1854.

The present chime of bells was put into the steeple, and were rung for the first time for divine service on May 28, 1854.

At a meeting of the teachers of the Sunday-school, held Feb. 11, 1855, a committee was appointed to open a mission Sunday-school in the northern section of the city. Two small rooms were rented on James Street, and the school was opened Feb. 25, 1855, with thirty-three scholars. Mr. J. W. Hubley was the first superintendent, afterwards Rev. Charles A. Baer, at that time a theological student, had charge of it, and subsequently, and for many years, Reuben A. Baer, Esq., was its superintendent. The vestry bought a lot of ground on East James Street, and erected a neat brick building upon it for the use of the school. The school took possession of it Oct. 18, 1857. Out of this mission Sunday-school arose the present flourishing Evangelical Lutheran Grace Church, at the corner of North Queen and James Street.

On the 4th of April, 1856, the young members, who had just been confirmed, at the suggestion of the pastor, organized the "Junior Missionary Society," which is still in existence, and has been eminently useful, both in aiding home and foreign missions, and in developing the social life of the young members of the congregation.

From the beginning of the ministry of Dr. Krotel the afternoon German service was discontinued and all the services were conducted in the English language exclusively. The order of service adopted by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, and recommended for the use of our congregations, was adopted by the vestry, Nov. 13, 1860, and was used for conducting divine service until superseded by the Church Book recommended by the General Council in 1868.

Dr. Krotel, having been called to St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, which he deemed it his duty to accept, presented his resignation on the 20th of November, 1861. It was reluctantly accepted, with many expressions of regret. Dr. Krotel, in the "Memorial Volume" written by him and published by the vestry, and from which we have culled nearly all the facts



narrated in this article up to this period, closes with the following summary :

"During this century this venerable church has been served by Revs. Gerock, Helmuth, Muhlenberg, Endress, Baker; and the writer of this, —six pastors in a century. One of these served thirty-five years, another twenty-five, another fourteen, another twelve. The first seven years of the century were occupied by Mr. Gerock, and the last eight and a half by the writer. Mr. Gerock removed to take charge of a congregation in New York City, Revs. Helmuth and Baker and the writer were called to Philadelphia, and Drs. Muhlenberg and Endress rest in the graveyard of the church. Each of these pastorates witnessed some memorable event in the history of this church. During the ministry of Rev. Mr. Gerock, a native of Württemberg, Trinity Church was built and dedicated. Dr. Helmuth accomplished great things in the discipline and spiritual purification of the congregation; in Dr. Muhlenberg's time the great work of the steeple was accomplished; Dr. Endress passed through the ordeal of the introduction of the English language; Dr. Baker introduced the Sunday-school; and the last pastor of the century, a countryman of the one that opened it, witnessed the renovation and rededication of the venerable edifice.

"The writer and reader of these historical particulars cannot fail to perceive that the congregation has for one hundred and thirty years consistently pursued the same path and maintained the same principles. As the pastor who closes the century looks back upon the principles cherished by his predecessors, and the doctrines and usages of the church, he feels the gratifying assurance that he has attempted no novelties, but simply endeavored to maintain the old, historical Lutheran position of the congregation. He earnestly prays that the congregation, so old and influential, so faithful and affectionate to its pastors, will ever 'earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered to the saints,' and 'continue in the things which they have learned, and have been assured of knowing of whom they have learned them.'"

The Rev. Dr. Krotel resigned the charge of Trinity Church Dec. 29, 1861, after a very successful ministry, and accepted the charge of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, on Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia. The Rev. Dr. F. W. Conrad was elected his successor, and he entered upon his ministry in Trinity Church March 16, 1862. Soon after the congregation mourned the death of two of its oldest and most active members, Adam Keller and William Frick, Esq. During his ministry the war of the Rebellion occurred. The pastor was ardently attached to the national Union, and his ministry was distinguished for the zeal with which he advocated the preservation of the integrity of the United States government. Its congregation took an active interest in the work of mercy made necessary by the war; a lady member was president of the Society of Patriot Daughters of Lancaster, whose object was furnishing supplies of all kinds for the wounded and sick soldiers in camp and hospital, and large amounts of money and materials were collected and sent forward by this church. The Rev. Dr. Conrad resigned this pastoral charge April 8, 1864, and removed to Chambersburg, Pa.

The Rev. Samuel Laird, of Philadelphia, was elected to succeed Dr. Conrad, and he entered upon his duties as pastor of this church Sept. 1, 1864. The balance of debt remaining unpaid from the remodeling of the church was liquidated during his ministry.

On the 10th of June, 1866, the centennial anniversary of the consecration of Trinity Church was held. Sermons appropriate to the occasion were preached by Rev. Dr. C. W. Schaeffer, president of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, Rev. Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg,

professor in Pennsylvania College, and Rev. Dr. Krotel, of Philadelphia. The church was appropriately decorated under the direction of Mr. Robert L. Eichholtz, and much interest was felt in the services.

Rev. Mr. Laird accepted a call to the English Lutheran Church at Pittsburgh, and resigned the pastoral charge of the Church of the Holy Trinity April 22, 1867. Rev. Dr. E. Greenwald, of Easton, the present pastor, was elected his successor, and took the pastoral charge May 1, 1867.

In July, 1867, a society of the young men of the church, called the St. Andrew's Society, was organized by permission of the vestry, and was very useful in aiding the improvement of its members in Biblical knowledge, in church activity, and in practical Christian life. In the fall of 1867 a mission Sunday-school was established at the intersection of Manor and West King Streets, with Mr. John W. Hubley as superintendent. A lot was subsequently purchased and a suitable building erected thereon. The school continued to flourish, and has since developed into Christ Lutheran Church, a branch of the Church of the Holy Trinity.

During the month of October, 1867, services were held in the church commemorative of the seventh jubilee of the Reformation by Dr. Martin Luther. A series of sermons was preached on the history of the Reformation, which were afterwards printed in a volume and obtained extensive circulation.

The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America having issued, in 1868, the "Church Book for the use of Evangelical Lutheran Congregations," it was at once introduced into Trinity Church, and has been in use ever since as the directory of order of service.

In the month of September, 1869, the Committee of Ways and Means of the vestry in a formal report recommended the adoption of the plan of systematic beneficence, still in force, for the raising of a fund for the support of all the benevolent operations of the church by means of regular monthly contributions in envelopes dropped into the collection-baskets on the first Sunday of every month.

At the meeting of the vestry held June 6, 1870, the Rev. Charles S. Albert was unanimously elected assistant pastor, to labor especially in the two missions on James Street and on West King Street, under the care of the church.

At a special meeting of the vestry held Nov. 25, 1870, it was unanimously resolved to purchase the lot at the corner of North Queen and James Street, and proceed, as soon as possible, to erect a church thereon. The corner-stone was laid in due form Aug. 11, 1872, and the building was so far completed that the lecture-room was consecrated March 30, 1873. The entire building was finished and consecrated Nov. 9, 1873. The church was called Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Rev. Charles S. Albert resigned his situation as as-

sistant pastor and accepted a call to Carlisle, March 8, 1872, and the Rev. David H. Geissinger was elected his successor.

Grace Church Mission having taken the necessary steps for a separate organization as a distinct and self-sustaining church, and having called Rev. D. H. Geissinger as its first pastor, he presented his resignation as assistant pastor of Trinity Church Sept. 7, 1874.

On the 3d of March, 1873, Rev. John W. Rumble was elected assistant pastor, to labor in building up the West King Street Mission. He resigned his situation April 30, 1875, to accept a call to St. Luke's Lutheran Church, Philadelphia.

On the 6th of July, 1875, Rev. C. Elvin Houpt was elected assistant pastor, to labor particularly in the interest of the West King Street Mission. The Rev. Mr. Geissinger having removed to New York City, and Rev. Mr. Houpt having been called and removed to Grace Church, the Rev. E. L. Reed was, on March 4, 1880, elected assistant pastor of Trinity Church. The West King Street Mission had now progressed so far that it was deemed advisable to take steps to effect a permanent organization. Accordingly a meeting of the members worshipping there was held May 9, 1881, a constitution was adopted, and a regular organization, under the name of Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, was effected, and Rev. E. L. Reed was elected its pastor.

The old Sunday-school building, south of the parsonage, having become inadequate to the increased wants of the church, the vestry, at its regular meeting held March 8, 1875, resolved to inaugurate the movement for the erection of the present commodious chapel. The corner-stone was laid Aug. 18, 1876, and it was completed and dedicated March 11, 1877. In making all these improvements the Church of the Holy Trinity expended between fifty and sixty thousand dollars.

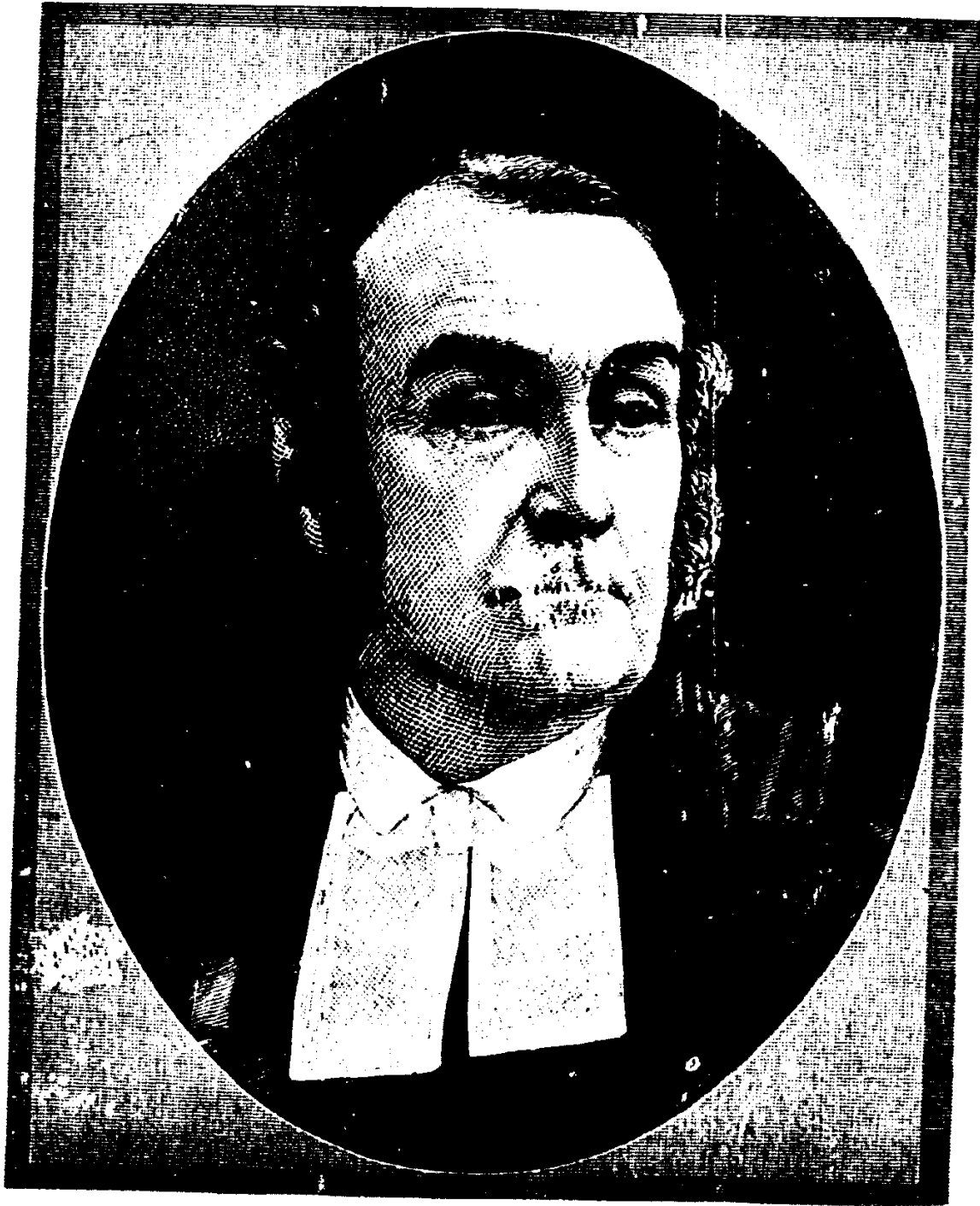
In June, 1881, the Rev. Charles L. Fry was elected by the vestry assistant pastor, to labor directly in the Church of the Holy Trinity. He entered upon his duties Sept. 1, 1881, and by his active and efficient services in the pulpit, in the Sunday-school, and in the other departments of church work the senior pastor has been greatly aided in his duties, and the church has prospered largely. Notwithstanding two large colonies have been sent out within a few years Trinity Church is still full, and, large as the church is, nearly all the pews are taken. The number of names on the communion register is nearly one thousand.

REV. EMANUEL GREENWALD, D.D., eldest son of Christian Greenwald (1782-1865) and Mary Magdalena Smith (1780-1830), was born near Frederick, Md., Jan. 13, 1811. His father, a native of Berks County, Pa., was a carpenter, and supported his family by his trade. He was a man of decided religious views, a member of the church at Frederick, and his large German family Bible (Arndt's "Wahres

Christenthum") and Jay's "Morning and Evening Exercises" constituted his favorite and almost his only religious reading. His mother was a devout and godly woman, and a regular communicant and attendant of the Lutheran Church. Their other children are Isaac and Ezra, steam-engine manufacturers at Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Samuel Zimmerman and Mrs. Elias Zimmerman, of Frederick, Md.

Jacob Greenwald, grandfather of our subject, was a native of Montgomery County, and spent his life in Berks County, Pa., and his father was the progenitor of the family here, and settled in Montgomery County from Zurich, Switzerland, at about the age of eighteen years, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, fleeing his native country to avoid conscription into the Swiss army.

The parents of Dr. Greenwald, although only possessed of limited means to give their children an education, early taught them self-reliance, correct habits, and a Christian life both by precept and example. There being no Lutheran theological seminaries in the United States at that time, except the Hartwick Seminary, in the State of New York, Dr. Greenwald entered the private study of Rev. Dr. David F. Schaeffer, of Frederick, Md., under whose instruction not less than fifteen ministers had received both classical and theological education, and with him prosecuted his studies. To do this he made a journey of eight miles daily on foot for five years. Closing his studies at the age of twenty, he was ordained in 1831 at the meeting of the Synod at Cumberland, Md., his tutor being president of that body, whither he went on horseback, a distance of ninety-two miles. At that time there was a great want of ministers in both the South and West. Dr. Greenwald chose the latter as his field of labor, and provided with a home missionary license, granted by Dr. Schaeffer, he traveled the entire distance from Cumberland, Md., to New Philadelphia, Ohio, on horseback, one side of his saddle-bags being filled with books and the other with clothing, having in money less than fifty dollars. Upon arriving at New Philadelphia he found no church organization, no officers, no church edifice, no congregation, and only scattered and discouraged members, disappointed because of an effort that had been made and failed some years before. Here he began his missionary work, and faithfully labored for twenty years, preached at fourteen different places, organizing churches, and through his personal effort built some ten church edifices. He had been preceded by the venerable Rev. John Stough in that wilderness country, who may be properly regarded as the pioneer minister of the Lutheran Church beyond the Ohio River. Dr. Greenwald took for his text in his introductory sermon at New Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1831, "I am determined to know nothing among you save Jesus Christ and Him crucified," which has been the key-note of his preaching since, a period of over fifty-one years. The Synod of Ohio



*E. Greenwalk*

established the Capitol University at Columbus, and Dr. Greenwald was called in 1851 as pastor of the English Church there, composed mostly of the professors and students of the school, and to edit the *Lutheran Standard*, a paper devoted to the interests of the church, where he labored until the fall of 1854. He was then called as pastor of Christ's Church at Easton, Pa., and for twelve and one-half years remained faithful to his charge. During his pastorate there the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the Pennsylvania College of Gettysburg.

In 1867 he accepted the call of the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, at Lancaster, Pa., where he has since acceptably ministered to the church and congregation. During this time this church has built two mission churches in the city,—Grace Church and Christ's Church.

Dr. Greenwald is the author of several published addresses, books, and pamphlets, that have attained large circulation in the Lutheran Church, among which are the following: Address before the Carrollton Academy, 1845; An Order of Family Prayer, 1867; The Lutheran Reformation, 1867; The Foreign Mission Work of Pastor Louis Harms, 1868; Dr. Parrot's Ascent of Mount Ararat, 1867; Address at the Funeral of Mrs. Sarah L. Sener, 1869; Meditations for Passion Week, 1873; Young Christian's Manual of Devotion, 1873; Questions on the Gospels for the Church Year, 1873; Questions on the Epistles for the Church Year, 1874; Baptism of Children, 1872; Christian Benevolence, a Sermon, 1870; Sprinkling the True Mode of Baptism; The True Church: Its way of Justification and its Holy Communion, 1876; Romanism and the Reformation, 1880; and numerous sermons and review articles. He was united in marriage, Dec. 17, 1834, to Lavinia, daughter of Judge Peter Williams, of New Philadelphia, Ohio. Their children are Mary, wife of Rev. Newton J. Conklin, a Presbyterian minister near Rochester, N. Y.; Emma was the wife of B. Frank Saylor, of Lancaster, and died in 1870; and Ada, wife of John K. Skiles, a merchant of Rice County, Kan.

**Zion's Church.**<sup>1</sup>—Zion's German Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in the year 1827. The records of the minute-book do not run back further than Jan. 1, 1836, but the record of baptisms dates from September, 1827. We learn also from the memorial volume of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity the date when this church was organized and the causes which led to its organization. When the introduction of the English language in the Church of the Holy Trinity became necessary, about the year 1825, a number of members left this church to organize a new congregation, in which the German language should be used exclusively. This was done, and a piece of ground was purchased adjoining the graveyard of the Church of

the Holy Trinity, and fronting on Vine Street. The corner-stone for the new church was laid in April, 1827. It was finished and consecrated in May, 1828, when, also, Rev. W. Schulze became its first pastor, who served the congregation until October of the same year. He was succeeded by Rev. Weiland, who continued to be its pastor until January, 1835, when Rev. Mr. Merz was called as his successor. In October, 1838, Rev. W. Baetis succeeded him, who served the congregation faithfully and gratuitously for many years, and to whom it is greatly indebted for his many services, especially in aiding to cancel its church debt.

The congregation increased in numbers and efficiency, and when Rev. B. W. Schmauk succeeded Rev. Baetis, in 1853, it soon became necessary to enlarge the church. During the same time a school-house was erected for Sunday-school purposes, and after a few years a parochial school was established, with Mr. Steinmiller as its first teacher. This school, in which the German and the English languages are taught, and where religious instruction is made prominent, has continued to exist and to prosper to the present day.

In 1864, Rev. B. W. Schmauk resigned, and was soon succeeded by Rev. W. Hoppe, under whose ministry the congregation continued to increase in numbers and to prosper, so that it became necessary to think and speak about a second enlargement of the church. It was, however, resolved to tear down the old church and to erect a new building. The last service in the old church was held in April, 1871, and on the following 31st of July the corner-stone of the new church was laid. This building was finished and consecrated in 1873. It was erected at a cost of about fifty thousand dollars, and is one of the finest church edifices in the city. A little over a year ago a new organ was added, at a cost of three thousand dollars, and it will no doubt not be many years hence when the building will be fully completed by having its steeple finished.

In 1874, Rev. W. Hoppe resigned its pastorate, since which time Rev. F. I. Mayser, the present incumbent, has been serving the congregation. There is still a heavy debt on the church, but its members are continually making earnest and commendable efforts to have it reduced. The congregation own also a parsonage opposite the church.

It is properly chartered, and has its constitution, which binds it and its pastor to the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent States, and it professes strictly the Lutheran faith according to the acknowledged confessions of the Evangelical Lutheran Church as laid down in the three Ecumenical Creeds, the unaltered Augsburg Confession, and the other symbolical books. Its present membership (1883) is about ten hundred and fifty confirmed members, and it is therefore one of the largest congregations of the city.

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. F. I. Mayser.

**St. John's Lutheran Church.**<sup>1</sup>—In the early spring of 1852 several of the younger members of Trinity Lutheran Church, after securing the permission of the church council, opened a Sunday-school in one of the school-houses on Mulberry Street, near Orange. The school, with twenty-two scholars, organized with Mr. J. S. Crumbaugh, principal of the high school, as superintendent. Immediately after the resignation of Rev. J. C. Baker, D.D., as the pastor of Trinity, in January, 1853, and before the coming of the new pastor, Rev. G. F. Krotel, the friends of the new organization resolved to unite in the formation of St. John's Lutheran congregation. The first recorded meeting of the congregation was held April 2, 1853, the committee on constitution and by-laws was appointed on the 18th of the following month, and the name of the church determined June 15th of the same year.

Rev. John S. Crumbaugh, being a graduate of Pennsylvania College, having completed his theological studies, and been licensed by the Pennsylvania Synod at its meeting in 1853, was elected the first pastor. At first the little band worshiped in Fulton Hall, and subsequently in the Moravian Church. The corner-stone of the present edifice was laid Oct. 9, 1853, and on the 5th of March following the congregation assembled to worship for the first time in the lecture-room. The entire building was completed at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars, and formally dedicated Dec. 24, 1854.

In 1855 the congregation applied to the Pennsylvania Synod, requesting honorable dismissal to the East Pennsylvania Synod. The following year this request was granted, and the congregation was received into its new ecclesiastical relation.

Because of the ill health of the pastor, Rev. Lewis Hippee was elected assistant pastor, which position he filled from October, 1856, until June, 1857. The first pastor, with failing health, resigned March 19, 1857.

In the fall of the same year, Rev. Daniel Steck, of Pottsville, Pa., was elected pastor, entering upon his duties in January, 1858, and serving the congregation until the last Sunday in June, 1862, when he accepted a call from the Lutheran Church in Dayton, Ohio.

On the 16th of January, 1863, Rev. Augustus C. Wedekind preached his introductory sermon as the third pastor of St. John's. For nearly ten years the congregation had been struggling with a heavy debt, which the new pastor found to be over six thousand dollars. To the removing of this incubus the pastor diligently applied himself, and in April, 1865, announced the fact that the last obligation had been met and the entire debt removed. On the 11th of September of the same year, having received a call from St. James' Lutheran Church, New York City, Rev. A. C. Wedekind resigned the pastorate of St. John's.

<sup>1</sup> By the Rev. Sylvanus Stall.

Rev. Washington V. Gotwald, of Emmittsburg, Md., the fourth pastor, was elected June 30, 1866, and installed on the 15th of the month following. His labor, which was attended with marked success, terminated with his death, June 10, 1869.

After a vacancy of several months, Rev. Benjamin C. Suesserot, the fifth pastor, took up the labor of his predecessor, Jan. 1, 1870. During the succeeding summer the church edifice was repaired, roof renewed, ceiling and walls repainted, floor recarpeted, and the pulpit and pews newly upholstered. After a pastorate of six years death cut short his work, Jan. 24, 1876.

Rev. R. W. Hufford was chosen the sixth pastor of St. John's. He entered upon the duties of the pastorate in May, 1876, returning to Springfield, Ohio, to graduate with his class from the Theological Seminary in the following month. On Sunday, August 13th, he was installed, Rev. J. Swartz, D.D., of Harrisburg, Pa., and Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenberg, D.D., of the Theological Seminary at Springfield, Ohio, delivering the charges. Having received a call to St. Paul's Lutheran Church at Easton, Pa., Rev. R. W. Hufford resigned in the fall of 1880, the same taking effect the last Sunday in November, 1880.

The present pastor, who is the seventh in the history of the church, was elected at a congregational meeting held Nov. 15, 1880. He accepted the call about ten days later, and preached his opening sermon on Jan. 19, 1881, and was installed March 6, 1881, the charges being delivered by Rev. S. A. Holman and Rev. John McCron, D.D., both of Philadelphia. On Sunday, July 10th, sixteen hundred dollars was raised, and during the summer the church was fully repaired.

**Gotwald Mission Chapel.**—In the month of January, 1869, the Rev. Washington V. Gotwald, pastor of the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Lancaster, suggested the organization of a Sunday-school in the northwestern part of the city, with a view ultimately of establishing another Lutheran congregation. The school was opened on the 14th of February in that year, and flourished until June, when Mr. Gotwald died. The congregation at once determined to build a chapel on James Street in memory of their late pastor. The work was commenced in July, and the corner-stone was laid August 29th. On the 30th of January, 1870, the chapel was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. The school, which at its opening commenced with sixteen scholars, rapidly increased in numbers, and on the removal to the new house, Jan. 16, 1870, seventy-one scholars and eleven teachers assembled within the walls.

**Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church**<sup>2</sup> of the city of Lancaster is an offshoot of the Church of the Holy Trinity. Her older membership is largely com-

<sup>2</sup> By the Rev. G. E. Hopt.

posed of those formerly connected with the parent church, and formed that body of believers which went out to establish the third new church descended from it. The house of worship is erected five squares north of the "Centre," at the intersection of North Queen and the north side of East James Streets, upon a piece of land originally purchased from Bridget Hook for the sum of four thousand dollars, and lying for one-half a square eastward to Christian Street along James Street. Upon this space there have been erected four houses, the church, the church school, a parsonage, and a sexton's house.

The church is an imposing and convenient structure of pressed brick, having a noble frontage and entrance on North Queen Street, flanked by two massive buttressed towers; the one on the corner is intended to be surmounted with the steeple, not yet erected. The windows are all of stained glass, Gothic in form, with stone sills. The size of this lofty, two-storied house is fifty-five by seventy feet. It is covered by a steep slate roof. Standing, as it does, upon high ground, this church is a conspicuous landmark as seen by those coming to the city from the east, north, or west.

The church proper faces eastward, and, vestibule excepted, occupies the entire second floor. It is a broad and beautiful sanctuary, with a seating capacity for eight hundred persons, a choir platform at the front beside the chancel, a chancel furnished with marble baptismal font, a lectern pulpit, and altar of rich native woods. A spacious gallery runs along the western side or rear of the room. The church school adjoins and communicates with the main building. It is a large, one-story house, with a frontage of twenty feet on James Street, and a depth of sixty feet. It is divided into two large rooms fitted with desks and seats of an improved order, well lighted and ventilated. It is supplied with a small vestibule adjoining. The parsonage and sexton's house are erected at the opposite end of the property, and are well equipped with every convenience. An open, grassy space intervenes between them and the school.

The idea of forming a branch Sunday-school in the northern limits of the city was proposed as early as February, 1855, when Rev. G. F. Krotel, the pastor of the Church of the Holy Trinity, suggested it at a Sunday-school meeting of that church. A committee consisting of John W. Hubley, Charles A. Heinitsh, and Reuben A. Baer was intrusted with the finding of a location. Consequently the first session of the school was held in two small rooms on West James Street, between North Queen and Prince Streets, on the afternoon of Feb. 25, 1855. Thirty-three scholars and a goodly corps of teachers were present. Mr. John W. Hubley was superintendent. A few months, and the rapidly-growing school was too large for its location. Hence the third story of a building at the northwest corner of North Queen and James Streets was briefly occupied. Afterwards the building at the

southwest corner of Prince and West Lemon Streets was used. Charles Alfred Baer, a theological student, and subsequently the beloved pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church at Norristown, Pa., was the next superintendent. He was succeeded, Oct. 26, 1855, by his brother, Reuben A. Baer, who conducted the constantly-enlarging and flourishing school for upwards of nineteen years. His successors have been B. Frank Saylor and Alfred A. Hubley.

A suitable Sunday-school building was erected (forty-six by thirty feet) on James Street, between Duke and North Queen, and occupied for the first time Oct. 18, 1857. Church services were now begun on Thursday evenings, and for a time maintained, but were afterwards discontinued until the arrival of E. Greenwald, D.D., in 1867, when regular Thursday evening services were resumed, and increased by a Sunday afternoon service. To aid the pastor the vestry of the Church of the Holy Trinity chose an assistant pastor, Rev. C. S. Albert, who came (June, 1870) to build up this congregation in connection with another mission in the western part of the city (now Christ Church).

From the arrival of Rev. Albert a strong local attachment began to be formed. The first regular communion was held in the church April 2, 1871, so that when he resigned, April 1, 1872, the present site had been purchased, and ground broken for a new church edifice.

The pastor-elect was Rev. David H. Geissinger, who arrived July, 1872. His first public acts consisted in concentrating the congregation and laying the corner-stone of the new church Aug. 11, 1872 (an occasion of great interest to the many participants). Rev. Geissinger was a man of a remarkably comprehensive and liberal mind. His ministry was both faithful and successful.

The entire cost of the buildings as now erected, together with the parsonage and sexton's house, amounted to upwards of twenty-seven thousand dollars. Of this amount a large part had been previously paid by subscriptions from Trinity Church and friends of the enterprise. At the close of a pastorate of eight and a half years there was left standing a debt of nine thousand dollars.

Rev. C. Elvin Hout, who had come to Lancaster as Dr. Greenwald's fourth assistant, was now chosen to become Rev. Geissinger's successor. He was installed Feb. 1, 1880, and has continued his labors uninterruptedly to the present time (1888). During these years the congregation has liquidated the great bulk of the debt (two thousand seven hundred dollars) resting on the parsonage and sexton's house, and by the private liberality of Mr. Charles Schuberth the new church school-house has been placed in position. Here a flourishing parish school, taught by the pastor and two competent young lady assistants, has been established.

An especially noteworthy feature of 1883 has been

the reclamation to holy usage of a time-honored bell. Cast A.D. 1745, in England, by order of "Onesimus" (Israel Eckerlin), prior, or business head of the order of Seventh-Day Baptists, of Ephrata, Lancaster Co., Pa., it was, on its arrival, repudiated by these plain people as savoring too much of pride, and sold to the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, of the city of Lancaster. Here it was suspended in the belfry and rung during the colonial, Revolutionary, and national years until 1858. Then, being removed to make way for a chime of bells, it was purchased by Gottlieb Sener, a public-spirited citizen, and set by him, as a gift, in the tower of the Washington Fire Company. On the organization, in 1882, of the Lancaster Paid Fire Department, the old bell was re-sold by the disbanding volunteer company and erected in the tower of Grace Church by J. Frederick Sener, son of the above, as a memorial to his deceased child, Charles M. Sener.

In consequence of the burdensome debt under which Grace Church has labored her work has been internal rather than external, in the line of self-strengthening as distinct from that of lending aid to others. Notwithstanding, there has always been a response to every form of righteous appeal made to the church, and an endeavor to give to others as far as possible from the means in hand.

The congregation has steadily grown in numbers and efficiency until at present, April, 1883, it has an enrolled communicant membership of two hundred and sixty, a Sunday-school of three hundred and thirty, and a church-school of thirty-five. The church is thoroughly Lutheran, uses the Church Book of the General Council, adheres strictly to the unaltered Augsburg Confession of 1530, together with all the symbolical books of the church, and celebrates the festivals and Lord's days of the Christian year in a churchly and devout manner.

**Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church.**<sup>1</sup>—Owing to the rapid increase in the population and the spread of the city, the Rev. E. Greenwald, D.D., in the early part of his ministry in connection with the Church of the Holy Trinity, urged upon the vestry of that church the necessity of a policy for gathering the children of the more distant parts of the city into new Sunday-schools, which should be branches of the main school and church, and form the nucleus for new church organizations. Accordingly, such a branch school was opened on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 29, 1867, in a room at the house of Mr. Henry Bockius, No. 412 Manor Street. There were present on that day a goodly number of the members of Trinity Church and sixty-four scholars,—thirty-six girls and twenty-eight boys. The names of those who became officers and teachers are as follows: Superintendent, John W. Hubley; Secretary and Librarian, Alfred A. Hubley; Treasurer, John K. Skiles; Teachers, Miss

Ada Greenwald, J. K. Skiles, Mary Trabert, Miss Bockius, Mrs. Kendig, Mrs. Martha Schaeffer, Miss Barbara Dean, Miss Kate Rudy, Miss Huber, Mrs. Sarah Acey, Miss Mary Myers, John G. Sieber, Miss Withers, Miss Weitzle, Miss Sallie Franciscus, Miss Amanda Miller, and Mrs. Biggs.

The unexpectedly rapid growth of this school soon made it necessary to provide two rooms. These also proved too small. At this time the vestry of Trinity Church concluded to make this venture a permanent affair by the erection of a building for the mission. A lot was purchased on West King Street near Manor, and the building erected, the corner-stone of which was laid with appropriate services on Sunday evening, June 21, 1868. The cost of this building was about three thousand five hundred dollars. The school now rapidly increased in its average attendance from one hundred and ten to one hundred and seventy-five members. In order to enable members of the church in the northern and western sections of the city to attend church more regularly, the pastor, Dr. Greenwald, undertook to establish regular divine service on each alternate Lord's day afternoon, in connection with James Street Mission. Catechetical instruction was held on alternate Thursday evenings in like manner. The amount of pastoral labor thus required was found to be too much for one pastor. Consequently the vestry of Trinity Church invited Rev. Charles S. Albert to assume, as assistant pastor, the charge of both the missions, viz., James Street and West King Street. He took charge July, 1870, and labored very successfully for nearly two years, when he resigned to take charge of another field. Rev. D. H. Geissinger became his successor July 7, 1872, who continued thus until the completion of Grace Church, when he resigned the mission at West King Street to take full charge as pastor of the James Street Mission, now organized as Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church. Rev. John W. Rumble was then chosen assistant pastor June 23, 1873, and he began full morning and evening services on each Lord's day at the West King Street Mission. During the pastorate of Mr. Rumble the chapel was enlarged and handsomely improved, at a cost of about three thousand five hundred dollars.

The building thus refitted was dedicated as Christ Church, June 21, 1875. Rev. Mr. Rumble resigned in June, 1875, and on Sept. 1, 1875, Rev. C. Elvin Houpt became assistant pastor in his stead. He labored successfully and with great acceptance for four years and three months, when he accepted a call to Grace Church, this city. On March 4, 1880, the vestry of Trinity Church extended a call to Rev. E. L. Reed, of Millersville, Pa., to become pastor of Christ Church and assistant pastor of the Church of the Holy Trinity. The call was accepted, and he entered upon his duties April 11, 1880. After continuing thus for more than a year, the vestry, impressed with the conviction that the time had come

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. E. L. Reed.

when Christ Church should take steps towards self-organization, at a regular meeting Monday evening, April 4, 1881, adopted the following:

"Resolved, That Trinity Church recommends that Christ Church organize as a separate congregation forthwith, and that Trinity Church will contribute towards their support for the first year six hundred dollars, decreasing the appropriation one hundred dollars each year, and that Trinity Church will deed them the property now occupied by them as soon as the vestry of Trinity Church is assured that Christ Church is self-supporting."

This proposition after mature consideration was accepted by Christ Church, the conditions to go into effect July 1, 1881. In accordance with this action the congregation met May 9, 1881, to adopt a constitution and elect their vestry, which was installed May 15th.

The congregation now made application for reception into the Synod of Pennsylvania, and was received at the meeting of that body in Pottstown, Pa., June 11, 1881. The assistant pastor, now relieved of all duties in connection with Trinity Church, continues to discharge his duties as regular pastor of Christ Church.

The congregation now numbers over two hundred communicant members, with a Sunday-school of over two hundred and sixty, and being virtually free of debt the prospects of Christ Church for permanent establishment are of the very best.

The following persons have served in the capacity of superintendent of the Sunday-school in connection with Christ Church at different periods of its history, viz.: John W. Hubley, John K. Skiles, E. J. Erisman, Washington H. Keffer, and the present superintendent, Professor R. K. Buerhle, elected Feb. 22, 1888.

The following pastors were connected with the mission during its history, viz.: Rev. E. Greenwald, D.D., originator; Rev. Charles S. Albert, Rev. D. H. Geissinger, Rev. John W. Rumble, Rev. C. Elvin Hout, Rev. E. L. Reed, present pastor, elected March 4, 1880.

**St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran Church.**<sup>1</sup>—The St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran Church is the youngest Lutheran Church in the city of Lancaster, and its house of worship, which is erected in Gothic style, is situated on the corner of South Duke, German, and Church Streets. The congregation, which is exclusively German, was organized in the summer of the year 1874, at which time the necessity of a second German Lutheran Church was felt. There were only seventeen families, who at the above-named time laid the foundation of this congregation in the name of the triune God, and in 1888 the number of the communicants reached three hundred and twenty-seven. The first minister of the St. Stephen's Lu-

theran Church, which is connected with the General Synod of the Lutheran Church of North America, was the Rev. W. Poor, who received the call in 1874, and was active in the congregation until 1880, at which time he was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. E. Meister. Until the latter period services were held in the lecture-room of the church, and on March 13, 14, 15, 16, 1881, the upper part of the church was dedicated, and on Trinity Sunday of the following year the church was completed and beautified with a large pipe-organ. There is a Sunday-school and Bible class connected with the church, the latter being organized in 1882, which are both very successful, the number of teachers and scholars numbering two hundred and thirty. In the Sunday-school the Old and New Testament, Luther's small catechism, with the Augsburg Confession and the history of the Bible, are used. Connected with the church is also a youth's and a ladies' society, which are under the supervision of the pastor, to further the good causes of the church.

**First Reformed Church.**<sup>2</sup>—The emigration of people of the Reformed faith from the Palatinate of Germany, Switzerland, and France to America began before the year 1700. Many of them settled in Pennsylvania. In 1709 there was a large emigration from the Lower Palatinate, also in 1712. Among these were some who settled within the bounds of what is now Lancaster County. Some of their names are found on the earliest pages of the baptismal record of this church. In 1727 there were about one thousand souls emigrated from the Palatinate, among whom were some who settled along the streams known as the Pequea and the Conestoga. In the colonial records there is a list of seventy-seven Germans who were naturalized in 1738, though many of them had been in the county for some years previous, among them are some names that appear on our church records. Thus we see that from 1709 to 1735 the emigration of French, Swiss, and Germans was large. Most of them, if not all, were of the Reformed or Huguenotic faith. They were chiefly exiles, or refugees, who were compelled by the then prevailing spirit of religious persecution and intolerance to forsake their homes in the Old World. At length, in the year 1736, these Reformed people felt themselves strong enough to organize a congregation and able to erect a church. They had no doubt occasional opportunity to enjoy ministerial services before this date, as evidences in the existing church-records clearly show. In September, 1731, the Rev. John Bartholomew Rieger, a native of the Palatinate of the Rhine, and a graduate of the University of Heidelberg, who was also a physician, arrived in this county. He settled in Lancas-

<sup>1</sup> This sketch has been prepared by the present pastor of the church, Rev. J. A. Peters. The material for the same down to the year 1851, inclusive, has been drawn chiefly from three discourses preached by the late Rev. Henry Harbaugh, D.D., Oct. 11 and 12, 1851, the occasion of celebrating the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the organization of the Reformed Church in Lancaster, Pa.

<sup>2</sup> By the Rev. E. O. Meister.



ter, and preached occasionally to the scattered members of the Reformed Church. There is, however, some doubt of his having been an ordained minister at the time of his arrival. It may be that, being an educated man, he was pressed into the service by the peculiar wants of the times after he settled in Lancaster. He died here in 1769, and the spot where his dust reposes is marked by an humble monument in the rear of the present church edifice.

An account of the organization of the congregation and the erection of the first church edifice we find in the following extract taken from the earliest records extant. These records are entitled, "Church Protocol of the newly-built Reformed Church, here in the island of Pennsylvania, in Caunastoken, in the new town named Lancaster." In which protocol is to be found the commencement of this church building, and what took place in connection with it. It is also to be found in this protocol, "what and how many children have been incorporated into the Lord Jesus Christ through the Sacrament of Holy Baptism, together with the names of their Parents and Sponsors." Then comes the following historical statement: "Now as regards the building of this, our church, the beginning was made in the year 1736; and, by the help of God, it was so far completed, that on the 20th of June, 1736, or upon the festival of Holy Whitsuntide, we held Divine worship in it for the first time. The Teacher, Preacher, or Pastor called to this office of God, was the Reverend, and truly pious, *John Jacob Hock*. Inspired by the Spirit of God, he chose as his introduction the words in the prophecy of Isaiah, in the 35th chapter and 1st verse, 'The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose.' The text itself was the latter clause of the 4th verso in the 103d Psalm, 'Who crowneth thee with loving kindness and tender mercies'; and we joined with each other in singing the 84th Psalm."

"As regards the election of the first elders of the church, John Henry Basler, Felix Müller, John Gerner, and Peter Dorr were elected by the congregation, and declared duly qualified. It was resolved, at the same time, that two should withdraw annually, and that again other two should be elected in their place. Accordingly, at the expiration of the year, John Henry Basler and Peter Dorr retired, and Peter Balspach and Frederick Strubel were elected in their place; which order it is our mind to follow as long as the good God in His grace shall keep us together. We hope also that those who shall come after us will continue to do the same,<sup>1</sup> in order that the praise and honor and glory of God may be advanced day by day, the longer the more. Amen." The first deacons elected were John Charles Keller and John Stephen

<sup>1</sup> That the wish of the Fathers has been respected, it may be here stated that the above law regulating the election of elders was subsequently embodied in the charter, and still continues in the congregation.

Ramersberger. The first baptism was that of Ann Barbara, daughter of Abraham Weidtmann, June 20, 1736. The membership at this time must have been quite large judging from the number of baptisms, which in 1736 was twenty-one; in 1737, fifteen; in 1738, twenty-seven; in 1740, thirty-eight.

Thus was the first Reformed Church in Lancaster solemnly consecrated to the worship of God. The historian, Harbaugh, says, "It was not only the first Reformed Church, but the first of any kind in Lancaster; the Lutheran Church being the next oldest, having been consecrated about two years later, Oct. 28, 1738, though this latter church was commenced in 1734."

This first church was a log building. Its precise location cannot be determined by any existing documents, but tradition says "it stood on the back part of the lot." This must have been somewhere in the neighborhood of what is now the corner of Grant and Christian Streets. The original lot was a grant to the congregation by James Hamilton, who executed a deed, in which, "favoring the application and request of the members of the congregation of the Reformed Church of the High Dutch (!) Protestants in the town of Lancaster," he "doth freely and absolutely give and grant" the said lot "for the promotion of religion." The lot is also further designated in the deed thus: "On which said lot, or piece of ground, a meeting-house erected by the said congregation now stands." This deed is dated Oct. 5, 1741. The meeting-house, of which mention is made, was erected five years previous, no doubt upon a lease which was now, upon "application and request," kindly changed by the proprietor into a permanent gift.

When the congregation built their second church edifice in 1753, the old log church or meeting-house was sold for £15 4s. 6d., and by the purchaser erected into a dwelling-house on the opposite side of East Orange Street (at present the northwest corner of East Orange and Christian Streets), where it stood until Jan. 14, 1836, when it was destroyed by fire.

Concerning the first pastor, the Rev. John Jacob Hock, nothing is known further than that he appears to have been a good man, being designated in the foregoing quotation from the "protocol" as the "truly pious," and that, after ministering to the congregation about sixteen months, from June 20, 1736, to Oct. 30, 1737, his ministry terminated with the latter date.

From the close of Rev. Hock's ministry the pastorate was vacant until April, 1739, at which time begins the pastorate of some minister whose name does not appear upon the records. He continued to serve the congregation until the close of the year 1742. During this time the congregation seems to have been in a flourishing condition. From February, 1743, to November, 1744, the pastorate was again vacant. At the last-named date the congregation

succeeded in getting the services of the Rev. Caspar Lewis Schnorr, who served them till March, 1746. At the close of his pastorate a vacancy again occurred.

On the 23d of September, 1746, the Rev. Michael Slatter, on his tour of regulating charges and settling ministers, came to Lancaster. He found the Rev. Mr. Rieger, of whom mention has already been made, acting as pastor of the church. There is no evidence, however, that his service in the congregation was anything more than a temporary arrangement. He resided in the place, serving some churches in the country, and it seems that this was merely an effort during a vacancy to add this congregation also to his charge. But there were difficulties existing between him and the congregation which had ripened, on their part, into such a settled dislike that a separation took place towards the close of the year 1746. It is supposed that the cause of this dislike was his cold, languid, and heartless ministry.



THE OLD GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.  
Built 1753, taken down 1852.

On the 26th of September, 1746, Rev. Mr. Slatter preached in Lancaster, and explained the object of his mission. The people were unanimous in desiring a stated preacher; the Rev. Mr. Rieger himself judged this to be best, as they and he could not agree. The congregation promised to contribute "forty pounds in money, besides produce and other presents, for the support of a pastor." This was noticed in the call for a pastor which Mr. Slatter afterwards sent to Holland in behalf of the congregation.

In the mean time, while the congregation were awaiting the result of their call to Holland, Mr. Slatter seems to have taken a particular and deep interest in this church. He was then pastor at Philadelphia and Germantown. He visited Lancaster in November, 1746, in May and June, 1747, and in May, September, and November, 1748. He baptized at these several visits twenty-six children, the record of which is made in his own hand. He administered

the Holy Communion here in June, 1747, to two hundred and twenty-five communicants. He says, "The multitude assembled on this occasion was so great that the church could scarcely contain half of them, so great was the desire to hear the word of God, and most of them returned with joy and thanksgiving."

In 1746 the congregation purchased the lot on East Orange Street, adjoining the one presented to them in 1741. For this lot they paid five shillings, subject to a ground-rent of seven shillings per year. The same year mention is made of work done at a steeple; it is likely that the steeple of the first church was then erected, as there is a notice that "a bell and a large clock were purchased for sixty pounds, Pennsylvania currency, the whole congregation contributing thereto." Harbaugh mentions a credible tradition that the bell of the Reformed Church, when it was first procured, hung for some time upon a hickory-tree in the neighborhood of Centre Square (no doubt the famed hickory-tree where the Indians held their council), and was rung there till the steeple was ready to receive it. This is no doubt the same bell mentioned in 1746. Tradition has also preserved the fact that on the emergency occasioned by a sudden incursion of hostile Indians into "Hickorytown," as Lancaster was first called, a heroic woman rushed into the church and gave the alarm to the neighborhood by ringing the bell. This bell, in 1774, burst on the occasion of a hasty ringing in very cold weather. In 1784 another bell also burst; they were both afterwards sold at eleven pence per pound, amounting to £15 11s. 9d. The church-going sounds of these bells have died, and so have the church-goers who heard them. The clock was sold when the old log church was taken down for thirty-two pounds, and the money was appropriated to the erection of the Second Church; its later history is not known.

In answer to the call from the congregation sent to Holland by the Rev. Mr. Satter, the Rev. John Jacob Hockrentiner arrived safely in this country on the 18th day of August, 1748. He was accompanied by the Rev. Dominicus Bartholomans, who was intended for the congregation at Tulpehocken. Mr. Hochrentiner preached in Lancaster and some other places directly after his arrival with acceptance, and was called by the congregation to become their regular and stated pastor. In October, when all the arrangements had been made for his removal, an elder was sent from Lancaster to fetch him from the house of Mr. Slatter, in Philadelphia. The elder, with a horse, was already at the door in readiness and waiting for him, but how mysterious are the ways of Providence! He had brought a gun with him from Holland, which he had loaded on shipboard, under the impression, it seems, that he was about to enter into a wild country, where he must be prepared for his defense in dangerous emergencies. Having found by a short residence in the country that his fears had

been only imaginary, he attempted, before starting, to extract the load from his gun, when it exploded in his hands, and instantaneously laid him low in death! The written sermon which he had intended to preach as his introductory in Lancaster was found in his pocket after his sudden death, and on the earnest solicitations of many was printed. Mr. Slatter speaks in high terms of his worth.

Their hopes in this direction having now been disappointed, the congregation endeavored to procure a stated supply. The Rev. Dominicus Bartholomans and the Rev. John Philip Leydich, who arrived in this country from Holland Sept. 15, 1748, served them in this capacity during the year 1749. Toward the close of this year, having again consulted with Mr. Slatter, they succeeded in obtaining the services of the Rev. Ludwig Ferdinand Vock, an aged man, who arrived in Philadelphia in December, 1749. Mr. Vock began his pastorate in January, 1750. At a congregational meeting held Jan. 28, 1750, in reference to his settlement among them, the following action was taken, which we quote as it gives us a glance into the times:

"According to a resolution of the Reformed Congregation, the pastor for this year shall receive £40 cash, Pennsylvania currency. For Proclamation and Marriage he shall receive 7 shillings and 6 pence. For preaching a funeral sermon, from those who are able, 5 shillings. For baptizing children he shall receive nothing. In addition to this the Pastor shall be furnished with a free dwelling house; also six cords of wood. He shall also have four Sabbaths free to preach at other places, viz., the 1st Sabbath after Easter, the 1st after Whitsuntide, on St. Michael's day, and on the Sabbath after New Year. It is also allowed him on week days to preach in other congregations, provided it does not interfere with any of his pastoral duties in town."

This paper is signed by twenty persons.

Mr. Vock's pastorate continued for one year only. He failed to meet with favor from the congregation, as appears from the following remonstrance: "The names of those freeholders of the Reformed Church in Lancaster who, after the termination of the year 1750, will not continue with Pastor Vock, or who cannot with a good conscience hold to him." This paper is signed by thirty-four men, who were at that time the prominent members of the congregation. The language implies some defect in his moral character. The relation was dissolved at the end of the year. Of his subsequent history nothing is known.

The pastorate was now vacant from January, 1751, till after the middle of 1752. During this time the congregation was visited by way of supply several times by different ministers whose names are not given.

At this time the scarcity of ministers, and the destitution of the churches in consequence thereof, were so painfully felt that the Synod (Coetus, as it was then called), during its session at the close of the year 1750, took the matter into special consideration. The conclusion at which they arrived was to commission the Rev. Michael Slatter as their agent to proceed to Holland, Germany, and Switzerland, and represent in person the wants of the church in this

country, and, if possible, induce some faithful laborers to come to its aid. This mission was accordingly undertaken by Mr. Slatter, and was, in a good degree, successful. In July, 1752, he returned to this country, bringing with him six young ministers who had been ordained by the Classis of Amsterdam, and appointed to labor in the destitute German Churches in America. Among these was the Rev. Philip William Otterbein, then in the twenty-sixth year of his age. He immediately received a call from the church at Lancaster, and entered upon his duties as pastor in August, 1752. An engagement was made between him and the congregation for five years. During this time he labored with regular success, though amid various discouragements. Owing probably to the frequent vacancies which had occurred in the pastorate during some years previous, loose ideas came to prevail, and various irregularities, especially in regard to order and discipline, had gradually crept into the church. This was a source of grief to the pastor. Accordingly, at the close of the stipulated term, in 1757, he was anxious to withdraw. The Synod interceded in behalf of the congregation, urging him to continue his ministry among this people, to which he finally consented, but was unwilling to engage for any specified term. "He complained of many grievances which had rendered his ministry unhappy, and demanded, as the condition of his continuance, the exercise of a just ecclesiastical discipline, the abolition of all appearances of disorder, and entire liberty of conscience in the performance of his pastoral duties." All this was readily promised by the congregation. He continued as pastor only one year longer. At the end of the year 1758 he resigned the charge to become the pastor of two congregations at Tulpehocken.

It is evident that it was his labor and influence in the congregation which gave it consolidation and character. Previous to his time its history was somewhat fitful, fragmentary, and weak. He brought its strength to a point and gave it permanency. His order and zeal look out upon us from the records in many ways, and enterprises, started in his time, extending their results in some of the permanent features of the congregation for years after his pastorate. This will be further seen from a glance at the outward history of the church during his ministry in it.

The second church edifice, with its massive walls and large proportions, considering the time when it was built, was erected during his pastorate. Mr. Otterbein had been pastor about six months only when the enterprise of a new church was started. The old subscription book is dated March 3, 1753. "Henry Walter, dyer in this place, treasurer." The building was begun that same summer, and, so far as we are able to learn, was finished in the latter part of the year 1756, or early in 1757. The precise time when this church was consecrated is not noted in the records. The final settlement was made June 28, 1758, with John Barr, second treasurer, when it ap-

pears that the entire cost of the church was £1018 16s. 1½d., and that there remained a debt on it of £215 7s. 6d. Some of the prominent members during the building of the Second Church were William Bausman, Lorenz Markedant, Paul Weitzel, Michael Fortue, Christian Graffart, Philip Leuber, Daniel May, Casper Schaffner, Jacob Kuntz, Peter Bier, John Hoffman, Henry Walter, Barnhart Becker, Peter Slicker, John Henneberger, Peter Wolff, John Scheiber, John Schneckenberger, Martin Bamberger, and Christian Buck.

The successor of Mr. Otterbein was the Rev. William Stoy. He came to this country with Mr. Otterbein in 1752, and began his ministry in Lancaster in October, 1758, which continued until January, 1763. In the Synodical proceedings of the Reformed Church in Holland for the year 1760, in the Dutch language, there is the following notice of Mr. Stoy and this congregation. "After Mr. Stoy came here, A.D. 1758, in the month of October, he found about one hundred families that belonged to the church. He has baptized since that time to the month of May, 1760, one hundred; instructed forty young persons in the confession of faith, and received them as communicants. At present sixty children attend the school."

During the pastorate of Mr. Stoy the congregation manifested considerable enterprise, especially in the improvement of its outward condition. In 1760 they bought a parsonage lot on North Duke Street for three hundred and twenty-eight pounds. The erection of the old parsonage and the school building, or lecture-room, adjoining (the houses at present numbered 41-49 North Duke Street), were begun in 1763, but they were not completed until some time during the year 1766. The cost of the lot, the cost of the buildings, together with the debt of some two hundred pounds remaining on the church, seem to have created a pecuniary burden which was severely felt by the congregation. This seems to have led, according to the fashion of the times, to the idea of resorting to a lottery for the purpose of raising the money for the building of the school-house. St. James' Episcopal Church, in this city, being then engaged in erecting their church, and the money realized by a lottery previously held by them not being sufficient to complete the work by them begun, they united "with their neighbors and fellow-citizens rather than set up a lottery by themselves for so small a sum." Thus these two interests gave rise to a scheme "for raising two thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars for erecting a new school-house for the High Dutch Reformed Congregation at Lancaster, and for raising five hundred and sixty-five dollars to enable the wardens and vestry of St. James' Church, in the same borough, to complete the work begun by them." This lottery seems to have been begun in 1761, and was drawn in the beginning of 1765. They realized from it for the school-house £720 4d., and for St. James' Church £190 10s. 11d. The end for which it

was held and the motives in holding it were, no doubt, good, but the thing itself cannot be justified on any ground of correct morals. Allowance must be made for the times.

From January, 1763, to December, 1764, the records are made in one uniform hand, which would indicate that some minister served as a supply, but his name is not recorded. There is a relic in the archives of the church, dated in this period, which, as a curiosity, is worthy of being put on record. It is in the shape of a letter from the frontier, and explains itself:

"CONNESCOCHIQUE 2d April 1764

"GENTLEMEN:

"We Embrace this opportunity of returning you, with ye other Contributors of your Society, our hearty Acknowledgments for your liberal Contribution, towards ye support of our Frontier, in helping us to Raise a Rangeling Company, to cover us in our Distresses. Your liberality to ye amount of ten pounds four shillings we have Rec'd by ye hands of Jno. Wray.

"We are Gentlemen

"Your obliged & Hum'l Servts

"W<sup>m</sup> SMITH

"HENERY ANDERSON.

"To W<sup>m</sup> BOUSMAN ESQR.  
& CRISTOFOR CRAWFORD ESQR. } Lancaster."

From January, 1765, until 1769 the pastor of the congregation was the Rev. Dr. William Hendel. Our data in regard to the life of this good man are scarce. He was one of the excellent of the earth. A contemporary clergyman speaks of his character in these terms: "This man is one of the best preachers that I became acquainted with in America. He was a Palatinate by birth, and had come to this country many years ago as a minister. He possessed much knowledge and science, and without any sectarian or party spirit, he was in heart consecrated to the cause of true godliness." During the year 1769, the last year of this pastorate, the congregation purchased the large organ which led the people in their songs of praise for one hundred years, but which is at this writing about to be removed in order to make room for a new one. It was built by David Jannenberg, in Lititz, at a cost of two hundred and fifty pounds. The congregation had, however, been in possession of an organ before that time, as mention is made of one in 1759. This was, no doubt, a small one, which, as the congregation increased, became inadequate to its wants.

At the close of Mr. Hendel's pastorate there occurred a vacancy again in the ministerial office of about one year, after which began the pastorate of Rev. Charles Lewis Boehme, which lasted from February, 1771, to July, 1775. Little is known of this man's history, and little has been preserved of the character of his pastorate in Lancaster. The most important event during this period of her history is the grant to the church of the earliest charter of incorporation of which we have any knowledge. It is an interesting document, written on parchment, in neat penmanship. It is given by "Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute Pro-

prietaries and Governors-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware," unto the following-named consistory, "for the use and benefit of the Congregation," to wit: "Rev. Charles Lewis Boehme, the present minister of the same; Casper Shaffner, Eberhart Michael, and Michael Differderfer, Trustees; William Bausman, William Bush, Lorence Marquant, George Burkhart, George Reitzel, and Nicholas Yop, the present Elders; and Jacob Weber, Peter Ish, Bernard Wolf, Philip Bushong, John Hatz, and Jacob Frey, the present Deacons of the same." The paper is signed by "John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of the said province and Counties, who, by virtue of certain Powers and Authorities to him for this Purpose *inter alia* granted by the said Proprietaries, hath hereunto set his Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the said province to be hereunto affixed at Philadelphia this Sixteenth day of February, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and Seventy One, The Eleventh year of the Reign of King George the third over Great Britain, &c., And the Fifty-third Year of the said Proprietaries' Government." It was "entered in the office for recording of Deeds in and for the said County of Lancaster, the Twenty-ninth day of August, Anno Domini, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy one." Signed by Edward Shippen, recorder.

In this connection it may be stated that this document was subsequently "confirmed and amended" by "An Act passed by the Representatives of the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same." This paper of "confirmation and amendment" is also written on parchment in an exceedingly fine style of penmanship. It was "enacted into a law at Philadelphia on Monday the 11th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six." "Signed, by order of the House," by Thomas Mifflin, Speaker; Samuel Bryan, clerk of the General Assembly. The following certificate is attached to the act:

"COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,  
"SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
"HARRISBURG, May 27, 1818.

"In testimony that the above is a true copy of the original law remaining on file and of record in the said office, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.

"THOMAS SERGEANT, Secretary."

At the time the aforesaid amendment to the charter was obtained from the Legislature (Sept. 11, 1786), the following-named persons constituted the consistory of the church, to wit: Rev. William Hendel, minister; Peter Hoofnagle, Nicholas Job, and Christopher Grawford, trustees; Jacob Weaver, Peter Beier, Conrad Haas, John Hatz, Bernard Wolff, and Andrew Bausman, elders; and Andrew Backenstose, Casper Fordney, John Getz, Jacob Koeler, Andrew Teyer, and Michael Grubb, deacons.

In January, 1776, the Rev. John Conrad Albertus

Helfenstein became pastor, and continued his ministry here until July, 1779. This period includes part of those perilous times amid the throes of which this great and free nation was born. Although God may overrule the results of war for good, as He always makes the wrath of man to praise Him, yet war is always a great evil and calamity. Sad, then, for this church was the period of Mr. Helfenstein's ministry. The current expenses of the congregation, which, previous to 1776, were only from thirty pounds to fifty pounds per year, were in 1778 two hundred and seventy-four pounds. At the annual settlement there were but a few shillings of debt against the church, which the members of the consistory immediately paid out of their own pockets. The following remarkable minute is found in the proceedings of the consistory at that time:

"Since some of our posterity may perhaps wonder at the great difference in the expenses of the congregation between this and the previous years, this is to inform them that the famine (Theuring) was so great in 1777, and is still, that many items of expense were double, thrifble, and, in some cases, even tenfold what they had previously been, and it is a great blessing that the congregation was at all able to meet them as it has done. You, our posterity, remember that we, your fathers, saw and endured such times on account of our sins and many transgressions. Fear ye the Lord and serve him according to His Word, so will He in mercy preserve you from such times, as we hope He will, for Christ's sake, soon deliver us from them!"

During these times of civil troubles the congregation, in common with others, suffered great loss also by the depreciation of the currency.

It was a rare blessing which this church enjoyed in those trying times to have for their pastor one to whom the highest of all earthly titles belonged,—a good man! Mr. Helfenstein was born Feb. 16, 1748, in the Palatinate town Mossbach, in Germany. His classical education he received under the immediate care of his father, who was inspector in his native town. His theological education he received at the University of Heidelberg. After he had finished his studies he was sent to America by the Synod of Holland. He arrived at New York in 1772, where he was cordially received by the late eminent Dr. Livingston, at whose advice he proceeded to Philadelphia. Soon after he received a call to the congregation at Germantown, where he labored some three years, when, at the outbreak of the war, he was called to Lancaster.

He was an eloquent, warm-hearted, and pungent preacher. His zeal was more than ordinary. His ministry here was greatly blessed. Often, it is said, was the congregation overwhelmed by the mighty power of truth, as it flowed with holy warmth from his heart. He manifested especial zeal in his more private pastoral duties, in seeking out wounded and contrite hearts, and pointing them to Him who has power upon earth to forgive sins, and to bind up the broken-hearted. From Lancaster he was again called to Germantown, where he labored till death, in the form of a consumption, relieved him from his post, May 17, 1790, in the forty-second year of his age.

He had nine sons, four of whom entered the holy ministry.

The successor of Mr. Helfenstein in the pastorate of this church was the Rev. John Theobald Faber, who served the congregation from September, 1779, to September, 1782. In his time the consistorial minutes are not very carefully kept, indeed almost entirely neglected, so that not much is known, from this source, either of him or of the congregation during these three years. Nor does tradition speak anything of his ministry in Lancaster; but of his later ministry in Goshenhoffen, whither he went from Lancaster, it still speaks warmly of his worth. He was beloved of his people.

After Mr. Faber's pastorate closed in September, 1782, the Rev. Dr. William Hendel, of whom we have already spoken, became pastor of the church the second time. He returned with his former learning, eloquence, zeal, and piety, only all these had become still more venerable and lovely by age. The earthly house of his tabernacle now gave evident signs of gradual decay. The records, during his second term, are made with a trembling hand, resembling that of Mr. Hopkins in the Declaration of Independence. Still he continued his ministry here until February, 1794, and afterwards yet several years in Philadelphia, when the yellow fever carried him away, while he still held fast to his glorious commission with his dying hand. History records his faith and bravery during the period of that dreadful scourge. "When terror was written on every face, and death on every door, Hendel did not desert his post. He was with the sick; his place was the house of mourning." He was one of the last subjects of the retiring epidemic, and on the 29th of September, 1798, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, he fell asleep, and was laid unto his fathers.

The history of the congregation during this good man's second term is characterized with unusual zeal and prosperity. Its outward condition was much improved. In 1784 they purchased the half-lot of ground east of the graveyard, which at that time lay adjacent to the church. In the same year they imported from England the two bells, which from that date until 1852 hung in the tower of the Second Church edifice, and which in 1854 were transferred to the tower of the present church, where they still continue to call the people to worship. The larger bell weighs eight hundred and fifty-four pounds, the smaller seven hundred and twenty-four and one-half. The cost of them was one shilling twopence sterling per pound. Freight and all costs added, "the bells cost £232 18s. 4d., Pennsylvania currency, in gold and silver."

The following inscription is cast upon the bells: "Vor die Hoch Deutsche Reformirte Gemeine in Lancaster, in dem Staat Pennsylvania, 1784; Chapman & Mears, of London, Fecerunt, 1784." Besides, on each bell is cast a very appropriate and beautiful

motto: On the large one, "*Colite Jehovam cum Lætitia*"; on the smaller one, "*Venite in conspectum ejus cum cantu.*" The same year when the bells were placed in the steeple, that beautiful relic of the olden time, which some aged people still remember, the glass chandelier was suspended in the Second Church, where it remained until it was displaced by the introduction of gaslight in 1850. Its cost was "£24 8s., and was paid by subscription, and one French dollar left."

The internal and spiritual history of the congregation during this time shows the same signs of progress. A minute of the consistory in 1786 is worthy of note, as showing how the practice of baptizing children privately came to be introduced:

"Since through the disorders of the war the Christian order of the Church has fallen into neglect to such an extent that, for some time past, no children have been baptized in the church, therefore,

"Resolved, That from this time forward, in accordance with the rules of the Church, all children *must* be baptized in the church. If, however, a child is sick, or the weather is bad, it may be baptized in the house."

From March, 1795, to June, 1806, the pastor of the church was the Rev. Christian Lewis Becker, D.D. This eminent servant of Jesus Christ was born in Anhalt-Coeten, in Germany, Nov. 17, 1756. He enjoyed a thorough university education, extending over fourteen years, including four years in the theological department of the University of Halle, which he left with the honorary title of Doctor of Philosophy. From Halle he went to Bremen, where he spent fourteen years as *Candidatus Theologie*, during which time he pursued his studies with the utmost diligence, and was engaged also in the education of young men preparatory to entering the universities. While at Bremen he published also several works, one an exposition of the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah, and the other a "Treatise on the Best Mode of Converting the Jews," both of which are said to manifest great theological learning, and an extensive acquaintance with general literature. He published also three volumes of sermons, two while in Europe and one in this country.

In 1798 he embarked for America with the best testimonials of his learning and piety, and with the blessing and prayers of the ministerium. He landed at Baltimore, Md. After serving the united congregations of Easton, Mount Bethel, Plainfield, and Dry Land, in Northampton County, Pa., for eighteen months, where he was greatly beloved, he received a call from Lancaster, which he very reluctantly accepted. Here he labored with great acceptance and success, and the congregation prospered greatly. He seems to have had a special eye to the internal and spiritual interests of the church. The following resolution of the consistory, passed in 1799, speaks for itself:

"Resolved, That no one shall be elected elder who, besides leading a good life, is not of such an age as shall constitute him really venerable enough to be called elder. This shall be a settled ordinance forever."

In the year 1805 the consistory also established the custom of meeting four times a year as a strictly *spiritual* body, when no other business was to be transacted but such as pertained to "the establishing and maintaining of Christian order, to the promotion of love to all that is good, and to the advancement of God's honor and glory."

Previous to 1798 it had for some time been the custom to hold the afternoon services (this was doubtless a catechetical service) in the school-house. As the congregation was used to an organ in their worship, they felt the want of it in their afternoon devotions. This led to the purchase, in that year, of the small organ still used by the church in the Sunday-school and lecture-room services. It cost three hundred dollars, which sum was promptly subscribed and paid.

In 1801 the church in Baltimore, Md., gave Dr. Becker a call to become their pastor, which he declined. He seems to have been averse to removals. In July, 1806, the call from Baltimore was, however, renewed, which was successful finally in drawing him away from Lancaster. How deep a hold he had upon the affections of the people here may be inferred from the tradition that at his removal "a long train of carriages accompanied him as far as Columbia on his way, and the procession bore a strong resemblance to a funeral." They had lost a faithful, learned, and pious pastor, and this was cause sufficient for tears. He departed this life in Baltimore, July 12, 1818, in the sixty-second year of his age. The end of that man was peace.

The successor of Dr. Becker was the Rev. John Henry Hoffmeier. He entered upon his duties as pastor in October, 1806, and continued longer than any of his predecessors, his pastorate closing in 1832. This good man was born at Anhalt-Köthen, in Germany, March 17, 1760. He was educated at the University of Halle. Afterwards he spent some time as private teacher in Hamburg, and subsequently at Bremen, where he preached as candidate. In 1793 he came to America. In May, 1794, he was examined and approved by the Synod convened at Reading; he was immediately ordained and placed over a charge in Northampton County, where he labored with the divine blessing and with favor among his people until 1806. On the 10th of August of this year he received a call from the church in Lancaster, which he accepted, and entered upon his new field of labor in the following October. During the greater part of Mr. Hoffmeier's term of service the congregation kept the even tenor of its prosperous way. In 1812 considerable improvements were made in the church building in the way of painting and trimming, the cost of which amounted to two hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-nine cents. In 1820 two lots on the east side of Duke Street were bought for two hundred and twenty dollars, and in 1821 another lot near the church for eight hundred and five dollars. In 1822 the church building was improved, perhaps we

should more properly say remodeled, at an expense of fourteen hundred and seventy-two dollars and forty-four cents. Previous to this time the aisles in the church were laid with brick; the gallery did not extend the whole way along the sides; the pulpit was of the ancient kind,—

"Goblet-formed, half up the wall,  
The sounding-board above, with acorn crowned,"—

only large enough for one man to stand in, with a narrow stairway winding up into it, and ending below in a small closet of lattice-work, intended as a privacy for the minister previous to ascending the pulpit, no doubt originally intended as a place for putting on the gown.<sup>1</sup> The altar place was a perfect circle, some ten or twelve feet in diameter, inclosed with banisters, so that the communicants could entirely surround it. There were, up to this time, no stoves, nor any other means of warming the church in winter. Perhaps there was more warmth in the hearts of the worshippers than there is now, which may explain the reason why an inconvenience could be endured the very thought of which to our effeminate age seems worse than to be without religion entirely. In the repairs which were made at this time many of these things were changed and more modern improvements introduced.

The latter part of Rev. Hoffmeier's term was emphatically the most trying period in the whole history of the congregation since its organization up to this time. Hitherto the public worship had been conducted entirely in the German language, and now began the transition from German to English. Whoever is in the least acquainted with the difficulties that have attended this crisis in other congregations will wonder that the matter here was piloted as well as it was. It is a time when the greatest wisdom, firmness, faith, love, and self-denial are required. Few would have acquitted themselves so well; hundreds, perhaps, in the circumstances would have done worse. Towards the close of Mr. Hoffmeier's time several efforts were made to procure the services of a co-pastor in English, so far as the nature of the circumstances seemed to require, but without success. At length the idea was abandoned, and after the withdrawal of Father Hoffmeier, in 1831, the congregation concluded to procure the services of a pastor who could officiate in both languages.

<sup>1</sup> That the minister wore a gown in his public ministrations in this church, at least for a period, seems unquestionable from the following receipt, which is on record:

"LANCASTER, April 17, 1760.

"Received of Paul Wetzel, for boarding the tailor and paying him for his work while he was making the gown, six shillings.

"CASPER SCHAFFNER."

It is not many years since the last members of the church passed away, who remembered when at a later day the officiating minister wore a broad strip of black silk fastened in folds around the back part of the neck, from shoulder to shoulder, and extending down below the knee, growing broader as it approached the lower end. Dr. Becker, it is said, was the last who wore it.

On the 18th of March, 1838, the Rev. Mr. Hoffmeier fell asleep and was gathered unto his fathers. His learning, piety, faithfulness, and his services of love during a service of twenty-five years in this congregation have been appropriately honored by a monumental panel of marble to his memory, which now ornaments the walls of the present church, near by where his dust, together with that of his wife, reposes.

His successor was the Rev. Martin Bruner, whose call is dated May 4, 1832, and who soon after took charge of the congregation, and continued the pastor thereof until May, 1839.

The question of a Sabbath-school in the modern form was first agitated in 1821, but it was not until July, 1832, that the matter was finally decided in the affirmative. The school was then organized with from thirty to forty teachers and upwards of two hundred scholars, and was conducted in the church.

The next pastor was the Rev. George W. Glessner. His call is dated Jan. 28, 1840; he was installed July 24th of the same year. Under his ministrations the congregation, which for some years had been in a somewhat blighted condition, resumed its wonted order, strength, and beauty. He was a pungent, warm-hearted, and faithful herald of the everlasting gospel. There are still some persons left to whom the word proclaimed by him became the power of God unto salvation, and who yet cherish the most grateful recollection of his services. His pastorate closed by his resignation, which took effect April 1, 1847.

In April, 1847, the Rev. N. A. Keyes was elected as an exclusively English pastor. It was at the same time designed to secure the services of a German pastor, and to connect his labors in the city with ministrations to adjacent congregations in the country. After a number of unsuccessful efforts to effect this arrangement the project was finally abandoned, and the Rev. D. Y. Heisler, then the pastor at Columbia, was engaged to preach in the German language as a supply. This arrangement continued until the beginning of the year 1850, when, on the question of how much service should be continued in the German language, the congregation was at length divided into two separate and distinct churches. The branch in which the services were to be conducted exclusively in the English language withdrawing, and being organized by the Classis into the congregation since known as the "St. Paul's Reformed Church," with the Rev. Mr. Keyes as their pastor, erected the church building on the southwest corner of Orange and Duke Streets. The other branch remained in the old church, and immediately called the Rev. Henry Harbaugh, D.D., to become their pastor, who entered upon his duties March 24, 1850, and continued to conduct the public services in both languages. One of the earliest projects of the congregation during this pastorate was the erection of a new church edifice.

The old one had stood nearly a century, and was beginning to show signs of decay. The enterprise was suggested during the summer of 1851; it found favor in the consistory, and was by that body recommended to the congregation. It was unanimously agreed upon by the people, and the preparatory steps were immediately taken. The plan included a church, with parsonage adjacent. The State Legislature was overtured for permission to sell the parsonage and school building on North Duke Street, which was granted, and on the 14th of August, 1851, the consistory authorized the trustees to go forward with the sale of the said property, and apply the proceeds thereof to the erection of the new church and parsonage. The parsonage was sold April 1, 1852, to Mrs. Mary Carpenter for three thousand five hundred dollars, and the school building June 12, 1855, to Hon. Isaac E. Hiester for four thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. The church, exclusive of the furnishing thereof, together with the present parsonage, according to the report of the building committee, cost eighteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

The last service in the old church was held March 21, 1852, which was naturally characterized, on account of its sacred and tender associations, as of great solemnity. The corner-stone of the third church edifice in the history of the congregation was laid with appropriate ceremonies at the Whitsuntide festival, May 30, 1852, and the church was finished and consecrated to the worship of the triune God amid great rejoicing Feb. 19, 1854.

Dr. Harbaugh's pastorate in the congregation was productive of much good. His memory as a man and as a preacher is still cherished by many who sat under his ministry. He was fearless in his denunciation of wickedness, and in maintaining that which he conceived to be right. His love of church order led him to the exercise of discipline which at the time excited considerable opposition, but which eventually brought about a more healthy spiritual life. At length, after a pastorate of ten years, he tendered his resignation, which was reluctantly accepted, and his ministry among this people closed Sept. 24, 1860. After a three years' pastorate at Lebanon, he was called to the professorship of Didactic Theology in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, at Mercersburg, Pa., the duties of which he discharged with marked ability until his death, which occurred Dec. 28, 1867, at the age of fifty-two years.

His successor was the Rev. Amos H. Kremer, D.D., who entered upon the duties of the pastorate April 7, 1861, and continued in the same until Oct. 1, 1877. The congregation for some years after Dr. Kremer entered upon his pastorate was embarrassed by a heavy debt, which had been incurred in the building and furnishing of the church. This incumbrance, however, in March, 1871, was at length entirely removed by the cancellation of the debt.



In January, 1870, the German portion of the congregation was organized into an exclusively German Church, under the name and title of "The St. John's German Reformed Church," who proceeded at once to take steps looking forward toward the erection of a church building for their own use, which movement eventually resulted in the location of the said edifice on the northeast corner of Orange and Mulberry Streets. The German brethren receive some pecuniary aid toward the erection of their church from the English portion, and were allowed the use of this church in their religious services until their own was ready for occupancy. From that date the public worship in this church has been conducted exclusively in the English language.

On the 29th of February, 1872, an act was obtained from the State Legislature authorizing the congregation to have the dead removed from the graveyard in the rear of the church, to sell the ground thereof, and "to apply the proceeds of such sale to such purposes as the congregation shall direct." This grant was soon after carried into effect, the dead, with some few exceptions, were removed to the public cemeteries, and the property was sold for other purposes. These are some of the most important items in the history of the church during Dr. Kremer's pastorate. His ministry here, in the main, was prosperous, and characterized by unanimity and kind feeling until some differences arose, which eventually led to his resignation and departure at the date aforesaid. As to the issues involved in that controversy we are yet too near the time when it occurred to express an opinion.

His successor was the present incumbent, the Rev. J. A. Peters, whose call to the pastorate is dated July 8, 1878, and who was formally installed therein on the 10th of November following by a committee of Lancaster Classis, consisting of Rev. Drs. E. V. Gerhart, J. H. Dubbs, and J. S. Stahr. The congregation at the present writing may be regarded as in a prosperous condition, both in its internal spiritual interests as well as in its more external and material welfare. The membership are at peace and harmony, and Christ, the great Head of the church, seems to be blessing this portion of his heritage.

This church has now, in the providence and by the blessing of God, continued its existence for one hundred and forty-seven years. It has had the services of twenty-two pastors. Up to this date its records (although they were somewhat imperfectly kept during some of the early years) contain the following statistics, to wit: Baptisms, 8100; admissions to full communion, by confirmation, certificate, and renewal of profession, 8844; marriages, 6167; deaths, 2760.

As to its present numerical strength we give the following quotation from the last annual report made to the Classis: Membership, 880; unconfirmed membership, 150; baptisms during the past year, 19; ad-

missions to full communion, 87; communed during the year, 365; Sunday-school scholars, 300; contributions to congregational and other benevolent purposes during the year, \$3280.63.

Its present valuation of property, including the parsonage and the janitor's house, is estimated at \$40,000. The following gentlemen, together with the pastor, now constitute the consistory of the church, to wit: Elders, Philip Bausman, Henry Gast, John Kepner, John B. Roth, Edward J. Zahn, and Joel S. Eaby; Deacons, Hiram Stamm, Eugene G. Smith, Esq., Addison H. Fritchey, Esq., Ernest Zahn, Meroz S. Miller, and John H. Hertzler; Trustees, Dr. Emanuel K. Young, Washington F. Hambright, and John H. Kauffman.

**St. Paul's Reformed Church.**<sup>1</sup>—The causes which led to the organization of St. Paul's Reformed Church were well grounded and legitimate. Those persons who were first identified with the movement, and sought the organization of a new interest of the Reformed Church in Lancaster, acted from good and sufficient reasons. The first Reformed Church of Lancaster, Pa., was organized in 1736. The preaching of the word was conducted exclusively in the German language until the year 1832, when the English language was introduced, and pastors were subsequently called who could officiate in both languages. The English tongue was rapidly taking the place of the German in the families, in the schools, and in the community, so that this change had a very material effect upon the church, and the youth of the church showed a desire to have and enjoy exclusively English services. There was such a falling off from the attendance upon the German service that at different times complaint was made of the difficulty of raising the pastor's salary.

In 1847 two pastors were employed, one to preach the German and the other in the English language. They were to alternate their services, so that both had an equal use of the house for morning preaching. But now a new difficulty arose. The revenues of the church were not sufficient to support two pastors, and having German preaching every other Sabbath morning militated against the true interests of the congregations. The consistory resolved to have English preaching every Sabbath morning and evening, and the Germans to occupy the church in the afternoon, or the lecture-room in the morning. This action led to an organized opposition against the consistory among the members, who petitioned to have only one pastor who could officiate in both languages. This petition was presented Sept. 14, 1849. While the petitioners stated that no fault was found with the English pastor, Rev. Nathaniel A. Keyes, he still regarded this movement as an effort at his removal. His first impulse was to resign, but after further reflection he decided to await future develop-

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. J. B. Shumaker, D.D.

ments. To be consistent with his high character as a man, and that he might stand in a true light before the congregation, the community, and the Reformed Church generally, he said, "If in the judgment of the consistory, and of those who had a right to decide the case, the interests of the congregation and the cause of Christ would be promoted by this removal, I would be willing to retire and give the congregation no trouble." A number of unauthorized persons claiming to be members of the church held a meeting Oct. 11, 1849, and among other things resolved that the services of the English pastor would be dispensed with after Jan. 1, 1850. On Sunday, Nov. 4, 1849, Rev. Keyes preached a sermon on the state of the congregation, in which he urged the importance of building a new church, that there might be two congregations, one for the English and the other for the Germans. Action in regard to this step was not hastily taken. It was not until the 26th of December of the same year that a congregational meeting was held and a resolution was entertained in favor of building a new church. Efforts were made to have only those who were legally entitled to vote exercise this privilege, but in vain, and the resolution was tabled. Then an effort was made to appoint a committee from members of both parties to whom this subject should be referred with a view of bringing about an amicable adjustment of the difficulties, or looking to an equitable division of the church property and a legal separation. This measure was opposed by many who favored the Germans, but was finally carried, when the officers of the meeting, they who favored the German, withdrew without an adjournment. New officers were appointed in their places. Then the committee called for in the above-mentioned resolution was appointed, an equal number to represent each interest, but the Germans never met the others. The English at once opened a subscription towards the building of a house of worship. They were much encouraged in this undertaking, not only on the part of those of their brethren, but also in the community.

The election for church officers came on in January, 1850. It was a scene of confusion not to be here described. The German portion of the church elected their candidates by a majority of three votes. The English were really in the majority, but a number of their members in the confusion did not vote. The English pastor at once asked the consistory elect if they wished to receive his resignation before the next Sunday. A number of his friends, however, advised against hasty action, and the subject of the resignation was allowed to rest for the present. The installation of the church officers was deferred. In the mean time a memorial was prepared to be presented to the Lebanon Classis, about to convene in Myerstown, Pa., in which was set forth the state of the congregation, accompanied also by documentary evidences, asking the Classis to interfere and restore peace in the church,

a division of the church property, and an amicable separation of the two parties. Besides the pastor and Elder Lenker, Brethren Christian Gast, George Spurrier, Joseph Welshaus, and Rev. Jacob Chapman attended the meeting of Classis to represent the case. The Germans were not prepared to have the case go forward, but requested that the English pastor, Rev. Keyes, be dismissed. In case the Classis did go forward, with a view to the adjustment of the difficulties, they declared themselves unwilling to stand by the decision of the Classis. The Classis appointed a committee of five ministers and two elders to come to Lancaster, to whom they delegated full power to settle all existing difficulties. Three ministers and the two elders came. After long and tiresome debates and deliberations, in which all the different phases of the case were presented, especially in regard to the property, the English portion, believing that they were justly entitled to half the property, yet, to avoid contention and secure peace, they agreed to receive as their portion "The Lancaster Cemetery," which was then valued at two thousand dollars, and availed the congregation that amount, reserving one hundred family burial-lots. They left to the Germans the church and lot, parsonage and lot, school-house and lot, in all valued at about fifteen thousand dollars. Both pastors, Revs. N. A. Keyes and D. Y. Heisler, resigned, and were authorized, on the part of the committee, to serve their respective congregations as supplies. The old congregation was directed to dismiss all who asked a dismission for the purpose of connecting themselves with the English Church, and Rev. Keyes was instructed to organize them into a congregation at the earliest period practicable. The members who withdrew from the old congregation were organized into an English Church on the 17th day of February, 1850, and the action was duly approved by the Classis. Twenty-eight male and seventy-two female members were recorded as uniting in the organization.

At the election for officers the following were chosen: Elders, Daniel Heitshu, Abraham Cole, J. L. Hoffmeier, and Christian Gast; Deacons, George Spurrier, Charles M. Erben, Henry Metzgar, George Gundaker, Jr., Joseph Welshaus, and David King; Trustees, Peter Long, Phillip K. Brenneman, and David Longnecker. These persons were duly installed to their respective offices on Sunday, Feb. 17, 1850, and the consistory met for the first time on Monday evening, Feb. 18, 1850. Rev. N. A. Keyes was at once elected as pastor of the congregation, and a committee appointed to confer with him as to his acceptance of their call, and to settle the preliminaries in regard to his support. Six hundred dollars was the amount that was afterward agreed upon as the pastor's salary. The new congregation went vigorously to work. The old Franklin College was secured as their temporary place of worship. A committee was appointed

to secure a lot for the building of their house of worship. Subsequently this committee reported the lot on the southwest corner of Duke and Orange Streets as an eligible site, and that it could be purchased of the owner, Dr. Humes, for the sum of three thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, subject to the rents. On the 6th of March, 1850, the consistory instructed the trustees to purchase the lot, which was accordingly done. J. W. Jack was the contractor to erect the new house of worship, at a cost of eight thousand five hundred dollars. Services preparatory to the laying of the corner-stone were held on Sunday, Sept. 15, 1850, in the old Reformed Church, Rev. Dr. Zacharias, of Frederick, Md., officiating, assisted by Revs. Alfred Nevin and H. Harbaugh, and Pastor Keyes. The formal ceremony of laying the corner-stone was held on Monday, Sept. 16, 1850, in the presence of a large and deeply-interested audience. It required about a year to complete the church after the corner-stone was laid, and cost one thousand dollars more than the original contract price.

Heretofore the congregation had been indifferently called "The Second Reformed," and "The New Reformed Church." On the 5th of November, 1851, by resolution of consistory, the name "St. Paul's Reformed Church of Lancaster, Pa.," was adopted. The church was dedicated on the 9th of this same month of the year 1851. The entire week preceding the dedication was set apart by the pastor and congregation for religious worship and thanksgiving. The congregation now having a house of worship entirely paid for, entered upon its career of usefulness with encouraging prospects of success.

On the 1st day of September, 1855, Mr. Keyes tendered his resignation, to take effect October 1st of the same year, and it was reluctantly accepted.

Mr. Keyes, on his removal from Lancaster, went to Illinois, where he soon after was elected pastor of a Congregational Church, in which capacity he continued till the time of his death, which occurred in 1857.

From October, 1855, to February, 1856, the congregation was served by supplies. On Feb. 5, 1856, Rev. Isaac S. Demund, of Belleville, N. J., was unanimously elected pastor, and a call was forwarded to him, with a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum. Mr. Demund accepted the call, and entered upon his pastorate in the following April, and continued in this capacity for eight years. He served the congregation during the trying times of the civil war, which had such stifling effect upon all the interests of the country. When he offered his resignation the 24th of February, 1864, to take effect the last Sunday in March, it was accepted with reluctance.

Rev. Henry Mosser, of Perry County, Pa., was, on the 25th of July, 1864, elected pastor. A call was made out and forwarded stipulating a salary of seven hundred dollars. The call was accepted, and Mr. Mosser entered upon his duties the following Septem-

ber. In November of this same year he asked for an increase of salary, and an additional one hundred dollars was raised by subscription and presented to him. In September, 1865, Mr. Mosser informed the consistory that he had received a call from Paradise, Northumberland Co., Pa., and he was inclined to accept it unless the congregation would raise his salary to one thousand dollars. The amount asked for was raised, and Mr. Mosser continued to serve the congregation until March, 1867, when he resigned and removed to Northumberland County, Pa. During his pastorate the congregation purchased the property now used as a parsonage at No. 137 North Duke Street. The purchase was made Jan. 11, 1865, and the amount of purchase money paid was three thousand five hundred dollars.

For several months the congregation was now without a pastor. A number of calls were tendered, but declined. Rev. Edwin H. Nevin, a Presbyterian, was invited, and preached trial sermons on the 28th of July, 1867. He made a favorable impression, and arrangements were made that he should, for the present, supply the congregation with preaching. On the 30th of December following he was elected pastor, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, which was afterwards raised to seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, with the use of the parsonage. He continued to serve the congregation until Nov. 28, 1870, when he tendered his resignation, to take effect with the close of the year. It was accepted, and the congregation then invited Rev. G. W. Welker, of North Carolina, to preach trial sermons, and became a candidate for pastor, but he was not elected. Rev. O. L. Ashenfelter, of the Church of the Cross, Cincinnati, Ohio, was the next candidate, and was elected pastor on the 29th of May, 1871, at a salary of one thousand dollars. Mr. Ashenfelter entered upon his labors the 1st of June of the same year.

On Monday, Nov. 11, 1872, Mr. Ashenfelter tendered his resignation, which was accepted. The congregation for the time had to depend upon supplies, but steps were at once taken looking toward calling another pastor. At a meeting of the consistory, Dec. 9, 1872, a resolution was passed, inviting Rev. J. B. Shumaker, of Canton, Ohio, to preach trial sermons. On the 9th of February, 1873, Mr. Shumaker visited and preached for the congregation. At a congregational meeting held Feb. 17, 1873, he was elected pastor, and his call, promising a support of one thousand dollars and the free use of the parsonage from the congregation, states that this election was unanimous. Mr. Shumaker accepted the call and entered upon his labors April 1, 1873. He was installed by Rev. Dr. Gerhart, G. W. Glessner, and A. B. Sheukle, a committee of Lancaster Classis. The first communion celebrated under this pastorate was held April 18th, and numbered one hundred and fourteen.

In April, 1877, there was a movement started to

erect a sexton's house on the rear end of the parsonage lot. Subscriptions were solicited and the work pushed forward, and on the 13th of August the trustees reported the building completed. The charter of the congregation provided for six elders, but up to the present only four had been elected, and on the 5th of February, 1878, it was resolved that the full board of six elders be elected. Since that time the congregation has the benefit of these six, who, with the pastor, constitute the spiritual court of the congregation. On the 9th of February, 1882, the congregation lost a very valued and esteemed friend and elder in the death of Daniel Heitshu, who had been identified with the interests of the congregation since its organization.

At this time, July 13, 1888, the congregation numbers two hundred and seventy members; of these about two hundred and forty are regular communicants. The following are the officers: Rev. Joseph B. Shumaker, D.D., pastor; Elders, Christian Gast, John H. Pearsol, Andrew J. Eyler, Jacob L. Hoffmeier, Charles Deneus, Christian S. Hoffman; Deacons, David C. Haverstick, John Brock, Phares P. Kauffman, George E. Zellers, John H. Hollolinger, Jacob Rauch; Trustees, John D. Skiles, Daniel H. Heitshu, John W. B. Bausman.

At the time the congregation began to worship in Franklin College the work of the Sunday-school was not forgotten. The organization of the school as it existed in the old church was transferred to the college building, and work was resumed there without break or hindrance. This change of plan left the old church practically without a Sunday-school, and they were compelled to begin anew. The first meeting of this organization outside of the old church was held Feb. 17, 1850, with one hundred and twenty-six pupils and twenty-eight teachers. From that time to this it has continued to prosper, and has proved a great source of help in caring for the spiritual interests of the children. In addition to its regular work, since Sept. 9, 1880, it has successfully carried forward a mission school, held every Sunday afternoon in a public school-house on Sherman Street. The superintendents have been Daniel Heitshu, Christian Gast, Jacob L. Hoffmeier, Charles A. Bronneman, John H. Pearsol, Rev. O. L. Ashonfelter, and Charles Deneus, Esq. At this time the school numbers fourteen officers, thirty-eight teachers, and two hundred and thirty pupils.

**St. John's German Reformed Church.**—For many years divine service was held, both in the German and English language, in the First Reformed Church in this city. In 1869 the Classis of Lancaster took active measures towards the organization of a German congregation. A committee, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Theodore Appel, the Rev. Dr. Nevin, and the Rev. W. T. Gerhard, were appointed to lay the action of Classis before the German members, which was done on Christmas-day in that year. The action was well

received, and on the Thursday evening following there was a meeting of the German members in the lecture-room of the First Reformed Church, and an organization was effected with unanimity and cordial good-will on the part of the mother-church. Seventy-five members from the First Reformed Church became the constituent members in the new church. Elders and deacons were elected, and the Rev. W. T. Gerhard was chosen as their pastor. Services were held in the First Reformed Church until the completion of their new church, in 1876. A site for a church was selected on the corner of Orange and Mulberry Streets, and the building commenced in 1872 and completed in 1876, at a cost of twenty-three thousand dollars, and dedicated on the 17th of September in that year. The pastors who have served the church are as follows, with their terms of service: Rev. W. T. Gerhard, five years; Rev. — Stoehr (supply), six months; Rev. John Kulling, five and a half years; Rev. A. E. Dohlman, two years. Rev. G. L. Neff, the present pastor, commenced his labors in April, 1883. The church has a present membership of two hundred and seventy-five. It is proposed to erect a parsonage on the church lot on Mulberry Street in the summer of 1883.

**St. Mary's Catholic Church.**<sup>1</sup>—The history of this church is closely linked with that of Lancaster, the foundation of the former having been separated from that of the latter by only a few years. Well authenticated tradition asserts that even before the landing of Penn, Jesuit missionaries from the Maryland Colony of Lord Baltimore ministered to the wants of the dusky warriors in the Indian settlements on the north bank of the Susquehanna, and that these zealous men penetrated as far as the waters of the Pequea and the Conestoga. Certain it is that long before Lancaster was laid out as a town by Governor Hamilton, which took place in 1780, it was visited at intervals by missionaries from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other places. The number of worshipers steadily increasing, a mission was established in 1741, which received regular visitations from the adjoining centres of Catholicity. In the record of the Hamilton grants it is found that on Aug. 10, 1742, two lots, numbered respectively 235 and 236, being the southeast corner of what is now Vine and Prince Streets, were granted to Henry Neill, as is probable, to hold for the use of the congregation. To these was added a third lot, No. 237, granted to Robert Harding, June 27, 1761, just prior to the building of the old stone church.

The first regular place of worship was a log chapel erected in 1745 on the site of the present convent and school building. It was destroyed by fire in 1760, and replaced two years later by the old stone church which was recently torn down. In the construction of the latter a very pretty tradition has been handed down to the effect that the women of the congregation mixed

<sup>1</sup> By R. M. Reilly.

the mortar, while the men gathered from the fields near by the stones required. The different pastors that officiated at varying intervals from 1740 to 1802 were Fathers Molineaux, Farmer, Steenmyer, Schneider, Pellentz, Ailing, Brosius, Hellron, Rosseller, Stafford, Geisler, Homm, Mongrand, Fitzsimmons, Lewermond, Janin, Entzen, and Coleman. The latter was at one time imprisoned in New York for not revealing the secrets of the confessional, but was afterwards released, and his action sustained.

At the beginning of the present century John Carroll, bishop of Baltimore, and afterwards the first American archbishop, administered at different times in St. Mary's Church the sacrament of confirmation. Prince Gallitzin, the pioneer priest of the Alleghenies, also visited Lancaster on his way to and from Philadelphia. Both these dignitaries were frequently entertained by Anthony Hook, grandfather of D. A. Altick, of this city, at his residence, on the south side of East King Street, near Lime Street, adjoining on the west the present Eagle Hotel. In 1802, Revs. Michael Egan and Louis De Barth officiated at St. Mary's. The former was a brilliant orator, and his sermons always attracted large audiences. Many representatives in the State Legislature, which was at that time holding its sessions in Lancaster, were accustomed to attend the services to hear him preach. Dr. Egan was transferred to St. Mary's, Philadelphia, in 1806, and two years afterwards was appointed first Catholic bishop of that city, but was not consecrated until the autumn of 1810. Father De Barth remained in Lancaster until Bishop Egan's death, which occurred July 22, 1814, when he was appointed administrator of the diocese of Philadelphia. He performed the duties of that office for six years, and was succeeded by Rt. Rev. Henry Conwell.

Rev. I. Beschter, S.J., a French refugee, was the next pastor, and he was followed for brief periods by Fathers Stoecker and O'Connor. They in turn gave place to Rev. M. Byrne, a missionary belonging to the old Jesuit settlement at Conewago, on the York County side of the Susquehanna. His pastorate was brief, and he was succeeded by Revs. Schenfelder and J. J. Holland, the former for German, the latter for English, parishioners. Father Holland died universally lamented on the 29th of September, 1823. A once handsome but now time-worn marble tomb marks his resting-place in St. Mary's Cemetery. Rev. Schenfelder did not long survive his associate. He was buried at the Jesuit settlement at Conewago, in York County.

On the death of Father Holland, Rev. Bernard Keenan, who had come from Ireland with Bishop Conwell in 1820, and received his education for the priesthood at Mount Saint Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., assumed the pastoral charge, retaining it for a period of fifty-four years. During his prolonged pastorate he so intrenched himself in the hearts of the citizens of Lancaster by his unflinching devotion

to principle and large public spirit that his death, on Feb. 19, 1877, was regarded by all classes, irrespective of creed, as a public calamity. Father Keenan's parish, which now comprises seven separate parishes, was very extensive, his ministrations reaching to Columbia and Elizabethtown, and at times to Lebanon, Colebrook, and Harrisburg, and on occasions even as far as Milton and Sunbury.



REV. BERNARD KEENAN.

The increase of membership and inadequacy of accommodations rendered necessary a larger edifice, and in 1852 the corner-stone of the new St. Mary's was laid with imposing ceremonies. Very Rev. John McCaffrey, D.D., president of Mount Saint Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., preached the dedicatory sermon. In March, 1854, the completed structure was consecrated for divine service by Bishop Newman, of Philadelphia, Rev. E. J. Surin delivering the consecration sermon in the presence of a vast assemblage of people. The diocese of Harrisburg, comprising the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, Lancaster, York, Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Cumberland, Perry, Juniata, Centre, Mifflin, Clinton, Union, Snyder, Northumberland, Montour, and Columbia, was formed in 1868, with Right Rev. J. F. Shanahan as bishop; over this extensive diocese Father Keenan was appointed vicar-general, an office which he held until his death.

The reverend pastor bore the burden of his official duties without aid of any kind until 1852, when Rev. Sylvester Eagle, a native of Elizabethtown, this county, was appointed assistant. The latter afterwards became the pastor at York, and his place in Lancaster was supplied by Rev. Henry Balfe, a na-

tive of Philadelphia, who remained in Lancaster from 1858 until 1862, retiring in the latter year to Philadelphia, where he died soon after. His immediate successor was Father O'Brien, a native of Boston, educated at St. Sulpice, France, and an orator of considerable power. On the retirement of Father O'Brien, in 1864, Rev. Thomas J. Marren became assistant, and in less than a year was succeeded by Rev. Richard J. Barry. During the latter's term of stay, on Jan. 28, 1867, the new church took fire from a defective flue in the heater, and so extensive was the damage caused that a remodeling of the edifice was found necessary. The interior of the church was at the same time frescoed and repainted, the total repairs amounting to sixteen thousand dollars. On Sunday, May 8, 1868, the remodeled edifice was rededicated with impressive ceremonies by Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, assisted by Bishops Shanahan, of Harrisburg, and Elder, of Natchez, a large number of priests being also in attendance.

Rev. Daniel J. McDermott succeeded Father Barry in October, 1868. He was a native of Ireland, and remained in Lancaster only six months. He afterwards went to Centralia, Columbia Co., Pa., and subsequently to West Chester, this State, where he still resides. His successor in office was Rev. Thomas J. Reilly, who remained in charge until 1871.

He was followed by Rev. Matthew O'Connell, who served until the spring of 1872, when ill health compelled him to abandon his charge and return to Ireland, where he died soon after. Rev. J. C. Hickey was appointed assistant in May, 1872, and remained in that capacity until Father Keenan's death, when he assumed entire charge of the church. He received assistance for a brief period from Rev. Daniel Reilly. In the spring of 1881, Father Hickey was transferred to Harrisburg, and subsequently to Carlisle, where he still resides.

On Feb. 19, 1877, Rev. Bernard Keenan, full of years and honors, passed away. He had lived far beyond the age of the patriarchs, having passed his ninety-seventh year, and to him was vouchsafed the pleasure of seeing all his fondest anticipations regarding the welfare of St. Mary's more than realized. His funeral was the occasion of a gathering of the ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Catholic Church such as was never before seen in Lancaster.

Attached to St. Mary's Church is an academy and parochial school under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. A considerable fund has accumulated in recent years for orphan asylum purposes. A portion of this fund was devoted in 1874 to the purchase of a property on South Queen Street, which was used as a school and orphan asylum until September, 1882. On Jan. 11, 1881, Rev. Peter J. McCullagh, the present pastor, was appointed to preside over the destinies of St. Mary's. On September 18th of the same year the corner-stone of St. Mary's Convent and Schools, a handsome edifice adjoining the present church on

the east, and occupying the site of the old stone church, was laid with solemn ceremonial. Bishop Shanahan and a large number of priests were present, and Father McCallan, of Baltimore, preached an eloquent sermon. Prior to the dedication, on August 25th, the remains of those who were buried in the old graveyard were disinterred and removed to the southeast corner of the present cemetery. A portion of the new building has been in use for educational purposes since September, 1882, and it is thought that the completed structure will be ready for entire occupation Dec. 1, 1883. Its total cost will be about twenty-five thousand dollars, and it will comprise the Sisters' home, the academy, and the parochial schools.

Belonging to the church is also a handsome cemetery, on the New Holland turnpike, which was donated in 1853 by the late Michael Malone. The schools attached to the church are in a flourishing condition, the constant attention of a corps of seven efficient Sisters being required for their supervision. The Sunday-school numbers three hundred on its rolls, the parochial schools one hundred and ninety, and the number of communicants belonging to the church is about two thousand five hundred.

**St. Anthony's German Catholic Church.**—This church is beautifully situated on the corner of Ann and Orange Streets, fronting on Orange, north side.

The congregation was organized and formed into a parish in the month of April, 1870, by the Rev. Anthony F. Kaul, with the approbation of the Very Rev. Bernard Keenan, V.G., then pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Lancaster, and at the same time administrator of the diocese of Harrisburg (to which Lancaster City and County belong), Right Rev. J. F. Shanahan, bishop of the diocese, being absent at Rome, attending the Ecumenical Council which had been convened by the late Pope Pius IX. in the fall of 1869. The district which was to comprise the new parish belonged to and constituted but one congregation, known as St. Joseph's, and contained about eighty families, or three hundred and fifty to four hundred souls.

The lot of ground, fronting on Orange Street three hundred and forty feet and along North Ann to Marion Street two hundred and forty-five feet, was purchased in April, 1870, through Patrick Kelly, from William Miller, for the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars; work was begun at once, and the corner-stone was laid, in presence of a great number of the clergy and a large concourse of people, on the 14th of August, 1870, by the Rev. Father McGinnis, of Danville, Pa., being deputed by the very reverend administrator.

There is a basement under the entire building, of which the rear was fitted up with altars, pews, organ, etc., as a chapel, and was blessed for divine services on Easter Monday, the 9th of April, 1871, by Right Rev. Bishop Shanahan.

The upper or main room was handsomely finished in hard wood, the sanctuary railing, pews, and wainscoting being polished walnut, and the arched ceiling and walls richly frescoed and adorned with beautiful fresco paintings, and the windows filled with fine stained glass, and was dedicated with solemn ceremonies by the same bishop on the 17th of May, 1875. The church is one of the handsomest in the interior of the State, built of brick, with sandstone dressing, according to the plan furnished by the well-known architect, E. F. Durang, of Philadelphia. The size of the church is sixty-five by one hundred and forty-two feet, and has a seating capacity of twelve hundred. The cost was about sixty thousand dollars, which included the five-thousand-dollar organ and the gold-embroidered imported vestments, valued at two thousand dollars.

The present number of members is about two hundred and twenty families, or one thousand and twenty-five souls. The Rev. Anthony F. Kaul continues as rector of the church.

The front part of the basement was fitted up in the spring of 1871, and a parochial school was opened in the fall of the same year with two lay teachers. In the fall of 1873 the present teachers, the Sisters of the Holy Cross, from Notre Dame, Ind., took charge, and also opened an academy and boarding-school for young ladies, known as the "Sacred Heart Academy."

In the spring of 1876, Rev. A. Kaul purchased the lot opposite the church, on the southeast corner of Ann and Orange Streets, from Patrick Kelly, for the sum of four thousand three hundred dollars, and began the erection of a building for the academy, which is of brick, three stories and clear story basement, and furnished with steam-heating and all modern improvements adapted to make it a first-class school. It is a very imposing building, and is indeed an ornament to the city. The same pastor also built a residence on the east end of the church lot, which is now used as the parochial residence, also purchased, in 1873, five acres of ground from Zyprian Hausner, which was consecrated and set apart as a cemetery; it is conveniently situated at the extreme end of East Orange Street, a few squares beyond the limits of the city, on Broad Street, in Lancaster township.

**St. Joseph's Catholic Church.**—In 1849 the German element of St. Mary's Catholic Church decided to petition the bishop to be set off as a separate church, that they might have services in their own language. Their petition was granted by Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, and an organization was perfected in the autumn of 1850, consisting of about twenty-five families. The congregation was placed under the charge of the Rev. R. Tamchina, who remained until April, 1851. He was followed by Rev. M. A. M. Wirzfeld, who remained until September, 1851, and after that time the succession of priests was as follows: 1851-52, John Dudars; 1852-53, M. A. M.

Wirzfeld; 1853-56, Leopold Hoberferger; 1856-66, Anthony Schwarz; 1866-78, Francis Neufeld; and Louis Grottemeyer from 1878 to the present.

The church and parsonage were built at a cost of about eight thousand dollars soon after the organization. Although the church is quite roomy, the increasing congregation demands a larger one, and it is soon to be built. A school-house and Sisters' residence was commenced in the summer of 1880, and finished in the winter of 1881-82, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. The German and English languages are both taught in this school. It has five teachers, and is attended by about three hundred and twenty pupils. The church has now about twelve hundred communicants, who belong to about three hundred families.

**St. Joseph's Hospital,** situated on College Avenue, was erected in 1878, at a cost of about six hundred and fifty dollars. It was put in operation upon completion and continued until June, 1882, when, by reason of financial difficulties, it was closed, and it now remains unused. It was built under Catholic auspices by the Rev. P. Ignatius Sagerer, but has no connection with the Catholic Churches of Lancaster.

**St. James' (Episcopal) Church.**<sup>1</sup>—It is evident that immediately upon its settlement, the county was visited by the zealous missionaries of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. By that society, indeed (the first missionary body organized in England since the Reformation), the church was established on a firm basis in many widely-scattered regions on this continent. We find from its records that as early as 1717-18 its clergy had already begun their ministrations in what is now the city of Lancaster. Thus the Rev. John Backhouse, rector at Chester, Pa., reports to the society in 1729 that he had just returned from a visit "to the church-people of Conestoga, about seventy miles back from Philadelphia." The Rev. James Lindsay held service here from time to time during the years 1735, '36, '37.

It was by means of these ministrations and others like them that many of the scattered emigrants were held faithful to the church of their fathers, and others brought back to its fold. So we find that on the 3d day of October, 1744, at a meeting held in Lancaster, St. James' Parish was organized. Thomas Cookson and James Postlethwaite were elected wardens, and Edward Smout, Daniel Syng, William Bristow, John Folke, Morgan Morgan, and John Connelly, vestrymen.

In the year 1745 the building of a stone church was begun, James Hamilton, Esq. (the head of a family who by grant from William Penn, dated 1729, owned a vast tract in Lancaster County), having given a lot of land for church and churchyard. It was finished in 1750. At various times additions and improvements were made—a tall spire, galleries,

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. O. F. Knight, D.D.

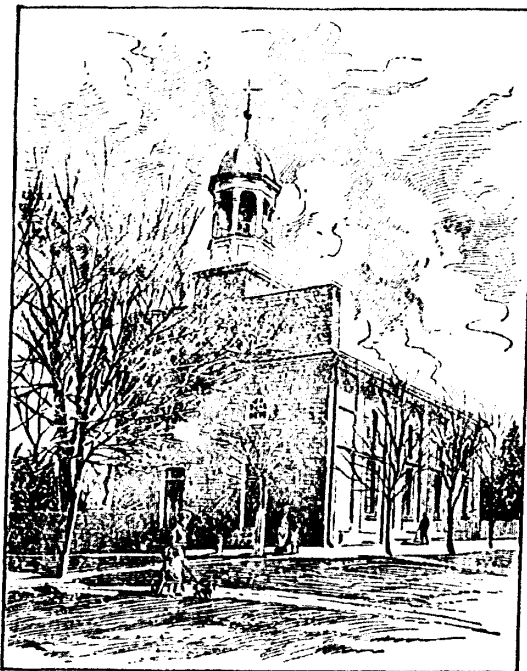
bells, and finally, special license having been granted by the provincial government for a lottery to raise the funds, the churchyard was surrounded in 1764 by a massive wall of molded bricks, part of which yet remains. The original church of rough limestone stood north and south, on a spot covered by the eastern end of the present building, and measured forty-four by thirty-four feet.

The first entry in the parish records is as follows: "October 3d, 1744. The Rev. Mr. Richard Locke accidentally coming into our borough of Lancaster a little before the date hereof, we agreed to give him what encouragement we could for his residence among us. And tho' destitute of any sett place of worship for Performing of Divine Service of y<sup>e</sup> Ch. of England, and its members here but very few, yet in order to keep up & maintain y<sup>e</sup> polity or Government of y<sup>e</sup> Church, we have met this day." The Rev. Mr. Locke removed about 1750, and was succeeded, in 1751, by another missionary of the society, the Rev. George Gray. During his charge it appears from the records that there was built "a platform on the east side for the Holy Table, and seats for servants on the other side."

The Rev. Thomas Barton (M.A., T.C.D.) assumed the rectorship in 1759. His ministry seems to have been a period of quiet growth and prosperity for the parish until the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. Then like most of the clergy of the Church of England here who felt themselves solemnly bound by their oaths of allegiance to the monarch and of conformity to the Book of Common Prayer, he found himself in great trouble. It is recorded of him, however, that he bravely performed his duty as he understood it, and prayed in church day after day for the King though threatened with violence and death. In a letter to the secretary of the society, dated Nov. 25, 1776, he speaks pathetically of his sufferings and those of the other loyalist clergy, and writes that though at last the church had been forcibly closed and its doors and windows boarded up, he still continued private ministrations to the scattered members of his flock. Worn out with arduous labors, which had extended for years both to the white people and Indians, and reached far beyond the bounds of the county, at last he asked permission to pass within the British lines. This seems to have been accorded, and he arrived in New York in November, 1778, intending to return to his birthplace in Ireland. His weakness, however, prevented him from undertaking the voyage, and he died in that city in the following May.

To him succeeded the Rev. Joseph Hutchins, who served from 1783 to 1790, and then the Rev. Elisha Rigg became rector, who was followed, in 1799, by the Rev. Joseph Clarkson, who held the rectorship until his death, in 1880. In the year 1818 the old stone building was felt to be far too small for the increasing congregation, and during the two following years a

new and larger church of brick was erected upon its site. This was consecrated on Oct. 10, 1820, by the Right Rev. Dr. White, Bishop of Pennsylvania, assisted by many of the clergy. The next day thirty members of the parish were confirmed. In the same year it was agreed that the three parishes of St. James, St. John's, Pequea, and Christ Church, Leacock, should be placed under charge of Mr. Clarkson, assisted by another priest, and in October of that year the Rev. William A. Muhlenberg, whose name has become illustrious in the annals of the American Church, was elected co-rector of these parishes. Mr. Muhlenberg remained here until 1826, when he departed, and entered upon his great work in the diocese of New York.



ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

He was succeeded as co-rector by the Rev. Levi T. Ives, who labored here three years. He then departed to North Carolina, of which diocese he shortly after became bishop. Here he was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Bowman, who became associate rector, with the right of succession, on the 27th day of September, 1827. On the death of Dr. Clarkson, Jan. 25, 1830, he took the rectorship, which he held through life. In May, 1858, this noble man was elected bishop assistant of Pennsylvania, and consecrated in August of the same year. Neither he nor the parish were willing, however, that the tie which had so long bound them together should be sundered, and he continued rector until his sudden death, while on a visitation at the western part of his diocese, Aug. 8, 1861. His mortal remains rest in peace, in the quiet old churchyard of St. James, and under the shadow of the walls which he loved so well.

To him succeeded as rector the Rev. J. I. Mombert,



D.D., who had been assistant priest in charge of the parish after Dr. Bowman's consecration. He resigned in July, 1869, and on the 19th of the following November the vacant rectorship was filled by the election of the Rev. Edward T. Watson. Mr. Watson, harassed with an increasing trouble in the eyes, which at the time threatened him with total blindness, gave up the charge of the parish Aug. 14, 1877, and on the following 20th of November the Rev. C. F. Knight, having been elected rector by the wardens and vestry, accepted the office, which he still holds.

During all these years since the parish was formed its growth has been quiet, and, with rare intervals, constant, and its power has never been torn by dissensions. It stands now one of the most important congregations in the diocese, having more than three hundred regular communicants, averaging more than sixty baptisms and about thirty confirmations in each year, with frequent celebrations of the Holy Communion, and constant week-day services, and a parish guild which does a great work of charity among the poor.

At various times through this century a parish orphanage, a chapel-of-ease (which is now St. John's Church, an independent parish), a church-home for the old, and two parish schools have been founded. Besides these, another chapel in a distant point in the parish, a rectory, sexton's house, and a Sunday-school-house have been built. The church, since its erection, in 1820, has been four times enlarged,—in 1844 under Dr. Bowman, in 1870 under Mr. Watson, in 1878 and again in 1880 under the present rector. These changes have been made thoughtfully, in excellent taste, and in a consistent architecture, and the building now stands, a simple but most effective and beautiful illustration of the early Lombardic style. The nave measures eighty-two feet by forty-eight. The chancel is twenty-three feet deep. The tower, on the northwest, rises to the height of a hundred and ten feet. The walls are massive, and pierced by memorial windows filled with costly and beautiful glass from England. A noble open roof of hard wood, oiled, covers the nave, and both within and without the church the eye falls everywhere upon tablets and other monuments to the dead. Altogether, there are few churches in the land which to the same degree call forth the interest of the architect, the antiquary, and the devout churchman.

The following are the names of the church wardens as found recorded in the records: 1744, Thomas Cookson, John Postlethwaite; 1745, Thomas Cookson, William Jevon; 1753-54, Samuel Boude, George Gibson; 1756, George Sanderson, George Ross; 1757, George Ross, Samuel Boude; 1759, Samuel Boude, John Mather; 1760-61, George Ross, Samuel Boude; 1762-68, George Ross, William A. Atlee; 1769-93, William A. Atlee, Jasper Yeates; 1794-98, Jasper Yeates; 1799-1802, Jasper Yeates, Edward

Hand; 1803-6, Jasper Yeates; 1807-17, Jasper Yeates; 1818-24, Robert Coleman, Charles Smith; 1825, Robert Coleman, James Hopkins; 1827-34, James Hopkins, Thomas Jeffries; 1835-40, John L. Atlee, Thomas Jeffries; 1841-44, John L. Atlee, George H. Whitaker; 1845-70, John L. Atlee, A. L. Hayes; 1871, John L. Atlee, Thomas E. Franklin; 1872-83, John L. Atlee, N. Lightner.

SAMUEL BOWMAN was born May 21, 1800, and died Aug. 3, 1861. He was the fourth child of Capt. Samuel Bowman, an officer in the Revolutionary army, who participated in the initial struggle of the colonists at Lexington. At the close of the war he settled at Wilkesbarre, in the beautiful yet tragic valley of the Wyoming, where Samuel was born and reared to manhood. The enlightened and patriotic views of his father, the refined tastes and virtues of his mother, and the Christian influence of the Protestant Episcopal Church were the surroundings that blessed his early life. He received his education at the Wilkesbarre Academy, one of the foremost chartered institutions of that day. He seems to have been early inspired with that love of the true and the beautiful, which distinguished him as the brilliant orator and conscientious man through all his subsequent life. It was the desire of his family and friends that he should adopt the law as his profession, and with this object in view, he studied under Charles Chauncey, Esq., of Philadelphia. He gave indications of rapidly attaining distinction and success in that calling, but soon after commencing the practice of law an event occurred which gave a new direction to his life-career. He was brought under deep religious conviction by the sudden death of his father, caused by an accident, the circumstances of which were peculiarly impressive as illustrating the uncertainty of life. He felt an irresistible impulse to consecrate himself to the Christian ministry, and at once entered upon a course of preparatory theological study. The natural talent and studious application which had given promise of distinction at the bar characterized him in his new line of research. He applied for holy orders, and was admitted to the diaconate by Bishop White in Christ Church, Philadelphia, Aug. 25, 1823, and began his ministry at St. John's Church, Pequea, Lancaster Co., where he remained about two years, preaching also at Christ Church, Leacock.

In 1824 he was ordained a presbyter, and the year following accepted a call to the rectorship of Trinity Church, Easton, Pa., where he formed the acquaintance of Susan, daughter of Samuel Sitgreaves, Esq., whom he subsequently married. In 1826 he returned to his first charge at Pequea and Leacock, where he remained until Sept. 27, 1827, when he was elected co-rector of St. James' Church, Lancaster, of which the Rev. Joseph Clarkson had been rector since 1799, and whose activity in parish work was impaired by



*G. Bowman*

the infirmities of age. In 1836 the venerable Clarkson entered into rest, and Mr. Bowman became sole rector of one of the oldest and most prosperous Episcopal parishes in the diocese, which then embraced the entire territory of the State, a position which he filled until his death; for, on his elevation to the episcopate, thirty-one years later, his parishioners prevailed upon him to continue, so far as practicable, the relations he had so long and so happily sustained towards them. About this time the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Geneva College, New York, than which honor none was ever more worthily conferred.

Of the acceptable manner in which Dr. Bowman discharged the duties of minister and citizen during the thirty-four years he was rector of St. James', the testimony is not restricted to members of his own branch of Christ's Church, nor, indeed, to professing Christians of whatever denomination. Universally esteemed for his purity of life, suavity of manner, and amiability of disposition, blended with a natural dignity of bearing, which commanded respect in whatever circle he moved, his friends and influence extended far beyond the church circle in which the latter was potential. Unflinching as was his devotion to the creed and polity of the church whose faith he had pledged himself to uphold in his ordination vows, his catholic charity ever commanded the respect and esteem of Christians of all denominations, for his daily walk and conversation proclaimed that he believed in the sentiment of the poet, that

"A Christian is the highest style of man,"

and that this style is not circumscribed by denominational lines; but that, in the language of the Book of Common Prayer, "It is a most invaluable part of that blessed liberty wherewith CHRIST hath made us free, that in his worship different forms and usages may, without offense, be allowed, provided the substance of the Faith be kept entire." Hence, in his contribution to the Memorial Papers (June 19, 1854), he wrote, "On occasions—as funerals, meetings of societies, and the like—for which the Church makes no provision, let every man do the best he can. I have never considered myself bound by the prayer-book when I found myself in a position for which evidently the prayer-book had not provided. In all such emergencies I feel myself as free as a Methodist or a Presbyterian." Deeply interested in the promotion of popular education, he did not restrict his aid and influence to the parish schools he established, and which flourished under his fostering care. For many years he was an active member of the Public School Board, in whose deliberations his wise counsels and persuasive eloquence always had great weight. When any public meeting was called to consider measures for the general welfare, Dr. Bowman was a central figure, and when he rose to speak he always commanded the most profound attention, and gener-

ally carried his point in any controverted question. This was equally true of him in the councils of the Church. His "rare qualities of mind and heart gave him great influence in deliberative bodies, and though he spoke rarely in conventions, such was the weight of his reputation that his vote was worth more than most men's speeches."

At the Diocesan Convention of Pennsylvania, held in 1845, Dr. Bowman, against his own protest, was supported by the conservative clergy, who opposed the election of Rev. Dr. Tyng for bishop, and was elected by them on several ballots, the laity refusing to concur. After a long and exciting contest, Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D., was elected as a compromise candidate, a result at which no one was more gratified than Dr. Bowman, for his attachment to his parish and the community in which he lived had grown so strong that he would have accepted the office with reluctance, and only under the most pressing sense of duty. This was again apparent in 1847, when he was elected bishop of the diocese of Indiana, which he declined, reiterating his desire to remain with the people between whom and himself the bonds of union had strengthened with the intervening years. Subsequently he was urged to consent to be a candidate for provisional bishop of New York, and again positively refused. But at the Diocesan Convention of Pennsylvania, held in 1858, the call to this humble man of God to go up higher came with such peculiar force that he no longer felt at liberty to decline, believing that his acceptance under the circumstances "would redound to the unity and advancement of the church." The convention having failed to make a choice between Dr. Vinton and himself, Dr. Bowman offered a resolution for a committee to report a candidate to the convention, which he advocated with great earnestness in one of the most eloquent speeches ever heard on the floor of the convention, concluding by solemnly and emphatically withdrawing his name from the nominations before the convention. He said God brought men together by ways unknown to them. His name had been placed before the convention without any desire on his part. His greatest and only ambition was to pass the remainder of his days in the humble yet honorable station of the ministry, to which he was so sincerely attached. He expressed the hope that the carrying out of the resolution he proposed would result in breaking down the partition which existed between some portions of the church, in which all should be of "one Lord, one faith, one baptism." Let the only strife be, he continued, as to who shall expend most labor in the cause of God. Let us no longer array ourselves under party leaders. Let our only motto be "*Pro Deo, pro ecclesia, et hominum salute!*"

The sincerity, humility, and fervent zeal which characterized this eloquent appeal for unity disarmed the opposition, and his election as assistant bishop followed as an irresistible conclusion. Upon being

introduced to the convention, he closed a feeling address with expressing the "fervent hope that the work which the convention had that day accomplished would redound to the unity and advancement of the church through Jesus Christ our Lord." And that hope was happily realized during the three years that he labored as chief pastor in the diocese, and until God called him by the wayside as he "went about doing good" to again go up higher. He was consecrated in Christ Church, Aug. 25, 1858, in the same venerable church and on the thirty-fifth anniversary of his ordination by Bishop White.

During a brief pause in his episcopal visitations during the oppressive heat near the close of July, 1861, Bishop Bowman spent Sunday, the 28th, in his old parish, and preached for the last time to his people, who had insisted that the relation of pastor should not be severed except by death, for on his consecration as bishop the vestry had elected Rev. Dr. J. I. Mombert their co-rector. That evening he preached at St. John's Free Church, whose existence was "due to his energy and watchful care," and whose people he had served as rector as a labor of love for a period of four years. That proved to be his last sermon, and his text was an epitome of his life: "For I determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ and Him crucified." On Tuesday following he left home on an episcopal visit to the oil regions. At Pittsburgh, on Saturday morning, Aug. 3, 1861, he took the early morning train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad for Freeport, twenty miles distant, whence he proposed going by stage to Butler, where he had an official appointment for Sunday. Nineteen miles out the train was halted by a landslide and a bridge injured by a late freshet. Arrangements had been made to transfer the passengers in a hand-car to a train on the opposite side, but the bishop, with some other gentlemen, preferred walking. Unable to keep up with the others, he was missed when the train was on the point of starting, and when the workmen in charge of the hand-car returned they found him lying by the roadside, stretched at full length, and his face buried in his hat. The majority of the physicians consulted ascribed his death to apoplexy, but Dr. Atlee, his family physician, to disease of the heart. But the angel of the Lord had met him alone in the pathway of duty, and "he was not, for God took him." The remains were brought to Lancaster on Sunday, and the funeral obsequies took place in St. James' Church on Tuesday, August 6th, at 5 P.M. Two bishops, seventy presbyters, and all the resident ministers of other communions united with a vast concourse of citizens to do honor to his remains, which were laid in the evening shadows of the church which had so often resounded with his eloquent voice. Just as the solemn words, "Earth to earth, dust to dust, ashes to ashes" were pronounced, a rift in the clouds permitted the slanting sunbeams to fall upon the open grave, as if to remind the sorrowing friends

of that land where their beloved had gone, where there is "no night, and they need no light of the sun, for the good God giveth them light, and they shall reign for ever and ever."

Bishop Bowman was twice married. His first wife, Susan Sitgreaves, bore him three children,—Samuel Sitgreaves, who died when about twenty years of age; Susan, who died young; and Ellen, the surviving member of the family, who is the wife of Bishop Vail, of Kansas. His second wife, Harriet R., daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Clarkson, died several years before him. The bishop's body lies in St. James' churchyard, by the side of these departed friends, and mural tablets to his memory are erected in the churches of St. James and St. John.

Bishop Bowman left many monuments more enduring than marble shafts, mural tablets, or memorial windows to attest the zeal and efficiency with which he labored in the Master's cause. He modestly referred to some of these in a discourse preached shortly before his death, on the occasion of his thirtieth anniversary as rector of St. James'. The number of communicants in the parish had been quadrupled. A parochial school had been established eight years before, in which from eighty to one hundred children had been continuously educated without drawing upon the public for aid. An orphan asylum had been established during the same period, affording a Christian home to many helpless and unprotected children, and later still a home for the aged and infirm (now called the "Bishop Bowman Church Home" in his memory), which accomplished great good. The Yeates Institute was endowed through his influence, and the confidence of the liberal founder reposed in his plans of charity and beneficence. But the grandest monument, alike to his memory, his liberality, and his energy, is St. John's Free Church, which he planned, furnished means, and moved others to furnish means to build, and fostered with fatherly care until it was able to care for itself. Soon after his entrance into the ministry he became deeply impressed with the idea that the seats in God's house should be as free as the gospel itself, and all distinctions of wealth or caste discouraged in temples consecrated to His service, and to demonstrate no feasibility of this, his favorite scheme, became a cherished object of his life.

In 1852 he selected the location, which was then practically out of town. The neighborhood was a moral wilderness, so much so that when the owner of the lot learned that Dr. Bowman desired to purchase it for a church he refused to sell at any price, until the late F. J. Kranph purchased it on his own account and subsequently transferred it. The building was erected in 1853, after plans suggested and procured by Dr. Bowman. Out of his limited means he pledged one-tenth of the entire cost, and paid still more to lift it out of debt. He gave his services as rector gratuitously for over four years, and until it be-

came self-supporting. By his expressed desire while living, his daughter, Mrs. Bishop Vail, made a liberal contribution to the endowment fund after his death. It was at his suggestion and through his earnest persuasion that the rectory was built in 1858, after he was bishop, again pledging one-tenth the cost; and protesting against the small size proposed by the vestry, he declared it "poor economy to finish it badly or stunt it in size," adding, "I shall cheerfully bear the increased tax upon myself, as I am very sure others would sooner increase their subscriptions than see the building spoiled by its diminutive size." In the anniversary discourse already quoted he referred with great satisfaction to the successful establishment of this church on the principle of free seats, in which it was a pioneer, and that it had been paid for, and which he hoped had a long career of usefulness before it.

In his theological opinions Bishop Bowman was ranked as a moderate High Churchman; while in doctrine he never departed from his original position, on some points of practice he was disposed in his later years to be less rigid. This appeared in particular in a sermon preached before the Convention of Pennsylvania in 1855, and published by request, and in his contribution to the "Memorial Papers," already quoted. Were he living now the school of advanced churchmen of ritualistic tendencies would class him, with his plain, old-fashioned way of conducting the services, as a Low Churchman. In regard to the parties which unfortunately existed then as they do now in the Episcopal Church, Bishop Bowman was a conservative even to the extent of ignoring the terms "High" and "Low." He feared what this party spirit has since developed, and expressed himself freely and earnestly to those with whom he counseled in the selection of pastors for the free church. It was only on the Sunday previous to his death, while walking home with him from St. John's, where he preached his last sermon, that he remarked to the writer of this sketch that unrestrained party spirit had brought the then existing calamity upon our nation, and that if it were possible to destroy the church of Christ, party spirit would be the instrumentality through which it would be accomplished. He regarded party spirit as the besetting sin of Church and State.

**The Moravian Church.**<sup>1</sup>—There is only one congregation of this, the oldest Protestant Church in the world, in the city of Lancaster, and only two in the county, the other one being at Lititz. The official name of the church is the *Unitas Fratrum*, or Unity of Brethren, though it is more popularly known as the Moravian Church, from the country where it originated. The church was first organized in the barony of Lititz, in Bohemia, in the year 1467, by the more spiritually minded of the followers of John

Huss, who first raised the banner of evangelical truth in Bohemia and Moravia, and sealed his faith at the martyr's pile in 1415. After the organization of the church numerous awakened Bohemians and Moravians flocked to it, and after a full and regular organization had been effected, and in 1467 the valid apostolic episcopacy had been introduced, the church grew rapidly in spite of much opposition and bloody persecution. In 1484 it published a translation of the Bible in the Bohemian language, and in 1505 its first hymn-book and catechism, both prepared by its bishop, Luke of Prague. At the time when Luther commenced the German Reformation, in 1517, the *Unitas Fratrum* had already more than four hundred churches in Bohemia and Moravia, with a membership of about two hundred thousand souls, among whom were some of the noblest families of the land.

After the accession to the throne of the bigoted Ferdinand II. in 1617, he inaugurated the Bohemian anti-reformation, a systematic endeavor to totally crush out the Brethren's Unity with fire and sword. He drove more than thirty thousand families out of the land, hunted down, imprisoned, and burnt multitudes more, and finally succeeded in establishing the Roman Catholic religion, and suppressing the outward organization of the *Unitas* almost entirely. It still, however, kept up its worship and ministry to some extent in secret, while in Poland, whither many of its members had fled, it maintained itself with all its distinctive forms and in all its purity.

In 1722 the Bohemian and Moravian branch, grown weary of its continual persecution, determined to seek an asylum, where it could worship according to its conscience, in some other land. Such an asylum it at last found in Saxony, where a colony of devout brethren established themselves on the estate of the pious Count Nicholas Lewis von Zinzendorf. This nobleman at once became deeply interested in them, gave them all encouragement and great material assistance. They built the village of Herrnhut, where they reorganized the ancient *Unitas Fratrum*, with its original constitution, ritual, and church government, in the year 1727. Reinforced by refugees from Bohemia and Moravia, and by many German converts as well, the church then grew and flourished. Their intention, however, was not to build up a strong denomination at home, but rather to devote themselves to the work of evangelization among the far-off heathen.

Hence in 1732, when the church numbered scarce six hundred members all told, they inaugurated their great and distinctive work of foreign missions, in which they have ever since been the foremost among Christians, having to-day nearly four times as many converts among the heathen in Greenland, Labrador, West Indies, South and Central America, Africa, Australia, in Asia, and among the American Indians as they have members in their home congregations.

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. J. Max Hark.

With a view only to increase their work among the Indians, they tried to settle a colony in Georgia in 1735, but the war with the Spaniards drove them, in 1740, to settle on the banks of the Lehigh River, and found the town of Bethlehem, which from then on became the centre of their extensive missionary labors among the Delawares and Six Nations, or Iroquois Indians. They did not, however, confine their preaching to the red men, but sent out "pilgrims" to preach to the white settlers scattered throughout the interior of the New England and Middle colonies. These went from farm to farm, from village to village, and town to town in those early days, seeking not to gain members for their church, but simply to convert souls to Christ.

Thus it was that Count Zinzendorf, then become the head of the church, on his visit to the Brethren in America in 1742, when he made an extended tour through Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland personally to inspect the country and its needs and the prospects of missionary work, came also to Lancaster County. He preached first at Lititz, and next day in Lancaster, in the old court-house, where he made such an impression that many people asked him to send them a regular preacher of his denomination. This he promised to do, and immediately after his return to Bethlehem sent the Rev. Jacob Lischy, who during 1743 preached frequently at Lititz and Lancaster. The next year a Lutheran minister of Lancaster was authorized to preach to the Moravians here, as also to those at Lititz. His name was Lawrence Thorstansen Nyberg, who thus faithfully served the Lutherans and Moravians together until 1746. He eventually left his denomination and joined the Moravian Church.

The "Pennsylvania Synod," an attempt of Zinzendorf's to unite all the German-speaking Protestants in the State into an evangelical alliance, but which was soon forsaken by all but the Moravians, held one of its sessions in the old court-house here in November, 1745, when Bishop Spangenberg presided, on which occasion a mob assailed the assembly with showers of stones. Instead of dispersing the rabble, a justice of the peace stood by and seemed to enjoy "the fun." Bishop Spangenberg, nothing daunted, simply arose and offered up so fervent and touching a prayer in behalf of the enemies that it is said the justice of the peace was then and there converted to Christ, and the mob of itself dispersed ashamed and abashed.

This same year the Moravians of Lancaster organized themselves into a congregation, and took measures for building their own house of worship. Instead of building upon the large tract of valuable land which they owned at the corner of Prince Street and Marion Alley, they purchased several lots of the original Hamilton estate, on the south side of Orange Street from Market Street westward. The tract on

Prince Street they afterwards converted into their graveyard, which purpose it still serves, though no more interments are made there. In 1746, on the site of their present beautiful church edifice, corner of Orange and Market Streets, they erected a plain stone building for their church and parsonage, part of which also served as their parochial school, taught by the pastor. During the first few years of its existence the congregation seems to have been regularly supplied with ministers from Bethlehem and Lititz, but in 1748 the Rev. Leonard Schnell became its resident pastor. The same year the Rev. Richard Utley also served it.

Although the Moravian Church remained distinctively a missionary or evangelistic church, making no efforts to increase its membership, but devoting all its means and activity to work among the Indians and neglected white settlers, the congregation at Lancaster still grew in numbers and strength. Some of the oldest and most highly-respected citizens with their families joined it, and the social standing of its membership was as high as that of any church in the community. And this is true of it to this day, although in later years not a few of its members left it, chiefly on account of its persisting in continuing its worship and preaching altogether in the German language long after the English had become the dominant tongue in the town as in the church. It was not until the Rev. Charles F. Reichel's pastorate, from 1829 to 1834, that the worship was conducted exclusively in the English language.



MORAVIAN CHURCH.

The old stone church stood until 1820, when it became necessary to enlarge it. This was made the occasion for tearing down the old structure entirely and erecting on its site a new one, the handsome brick edifice that is standing there now. The original cornerstone, a curiously-wrought and quaintly-ornamented block of brown sandstone, was, however, carefully preserved, and is yet to be seen on the southeastern

upper corner of the present building, where it was fixed into the wall. The old stone parsonage, however, remained standing, and continued to be used as the pastor's residence, lecture-room for week-day services, and parochial school until 1852, when the present two-story brick parsonage was built on Orange Street, immediately west of the church.

The old stone building is still standing, but the church building was in 1868-69 enlarged so as to join it, and then its lower story was fitted up as a lecture-room and Sunday-school room, while the rest of it continues to be the sexton's residence since 1853. At the same time, when this extension of the church proper was made, its interior was also entirely remodeled. Its large side galleries were removed, new pews put in, the old high box-pulpit replaced by a more modern one, its exterior front was changed, stained glass windows put in, a central ceiling gas-reflector furnished to light it, and a beautiful new organ built for it; this last, a donation from Mr. George K. Reed, is still in use. Still further improvements were made in 1879, when a new carpet was laid, the whole interior was handsomely frescoed, all the pews were upholstered, and the pulpit remodeled after the most approved plan, it having a walnut communion-table in the centre, on the right a handsome lectern, and on the left the pulpit. All this furniture is of solid black walnut, and all placed upon one pulpit platform, raised about two feet above the floor. It is one of the most commodious and beautiful pulpits in the city.

The membership of the congregation is about three hundred and twenty-five communicants. The Sunday-school numbers about two hundred members. In all its departments the church is in a flourishing and prospering condition. Its doctrine, as that of the entire Unitas Fratrum, is simply evangelical and broadly liberal. Its worship is liturgical, dignified, spiritually expressive and beautiful, a main feature of it being its excellent music, which combines congregational singing with the rendition of the classic productions of old and modern masters by an exceptionally good choir.

The following is a list of pastors who have served the church from its organization:

1746, Lawrence Thorstanssen Nyberg; 1748, Leonard Schnell and Richard Utley; 1749, Abraham Reinke; 1751, George Neisser; 1753, Christian Rauch; 1754, Otto Krogstrup; 1755, Christian Bader; 1756, Christian Rusmyer; 1757, Charles G. Rundt; 1759, Christian Bader; 1762, Christian Rusmyer; 1766, Andrew Langgaard; 1773, Otto Krogstrup; 1785, Ludwig F. Boehler; 1786, John Herbst; 1791, Abraham Reinke, Jr.; 1795, Ludwig Huebener; 1800, John Martin Beck; 1803, Abraham Reinke, Jr.; 1810, Constantine Miller; 1819, Samuel Reinke; 1823, Peter Wolle; 1826, John G. Herman; 1829, Charles F. Reichel; 1834, Charles A. Van Vleck; 1835, Samuel Reinke; 1839, George F.

Bahnson; 1849, Robert de Schweinitz; 1853, Henry A. Schultz; 1855, Lewis F. Kampman; 1858, Joseph H. Kummer; 1862, Edwin T. Senseman; 1864, David Bigler; 1875, Edmund A. Oerter; 1877, Charles B. Schultz; 1881, J. Max Hark.

**The Hebrew Congregation of "Shairy Shomain," and the Old-Time Society and Graveyard.**

—The Hebrews have a history in Lancaster which is much older than is commonly supposed. That they had a society here prior to 1747 is conclusively shown by the following statement. On the 3d day of February, 1747, the borough of Lancaster conveyed to Isaac Nunus Ricus and Joseph Simons, also of the borough of Lancaster, a half-acre of land in the township of Lancaster "in trust for the Society of Jews settled in and about Lancaster, to have and use the same as a burying-ground." This society, thus shown to have existed in or prior to 1747, is believed by Hebrews in this country to be the third in point of antiquity in the United States, the first having been in Newport, R. I., and the second in New York City. The ground conveyed by Thomas Cookson is a square lot inclosed by white palings, which contains another inclosure fenced also with white palings. The inner inclosure is divided into two parts by a gravel walk. The eastern part is kept undisturbed, and no burials are now made there. It is cared for through the agency of the Philips, Cohn, Gratz, and other families of Philadelphia, Richmond, and New York, whose ancestors are believed to be buried there. It is in this portion of the little burial-place that the old graves are, five slabs marking the resting-places of as many persons who departed this life from four-score years to a century ago. Joseph Simon, one of the trustees to whom this burying-ground was conveyed, and an Indian-trader, who was noted in this region, and now occupies quite a prominent place in its history,<sup>1</sup> lies buried here. There are inscriptions upon his tombstone in English and Hebrew. Of the former the following is a verbatim copy:

"And Joseph gave up the Ghost,  
and died in a good old age.  
An old man, and full of years  
and was gathered to his people.

"JOSEPH SIMON  
Departed this life

the 12th day of the month Shebot, in the year 5565, corresponding with  
the 24th day of January, 1804, aged 92 years, in a good old age.  
"And he walked with God, and he was not; for God took him."

By his side rests

"The Body of Mrs. Rou. Simon,  
wife to  
Mr. Joseph Simon,  
who departed this life  
the 3d day of May, 1796.  
in the 69th year  
of her age."

Near the graves of the old Indian trader and his wife is a low, upright slab inscribed,—

<sup>1</sup> An account of Joseph Simon appears elsewhere in this volume.

"Here lieth the remains of  
Rachel Ettine,  
wife of Solomon Ettine,  
who departed this life  
on January 14, 1790."

There is a small slab near by with a Hebrew inscription, and a large one which appears much older than any of the others, and bears an inscription apparently in Hebrew, but indecipherable.

This old burying-ground came into the possession of the present society soon after its organization, was fenced by them, and has since been kept in good condition by their efforts. The society now uses it as a burial-place, having made their first interment there in 1855.

In the year 1853 the Hirsh Brothers came to the city, and soon after measures were taken to gather the Hebrews of Lancaster and vicinity into a congregation. On Feb. 25, 1855, a charter was obtained, incorporating twenty-one persons under the name of "Shairy Shomain." In 1866 a lot was purchased on the corner of Orange and Christian Streets, whereon the present synagogue was erected in that and the following year. It was formally and appropriately consecrated on Sept. 13, 1867. The congregation was served by readers for many years, the following persons officiating in that capacity, viz.: Joseph Eckstein, L. Rosenstein, W. Frankenstein, and at various periods, Jacob Stein, — Weil, William Shuster, A. B. Bloch, and Henry Weile. Mr. Samuel Larki is at present the rabbi of the congregation, the membership of which is twenty-six, the heads of families only being counted.

**The Friends or Quakers.**—This sect made an early religious beginning in Lancaster, built a house of worship, and for some time maintained a flourishing organization. The existence of the society, however, came to a close many years ago, and its full history is now impossible to obtain. As early as 1725 the Quakers were quite numerous in the county. In 1729 the number of their families was more than one thousand. It is probable that they had religious services of some kind in Lancaster as early as 1735 or 1736. The earliest authentic information relative thereto, however, is in the records of "Sadsbury Quarterly Meeting," under various dates in 1754-55. The first of these references to Lancaster Quakers in the minutes of the meeting held "5, 13, 1754," is as follows:

"Sadsbury monthly meeting acquaints this meeting that the Friends living in and near Lancaster have for some time past, by their allowance, kept meetings for worship on First days in Lancaster, and they do now, on behalf of those Friends, request that this meeting would appoint some Friends to give them a visit and to consider how far they may be capable to hold and keep meeting for worship with reputation. In regard thereto this meeting to appoint Joseph Hoskins, Thomas Goodwin, Caleb Pelce, Abraham Musgrove, Thomas Carlton, Zachariah Paris, James Miller, and Henry Reynolds to visit them, as also to visit those Friends on this side of the Susquehanna, and advise them to come under the immediate care of some monthly meeting, and make report of service therein at our next meeting."

At the next meeting, held "8, 12, 1754," we find that

"The Friends appointed at our last meeting on the affairs of Lancaster and Hempfield are desired to give them their further advice and assistance, and make report thereof in writing at our next meeting."

At the meeting held Nov. 11, 1754, the committee was authorized to continue its endeavors in caring for the Friends in Lancaster, and at their meeting Aug. 11, 1755, the committee reported that "from information and from a conference they had had with those Friends, and having considered their capacity, (we) do unanimously think that if it was allowed them and liberty given to build a meeting-house, it might be kept with reputation," and the Sadsbury Friends, on hearing this report, entered on their minutes the following:

"This meeting, on mature consideration, do allow those Friends in and near Lancaster liberty of building a Meeting-House on the ground proposed and agreed to by the Friends in the Borough of Lancaster, as also liberty of holding and keeping meetings for worship, and that their week-day meeting be kept on the fifth day; which is allowed till further notice."

It would seem that the Lancaster Quakers took some action toward the building of a house before they were authorized to do so by the Sadsbury meeting, as noted in the foregoing minutes. On May 1, 1754, James Hamilton deeded to Peter Worrall, Isaac Whitelock, and Thomas Poultney, "trustees of the Quaker Society in Lancaster borough," two lots of ground on the east side of South Queen Street (where the Odd-Fellows' Hall now is), sixty-four feet front and two hundred and fifty-two feet deep.

The following sums were collected for the erection of this meeting-house, which was not completed, perhaps, until 1759:

	£	s.	d.
William Lightfoot, collected.....	105	18	0
Isaac Zane, collected.....	90	15	6
Friends of Bradford of Bradford Monthly Meeting.....	29	2	6
Uchland Monthly Meeting.....	16	3	0
Monalin Monthly Meeting.....	6	0	0
Deer Creek Monthly Meeting.....	17	2	6
Nottingham Monthly Meeting.....	19	10	0
Sadsbury Monthly Meeting.....	20	10	0
New Garden Monthly Meeting.....	11	10	0
Keenest Monthly Meeting.....	9	2	6
Yearly Meeting at Burlington.....	27	18	0
Joshua Emlen.....	5	0	0
Charles Jones.....	3	0	0
Joshua Morris.....	2	0	0
David Dasher.....	3	0	0
David Bacon.....	1	15	0
Richard Wister.....	3	0	0
Benjamin Hooton.....	2	0	0
William Downing.....	2	5	0
William Moore (miller).....	1	0	0
James Moore.....	3	0	0
Joshua Pusey.....	3	0	0
Thomas Downing.....	2	0	0
George Miller.....	2	0	0
Henry Reynolds.....	2	0	0
Samuel Reynolds.....	2	10	0
George Leonard.....	1	0	0
Jonas Chamberlain.....	2	0	0
Moses Branton.....	3	0	0
James Smith.....	2	0	0
Isaac Whitelock.....	100	0	0
Peter Worrall.....	20	0	0
Thomas Poultney (in nails).....	15	0	0
Cal. Sherrard (in work, etc.).....	17	1	7
Caleb Cope (in work, etc.).....	0	15	0

The cost of building, etc., was as follows:



	£	s.	d.
To George Douglas, for poplar boards.....	24	0	0
To Jacob Lichty, for stone.....	15	1	0
For digging the foundations of both houses.....	1	14	3
To Richard Thompeon, for fencing the yard.....	2	7	0
For 1450 oak shingles.....	2	14	0
To G. Groffe, for gliders.....	2	0	0
For boards and scantling.....	71	6	1
Elgholts & Albright, for bricks.....	135	15	6
Bricklayers' and masons' work.....	55	1	0
For 8017 shingles and hauling.....	33	6	0
Carpenters' and Joiners' work.....	83	7	3
Shaving and jointing shingles.....	0	16	9
Lime.....	22	12	4
Sand.....	6	14	3
Carters, for hauling.....	21	13	10
Nails, etc.....	22	0	0
Christopher Lanee, stone steps.....	7	14	0
John Hart (cutler), for hinges, etc.....	18	14	6
Christopher Marshall, for paint.....	4	8	3
Other charges.....	11	5	9
Whole cost.....	£551	6	3

Services were held in the meeting-house from the time it was completed until about 1810. From that time until it was sold it was used occasionally as a school-house, and from 1816 to 1822 Rev. John Elliott preached in it. By the 5th of March, 1844, the Society of Friends in Lancaster must have become so weak as to no longer be able to keep up their meetings, for upon that date the Sadsbury meeting appointed a committee to make a sale of the house and report. They effected a sale to Ellis Lewis (reserving the burying-ground) for twelve hundred and fifty dollars. The deed was made out March 24, 1845, and signed by Gainer Moore, Samuel Whitson, Truman Cooper, and Robert Moore, of the committee, and William Brinton and Abraham Gibbons, trustees. One year later Mr. Lewis sold the property to the Odd-Fellows.

**The Presbyterian Church of Lancaster.**<sup>1</sup>—The Presbyterians in and about Lancaster were members of the Pequea Church, and for the purpose of encouraging them to form an organization, James Hamilton granted to the "Presbyterian Congregation" Lot No. 19, on Orange Street, where the church at present stands. Under the stimulus of this offer, the people organized the church in 1763. Services were held in the old court-house until the completion of the meeting-house. Efforts were soon made to erect a house of worship, and to accomplish this result a lottery was drawn in the year 1766, and on the 21st of February, 1767, we find that an act of Assembly was passed "to enable commissioners to settle accounts of managers and sue for such sums of money as are now due and unpaid on account of the lottery set up and drawn for erecting a house of worship in the borough of Lancaster for the use of the Presbyterian Congregation in and about the said borough."

A house was erected soon after this time, and on the 7th of July, 1770, James Hamilton deeded to the trustees of the church (who were Edward Shippen, Robert Boyd, Esq., William White, Henry Helm, and William Montgomery) Lot No. 19 on Orange

<sup>1</sup> Prepared principally from an historical discourse delivered by the Rev. J. Y. Mitchell, D.D., at the relaying of the corner-stone, June 27, 1877.

Street and Lot No. 491 on Lime Street. These lots "were for use of the minister of the Presbyterian Church in communion with the Church of Scotland, for a site for a church, school, or almshouse, and for burying-ground for the members aforesaid, and to and for no other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever." In the year 1809 the trustees of the church purchased a half-lot adjoining the church of the executors of Ann Davis.

On the 22d of December, 1810, an act of Legislature was passed, authorizing the trustees of the church to sell a tract of land in Tioga County, Pa.; also a lot of ground in the borough of Lancaster. In accordance with this authority, the trustees of the church, on the 21st of September, 1811, conveyed Lot 491, on Lime Street, to Michael Gundaker, for two hundred and twenty-nine dollars.

In the year 1769 the Rev. John Woodhull was called as their first pastor. By the terms of this call Mr. Woodhull was to preach in Lancaster one-third of his time, the other two-thirds he gave to the Leacock Church. Being without a church building, they held their services in the old court-house in Centre Square, which was destroyed by fire in 1784. Prior to 1769 efforts had been made to erect a building, but for want of funds the work had ceased after the walls were up and the roof on. Mr. Woodhull and one Henry Helm went to Philadelphia and other parts of the country to solicit benefactions, and were so successful that the building was finished in 1770. By leave of Synod the church was placed under the care of the New Castle Presbytery. The names which appear prominently on the record at that time are Judge Yeates, Edward Shippen, Dr. Robert Boyd, Charles Hall, Samuel Boyd, William Montgomery, William Davis, James Davis, John Jacks, William White, and Henry Helm, the two last named acted as elders. Mr. Woodhull continued pastor for ten years, resigning in 1779, and removing to Monmouth, N. J.

During the pastorate of Mr. Woodhull the war of the Revolution occurred, and when a company of militia raised by Capt. Ross was in readiness for the field, they were invited to attend the Presbyterian Church and listen to a sermon to be preached by the Rev. John Carmichael, A.M. On Sunday, the 4th of June, 1775, the company assembled in uniform and listened to a sermon from the text, Luke iii. 14: "And the soldiers likewise demanded of him, saying, And what shall we do? And he said unto them, Do violence to no man, neither accuse any falsely; and be content with your wages."

The Rev. Nathaniel W. Sample in 1780 received a joint call from the three Presbyterian Churches of Leacock, Lancaster, and Middle Octorara, which he accepted, and was ordained and installed the following year. He continued as pastor for the unusually long period of forty years, dividing his ministrations about equally between the three congregations.

In the latter part of the pastorate of the Rev. Mr.

Sample the church was enlarged and improved. The following notice was inserted in the papers of the time, and gives the facts. It bears date April 20, 1820: "Divine service may be expected in the English Presbyterian meeting-house in this city (the enlargement and alteration of which is now nearly completed) on the first Sabbath in May next at the usual hours." The Revs. Kerr and White assisted the Rev. Mr. Sample in the services. The Presbyterian Synod met with the people of this church on the last Wednesday in October of that year.

The Rev. William Ashmead succeeded Mr. Sample in 1821. In hopes of being benefited by a more genial climate, he resigned his charge here in April, 1829, and was called to the Second Presbyterian Church in Charleston, S. C. He died in Philadelphia in the same year, in the thirty-second year of his age.

The Rev. Richard W. Dickson was called to succeed Mr. Ashmead Aug. 20, 1829. After a diligent ministry of nearly four years, he resigned his charge Oct. 1, 1833. He removed to New York from Lancaster, and died about 1875.

The Rev. J. T. Marshall Davie was the next pastor. Mr. Davie was installed in April, 1834, and continued as pastor for about six years. He left his charge in Lancaster in the spring of 1840, and removed to Middle New York, afterwards located in Brooklyn, where he died in 1859.

Rev. John McNair was called to succeed Mr. Davie, and was installed June 1, 1841. He resigned his charge in the fall of 1851 or the spring of 1852.

The Rev. John Baldwin was called to succeed Mr. McNair. He resigned the charge April 8, 1856.

Rev. Walter Powell succeeded Mr. Baldwin.

The Second Presbyterian Church, being first after its organization ministered to by the Rev. William S. P. Noble, then quite young in the ministry, and afterwards by the Rev. Alfred Nevin, D.D., maintained its separate existence from 1852 till the fall of 1858, commencing with thirty-one members. It increased its membership to about sixty-nine, besides having a large number of outside hearers. The congregation had bought the old Mechanics' Hall, in South Queen Street, and converted it into a church, at an outlay of between six and eight thousand dollars. They were thus laboring harmoniously when their pastor, Mr. Nevin, resigned, and removed to another field. Both churches were comparatively weak and embarrassed for means, which led them to desire a reunion. This, under the judicious administration of Mr. Powell, was easily effected, his people giving a unanimous invitation to the Second Church to return. There was a complete reunion established in the fall of 1858. Mr. Powell continued as pastor of this church until the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 23, 1868.

The Rev. George Robinson was called to succeed Mr. Powell. The ordination and installation of Mr. Robinson took place Aug. 8, 1868. This was his first

charge. During his pastorate the Old and New Presbyterian Churches united, and the first united General Assembly, at its session in Philadelphia, May, 1870, determined to raise a memorial fund of \$5,000,000 in token of their thankfulness. The united church heartily indorsed this action of the Assembly, and by May, 1871, more than \$8,000,000 had been raised, \$5,000,000 of which went into the common treasury of the church. The other \$3,000,000 was appropriated by individual churches.

The session of Lancaster, by formal action Oct. 7, 1870, determined upon building a memorial chapel. Mr. Robinson entered heartily into the work, and his unremitting labor was rewarded at last in seeing completed the fine and comfortable chapel on South Queen Street. His pastorate continued until the spring of 1874, when he resigned and accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church at Duncannon, Pa. Here he remained until about April, 1877, when he accepted the appointment of post chaplain in the United States army.

The Rev. Henry C. Westwood, D.D., was called to succeed Mr. Robinson June 26, 1874.

He accepted the call soon afterward, and was duly installed by a committee of Westminster Presbytery. This was his first charge in the Presbyterian Church. His ministry prior to this time had been in the Methodist Episcopal Church. His pastorate continued until March, 1876, when he accepted a call to Chambers Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia.

The Rev. James Y. Mitchell, the present pastor, was called to succeed Dr. Westwood May 26, 1876. The call was accepted, and he was installed as pastor October 1st of that year. The church edifice was remodeled and improved in 1877.

**The United Brethren in Christ.**—A church of this denomination was organized in Lancaster about the middle of the eighteenth century by the founders of the sect, Philip William Otterbein, formerly of the German Reformed denomination, and Martin Boehm, a Mennonite. The origin of the denominational title is said to have been as follows: At a large unsectarian religious meeting, held in Lancaster some time between 1750 and 1760, Otterbein, at the close of a warm discourse, suddenly folded Boehm, who was quite a small man, in his arms, exclaiming, as he did so, "Wir sind Brueder" (we are brethren), and from this time onward the church was called by the name this emotional utterance suggested. Otterbein came to Lancaster and began preaching as a missionary in 1752, and remained two years, after which he was successively in Tulpehocken, Pa., Frederick, Ind., York, Pa., and Baltimore. This noted man was born in Germany, June 4, 1726, and died in Baltimore, Nov. 17, 1813. Of the history of the church in this place but little is known beside the facts that it was organized early enough to be among the first few churches, that it flourished for many years, and that it then passed out of existence. Its organization was retained

at least until 1843, for in that year the society bought from John B. Newman a lot on North Prince Street. The society built a church probably subsequent to the above date, and upon another lot on the west side of Mulberry Street, north of West King. This was sold to the Evangelical Association, and by that society to the Dunkers.

**Duke Street Methodist Episcopal Church.**—Methodism was introduced into Lancaster County rather more than one hundred years ago. In 1781, Strawbridge and Abbot, in pursuance of a purpose long cherished, visited Pennsylvania, and eventually found their way to Soudersburg, in this county, where at the house of Martin Boehm they met a hearty welcome, and arranged for regular preaching services. Out of this movement grew the erection, in 1791, of Boehm's Chapel, the first Methodist house of worship in Lancaster County. Here preached the bishops of the church, and the men whose names are now historic,—Strawbridge, Abbot, Whatcoat, and others. Entrance was with difficulty effected into Lancaster City (then a thriving borough), owing to the strong prejudices against Methodism. The first sermon was preached in 1803 by Henry Boehm (son of the aforesaid Martin), standing on a butcher's block in the old market-house near Penn Square. In the *Intelligencer and Advertiser* of Lancaster dated July 26, 1803, the following notice appears:

"FRIENDLY MEETING.

"It is hereby agreed upon by the travelling and local preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lancaster County, that a Friendly Meeting will be held on Aug. 7, 1803, at or near Columbia, where not only the people belonging to said church, but of all denominations, are invited. Said meeting to begin at 10 o'clock A.M."

The results of above meeting cannot have been very encouraging, since for three years no Methodist preacher again visited Lancaster. In 1804, however, the Philadelphia Annual Conference met in its regular session at Soudersburg, on May 28th.

Not until 1807 was a permanent foothold secured in Lancaster. In that year Father Henry Boehm was directed to the house of Philip Benedict, on North Duke, between Orange and Chestnut, north of the residence of S. H. Reynolds, Esq. Here in an upper room, small and dimly lighted, the little band who formed the nucleus of the present churches was organized into a class, and services were held regularly.

The lot for the first meeting-house was purchased on Feb. 12, 1809, and the house was erected the same year. The following extract from the *Lancaster Journal*, dated Dec. 11, 1809, calls attention to the opening ceremonies:

"The lovers of religious worship are hereby respectfully informed that on Sunday, the 17th inst., the new church built for the Methodist Society in this borough will be opened for divine service. The Rev. Ezekiel Cooper, Rev. Thomas F. Sargent, and Rev. Michael Coote, all from the city of Philadelphia, together with the preachers of the circuit, are expected to be present. Worship to begin at half-past 10 o'clock."

By Rev. J. T. Satchell.

The building stood on a lot extending a little south of the present church, and westward to the alley between Duke and Queen Streets, the front being on Walnut Street. Revs. James Smith and Thomas Burch were the circuit ministers.

In the columns of the *Journal* for July 28, 1810, notice is given for a camp-meeting, which may have been the first ever held in the county, as follows:

"A CAMP-MEETING

will be held on Thursday, the 9th of August next, on Martin Boehm's place, and will continue several days. Strange preachers will attend this solemnity. The Rev. Mr. Asbury, Bishop of the Methodist Society, will preach on Sunday, the 5th of August, in the new meeting-house in Lancaster."

The name of the venerable Asbury suggests another announcement. In the *Journal*, Aug. 16, 1811:

"On Sunday next, the 18th, the Rev. Francis Asbury, one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach (through Divine permission) in the Methodist Church at Lancaster, at 10 o'clock A.M., and at night."

It may be interesting to note that it was in Lancaster that Bishop Asbury and Henry ("Father") Boehm, then presiding elder, took their final farewell of each other. Towards the close of 1816, at the corner of West King and Charlotte, this sad parting occurred, and Boehm says he looked after the departing loved one with tears in his eyes till his venerable form disappeared in the distance.

In the year 1823, on August 3d, the first Sunday-school attached to the church in Lancaster was organized through the efforts of Father Boehm. From that time the Sunday-school has, without any interruption, continued to exist.

Thus far Lancaster had been the head of a circuit, over which the preachers traveled regularly; but as the congregation grew gradually in numbers, a feeling obtained that the needs of the work demanded that it should be created a station, so on Jan. 13, 1828, we find a meeting is held and a memorial drawn up to the above effect, which should be presented to the bishop. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and the Rev. Joseph McCool was sent to Lancaster as the first stationed preacher at that place. The wisdom of this step was shown in the fact that within ten years the society began seriously to consider the erection of a new church building. A charter of incorporation was passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor on March 18, 1840, and after much difficulty as to the selection of a site, the present location on North Duke Street was selected and the work of building begun. The work progressed slowly, so that the church was not completed until September, 1842, at which time the dedicatory services were held, participated in by Rev. Dr. J. P. Durbin and a number of other ministers. The Rev. Solomon Higgins was then pastor. In the year 1849, under the pastorate of Rev. James McCarter, a Sunday-school building was erected on a lot of ground in German Street, and was dedicated on August 25th by

Dr. (since Bishop) Peck, then president of Dickinson College. Here the nucleus was formed which eventually grew into St. Paul's Church, on South Queen Street.

The parsonage of the church was erected during the year 1853, and at the present time is still occupied by the preacher in charge.

The year following, 1854, the church was repaired, and the East Mission Sunday-school was opened in East Orange Street public school-house, and after continuing for many years, mainly under the care of James Black, Esq., was transferred in 1871 to a neat mission chapel on East King Street, built for its accommodation. The corner-stone was laid by Father Boehm, who then expressed his great satisfaction at the progress of Methodism in Lancaster since its foundation by himself in 1807.

In the spring of the year 1855 the Philadelphia Conference held its annual session in the Duke Street church, Bishop Janes presiding, and at this conference Rev. D. W. Bartine was appointed preacher by special request of the church.

In 1856 the present building of the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church was completed, and though long heavily encumbered, has recently been relieved from debt. The year 1864 is memorable as having witnessed the total extinction of the debt which for so many years had been embarrassing the society of the mother-church, and in 1867 the West Mission Chapel on Charlotte Street was purchased, mainly through the instrumentality of the "Young Men's Christian Brotherhood," a society formed by Rev. C. I. Thompson, as the fruits of a gracious revival of religion which occurred under his ministry. To this chapel an addition was erected in the fall of 1879, making it now an attractive and convenient house of worship.

During the years 1873-74 a project for building a new church on the corner of North Duke and Walnut Streets was set on foot, but the preliminary arrangements fell through, and the society contented themselves by repairing and improving the old church building. Subsequent repairs were made during the winter of 1882-83, in anticipation of the meeting of the Annual Conference in Lancaster in the spring of 1883, after an interval of twenty-eight years. The presence of the Conference, presided over by Bishop Thomas Bowman, has done much for our local church, a most favorable impression having been made on the entire community. The session is regarded as one of the most interesting and successful in the history of the Conference.

The following is a list of the ministers who have served the church at Lancaster since its erection into a station in 1828: 1828-29, Joseph McCool; 1830, Thomas Miller; 1831, John Nicholson; 1832-33, John Lednum; 1834-35, Thomas Sovereign; 1836-37, James L. Houston; 1838-39, James Neill; 1840-41, Dallas D. Lore; 1842, Samuel Higgins; 1848-44,

Robert Gerry; 1845-46, William Wiggins; 1847-48, William Urie; 1849-50, James McCarter; 1851-52, Pennell Coombe; 1853-54, William Bishop; 1855-56, D. W. Bartine; 1857-58, Francis Hodgson; 1859-60, William Elliott; 1861-62, James Meredith; 1863-64, Goldsmith D. Carrow; 1865-67, Charles I. Thompson; 1868, H. F. Hurn and E. J. Gray; 1869-70, Curtis F. Turner; 1871-73, Joseph E. Smith; 1874-76, Joseph B. Dobbins; 1877-78, J. Richards Boyle; 1879-80, S. H. C. Smith; 1881-82, W. C. Robinson; 1883, J. T. Satchell.

**St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.**<sup>1</sup>—In 1849 the Duke Street Methodist Episcopal Church purchased a lot on German Street, and erected a building thereon for Sabbath-school purposes. On August 25th of the same year the building was dedicated by Dr. Peck, then president of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. Regular services were held here under the auspices of the First Church until 1851, when the congregation became a separate organization, with Rev. Jacob Dickerson, who is now their presiding elder, as pastor. At the close of his pastoral term in the spring of 1853 the membership numbered sixty-seven, and fourteen remained on probation. Rev. J. H. Alday was his immediate successor, and remained in charge one year. He closed his pastoral term with eighty full members and sixty-one probationers. In 1854, Rev. George Brindle became pastor. At the expiration of one year, on account of failing health, he took work in the West. But a few years ago he was still preaching in the State of Iowa. At a meeting of the board of trustees, May 16, 1854, Rev. George Brindle was requested to meet the board of trustees of the First Church at its next session and secure the deed to the property on any reasonable terms. At the same meeting a vote of thanks was passed to the trustees and members of the First Church for their sympathy and uniform generosity to the infant society.

Jan. 15, 1855, the trustees authorized and requested the pastor to secure a lot of ground for the further purposes of the church, and placed one hundred dollars at his disposal for that purpose. February 28th, the pastor reported that the lot in view could not be purchased for less than fifteen hundred dollars. At the same meeting it was reported that overtures were being made to purchase the present church edifice by the Mennonites. A committee was appointed to negotiate the sale, provided they would not sell for less than twelve hundred and fifty dollars. This same committee was authorized to purchase the lot at the price specified.

In the spring of 1855, Rev. Henry Killgore, an unordained minister, was sent to supply the charge. He left about the 1st of December of the same year.

June 4th, the trustees met and the committee reported that the church had been sold to the Mennon-

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. A. I. Collom.

ites for twelve hundred and fifty dollars. Though not specifically stated in the minutes of that meeting, it is evident that the lot on South Queen Street, where the church now stands, had in the mean time been purchased for fifteen hundred dollars. At this meeting of the trustees the committee appointed by the Quarterly Conference to estimate the cost of building the new church reported that they had met and agreed upon a plan, the estimated cost of which was five thousand dollars; that the basement could be finished for four thousand eight hundred dollars. The report was adopted and the new church named Scott Methodist Episcopal Church. Notwithstanding this action of the board the church has never been called by that name. At all subsequent meetings of the trustees the name St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church appears upon the minutes. This is the name by which the church is chartered and known among the people, yet no record is found of an authoritative change of the name then adopted. At this same meeting a committee of three was appointed to secure a suitable place in which the congregation could worship after August 1st, at which time the church would pass into the possession of the purchasers.

August 8th, at a special meeting of the board, the committee reported that although the use of the Lutheran school-room had been kindly tendered, they thought the best plan would be to build a board church, such as would serve their purpose until the church proper was under roof. It was resolved to erect the building as soon as possible, and work was commenced at once and pushed vigorously forward. By about the 1st of September the building was completed, almost all the work being done by the members gratuitously. The plank church, as it was called, was a rude affair, set up on six rather shaky-looking piers, constructed of the commonest kind of lumber, and roofed in with common boards. At a meeting of the board of trustees in October, bills amounting to two hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty cents for this plank church were introduced. This was probably nearly the entire cost of the building.

The building answered tolerably well during the warm and dry weather. Upon the approach of winter the trustees covered the leaky roof with oil-cloth, and the sisters stuffed rags in the many openings in the floor and walls.

Rev. Henry Bodine succeeded Rev. Killgore as pastor of the plank church in December, 1855, and remained until the following spring. Feb. 26, 1856, at a meeting of the board of trustees, John L. Sampson offered a resolution to the effect that in view of certain untoward circumstances it be deemed inexpedient to build a church as costly as the one contemplated; that all resolutions as to material, form, and size be reconsidered; that the draught of a frame church, Gothic style, forty by seventy, which was drawn by Joshua Jack, be declared to be the contem-

plated church edifice. These resolutions were adopted, and on March 12th the contract was awarded to McGlin & Hershey for three thousand two hundred dollars. The following April Rev. Christian Walters became pastor. In June the contract for the erection of the frame church was annulled, and the plan for a brick church, drawn by William Hensel, adopted. The contract to build the church for five thousand two hundred dollars was awarded to McGlin & Hershey. Work was at once commenced and pushed vigorously forward. Solicitations for subscriptions were liberally responded to. Among other liberal subscriptions were two of fifty dollars each by the late President Buchanan.

About the 1st of August, 1856, the corner-stone was laid by Rev. Dr. Bartine. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. W. McCaskey, in a large tent erected on the site of the church. By November the building was under roof, and the basement so far completed that the trustees held their meetings in it. Shortly after the contractors threw up their contract, finding it impossible to go on without heavy loss. An equitable settlement was made by the trustees and further work indefinitely postponed, the congregation continuing to worship in the basement. Rev. Walters, after serving the charge for two years, removed in the spring of 1858. His health being impaired he went to Minnesota, where he continued in the work of the ministry. Returning East, he died in Harrisburg about the year 1870. In 1858, Rev. Joseph Smith, an Englishman by birth and a fine scholar, was appointed pastor. A debt of about six thousand dollars was then burdening the society, and strenuous efforts were made to reduce it. During his pastorate about six hundred dollars were raised for this purpose. The Annual Conference in 1859 appointed Rev. Levi B. Hughes as pastor. From the spring of 1860 to that of 1861, Rev. J. L. Heisinger was pastor, during which period the audience-room was finished by William Hensel. About thirteen hundred dollars were raised by subscription to meet the expenses thus incurred. During the winter the church was formally dedicated, Bishop Janes preaching the dedication sermon.

From the spring of 1861 to 1862, Rev. George Heacock was pastor, and from 1862 to 1863, Rev. Thomas Kirkpatrick served the church.

In 1864, Rev. J. F. Crouch was appointed pastor, and remained three years. During his pastorate there were large accessions to the church, while not less than two thousand five hundred dollars of the embarrassing debt was liquidated. Rev. George Hurlock, who succeeded him in the spring of 1867, remained two years. During this period the last of the church debt was canceled.

In 1870, Rev. Edward T. Kenney became pastor, but did not remain the full term of two years. Rev. J. R. Boyle, who was not at that time an ordained minister, supplied the pulpit from his departure until

the session of the Conference in the spring of 1871, when Rev. John C. Gregg became pastor, who remained three years. His pastorate was marked by prosperity in things temporal and spiritual. The parsonage on Conestoga Street was purchased for two thousand six hundred dollars. Many were added to the church.

In 1874, Rev. J. R. Calloway followed as pastor, and served the church for two years, during which period one hundred and thirty-two were added to the list of probationers. In 1876 he was succeeded by Rev. John Stringer, who served the church until the spring of 1878, when Rev. T. M. Jackson became pastor, whom the church regretted to lose at the expiration of one year.

In 1879, Rev. J. R. Lindemuth was appointed pastor. Within the period of the two years he served the charge the whole interior of the building was renovated at a cost of two thousand three hundred dollars. In 1881, Rev. Lindemuth was returned to the charge for the third year. About six weeks later he was sent to Asbury Church, Philadelphia, and Rev. A. I. Collom appointed as pastor. He is now serving the church as pastor for the third year, having been returned each time at the request of the congregation. During his pastoral term thus far forty-five have united with the church on probation, and a number by certificate. The church building is valued at from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars, and there are no claims against the property. The parsonage is valued at two thousand dollars, and is mortgaged for sixteen hundred dollars. The membership numbers two hundred and twenty-five.

**African Methodist Episcopal Church.**—On June 10, 1817, about fifty persons of color assembled at the house of James Clendening, and expressed a desire that the Rev. Daniel Coker and the other circuit preachers of the Methodist denomination should visit the town and preach to them once every two weeks. These people also desired to have a place of worship, and decided to take steps to secure one. With this end in view they chose some of the leading men of the town—Walter Franklin, Robert Coleman, William Kirkpatrick, Charles Smith, William Jenkins, Adam Reigart, and George L. Mayer—to act for them. This committee met on the 23d of June, at Col. Slough's, approved of their plans, and cordially agreed to unite with them in accomplishing their object. They sought the aid of their fellow-citizens, and so effectively enlisted it that by the beginning of the year 1821 the African Bethel meeting-house was completed. It was consecrated February 11th, the Rev. Christian Endress preaching the sermon. This church, on the corner of Strawberry and North Streets, was rebuilt in 1879, at a cost of two thousand three hundred dollars, the frame structure having been destroyed by fire. The congregation, which is under the charge of Rev. William Norris, includes about sixty members in good standing.

**Union Church.**—About the year 1816, one John Elliot, an Englishman, came to this country as a reform Methodist and settled in Lancaster. He preached in the old Friends' meeting-house for several years. His preaching was satisfactory to Christians of all denominations, and it was decided to erect a church called the Union Church. A lot was purchased on Chestnut Street, between Duke and Queen Streets, and a church erected. The following notice was published in the *Lancaster Intelligencer* of May 7, 1822:

"The building recently erected in the city by Christians of all denominations will, with Divine permission, be dedicated to the public worship of Almighty God on the second Sabbath of this month (the 12th).

"Services in the English and German language."

In the *Intelligencer* of March 23, 1824, the following notice was made:

"The subscribers to the Union School-house and Church of all Christian Denominations (more generally known by the name of Mr. Elliot's church) are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the church on Wednesday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on business of importance."

About the year 1828, Elder John Winebrenner came to Lancaster County, and preached in the Union Church. Soon after this time the Rev. Mr. Elliot and most of the congregation embraced the views of Elder Winebrenner, and adhered to his faith. Mr. Elliot remained with the church until about 1832. The house later was used by different denominations, and last by the Baptists, who had possession from 1843 to 1847, when that denomination dying out, the property reverted to Thaddeus Stevens and Mr. Leonard, of Philadelphia.

**The New Jerusalem Church.**<sup>1</sup>—Baron Henry Von Buelow, a German nobleman and a native of Prussia, who in his early years had adopted the military profession, visited America in 1785, and spent some time in the town of Lancaster. He had previously embraced the views and doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg, and, with a view to the dissemination of those doctrines, had brought with him from Europe a number of works containing them both for sale and for gratuitous distribution.

About the same period William Reichenbach, a native of Saxony and a man of classical attainments, left his native country and also located in Lancaster. Almost immediately after his arrival he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and German Literature in Franklin College. Buelow and Reichenbach became intimate friends, and through the teachings of the former the latter became a receiver of the doctrines of Swedenborg, and avowed them openly. Von Buelow afterwards returned to Europe, but through his efforts before he left Lancaster a small band of "re-cleivers" arose, about the year 1783 or 1790, and from that period down to the present time, with alternately increased and diminished numbers, that band has continued. Both Von Buelow and Reichenbach were

<sup>1</sup> By Dr. S. S. Rathvon.

fluent and prolific writers, and when the former returned to Europe he left a number of manuscripts in the hands of the latter, one of which, entitled "Agathon," was translated into the English language by Reichenbach, and was subsequently published in book form by Joseph Ehrenfried, in both the German and the English languages, and was well received. (This work has now become very rare, and very few copies are to be found, even in Lancaster.)

Among the first who became receivers of the doctrines of Swedenborg, after Von Buelow and Reichenbach, were Francis Bailey and family, Jacob Carpenter, the intimate friend of Buelow, Frederick Damish, a Saxon music-teacher, and a Mr. Eckstein, all before the close of the eighteenth century, and all residing within the town or county of Lancaster.

After the beginning of the nineteenth century others became receivers, among whom were Joseph Ehrenfried, John Funk, Henry Keffer, the intimate friends of Damish; William Girling, formerly a Methodist minister; John Henry Young, Henry Baer, Henry A. Carpenter and wife, Louis C. Jungerich, Charles Frederic Nauman and wife, Frederic J. Kramph, John Robertson, the intimate friend of Girling, Henry Pinkerton, Sr., Henry Pinkerton, Jr., Christian Fritz and wife, William H. Benade, previously a Moravian minister; Alexander Officer, Lawrence J. Demuth, S. S. Rathvon, Oscar Hoheim, Lawrence Falk, and John H. Metzler, all residents at the time of Lancaster City or County. Of those who became receivers elsewhere and afterwards settled here either permanently or temporarily, were Joseph C. Boardman and Joshua Colebern, teachers in the public schools; David Pancoast and family, Mrs. Ann Kramph, Mrs. Mary Kramph, and William Toelle. In addition to the foregoing, from time to time, were the adult children of some of the above-named members.

The Lancaster New Jerusalem Society was organized on the 14th day of February, 1836, and regularly instituted by Rev. Manning B. Roche, then of Philadelphia, on the 17th of the following April, and, although always small in numbers, and unaided by any one outside of its own organization, it purchased a piece of ground in East Vine Street, Lancaster, and erected a small frame temple in 1837, since which time regular weekly services were held therein down to the time of its partial destruction by fire in November, 1874. Since the latter period church services and Sunday-school have been regularly conducted in an upper room of Long's building, No. 16 North Queen Street, and notwithstanding the society has been depleted through deaths and removals, there is still the usual number present at worship.

Although the society has never been in a financial condition to justify the employment of a resident pastor, it still has had the ordinances of the church administered by an ordained New Church minister from once to four times a year ever since its organization. The society was incorporated by the Legis-

lature of Pennsylvania, and became a body politic in law on the 8th of June, 1841. It had the regular ministrations of Rev. Isaac Worrell from October, 1839, to April, 1840, and of Rev. N. C. Burnham from July, 1866, to October, 1868, who were residents of Lancaster City, in the pursuit of other professional callings, but temporarily supplied the place of regular pastors. Rev. William H. Benade, of Philadelphia, visited the society four times a year, and preached and administered the sacraments from about 1853 to 1859. These services have also been performed at intervals by other ministers of the church, among whom were Richard De Charms, David Powell, Arthur O. Brickman, James P. Stewart, James Reed, Thomas Wilks, Samuel M. Warren, Louis Carrier, J. O. Colburn, Adolphe Bartels, and John R. Bowers. In the absence of a pastor, the services are conducted by the "leader" in worship. During the forty-seven years of the society's existence it has had but three leaders, namely, William Girling for the first two years, Henry Pinkerton, Sr., from 1840 to 1856-57, and S. S. Rathvon from that period down to the present time.

The present officers are Rev. N. C. Burnham, president; J. H. Metzler, secretary; S. S. Rathvon, treasurer and leader.

**Baptist Churches.**<sup>1</sup>—The first Calvinistic Baptist to visit this county was the Rev. Leonard Fletcher, in 1835. He was stationed in Chester County, and from there visited different parts of the country, preaching occasionally at Churchtown, where for a short time were a few Baptists.

In 1839, Gilbert Hills, a Connecticut Baptist, located in Lancaster, and soon afterwards invited Baptist ministers to visit this city and preach. The first to respond to this invitation was the Rev. Mr. Kingsford, who preached on several occasions in the old Franklin College building, on Lime Street above Orange. During 1839-40, a number of ministers from Chester County, Philadelphia, and elsewhere preached to the little unorganized congregation, first in the Friendship hose-house, on Duke above Chestnut Street, and afterwards in the Mechanics' Hall, in South Queen Street, opposite the Fountain Inn.

Among those who preached were Revs. Messrs. Gillette, Kennard, Babcock, Dodge, Keys, Woolsey, Dean, and Higgins.

In February, 1841, an organization was effected by the Rev. Mr. Higgins with the following constituent members: Gilbert Hill, Harriet, Adolina and Selena Hensel, John and Amelia Eberly, and Catharine Rife.

The little congregation was supplied occasionally by the Messrs. Shadrac, Miller, Burbank, Hendrickson, and others.

In 1848 the Baptists purchased the little frame meeting-house on Chestnut Street, near Duke, which

<sup>1</sup> The material for this sketch is chiefly afforded by a history of the church written in 1870 by Mr. Johnston, of the *Intelligencer*.

had been successively occupied by the Lancaster Armenian Church, the Second Adventists (or Millerites), and the Winebrennerians (or Church of God). The latter denomination having built a new church at the corner of Orange and Prince Streets, sold the little frame to the Baptists for thirteen hundred dollars. The purchase-money was subscribed by the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and Mr. Leonard, of Philadelphia, on condition that the building should be used as a Baptist Church, and the money refunded if the church ceased to exist.

The first stationed pastor of the church was Rev. Mr. Dickinson, a learned and pious man, and a good preacher. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Brettell.

Rev. Leonard Fletcher, a very pious, eloquent, and faithful minister, succeeded him. During his pastorate the church numbered forty members, the greatest number it ever had in Lancaster.

He was followed by the Rev. Henry Essick, an excellent preacher and a good man, who was in turn succeeded by Rev. Jesse Saxton. The church had, however, dwindled in numbers by the removal from Lancaster about this time of several of its members. Mr. Saxton left in 1847, and took charge of the church in Colerain, and he removed thence to Montour County, where he died some ten or twelve years ago.

The Lancaster congregation being too poor to support a pastor, disbanded, selling their church to the United Brethren, and refunding the amount towards the purchase of the church.

Twenty years elapsed after the dissolution of the old church before the organization of the new, and it was not until the summer or fall of 1869 that the few Baptists residing in Lancaster determined to make efforts to establish a new church. They invited Rev. Thomas S. Malcolm, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Baptist Association, to preach for them. He preached his first sermon on Sunday, Oct. 17, 1869, in Temperance Hall, to about forty persons. On the following Sunday, Rev. Lemuel Moss, of Philadelphia, preached, and so much interest was manifested on that occasion that it was resolved to hold a meeting on the following Sunday to consider the propriety of at once organizing a church. The meeting was held on October 31st, Rev. Dr. Whitehead and Mr. W. M. Webster, of Philadelphia, being present. It was unanimously agreed that a church ought to be organized. On the 6th of November the Articles of Faith of the Baptist Church were read and adopted; and the brothers and sisters present, thirteen in number, joined hands, and solemnly covenanted together as the First Baptist Church of Lancaster. Having leased Temperance Hall for five years, arrangements were made to supply the congregation with regular preaching. A number of Philadelphia clergymen officiated until the close of 1869, at which time Rev. Isaac Bevan took charge of the church as a temporary supply.

On the afternoon of the 17th of February a council of Baptist ministers and laymen met in Temperance Hall to consider the question of formally recognizing the congregation as a regular Baptist Church. After some interesting devotional exercises a resolution of recognition was unanimously adopted by the council, and at a meeting held the same evening the hand of fellowship was extended to the church by Rev. George Pierce, of Harrisburg, moderator of the council.

One of the most efficient and zealous friends in the furtherance of the organization of the new church was Mr. Wallace M. Webster, of Philadelphia. He visited Lancaster several times in its interest, and presented it with a beautiful silver communion service, a set of church books, and rendered other valuable assistance, which was acknowledged by the church in a complimentary resolution entered on their records.

The Rev. Isaac Bevan served the church for nearly a year, and received a call from Pittston, Luzerne Co., Pa., which he accepted. The church was temporarily supplied by the State Baptist Association till the erection and completion of the new church in 1873, when the Rev. Mr. White was called to be their pastor. He was succeeded by the Revs. Carleton, J. O. Critchlow, Ross Matthews, William Morrison, and — Owen, the last of whom resigned in the spring of 1883, leaving the church at present without a pastor. The church has a membership of eighty. The present church edifice was erected on East Chestnut Street in 1873.

**Mount Olivet Baptist Church.**—On the 18th of May, 1879, this church was organized with thirty members in Temperance Hall. The Rev. Ross Matthews was called to the pastorate. He continued in charge sixteen months and resigned. He was succeeded by the Rev. Michael Frayne, who is the present incumbent. Services are now held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. The membership is thirty-eight.

**The Church of God.**<sup>1</sup>—From the early records we learn that about the year A.D. 1816, a church was established in Lancaster City, Pa., by Rev. John Elliott, under whose pastoral care it continued to remain until 1833. It does not appear that the congregation was connected with any particular denomination of Christians for some time; as its pastor seemed also to stand free of any until about the year 1828, perhaps, when he became connected with the labors of Elder John Winebrenner. He met with the first six ministers in Harrisburg, Pa., who assembled to organize the East Pennsylvania Eldership of the Church of God in October, 1830. The next yearly meeting of the Eldership was held in Lancaster in 1831. Mr. Elliott met also with the next annual convocation in Singletown in 1832, where a differ-



ence of views on his part gave dissatisfaction and resulted in his separation from the Eldership. It is presumable that during the five years prior to 1832, the ministers of the Eldership visited the Lancaster Church organization occasionally, and that a union existed in an informal manner; but it appears that after Mr. Elliott's disseveration from the Eldership no further intercourse was had between the church and the Eldership for some years.

After Mr. Elliott's resignation from the church and departure from Lancaster, the church, which had up to 1832 worshiped in the old white meeting-house on Chestnut Street, opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad passenger depot, and up to 1841 was supplied with preachers from other denominations as follows: Revs. William Brown and Ezekiel Boring, of the United Brethren in Christ; Rev. Crawl, of the Reformed Methodists; and Revs. Smith, Fletcher, and others, of the Baptist Church.

On the 22d of January, 1841, Elders John Winebrenner, Jacob Flake, and Joseph Ross commenced a series of meetings which were continued every evening, and sometimes in the day, for upward of four months. During this time about one hundred and twenty persons, besides a number of young boys, were converted, and the former members were much revived and encouraged. The church held a camp-meeting that summer near Lancaster, where a number more persons were converted and added to the membership.

The congregation having by this time become much increased and strengthened, it was deemed necessary now to reorganize it, and in doing so it assumed the name Church of God, and agreed to be one of the congregations of the denomination known as the "Church of God in North America;" and it was also determined to build a new and larger house of worship. The lot of ground, corner of Prince and Orange Streets, where the Union Bethel now stands, was purchased for fifteen hundred dollars, and the members and citizens subscribing liberally, the corner-stone of the new house was laid by Elders J. Flake and J. Winebrenner, on the 12th of August, 1841. The building is sixty feet in length and forty-five feet in width, with a vestibule and Sunday-school and lecture-room in the lower story, and an audience-room with gallery on two sides and the front end, and a baptistery under the pulpit in the second story, with a capacity of seating eight hundred persons. The house and ground cost seven thousand dollars. The building committee consisted of Emanuel Shaeffer, John S. Gable, David Cockley, Michael Erisman, John Black, and Jacob N. Miller.

On Sunday, March 20, 1842, the new structure, being finished, was dedicated. In the morning at nine o'clock a prayer-meeting was held in the old meeting-house, at the close of which the congregation formed in order and walked in procession to the new house, the preachers leading the way. Elder J.

Winebrenner preached the dedicatory sermon from the text (1 Kings, 8th chapter, and part of the 63d verse): "So the King and the children of Israel dedicated the house of the Lord." In the afternoon Elder J. Flake preached from Heb. xii. 22-24. In the evening Elder J. Ross preached from Luke xiv. 22.

When the reorganization was effected, Elders J. Winebrenner and J. Flake were chosen as joint pastors for one year, the latter having been pastor from the time of the protracted meeting. None of the records at the writer's command state who were the ruling elders and the deacons prior to the reorganization, nor those who were chosen at the reorganization, but from what we can judge, Brethren J. S. Gable and Em. Shaeffer were chosen to the office of elder, which they retained till their death by re-election every year.

Among the preachers who assisted at the revivals enjoyed by the church in the earlier days of its organization are found the names of Elders John Winebrenner, Jacob Flake, Joseph Ross, E. H. Thomas, Jacob Keller, William McFadden, David Maxwell, James Mackey, William Miller, and Israel Brady.

The ministers who served the church as pastors from the time of reorganization, as far as they can be gathered, were Elders John Winebrenner, Jacob Flake, William Mooney, Josiah Hurley, Abraham Swartz, Henry L. Soule, John T. Owens, Edward H. Thomas, C. H. Forney, Colton Price, John Hunter, Jesse Haisleigh, George W. Seilhamer, and D. A. L. Lavery, some serving one, some two, and others three years, while several served four and five years, being sent back for a second term, among whom is Elder J. W. Seilhamer, who is the pastor for the fifth year at the present time.

The salary received by the preachers in charge of this church for a number of years past has been six hundred dollars, a free parsonage, and other income, which amounts to about one thousand dollars a year. The number of members in 1883 is two hundred and forty-five. The value of the church property is twenty-two thousand dollars. The church has a prosperous Sunday-school, under the superintendence of Mr. S. I. Owens. Among its membership at this time are four local preachers, Elders J. F. Weishampel, John Swenk, John B. Tucker, and William H. H. Criswell. The church council (consisting of the pastor, ruling elders, and the deacons) consists at this time of Elder J. W. Seilhamer, Edwin H. Shaeffer, Henry B. Springer, Abraham Long, and John H. Abraham, ruling elders, and George M. Long, Henry Shindel, Alfred Seiber, John Lollar, William Brady, Jacob Hoover, John Millysook, and N. Sell, deacons.

**The Evangelical Association.**<sup>1</sup>—The Christian denomination known as the Evangelical Association (German, Evangelische Gemeinschaft) dates its origin

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. E. Duta.

in the city of Lancaster from the year 1846. The first minister was Rev. W. L. Reber, who in that year was sent by the East Pennsylvania Conference as a missionary to that field. He opened his labors in the building opposite the Odd-Fellows' Hall in South Queen Street, at one time occupied by the Home for Friendless Children, and at the present time by St. Mary's Academy. He succeeded the first year in gathering a membership of about twenty-five in number. The services were conducted exclusively in the German language. He was succeeded next year (1847) by Rev. John Eckert, who held services on the first floor of the Odd-Fellows' Hall. This locality was also used next year (1848) by his successor, Rev. Frederick Danner. By this time it became apparent that in order to succeed in establishing a permanent church organization a building especially dedicated to public worship was necessary. Steps were accordingly taken to secure this object, and the ground on the west side of North Water Street, between Orange and Chestnut Streets, was secured and the present Salem's Church of the Evangelical Association was built during the year 1849. Rev. Daniel Berger was the pastor in charge that year. He was succeeded by Rev. W. L. Reber, the founder of the church organization, who labored for two years (1850 to 1851), when Rev. R. Deischer was sent here as pastor, who also remained two years (from 1852 to 1854). It was during his ministry that a great portion of the church debt was paid off. By this time the membership had gradually increased, the exact number varying from year to year from sixty to seventy-five. The next minister was Rev. D. Berger, who served two years (1854 to 1856). After him came Rev. Michael Sindlinger, who remained only one year (1856 to 1857). In the spring of 1857, Rev. James O. Lehr was sent to this station as preacher, which position he occupied for two years (1857 to 1859). We now approach the time when a considerable increase of membership took place. This occurred under the ministry of Rev. George Marquart, who labored here from 1859 to 1861. The number was fully doubled, but, as is usual, many of them did not prove steadfast in their profession. In February, 1859, the East Pennsylvania Conference held its session in this church; Bishop Long presided. Since that time the church has been served by the following ministers: F. P. Lehr, 1861-63; W. L. Reber, 1863-64; Ephraim Ely, 1864-66; Daniel Yingst, 1866-68; John Kohl, 1868-70; Jacob Adams, 1870-73; Abraham Schultz, 1873-76; R. H. Yost, 1876-78; Jacob Adams, 1878-80; Jacob Zaun, 1880-83; E. Butz, 1883.

On account of an English mission of the Evangelical Association having been established in Mulberry Street, Lancaster, in the year 18—, which divided the membership to some extent, and from other causes, there has been no increase of membership of late years in the German church.

The society owns not only a substantial brick

church in Water Street, but also a comfortable parsonage in West Orange Street, both of which are free from debt.

**St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church.**<sup>1</sup>—The church edifice, parsonage, and grounds, on the north-west corner of Chestnut and Mulberry Streets, Lancaster, constitute one of the most valuable church properties in the city. The style of architecture is Gothic, the original edifice, consisting of lecture-room and vestry on ground-floor, and nave and chancel on main floor, having been built in 1853, after plans by the late John E. Carver, of Philadelphia, and the extension built this year (1883), from plans by Edwin F. Durang, of the same city. This extension includes two additional rooms on ground-floor for Bible classes, and a vestry and robing-room and organ-loft on second floor, the old vestry-room being now used for the infant school, which was formerly held in the nave. The lecture-room, also used by the Sunday-school, is one of the most pleasant and convenient for that purpose, as well as for the week-day evening services, which are also held there.

The existence of St. John's Church is mainly due to the energy and watchful care of the late Bishop Bowman, its first rector. To establish a church in which the seats should be free to all who desired to avail themselves of the privileges of God's house had been with him a cherished object for many years. Two incidents falling within his personal observation deepened his convictions in favor of free churches. Remaining over Sunday while on a visit to the city of New York, he was ordered by the "owner" to leave a pew in an Episcopal Church in which, as a stranger, he had taken a seat. A similar circumstance subsequently took place in his own church, St. James', Lancaster. These, together with the conviction that there should be no distinctions of wealth or caste in the house of God, led Dr. Bowman, early in 1852, to give practical shape to plans for building the pioneer free church of the diocese. He fixed his mind on the lot on the corner of Chestnut and Mulberry Streets as a desirable location for the proposed new church. There being neither church nor Sunday-school then in that section of the city, the chosen field was purely missionary ground. A Sunday-school was organized in one of the public school buildings on Chestnut Street, in which the late Mrs. Martha Ehler (then Miss Calder) was the first teacher, and who continued an efficient laborer in the parish work for several years. But among the many devout and earnest women who co-operated with their pastor, the late Miss Mary Bowman, his sister (who will ever be gratefully remembered in this community as the founder of the Children's Home), was the most zealous and efficient. She went from house to house to urge parents to send their children to the Sunday-school; and though often discouraged and sometimes rudely

<sup>1</sup> By J. M. W. Gelst.

repulsed, she persevered, and a promising Sunday-school was organized long before the new building was ready for its accommodation.

The next important step in the new enterprise was thus recorded by Dr. Bowman in the parish register, where he entered a brief sketch of the inception and progress of the work from the purchase of the ground until the consecration of the church edifice:

"In the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-two, in the month of November, arrangements were entered into by the rector of St. James' Church, Lancaster, for the purchase (at the price of \$900) of the lot of ground at the northwest corner of Mulberry and Chestnut Streets, in said city. The design of this purchase was to erect thereon a church *whose seats should be, and (if possible) continue forever, FREE.* An application was then made by the rector of St. James' to his parishioners and others for means to carry the scheme into effect."

On the 5th of December, Dr. Bowman preached a discourse to the congregation of St. James' in behalf of the new enterprise. A subscription-book was then opened, when he headed the list with a contribution of one thousand dollars, which he subsequently increased when the final effort was successfully made to free the church from debt. Work was commenced on the foundations in the month of March, and on the 17th of April, 1853, the corner-stone was laid by Bishop Alonzo Potter.

The first formal meeting of which we have any record of those interested in founding the new church was held on the 5th of May, 1853, at which the form of charter still governing the corporation was agreed upon. The persons present at this meeting were those whose names are attached to the charter. Henry Wright, Isaac Diller, Robert Clarkson, Henry P. Carson, William Diller, William Wilson, Sr., and Henry E. Slaymaker were chosen vestrymen. The vestry organized by electing Rev. Samuel Bowman, D.D., rector (who appointed Henry Wright senior or rector's warden), Isaac Diller junior or vestry's warden, Henry E. Slaymaker secretary, and Robert Clarkson treasurer. On the 24th of May, 1853, the contract for the erection of the building was awarded to the late O. C. M. Caines. The building committee who had charge of the work were Isaac Diller, Edward Morton, and Henry E. Slaymaker. The entire cost of the church when completed, including the ground, was fifteen thousand dollars.

On the 12th of April, 1854, Rev. Henry A. Coit, deacon, was elected assistant minister, and "the church was so far completed that on the afternoon of Easter-day, April 16, 1854 (one year from the laying of the corner-stone), the first service was held in the lecture-room by the rector, and, with the assistance of Mr. Coit, continued to be held until the completion of the building."

As to the character and some of the details of the interesting work in which St. John's had engaged at

this early stage in its history, and the aims and views of its founder, we quote the cotemporary record made by Dr. Bowman himself. In his admirable communication in favor of popularizing the services of our church, printed in the "Memorial Papers," edited by the late Bishop Potter, he wrote, under date of June 19, 1854, as follows:

"In all our large towns and cities we should have *free churches*; not for the poor, but where rich and poor shall meet together on a footing of substantial equality, at least so far as the worship of God is concerned. . . . I will briefly mention what we are doing at the new church, and then release you. There is the Sunday-school, with above one hundred children, twenty or thirty of them German, speaking no English,—Romanists and Protestants. But we have teachers who speak German. Then, through the week, Mr. Coit has his school, of about forty boys, in the basement of the church. On Wednesday evening we have an excellent teacher of sacred music, whose instructions all are free to attend. On every other evening of the week, except Sunday, in the same place, a class of adults come to be taught to read and write. This week, on Saturday, the girls of the neighborhood are to be assembled to be taught the use of the needle; of course, we shall take the opportunity to teach them something else. I am about to attempt what may be called Cottage Lectures,—i.e., to go of an evening to the houses of those poor people where three, four, or six of the neighbors may be called in, and have some little, but edifying, service among those who have but seldom been seen in the house of God. Out of these small beginnings something valuable may come. It is truly a day of small things with us yet. If we succeed in our work, it will be, under God, more owing to the zealous efforts of devout women than to almost any other single cause."

The church was consecrated on the 24th of September, 1854, the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D., officiating, assisted by Rev. Dr. Bowman and Rev. Messrs. Passmore and Coit. There remained a debt of two thousand dollars on the property, but this was personally assumed by the rector and vestry before the consecration.

Mr. Coit resigned Nov. 17, 1854, and Rev. J. C. Eccleston, M.D., was elected assistant minister Dec. 14, 1854. Owing to failing health, he requested and was granted leave of absence for nine months (March 30, 1855), and shortly after sailed for Europe.

On the 20th of July, Rev. Horatio N. Powers was elected as a supply until the return of Dr. Eccleston; but the latter having sent in his resignation on his return from Europe, Mr. Powers was elected assistant minister Dec. 19, 1855.

During this time Dr. Bowman had been giving his services as rector to the new parish as a labor of love, the salary (then about six hundred dollars) being all paid to his assistant minister. On the 25th of February, 1857, he tendered his resignation, to take effect

the following Easter, for the reason that the cornerstone had been laid and the first service held on that day.

On the 17th of March, 1857, Mr. Powers also tendered his resignation, to take effect on the day indicated by Dr. Bowman for severing his own connection with the parish, in consequence of which the latter, at the urgent solicitation of the vestry, suspended his resignation for the time being. He also made the parochial report to the Convention of that year, in which he said, "Since Mr. Powers' resignation the duties of the parish have devolved upon me. I hope, by God's blessing, very soon to see the vacancy happily filled. Every year's experience seems to strengthen my confidence in the *free* principle on which this church is established. The parish is out of debt and the salary promptly paid."

Rev. Edward W. Appleton was elected assistant minister June 2, 1857, and entered upon his parish duties on the 1st of July. Rev. Theodore A. Hopkins was elected rector June 25th, when the resignation of Dr. Bowman, which had been laid over, was finally accepted, to take effect on the 1st of September following, at which time Mr. Hopkins entered upon his duties as rector, and also as principal of the Yeates Institute, then recently endowed by Miss Yeates.

Mr. Appleton having been ordained a presbyter, Mr. Hopkins resigned on the 24th of April, 1859, and Mr. Appleton was elected rector. In the mean time, Dr. Bowman, although no longer officially connected with the parish, and having been elected to the more responsible duties of the episcopate, still actively interested himself in the prosperity of the Free Church. At a meeting of the vestry, held July 6, 1858, a communication was read from him urging upon them the importance of building a parsonage; and with that liberality for which he was ever distinguished, he proposed that, if the vestry would at once undertake the work, he would pay one-tenth of the entire cost. This proposition was accepted, and the present parsonage was built at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars, Henry P. Carson, George J. Diller, and Henry E. Slaymaker being the building committee.

Owing to failing health, Mr. Appleton tendered his resignation on the 24th of May, 1861, to take effect on the ensuing 1st of July; and on the 31st of July, 1861, the vestry, upon the recommendation of Bishop Bowman, extended a call to Rev. Francis D. Hoskins, which was accepted, and he took charge of the parish on the 22d of August following. During the vacancy Rev. Dr. Mombert, rector of St. James', at the request of the vestry, supplied the pulpit at evening service. On Sunday evening, July 28th, Bishop Bowman preached in St. John's, what proved to be a memorable discourse, being the last he ever delivered.

During Mr. Hoskins' pastorate the debt remaining upon the parsonage was paid, and various improvements made, including new seats in the lecture-room,

an iron fence around the yard, and new iron sash in the side windows of the church.

Mr. Hoskins resigned on the 7th of March, 1864, to take effect on the last Sunday in April, and on the 23d of the same month the vestry extended a call to the Rev. Thomas B. Barker, then assistant minister at Grace Church, Philadelphia, which he accepted, and took charge of the parish June 12, 1864. In 1871 the church property was thoroughly renovated and various improvements made under the direction of a committee consisting of J. M. W. Geist, Isaac Diller, and William O. Marshall, at a cost of over four thousand dollars, all of which was paid for when completed with contributions and collections made by the committee.

After going in and out among the people of St. John's with great acceptability for seventeen years, a period covering considerably more than half the history of the parish, Mr. Barker resigned on the 5th of April, 1881, to take effect on the following Easter Monday, and on the 21st of June the vestry extended a call to Rev. Charles N. Spalding, of Wheeling, W. Va., who is the present incumbent.

In his report to the Diocesan Convention in 1864, Mr. Hoskins thus referred to a serious want in the church:

"The Bible-class for young men, organized the year before to fill a great want in the church, had been reluctantly discontinued for want of a suitable room for its accommodation. This is still the only serious defect in the church property. The Young Ladies' Bible-class has for years proved an unfailing source of supply of teachers to the Sunday-school and of members to the church; but for want of a similar instrumentality the young men wander off when too large for the Sunday-school class, and are thus often lost to the parish, which has otherwise the strongest claims upon them."

This led the secretary of the vestry, Mr. Geist, a few years later, to prepare a plan to supply this want. It contemplated the erection of a wing on the north side of the chancel, corresponding with it in size and architectural harmony, and extending westward fifteen feet on the north side of the church, which would serve the purposes of vestry- and class-rooms, library-room, and organ-gallery. Owing to the financial crisis of 1873, the project was temporarily abandoned for want of means; but the late Jasper Yeates Cunningham having in the mean time left a legacy to the church, which added to a sum he had given in trust during his lifetime, and supplemented with subscriptions by members and friends of the church, justified the vestry in undertaking the work, and on the 28th of October, 1882, a building committee, consisting of J. M. W. Geist, John I. Hartman, and James A. Miller was appointed. Plans submitted by Mr. Edwin F. Durang were adopted, which located the annex on the south instead of the north side, as originally proposed. The work was delayed after the

foundations were laid by a dispute with the city authorities about the street line, which was decided in favor of the committee; but now the improvements are all completed, including painting of the interior and exterior, and thorough repairs to the old edifice.

Of the eight pastors who have officiated at St. John's, four of them—namely, Messrs. Coit, Powers, Appleton, and Hoskins—married Lancaster ladies.—Mr. Coit to Miss Wheeler, a teacher in St. James' Parish-School; Mr. Powers, to Miss —, a niece of Mr. McElrath, of the *New York Tribune*, and a *protégé* of Dr. Bowman: Mr. Appleton to Miss Sarah, daughter of the late George Louis Mayer; and Mr. Hoskins to Miss Mary, daughter of Hon. Thomas E. Franklin.

The present organization of the parish consists of Rev. Charles N. Spalding, rector and chairman *ex officio* of the vestry; Thomas E. Franklin and J. M. W. Geist, wardens; William O. Marshall, treasurer and leader of the choir; John I. Hartman, Isaac Diller, and William F. Himble, finance committee; William O. Marshall and James A. Miller, committee on music; and John Ferrier, sexton.

The first vestry consisted of Henry Wright, Isaac Diller, Robert Clarkson,\*<sup>1</sup> Henry P. Carson, William Diller,\* William Wilson,\* and Henry E. Slaymaker. During the intervening thirty years the following persons also served as vestrymen for longer or shorter periods: A. H. Chase,\* Theophilus Fenn,\* Henry L. Zahm, Peter Wager, Jr., Peter E. Lightner,\* George J. Diller,\* John F. Heinitsh,\* James L. Youngman,\* James Marshall, A. T. Fahnstock,\* and James G. Thackara. H. E. Slaymaker, the first secretary, served until April, 1856, when he was succeeded by Mr. Geist. Robert Clarkson, treasurer, was succeeded by George J. Diller in 1860, serving until April 6, 1880, when he resigned and W. O. Marshall was elected. Henry P. Carson, one of the charter members, served as vestryman and warden until 1882, when he declined on account of the infirmities of age.

**The Second Church of the Evangelical Association** dates its origin from the year 1867. Before that time there was no church of that denomination in this city in which divine service was held in the English language. The authorities of the denomination recognized the existing want, and in said year sent Rev. J. N. Metzger as a missionary into this field of labor.

For want of a better place he held divine services in his dwelling-house on West King Street. This continued for about six months, when the one-story frame church, situated on the west side of Mulberry Street, a little north of West King, was purchased. This church was used by him and his successor from that time until the year 1875, when it was sold to the German Baptist Brethren or Dunkers, by whom it is still used for divine worship.

A new brick church, situated also on the west side of Mulberry Street between Orange and Chestnut, was erected in the summer and fall of 1872, during the pastorate of Rev. F. P. Lehr, who was Mr. Metzger's successor, and was well known in the city of Lancaster, having previously served the parent church in Water Street as its pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. B. D. Albright during the years 1874 and 1875. The following year (1876), Dr. Frederick Kreeker was sent by the Conference as pastor of this charge. Dr. Kreeker was the son of a minister of the gospel, and was an educated physician. He was still a young man, and had but recently joined the Conference. He had been only about six months on this field of labor when he was called as a missionary to Japan. He and his wife and young family left Oct. 1, 1876, and arrived at Yokohama November 13th of the same year, and proceeded to establish a Christian mission at Tokic, Japan, where he patiently and successfully labored in his calling until April 26, 1883, when he died, while engaged in his philanthropic labors.

Since that period the following ministers have served this charge, to wit: 1876, A. Markley; 1877-79, O. L. Saylor; 1880, J. A. Fegar; 1881-82, J. C. Krause; 1883, L. N. Warman.

The numerical strength of the church approaches one hundred. A prosperous Sunday-school is maintained.

**Salem Church of God.**—This church was organized in Roberts' Hall on the 8th of June, 1875, with forty-nine members. Services were held there for about a month, and then in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, which were rented for the purpose and occupied for about a year. Temperance Hall was then the place of worship for two years. In 1877 the present church, on the corner of Orange and Concord Streets, was built, and dedicated November 17th. The Rev. J. B. Soule, who was with the society at its organization, was chosen pastor, and remained five years. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Ridley, who served only six months. There was then a period of supply preaching, but in September, 1882, the church again received a pastor in the person of Rev. Henry Zeigenfuss, who still maintains that relation. The church at present has a membership of about one hundred.

**St. Luke's Reformed Church.**—St. Luke's is the Fifth Reformed Church of Lancaster. It was organized as a mission Sunday-school Nov. 15, 1874, and as a church Jan. 12, 1879. Its history as a mission Sunday-school begins in the "Society of Inquiry" of the "Eastern Theological Seminary," located in this city. This society is composed entirely of students. Shortly after the removal of the theological seminary from Mercersburg, Pa., to this city, the students, being imbued with the missionary spirit, considered the expediency of making an effort to establish a mission Sunday-school in Lancaster, voting unanimously in the affirmative, and then referred the

<sup>1</sup> Those marked thus \* are deceased.

matter, through a committee, to the faculty for their judgment. The faculty gave the movement and object their hearty indorsement. The society accordingly, through its committee, endeavored to secure the organization of such a school, with the co-operation of the First Church.

Reports of progress were made from time to time, but at the end of two years all efforts seemed to have failed, and a majority of the committee reported that they were unable to do anything looking towards the organization of a mission, and recommended that the object be abandoned. A few of the members were unwilling to adopt the recommendation, and appealed to the society to ask authority from the consistory of St. Stephen's (College) Church to organize a mission school. This appeal was heeded, and the action proposed taken. Two or three weeks later the committee of the society was constituted as follows: William F. Lichliter, John C. Bowman, and Z. A. Yearick, all being members of the Middle Class. They presented the matter to the consistory of St. Stephen's Church, and were authorized to go forward with the work, under such plan as the society might adopt, with the advice and co-operation of the consistory.

In the fall of 1874 the committee went actively to work, selecting the southwestern section of the city as the best locality, securing the use of the middle public-school-house, on South Mulberry Street, and reported these facts to the society, and requested the appointment of an auxiliary committee to aid them in canvassing the district. The district was canvassed, and on Nov. 14, 1874, the committee reported to the society that on the following day, Sunday, at 2 P.M., they would open and organize a mission Sunday-school. At the hour stated the school was opened with an attendance of forty-two scholars. By invitation of the committee, Misses S. H., Annie C., and Georgie Bundell, Alice Nevin, Lottie Appel, and Grace Gerhart became teachers, and much of the prosperity of the school was due to the faithful and efficient labors of these ladies. On the following Sunday a constitution was adopted and the following officers elected: Superintendent, William F. Lichliter; Assistant Superintendent, G. D. Gurley; Secretary and Librarian, Z. A. Yearick; Treasurer, George W. Roth. By May 1st the mission had increased from forty-two to seventy-five scholars.

In January, 1878, it was felt that to secure the fruits of their labors there ought to be an organized church with regular services. The committee originally having the establishment of a mission in charge, in their first report, called the attention of the consistory of St. Stephen's Church to the need of an organized church and a chapel to secure the best results. Now this need had become more fully apparent. The teachers overtured the consistory in relation to it, and the consistory recommended that Rev. Jacob F. Wiant, who had just finished an agency for the board

of publication, and who was residing in the city unemployed, be elected superintendent of the school, and that a canvass be made to ascertain the number willing to enter an organization. Rev. Wiant took charge of the work in March, and soon after began to hold regular services in the old Humane hose-house, on Manor Street. But this place was soon found unsuitable, and the services were then held in the public school building where the Sunday-school met. In June a meeting of representatives of the several churches was held, at which they expressed "their approval of the mission," and "commended it to the sympathy and support of the members" of the Reformed Church, and at the annual meeting of Lancaster Classis held the week following, St. Stephen's Church asked permission to organize a new church in the western part of Lancaster. The request was granted. At a meeting of representatives of the English Reformed Churches, held in November, 1878, the judgment was expressed that "the mission ought to be carried forward, and asking the board of missions for an appropriation towards the pastor's support." The board voted three hundred dollars on condition that the city churches raise a like amount.

On Jan. 12, 1879, an organization was duly effected. The elders elected were Jacob Bomberger and J. Rudolph Suter, and the deacons, J. Frederick Suter and Benjamin F. Bausman. Besides these there were three other persons who entered into the organization, and the pastor's wife. In April steps were taken to erect a chapel. A meeting of representatives of the several churches was held to provide for this object. Rev. E. V. Gerhart, D.D., Rev. Jacob F. Wiant, John H. Pearsol, Hiram Stamm, and B. F. Bausman were appointed to determine the preliminary steps and appoint an executive committee. They appointed Christian Gast, Rev. I. F. Wiant, Edward I. Zahm, Rev. I. H. Dubbs, D.D., and B. F. Bausman this committee. Dr. Dubbs was chosen chairman, and B. F. Bausman, secretary. This was also the building committee. Rev. Wiant and Mr. Bausman were energetic and persevering in collecting the necessary funds, and much of the success of the undertaking was due to them. They were aided by members of the church and others, the members of the church giving not only of their means as they were able, but also of their labor to help in the erection of the chapel. The lot, forty by eighty feet, was a gift from Mr. John C. Hager, and is located on Marietta Avenue, near West Orange Street. On Oct. 26, 1879, the corner-stone was laid, the sermon being preached in St. Paul's Church, and on Feb. 6, 1880, the chapel was consecrated. In March, Rev. Wiant having received a call to the pastorate of the Beaver charge, Clarion Classis, constrained by a sense of duty, tendered his resignation, and on the 1st of April his labors closed. At this time there was an enrolled membership of thirty-five, and a Sunday-school of one hundred and twenty-five scholars. These were

all strongly attached to their pastor; and it was with sincere regret that they received his resignation. The church being without a pastor, turned to Rev. William F. Lichliter, the first superintendent of the Sunday-school, and gave him a unanimous call, and he entered upon the discharge of the duties of the pastorate May 30, 1880. Since its organization the church has had seventy-eight members enrolled, and after deducting deaths, removals and dismissions, and erasure of name, fifty-nine are still regular communicants. The Sunday-school numbers two hundred and twenty-five scholars. The value of the church property is three thousand dollars, and is entirely free from debt. The mission is vigorous and prosperous.

**The Mennonites and Dunkers.**—Both of these sects have meeting-houses in the city, but for several reasons, chief among which is the fact that the units of their organization are larger and broader than those of other denominations, exceeding the limits of city and township, they are treated of in the general chapters of this work rather than this, which is intended to include only the strictly local religious history.

**Home for Friendless Children.**—In the year 1859 the idea was conceived by Miss Mary Bowman of founding an institution in which poor and uncared-for children of the city should have a home. The plan was carried into effect in a small way, and during a period of six months something was accomplished in the way of bettering the condition of neglected children, but it was not as much as the originator of the project and others who came to her aid desired. A number of ladies who became interested in the work determined, in 1860, to extend their charities to the children of the county, and in order to make it a lasting institution, applied to the Legislature for a charter, which was granted March 29, 1860. The incorporators were Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, Dr. P. Cassidy, James Black, Horace Rathvon, G. Taylor Lane, C. Widmyer, John Deaner, James H. Barnes, Henry Wentz, John Bomberger, Rudolph F. Rauch, Dr. John L. Atlee, Charles M. Howell, James Evans, H. E. Slaymaker, Jacob Griel, Samuel W. Taylor, Thomas E. Franklin, W. B. Fordney, Hiram B. Swarr, Benjamin F. Shenk, Daniel Heitshu, John Ditlow, Christiani Shenk, I. E. Hiester, G. M. Kline, A. Herr Smith, George Calder, Jr., John A. Hiestand, Reuben Baer, S. S. Rathvon, W. Carpenter, John Wise, Albert Sanderson, William Diller, John D. Skiles, John Lippencott, W. L. Peiper, John R. Russel, Lewis Hurford, John Erben, Nathaniel Ellmaker, Bartram A. Shaeffer, J. F. Steinman, Michael Carpenter, Godfried Zahm, Dr. Eli Parry, Peter McConomy, John W. Jackson, S. A. Wyllie, John R. Bitner, Jacob M. Long, Dr. John Miller, John Trissler, Henry Scherff, George Spurrier, John Rankin, Dr. Henry E. Muhlenberg, Dr. John Longenecker, Anthony E. Roberts, Watson H. Miller, John Michael,

David Reese, Michael McGrann, William Miller, Frederick Cooper, David Jeffries, Henry Blickensderfer, Henry Frank, Emanuel Gast, G. M. Steinman, Christopher Hager, Peter G. Eberman, John P. Myer, Joseph Ehrenfried, Carpenter McCleery, John A. Sheaff, George K. Reed, Dr. Henry Carpenter, J. J. Cochran, William P. Brinton, O. J. Dickey, Isaac Diller, H. F. Pinkerton, Henry C. Locher, Jacob Bowers, Phillip Fitzpatrick, John H. Pearsel.

An organization was effected by the election of the following officers and trustees: Dr. John L. Atlee, Sr., president; Bartram A. Shaeffer, C. H. Lefevre, vice-presidents; George Calder, Jr., secretary; Horace Rathvon, treasurer; B. F. Baer, solicitor; Horace Rathvon, H. E. Slaymaker, P. McConomy, B. Champneys, C. M. Howell, B. A. Shaeffer, S. S. Rathvon, George Calder, Jr., C. McCleery, Christian Widmyer, R. F. Rauch, Samuel Bausman, Jacob Frantz, Dr. John L. Atlee, Sr., J. R. Smeltz, C. H. Lefevre, trustees.

The board of managers was constituted as follows: Miss Mary Bowman, first directress; Mrs. Serena Franklin, second directress; Mrs. Sarah M. Kramph, secretary; Miss Maria Miller, treasurer; Mrs. Susan Miller, matron; Mrs. Elizabeth McComsey, teacher; Miss Henrietta Hoffmeier, Miss Susan Smith, Miss Elizabeth Eichholtz, Mrs. Rosina Hubley, Mrs. Louisa Long, Mrs. Elizabeth Sterrit, Mrs. Ann Muhlenberg, Mrs. John R. Russel, Miss Margaret Heitshu, Mrs. G. B. Kerfoot, Miss Margaret Humes, Mrs. Jacob Griel, Mrs. Bartram A. Shaeffer, Miss Margaret Dale, Mrs. Isaac Dunn, Mrs. Henrietta Bomberger, Miss Louisa Voorhis, Mrs. Sarah Cox, Mrs. George M. Steinman, Mrs. Mary Patterson.

By the act of incorporation the managers were authorized to take under their guardianship all vagrants whose parents cannot, or whose vices render them unfit to, take care of them; also to bind them out as apprentices to some useful trade or employment.

The Home and school was opened under the above organization in a nineteen-room house on South Queen Street, which was purchased in October, 1861, for three thousand dollars, of which amount one thousand dollars was raised by the citizens, and the remaining two thousand dollars by a State appropriation made in 1863, and they received later a second appropriation from the State of two thousand five hundred dollars. The contributions from citizens, which aggregated only two hundred and sixty dollars in 1860, increased steadily year after year, and the Home became consequently better prepared to meet the demands upon its charity. In 1864 the home was opened to soldiers' orphans.

In 1867 it became evident that the usefulness of the institution was limited by the inadequate quarters which were occupied by the children, and it was decided to secure, if possible, a larger building—to erect one which would answer every need. Appeals were accordingly made to the public and preparations

commenced for building the present beautiful structure on the east side of South Ann Street. This building was completed, at a cost of twenty-eight thousand dollars, in 1869, and dedicated December 1st, with appropriate and interesting ceremonies. Dr. E. Greenwald, Rev. E. T. Kenny, and Dr. J. L. Atlee made remarks upon the occasion, and fine music was rendered by volunteer vocalists and instrumentalists. The building is of brick, four stories high, and ninety by fifty-five feet in lateral dimensions. Of the sum paid for its construction, two thousand five hundred dollars were received from the State, five thousand dollars from Lancaster County, and the remainder from individuals. A considerable sum of money was raised from a lecture course in 1873.

Miss Mary Bowman, the founder and for many years the president of the board of managers, died in December, 1874, and her place was filled by Mrs. S. M. Kramph. A Kindergarten teacher has been employed during the past three years, and the system of instruction has given excellent satisfaction.

The institution is supported by an appropriation of ten thousand dollars per year from the county, made by order of the court under the authority of an act of Assembly passed April 12, 1876. Donations are also made and legacies left which augment the income. The number of the children in the school is one hundred and forty-six. The president of the board of managers is Mrs. S. M. Kramph, and the secretary, Mrs. Charles A. Heinitch. The only one of the original board remaining with Mrs. Kramph is Mrs. Sarah Cox. Mrs. Kate Hamaker is matron, and Misses Oril R. Cole and Juliet S. S. Herr are teachers,—the first-named of the Kindergarten.

**Young Men's Christian Association.**—The first meeting held for the object of bringing into existence a branch of this widely-spread organization was at Temperance Hall, Dec. 9, 1869. It was then and there decided to form an association, and a committee was appointed to draw up a plan and prepare a constitution. Organization was effected Jan. 31, 1870, and the constitution reported by the committee unanimously adopted. D. S. Burrh was elected president; W. L. Bear, secretary; and A. A. Hubley, treasurer, and a board of managers was also chosen. Temperance Hall was rented for a short time, but upon Sept. 12, 1870, arrangements were perfected with the officers of the Athenæum for the use of their rooms and library, then in the City Hall over the post-office, where the association remained for two years. On Nov. 18, 1872, the new room which had been fitted up in Locher's building, on the corner of West King Street and Centre Square, was ready for occupation, and was taken possession of. Soon after the organization was made the nucleus of a library was formed, to which additions were made from time to time; and when, several years later, the Young Men's Christian Association moved into the new building on South Queen Street, which we shall

presently speak of, the Athenæum Library was merged with its own. A fair was held in December, 1872, which netted about two thousand three hundred dollars, and that amount was expended in books and furniture, three rooms being carpeted and neatly furnished. In March, 1878, the building on South Queen Street, now owned by the association, was purchased of Sanfuel Miller, and rooms fitted up in it, which were occupied for the first time on Sunday, April 21st, being opened with appropriate exercises. D. S. Bursk was president from the organization until January, 1878, when he was succeeded by Judge John B. Livingston, who served that year, during which a considerable sum of money was raised to pay off old indebtedness, and to repair the building. In 1879, D. C. Hayerstick became president, and he still holds the office. In 1882 the society, finding itself somewhat embarrassed owing to annual payments, interest, and general expenses which had to be met, decided to call upon the citizens for subscriptions to pay their indebtedness and secure the building in which they had their hall. The people responded liberally, about seven thousand dollars being raised, with which the building was purchased. It was then placed in the possession of Henry Baumgardner, George R. Read, and Robert A. Evans, in trust for the use of the association as long as it works under its charter. The Young Men's Christian Association has now about one hundred and fifty members, and its library contains over seven thousand volumes.

**Lodge No. 43, F. and A. M., of Lancaster,**<sup>1</sup> is the oldest lodge of the order in the county, and ranks eighth in age in the State. There are traditions of the working of the brethren of the craft of Masonry in the then borough of Lancaster as early as 1778. When Maj. André was held here as a prisoner of war in 1775, he was known as a Mason, and recognized as such by the members of the order then residing here. Robert Moderwell, deceased, communicated to members now living the fact that meetings had been held in Lancaster prior to the time of the granting of the first warrant to Lodge No. 43, which fact he had learned from William Kirkpatrick. There is no doubt that these meetings were of an informal and convivial nature, as no minutes can be found of any meeting prior to 1785. On the 21st day of April, in that year, a charter was granted to Stephen Chambers, John Doyle, and Henry Huber, authorizing and empowering them to form a new lodge, to be known as No. 43, to be held in the borough of Lancaster, "or anywhere within five miles of the same, and make Free Masons, according to the ancient custom of the Royal craft in all ages and nations throughout the known world, and not

<sup>1</sup> Compiled from a history of the lodge written by Mr. Charles M. Howell some years since, and supplemented to date with facts obtained from members of the order.



contrarywise." This charter was granted at Philadelphia by the Grand Lodge for the province of Pennsylvania, by virtue of a provincial grand warrant from the Grand Lodge of London, Great Britain, of which lodge the Right Worshipful and Right Honorable Thomas Erskine, Earl of Kelly, Viscount Trenton, Lord Baron of Pitteen Weem, etc., was Grand Master. The lodge continued working under the original warrant received from the Grand Lodge of Great Britain, only concluding to sever their allegiance to their mother-lodge in the year 1787, in which year they received their present warrant from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and bearing date of July 14, 1787, thereby revoking all jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Great Britain over them, but preserving by stipulation the original title of Lodge No. 43. The early history of Lodge No. 43 appears to be closely identified with the history of Lancaster. Among its members it counted such names as Frederick Hubley, Thomas Edwards (who was a member of the Legislature from 1729 to 1739), George Ross, Matthias Slough, who at the time kept the tavern at the southeast corner of Centre Square, and who was coroner at the time of the murder of the Conestoga Indians by the Paxton boys; Leonard Eichholtz, who kept the tavern with the sign of the "Bull's Head," and many others whose names are closely interwoven with the history of the city. The first meeting under the original warrant of the lodge was held in the public-house of Frederick Hubley, which stood at the old fish-market. In this tavern, on the night of the 14th of September, 1785, the first officers of the lodge were installed. They continued holding their meetings in that house for about three years, moving to the house of Mr. Thomas Edwards some time in the year 1788. This place evidently did not suit them, as they only held a few meetings there, when they met at the house of Mr. George Ross.

In January, 1789, the place of meeting was again changed, this time to the tavern kept by Matthias Slough, on the southeast corner of Centre Square, where the *New Era* printing-office now stands. The brethren continued to meet in this tavern up to the year 1792, when the lodge-room was again removed, this time to the house of Mr. John Julian Sonnet. For about one year their meetings were held in Mr. Sonnet's rooms, but they finally deemed it convenient to make another change, and their meetings were held in the house owned by Mr. Leonard Eichholtz. This change was made in June, 1793, and they appear to have remained there until the early part of the year 1800, when they are recorded as meeting in the house of Mrs. Edwards, which stood on the corner of South Queen and German Streets, where Mr. Gideon Arnold's house now stands. The meetings during this period, 1785 to 1800, were frequently held under numerous difficulties. The minutes frequently record the fact of women being found hidden in the lodge-room, and their summary ejection.

In the year 1796 or 1797 the project of securing a permanent hall appears to have been considerably discussed. On March 2, 1798, as the records of the borough show, the corporation considered the advisability of building a new market-house, and a committee from the lodge met with them to consult upon the privilege of erecting a superstructure upon the house for use as a hall. A plan was agreed upon whereby the borough was to build the first and the lodge the second story, the committee of the latter assenting to the arrangement consisting of Messrs. Charles Smith, Henry Deering, John Miller, Jr., and Lewis Lanman. This building was upon the ground now occupied by the post-office, masonic hall, and city offices. A more formal agreement than that of March 2d was entered into between the borough authorities and the authorized committee of the lodge on April 14, 1798, and the work begun soon after, Mr. Jacob Albright receiving the contract for doing the brick work, and Mr. Gottlieb Sener furnishing the lumber, shingles, etc. The brick for the new building was furnished by Mr. George Peters, at a cost of thirty shillings per thousand. The work was rapidly pushed forward, the building being completed during the summer of 1800, and the first meeting of the lodge in their new hall was held on the night of September 10th. From that date until the present time they have continued holding their meetings in the same place, with the exception of the decade between 1835 and 1845. During this period the Anti-Masonic excitement was at its height, and their doors were closed, and meetings held at various places, the members secretly stealing into their lodge-rooms. The hall was refitted in 1868, and much improved in beauty and convenience. The old hall has in its time been the scene of many interesting events, and contains many relics of "auld lang syne."

A year or two prior to the building of the hall, Lodge No. 43 was visited by the immortal Washington, one of the most illustrious craftsmen of the order. During the period of Lafayette's visit to this country the lodge was also visited by him, and in the traditions of No. 43, and on the minutes, may still be heard and read the records of these visits. On the occasion of Washington's presence in the lodge an artist, whose name is unknown, was so impressed with his commanding figure and noble bearing that he at once set to work and carved from wood a life-size and life-like statue of the hero of the Revolution, which he presented to the lodge and which is still in their possession. On a stand in the centre of the room may be seen the first Bible in the possession of the lodge, having been presented to the order in 1785. The stand on which the Bible rests, and also several of the desks, are the same that were in use on the day of the opening of the hall, in the year 1800. Hanging in the banquet room is a full set of Masonic implements inclosed in a glass case, the frame of which was made from cedar wood growing over the grave of

Washington at Mount Vernon. These tools were presented to the lodge by Mr. Samuel Strachen, and, of course, are highly cherished by the members. The lodge has numerous other relics which are venerated for their ancient associations.

Lodge No. 48 is the parent of not less than eight lodges in Lancaster County, of which we give a list with the respective dates of their warrants:

Washington Lodge, No. 156, held at Drumore Centre; warrant dated July 2, 1818. (This lodge lost its charter during the Anti-Masonic excitement.)

Columbia Lodge, No. 236, held at Columbia; warrant dated June 13, 1854.

Ashava Lodge, No. 398, held at Marietta; warrant dated November, 1867.

Colerain Lodge, No. 417, held at Kirkwood; warrant dated June, 1868.

Lamberton Lodge, No. 476, held at Lancaster; warrant dated 1870.

Chapter 43, A. Y. M., held at Lancaster; original dispensation granted March 2, 1869.

Columbia Commandery, No. 13, of Knights Templar, held at Lancaster; dispensation granted June 11, 1856.

Goodwin Council, No. 19, of Royal Super-Excellent and Select Masons, held at Lancaster, dispensation granted Feb. 26, 1864.

Following is a complete list of the Past Masters of the lodge from the time of organization to the present: Stephen Chambers, John Doyle, James Moore, Solomon Etting, Charles Smith, Matthew Barton, James Gamble, William Kirkpatrick, Peter Getz, William Kirkpatrick, Jeremiah Mosher, Jacob Carpenter, John Morris, John Miller, Jacob Carpenter, William Kirkpatrick, Abraham Henry, William Kirkpatrick, Jacob Carpenter, Benjamin W. Henry, William Kirkpatrick, Robert McElwee, William Kirkpatrick, Jeremiah Mosher, William Hamilton, Samuel Humes, Nathaniel Lightner, Moulton C. Rogers, John Reynolds, George Whitecar, Thomas Jeffries, George B. Porter, Henry Koffer, James Buchanan, Ebenezer Wright, George H. Whitecar, Jasper Slaymaker, Ebenezer Wright, Matthew McKelly, John Matthiott, John Landls, Abner Thomas, Henry Keffer, Thomas Jeffries, Alexander Miller, Robert Moderwell, Elijah McLenegan, Jacob Albright, Emanuel Schaeffer, Joseph Mosher, George B. Kerfoot, J. Henry Brown, James Regan, Robert Moderwell, Charles E. Wentz, Junius B. Kaufman, John J. Keller, Charles M. Howell, John McCalla, John J. Sprenger, Elam D. Hurst, Henry Baumgardner, John L. Atlee, Jr., George M. Kline, William A. Atlee, Henry Carpenter, Frederick S. Albright, Henry Baumgardner, William E. Heinitsh, William A. Morton, Samuel H. Reynolds, David N. Russell, Adam Z. Ringwalt, George K. Reed, William A. Wilson, Jeremiah Rohrer, B. Frank Brenneman, John B. Warfel, George R. Welchans, James P. Wickersham, Henry P. Eichler, William O. Marshall.

The living Past Masters are as follows: Charles E. Wentz, 1847; Junius B. Kaufman, 1849; Charles M. Howell, 1852; John McCalla, 1855; John J. Sprenger, 1856; Elam D. Hurst, 1857; Henry Baumgardner, 1858; John L. Atlee, Jr., 1859; George M. Kline, 1860; William A. Atlee, 1861; Henry Carpenter, 1862; William A. Morton, 1866; Samuel H. Reynolds, 1867; David N. Russell, 1868; Adam Z. Ringwalt, 1869; George K. Reed, 1870; William A. Wilson, 1871; Jeremiah Rohrer, 1872; B. Frank Brenneman, 1873; John B. Warfel, 1874; Dr. George R. Welchans, 1875; James P. Wickersham, 1876; Henry P. Eichler, 1877; William O. Marshall, 1878; John Hull, 1879; E. Oram Lyte, 1880; Joel S. Eaby, 1882. The present officers are George A. Marshall, W. M.; James B. Strine, S. W.; Joshua L. Lyte, J. W.; Charles A. Heinitsh, Treas.; Hugh S. Gara, Sec. The number of members is two hundred and sixty-five.

**Chapter No. 43, Royal Arch Masons**, was constituted by the Grand Holy Chapter of Pennsylvania, under a warrant, Feb. 20, 1826. The living Past High Priests are as follows: Elam D. Hurst, —; Charles M. Howell, 1855; George K. Reed, 1870; Henry Baumgardner, 1864; Junius B. Kaufman, 1869; Dr. Joseph A. E. Reed, 1873; William Z. Sener, 1875; B. Frank Eshleman, 1877; James B. Strine, 1879; Dr. George R. Welchans, 1881; William A. Atlee, 1859; Dr. John L. Atlee, Jr., 1860; William A. Wilson, 1871; Dr. Henry Carpenter, 1865; William A. Morton, 1868; William J. Fordney, 1874; B. Frank Brenneman, 1876; Henry E. Slaymaker, 1878; John Hull, 1880; Henry E. Carson, 1882. The present officers are David H. Wylie, M. E. H. Priest; William O. Marshall, King; Joel S. Eaby, Scribe; Charles A. Heinitsh, Treas.; Hugh S. Gara, Sec. The number of members is two hundred and sixty-two.

**Lancaster Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar.**—Columbia Commandery, No. 9, of Lancaster, opened and assembled under a dispensation dated June 11, 1856, which was subsequently confirmed by a charter from the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, dated June 8, 1864. On Sept. 15, 1857, the Grand Commandery directed Columbia Commandery to be known as No. 13. At the stated conclave held July 27, 1871, the word "Columbia" was stricken out from the by-laws, and the word "Lancaster" inserted, since which time the commandery has been known as Lancaster Commandery, No. 13. The living Past Commanders are: Charles M. Howell, 1857; William Augustus Morton, 1869; Dr. Henry Carpenter, 1872; Henry Baumgardner, 1870; Elam D. Hurst, 1873; Dr. Joseph A. E. Reed, 1871; Amos G. Mauchar, 1880; James B. Strine, 1879; Jeremiah Rohrer, 1873; B. Frank Brenneman, 1875. Past Right Eminent Grand Commanders: Samuel F. Rathvon, 1877; William J. Fordney, 1876; David H. Wylie, 1881. The present officers are: Dr. George R. Welchans, E. C.; E. Oram Lyte, G.; Joel S. Eby, O. G.; Charles A. Heinitsh, Treas.; Hugh S. Gara, Rec. The present



*On steel by John Sartain, Phil<sup>a</sup>*

*Cha. M. Powell.*

number of members is two hundred and twenty-nine.

CHARLES MILLER HOWELL, marble manufacturer, of Lancaster, Pa., was born in Philadelphia, April 24, 1814, and obtained his early education in the schools of his native city and at Plainfield Academy, Connecticut. From the age of fourteen to the time of reaching his majority he was an apprentice with Gen. Peter Fritz, a marble-mason of Philadelphia, and for three years following worked at his trade as a journeyman. In the spring of 1838 he set up business for himself, and carried on the marble trade until September, 1843, when he came to Lancaster and established his business on East King Street. Here he continued successfully until April 1, 1850, when he purchased the old Gompf property, on the west side of North Queen Street, where he has since carried on a large marble trade. In 1863-64 he erected his present residence and brick block upon this site. Mr. Howell has been one of Lancaster's most active business men, and closely identified with the material interests and worthy local enterprises of the city, and as a member of both branches of the City Council, as a member of the city school board, and as city treasurer in 1865 he did efficient service for the public. In 1856 he was elected county treasurer on the Democratic ticket, and discharged the duties of that office with entire satisfaction. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Lancaster, a member of its board of trustees, of which he has served as treasurer for nine years, and for thirty-nine consecutive years he has served as a faithful and efficient secretary and treasurer of the Presbyterian Sunday-school. Mr. Howell is a member of Mount Moriah Lodge of Masons, Philadelphia. He has been Deputy Grand Master of District No. 1 of Pennsylvania for twenty years, and was Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania in 1872-73. His close identification with Masonic interests in the county and State has made his name familiar, and the following lodges have been named "Howell" in honor of his public service. "Howell Lodge," at Waynesburg, Pa.; "Charles M. Howell Lodge," at Safe Harbor, Pa.; "Howell Chapter," at West Chester, Pa.; and the "Howell Chapter," at York, Pa. He married, Dec. 28, 1841, Elizabeth, daughter of John (1798-1867) and Elizabeth Deitrich Michael, who was born in Lancaster, June 22, 1822, and died Oct. 22, 1877. Her parents are familiarly known to the public as the hospitable proprietors of the Michael Hotel of Lancaster, which has been owned by them for sixty years, and which they carried on for a large part of that time. Mrs. Michael was born Oct. 21, 1798, and survives in 1883.

Their children are Sally Provost, wife of Rev. William D. Le Fever, a German Reformed minister; Elizabeth Michael (deceased); Charles May (deceased); Henry N., chief engineer of the Lancaster

Fire Department; and Frank Roderick Howell. Mr. Howell's paternal great-grandfather was a native of Wales, the progenitor of the family in New Jersey, and settled at Lambertville, where he married Julia Ann Holcombe, daughter of John Holcombe, about 1740.

Amos Howell, grandfather of our subject, born at Lambertville, died Dec. 14, 1811. His wife was Martha Jones, who died Dec. 19, 1821, aged sixty-eight years. Their children were Elizabeth (Mrs. Prentice), of Trenton, N. J.; Rebecca, wife of Samuel Wolley, of Trenton; Felix, of Philadelphia; Amos, father of our subject; and Maria, wife of James Caldwell, of Philadelphia. Amos Howell owned the ferry on the Jersey side, and for his services to Gen. Washington in crossing with his army Dec. 25, 1776, he was presented with a fine horse by the great military leader.

Amos, son of Amos Howell, was born at Lambertville, July 31, 1792, went to Philadelphia while a boy, there learned coach-making, and carried it on extensively at the southeast corner of Eighth and Arch Streets until his death, April 11, 1832. He served in the war of 1812. His wife, Sarah Provost, born in Philadelphia, Jan. 21, 1799, died at the residence of her daughter, at Buckingham Court-House, Va., Aug. 30, 1863. Their children are Charles Miller, subject of this sketch; Henry Provost, born Aug. 27, 1816, engaged in the East India Ship Company's service, and no tidings have been heard of him since 1860; Elizabeth Prentice, born Sept. 1, 1818, wife of Reuben Cobb, Buckingham Court-House, Va.; Martha Jones, died young; Emeline Margaretta, born July 2, 1822, wife of Norvell Cobb, Buckingham Court-House, Va.; George Hocker (1824-59), past assistant surgeon United States navy, died in Philadelphia; John Martin (1827-49); and Paul Alexander, died young.

An old relic, a cane with ivory top and brass ferrule, owned by Prince Howell the Good, of Wales, in the ninth century, is owned by his descendant in 1883; and this relic of "High-born Hod" was exhibited at the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876.

**Goodwin Council, No. 19, Royal Super-Excellent and Select Masters**, opened and assembled under a dispensation dated Feb. 26, 1864, which was subsequently confirmed by a charter from the Grand Council of Pennsylvania, June 14, 1864. The present officers are John Hull, T. I. G. M.; Joshua L. Lyte, D. I. G. M.; Dr. John R. Morris, P. C. of M.; Charles A. Heinitsch, Treas.; Hugh S. Gara, Rec. The principal past officers, with dates of election, were Charles M. Howell, 1864; Andrew J. Kauffman, 1865; Elam D. Hurst, 1866; William J. Fordnoy, 1873; William Z. Sener, 1875; William A. Morton, 1877; Dr. George R. Wolchous, 1879; Henry E. Carson, 1880; James B. Strine, 1881; David H. Wylle, 1882. The number of members is one hundred and fifty-eight.

**Lamberton Lodge, No. 476, A. Y. M.**—In 1870 the effort which had been made for several years to establish a new lodge of A. Y. Masons culminated in the formation of this organization. At a stated meeting of Lancaster Lodge, No. 48, May 11, 1870, Henry Baumgardner and William A. Morton, Past Masters, and Samuel F. Rathvon, Edward Welchus, J. Frederick Sener, William Z. Sener, Henry R. Fahnestock, and John A. Shultz resigned their membership in that lodge for the purpose of uniting to form the new one. Immediately after their resignation the secretary read a petition from them, praying the R. W. Grand to grant a warrant to constitute a new lodge in Lancaster, and the warrant was duly made. At a meeting of the Grand Lodge, held June 1, 1870, a warrant was granted to the new lodge as Lamberton Lodge, No. 476, and on the 23d the R. W. Grand Master, Robert A. Lamberton, with those who were to constitute the lodge, convened at the hall of Lodge No. 48, and with impressive ceremonies installed as officers the following persons, viz.: William A. Morton, W. M.; Samuel W. Rathvon, S. W.; Edward Welchus, J. W.; Henry Baumgardner, Treas.; and Henry Fahnestock, Sec. At the close of the ceremonies the new lodge was addressed by the R. W. G. Master in terms of great commendation, and with the expression of a hope that the lodge would prove to be a credit to the city and State. The meetings of this lodge have been held in the hall of Lodge No. 48. The present membership is eighty-five. The officers now serving are W. M., J. Willis Westlake, and Secretary, Henry R. Fahnestock.

**Lancaster Lodge, No. 67, I. O. O. F.**—The application for the dispensation for organizing this lodge was signed by James Boone, Michael Hanvey, Henry Markee, James Hindman, David Hantsch, and John Wood. The charter was granted May 29, 1841. The six men already named and four more,—David E. Sechler, Edward Jeffries, Jonathan I. Monaghan, and John Lippencott,—were the charter members. The first officers were James Boone, N. G.; John Lippencott, V. G.; David Hantsch, Sec.; Michael Hanvey, Treas. The lodge was instituted with appropriate ceremonies at a meeting held in a room on the southwest corner of Walnut and Queen Streets, then occupied by David E. Sechler (now by Stoner, Shreiner & Co., as a hardware-store). The regular meetings of the lodge were held for some time at this place, and then a room was rented in the old Museum building, corner of Chestnut and North Queen Streets. In 1846 the lodge purchased two lots of ex-Judge Ellis Lewis, one of which was occupied by the old Quaker Church, and the other used as a burying-ground by the same society. For this property they gave fifteen hundred dollars, a small portion being reserved from sale, but finally bought by the lodge about 1872 for eight hundred dollars. At the time of the purchase the building was only one story high; but the Odd-Fellows raised it another story at

a considerable cost, and thus provided themselves with an excellent hall. When it had been completed and handsomely fitted up, it was formally dedicated on the 2d of September, 1852, by the officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. On that memorable day in the local annals of Odd-Fellowship there were estimated to be at least twenty-five hundred members of the fraternity in the city, and there were from twelve to fifteen hundred in the procession, according to careful estimates. Twenty-two lodges and six encampments were represented. Hon. D. B. Vander-smith was grand marshal. The oration was delivered by P. G. M. Witte, of Philadelphia, who was introduced to the audience by Past Grand Sire Thomas Wildey, founder of the order in the United States. This gala day closed with a large ball at Fulton Hall in the evening. The lodge has ever been in a flourishing condition. It is the lodge from which the others in the county have sprung. There have been received into the lodge altogether eleven hundred and twenty-six persons, and it now has the remarkably large membership of three hundred and forty-three. Past Grand James Boone, one of the charter members, is still living and active in the organization. The present officers are: N. G., George M. Graham; V. G., F. D. Miley; Sec., H. L. Fraley; Treas., — Gundecker. The valuation of the property owned by the lodge is about fifteen thousand dollars.

**Monterey Lodge, No. 242, I. O. O. F.**<sup>1</sup>—In the year 1847 ten men,—viz., George M. Kline, H. B. Vondersmith, Charles M. Howell, Charles Boughter, John Leonard, M.D., Walter G. Evans, Stephen G. Chapman, Alexander Carpenter, M.D., G. M. Zahm, and Francis Shroder,—members of Lancaster Lodge, No. 67, I. O. O. F., thought the time had arrived when it would be beneficial for the prosperity of the order to organize a new lodge; hence they made application to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for a charter, which was granted. These brethren met from time to time to discuss matters relative to the organization. Among them was the name by which the lodge should be known. Various names were suggested, but none seemed to give entire satisfaction. At one of the meetings—the United States being at war with Mexico—word was received that the city of Monterey had surrendered to Gen. Taylor, that the Stars and Stripes were floating over the battlements of the city, whereupon Past Grand Charles M. Howell suggested that the name be Monterey, which was, amid applause, unanimously adopted. The charter was granted on the 19th of April, 1847. District Deputy John L. Thompson, acting as Grand Master, together with Brothers Rothamel as G. W., Ihling as G. S., McClure as G. Treas., M. Zahm as G. G. M., presented the charter, instituted the lodge, administered the obligation, and installed the following officers: George M. Klesner, N. G.; D. B. Vondersmith, V. G.; Charles

<sup>1</sup> By E. J. Erisman.

M. Howell, Sec.; John Leonard, Asst. Sec.; Walter G. Evans, Treas.

In December, 1847, Judge Ellis Lewis, president judge of the courts of Lancaster County, presented the lodge with a beautiful engraving representing "Charity," which was thankfully received.

A singular coincidence is that the name of the lodge was given in honor of the surrendering of a Mexican city to the United States troops, that the lodge was instituted on the 19th of April, 1847, and that on the 19th of April, 1861, when the first gun was fired in the great civil war, the lodge, at its meeting on that night, resolved that all members of the lodge who enlisted in the military service of the United States should be kept in good standing during such service; also that the families of all members in the military service of the United States to be treated the same as the by-laws of the lodge require the families of deceased members to be treated; also that the secretary shall furnish a complete list of all who have entered the United States service, have them suitably enrolled, framed, and suspended in the lodge-room, thus carrying out the fundamental principles of the order, "Grateful to our Creator, faithful to our country, and fraternal to our fellow-men."

The following is the tabular statement as reported up to April 1, 1888: Number of members, 315; amount of relief granted to brothers, \$29,490.50; families of deceased brothers, \$13,008.91; donations for charitable purposes, \$1005.50; total amount of relief, \$43,504.91. The initiation fee varies, according to age, from five dollars upwards. The weekly dues are fourteen cents; weekly benefits, five dollars; funeral benefits, three hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

The lodge has been fortunate in having good officers, and it knows how to appreciate them by retaining them in office. The trustees are Hon. James Black, Dr. G. Baker, Esq., and James Potts, the former of whom has been trustee for nearly twenty-five years. The investments of the lodge amount to \$15,000; banner, \$450; regalia, etc., \$600; total, \$16,050, with no liabilities. The late secretary, James M. Channell, who was compelled to resign in February, 1883, on account of ill health, held that position for twenty-five consecutive years. The present elective officers are Charles Shaub, N. G.; Charles I. Landis, V. G.; Linneus Rathvon, Sec.; Thomas Burr, Asst. Sec.; Adam Oblender, Treas.; Hon. James Black, Chaplain; E. J. Erman, Representative to Grand Lodge.

1869 being the fiftieth anniversary of the institution of Odd-Fellowship in the United States, a grand parade in honor of the occasion was held in the city of Philadelphia, Pa. Monterey Lodge participated in the parade, and the Daughters of Rebecca (wives of the members of the order) presented the lodge with a handsome banner, costing four hundred dollars. The lodge also took part in the parade on Odd-Fellows' Day at the Centennial, in 1876, at Philadelphia.

**Washington Encampment, No. 11, I. O. O. F.**—The charter of this organization was granted April 9, 1844. The first officers were William B. Fahnestock, Chief Patriarch; Abram N. Brenneman, High Priest; Charles Boughton, Senior Warden; Henry Rotharmel, Junior Warden; John W. Forney, Scribe; John Matthiot, Treas.; James Boone, Scribe. The encampment met in the rooms of Lancaster Lodge until the Odd-Fellows' Hall was fitted up. There are now two hundred and twenty-five members enrolled upon the books of the lodge. Edward Bookmyer is Chief Patriarch, and W. F. Hambright, Scribe.

**Habel Lodge, No. 599, I. O. O. F.**—This lodge was composed of the German element of Lodges Nos. 67 and 242, of this city, and was organized May 8, 1867, with eleven members from the former and five from the latter. Meetings have been held from the organization until the present in Odd-Fellows' Hall, on South Queen Street. The society has a membership of one hundred and seventeen. The first Past Master was Adam Schub, and the present is Charles Roth.

**Lancaster Lodge, No. 68, K. of P.**—Early in the spring of 1868 this order had its inception in Lancaster City. A charter was applied for and granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania on March 15th, and on the 28th of the same month this lodge was instituted by the grand officers, in Russell's Hall, on North Queen Street. Soon afterwards new quarters were secured in the American Mechanics' room, in the *Inquirer* building. In the summer of 1869 the fourth story of the Fulton building was fitted as a lodge-room jointly by this lodge and Inland City Lodge, at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars, and in October was occupied by them, as it continues to be at the present time. Lancaster Lodge has a membership of two hundred and ninety-five, an invested fund of six thousand and seventy-nine dollars, and a total fund of six thousand four hundred dollars. This lodge conferred the third, or Knight's Rank upon its members, and is the only one in the county, and among the very few in the State, which has done so. From the membership of this lodge exclusively was started the first Uniform Rank in the county, Lancaster Division, instituted Sept. 30, 1879. An Endowment Rank was started in August, 1877. It is known as Section No. 112, and had an original membership of fifteen, which has at the present time increased to twenty-four.

**Inland City Lodge, No. 88, Knights of Pythias.**—The charter for this lodge was granted June 6, 1868, and the lodge was organized on the 20th, with Henry L. Frailley, George S. Rowbotham, John Dehaven, William H. Pool, Brinton J. Carter, John M. Boyes, Adolph S. Miller, Jacob Hulén, and Samuel S. Catlen as charter members. The organization took place in Odd-Fellows' Hall, where meetings were held until October, 1869, when the lodge moved to the Knights of Pythias' Hall, in the Fulton building.

Since its organization the lodge has received \$23,524.10, paid out for relief \$9700.20, and now has funds and a cash investment of \$5071.57, besides lodge property to the value of five hundred dollars. There have been initiated since the organization four hundred and ninety-eight persons, and the present membership is two hundred and fifty-three. The Past Chancellors are Henry L. Frailey, Adolph S. Viller, William H. Pool, John Dehaven, Jacob Huber, M. J. Weaver, Jeremiah Rife, John B. Markley, David L. Deen, Samuel H. Zahm, Henry Smeych, John S. Kendig, Benjamin F. Bartholomew, H. B. Sprenger, Joseph T. Richards, Albert Suter, M. M. Barton, Samuel Fritz, Al. Rosenstein, N. B. Hartley, Aaron A. Brogan, D. E. Aukamp, H. B. Herr.

**Inland City Division, No. 7, Uniform Rank, K. of P.**—This, the fifth rank of the order, was instituted and organized Nov. 26, 1879, the officers elected on that occasion being the following: Commander, M. M. Barton; Lieutenant Commander, Henry Smeych; Herald, Wallace S. Hauck; Recorder, Daniel E. Aukamp; Treas., John S. Kendig; Guard, Daniel H. Markley; Sentinel, Albert Suter; Julius Levy, Joseph T. Richards, Isaac Keesy, William F. Shiley, John Munch, John M. Eshleman, William F. Hennecke, Henry C. King, John Gibson, Charles Scheid, David McDividd, Jacob Albright, Daniel Sing, John McComsey, Jeremiah Rife, John Albright, Howard F. Russell, Amos B. Miller, B. F. W. Urban, Edward Gardner, Jacob Gumpf, Aaron A. Brogan, John B. Lebkicher, John Hoin, John Misegarver, Ziegler Bradycamp, Abraham Hoover, Al. Rosenstein, Peter Wolpert, Peter Honoman, John Dehaven, S. A. Warren, George W. Herr, Henry Eckman, William Cornelius, Frederick L. Frey, Frank Nuse, Harry Diehler, John B. Martin, Charles M. Evans, John F. Krapp. The rank has now a membership of eighty-one. The present officers are: Commander, M. M. Barton; Lieutenant Commander, Jacob F. Kautz; Herald, John H. Barnes; Recorder, Jeremiah Rife; Treas., John S. Kendig; Guard, Jacob Albright; Sentinel, Albert Suter; Standard Bearer, Henry C. King; Trustees, Jacob Albright, John McComsey, D. H. Bartholomew. Meetings are held in Knights of Pythias' Hall, North Prince Street.

**Teutonia Lodge, No. 156, K. of P.**—About the year 1870, Schiller Lodge, No. 12, of the Ancient Order of Good Fellows, was chartered as Teutonia Lodge, No. 12, of the Knights of Pythias. Meetings were held in Odd-Fellows' Hall until 1874, when the society removed to Excelsior Hall, on East King Street, where it now meets. The lodge now has two hundred and twenty-eight members and a capital of seven thousand three hundred dollars. The present Chancellor Commander is Jacob Edinger.

**Improved Order of Red Men.**—There are four tribes of this order in Lancaster, viz.: Metamora Tribe, No. 2, Ee-shah-ko-nee Tribe, No. 22, Red

Jacket, No. 44, and Canassataga, No. 203. The tribe of Metamora was instituted on the 8th of November, 1848, with nine charter members. Meetings were first held in a building which stood on South Queen Street, where Shaum's furniture warerooms now are. They were afterwards held in various places until the year 1869, when the three tribes—Metamora, Ee-shah-ko-nee, and Red Jacket—united in fitting up a wigwam in the Fulton building, at a cost of two thousand one hundred dollars. The dedicatory services were held on the 25th of December in that year, and were conducted by the Great Council officers of the State, of whom Past Grand Sachem Mitchell J. Weaver of Ee-shah-ko-nee Tribe, of this city, was one. The tribes have occupied the wigwam from that time to the present. Metamora has at present one hundred and sixty members and a capital of five thousand nine hundred dollars. The present Sachem is John G. Zieber, and the Chief of Records is John McCulley.

Ee-shah-ko-nee Tribe, No. 22, was instituted on the 15th of January, 1851, with twelve charter members from Metamora Tribe. It was organized in Odd-Fellows' Hall, where they remained till the wigwam in Fulton Hall was fitted up, in 1869, when they removed to that place, where they still remain. They have a present membership of two hundred and sixty-five and an invested capital of four thousand dollars. The present Sachem is John Davis.

Red Jacket Tribe, No. 44, was instituted January 6th, —, with eight charter members. This tribe is composed entirely of Germans. It was organized in Russell Hall, where they remained about a year, and removed to the wigwam in Fulton building, where they remain. The tribe has a membership of one hundred and thirty-four and a capital of eighteen hundred dollars. The present Sachem is Otto Weaver, and the Chief of Records is Otto Pachelbel.

The St. Tammany Degree Council, No. 4, was instituted, having members from the three tribes. It continued about ten years and gave up its charter.

Canassataga Tribe, No. 203, was instituted June 2, 1873, in Fulton Hall, and later removed to hall of the Grand Army of the Republic. The number of members in March, 1883, was ninety-two; the amount of funds on hand and invested is \$10,000. Charles A. Viller is Sachem, and Byron J. [unclear] Chief of Records.

**Ancient Order of Druids.**—An Ancient Order was organized in this city about [unclear] and was known as Jefferson Lodge [unclear] [unclear] about 1862, and the capital, [unclear] thousand dollars, divided among the members.

A lodge of this order, formed [unclear] and organized in 1855 with eleven members, was known as Mount Moriah Grove, No. 8. In 1868 the charter was changed to the Independent Order of Druids. The lodge was disbanded in 1880, and the capital, to the extent of two thousand six hundred dollars, divided among the members.

**Ancient Order of Good Fellows.**—In March, 1848, a lodge of this order, known as Schiller Lodge, No. 12, and composed of Germans, was organized with forty charter members. Meetings were first held in Sprecher's Hall, on East King Street, and about two years later at Odd-Fellows' Hall, where the lodge remained during the continuance of its existence. The society merged with the Knights of Pythias, and was chartered as Teutonia Lodge, No. 156.

Hancock Lodge, of the Ancient Order of Good Fellows, was organized many years ago, and after a few years discontinued, only to be reorganized and die a second death.

**Daughters of America.**—This order was organized April 4, 1851, with sixty members, and first held its meetings at the Moravian Session rooms. About 1878 the society merged with the Washington Union, No. 1, and is now working under that name, with a membership roll of one hundred and ten. The Most Worthy Governess is Mrs. Esther Hoover, and the Secretary, Miss Susan S. Hambricht.

**The Philozatheans.**—An organization bearing this name, composed entirely of ladies, and purely beneficial in its aims, designing to defray the expenses involved by sickness of its members and to meet the outlay for funerals, is in active existence, with a membership of one hundred and thirty persons. It was organized May 13, 1852, with seventy-five charter members, and first met in Odd-Fellows' Hall. It has since held its meetings in various places. The presiding sisters are Mrs. Christiana Heckert and Miss Susan S. Hambricht.

**Lancaster Lodge, Good Templars.**—This temperance society was organized Oct. 1, 1856, as No. 147, and changed in 1861 to No. 9. Meetings were held in Commercial Mechanics' Hall, on King Street. The lodge increased until it had two hundred members, but declined, and was disbanded in 1876. It was reorganized in September, 1880, and flourished for about a year.

**Union Lodge, Good Templars.**—On the 22d of September, 1861, this lodge was organized as No. 35. It was an offshoot of Lancaster Lodge, and similar to that organization in history. It gained a membership of about two hundred, and then rapidly declined, becoming defunct in July, 1878.

**Independent Order of Seven Wise Men.**—Washington Conclave, No. 9, of this order, was organized in 1862, with nine charter members. Meetings were held in the Odd-Fellows' Hall until rooms were fitted up in the Excelsior Hall building in 1877, since which time they have been held there. The lodge has now about one hundred and sixty men. Nicholas Welker is the present Noble Grand.

**Independent Order "B'nai B'rith," Lodge No. 228.**—This lodge, which has at present forty members, was chartered with just half that number in 1874. Meetings have been held from soon after the

organization in the Grand Army Hall. The present officers are: Monitor, Selig Cohn; President, Adolph Jewel; Vice-President, Lewis Sylvester; Secretary, Albert Rosenstein; Financial Secretary, George Bomberger; Treasurer, Abram Hirsh.

**Washington Legion, No. 3, Knights of the Revolution.**—This society meets in the Grand Army of the Republic Hall, on Centre Square, on the first Monday and third Wednesday of every month. The number of members is forty. The lodge was organized Oct. 23, 1880. The Patriarch of the lodge is Emanuel Rutter, the Secretary W. M. Bair.

**Patriotic Order Sons of America.**—Washington Camp, No. 27, of this order was organized Jan. 24, 1882, with twenty-two members, and now has eighty-five. The organization was effected in the old *Inquirer* building, which was destroyed by fire the next day. Meetings were then held in Odd-Fellows' Hall until the completion of the present *Inquirer* building, when the lodge removed to the hall which it now occupies. There were two lodges prior to this one, Nos. 13 and 74, the former disbanding in 1880, and the latter in 1879. The present lodge is in a healthful condition, and has a capital of about seven hundred dollars.

**An Early and Useful German Society.**—"The German Association" was the name of an organization which had its origin in October, 1818. Its meetings were held at that time in the German Reformed school-house. In fragments (which have been preserved) of an address delivered on the 1st of January, 1820, by the president of the society an idea is given of the objects of the organization, which seem to have been, according to the second article of the constitution, which is quoted, "To afford needful counsel and advice to German emigrants who may arrive in Lancaster, and to give needful assistance to strangers who may arrive amongst us from Germany, and in some particular cases also to Germans or the descendants of Germans arriving from other parts of our country who may be deserving thereof. To see also that proper justice be done to German Redemptioners, that, having fled from governmental oppression, they may be treated by their masters as Human Beings and according to the Covenants of their Indentures." The society numbered seventy-four members in 1820, and the officers, besides the president, Rev. Dr. Endreas, were: First Vice-President, Rev. Samuel Reinko; Second Vice-President, Adam Reigart; Treasurer, George Louis Mayer; Collector, Jacob Schneider; Secretary, Joseph Ehrenfried. The society was in existence in 1833, and probably a number of years later.

**Grand Army of the Republic, George H. Thomas Post.**—This post was chartered with twenty members Sept. 28, 1867. Upon the same day an order was issued for its organization from the headquarters department of the Pennsylvania Grand Army of the Republic, under which Maj. A. C. Reinoehl, special A. D. C.,



organized the post upon Oct. 1, 1867. There have been mustered from first to last five hundred and sixty-three members, and there are now two hundred and twenty-two in good standing. The first meeting was held at Mechanics' Hall, East King Street, but in April, 1868, the post moved to the hall of the Independent Order of Red Men on North Queen Street. In 1870 they moved to the Grand Army Hall in Coyles building, East King Street, and in 1871 to the hall of the order in Bair & Shank's banking building, Centre Square. The names of the past Post Commanders are William Weidler, W. W. Hopkins, J. K. Rutter, Jacob K. Barr, A. R. Brenneman, E. H. Thomas, John P. Rea, Edward Egerly, William D. Stauffer, A. F. Herr, Hugh R. Fulton, B. F. Eberle, John McGinnis, C. H. Fasnacht, J. H. Metzler, John Black, Jr., Hiram McElroy, James Sweger. The present Commander is Martin Stark. Past Post Commander J. K. Barr was elected Senior Vice Department Commander of Pennsylvania at the Department Encampment held at Lebanon in January, 1878. Marriott Brosius was elected as delegate by the Department of Pennsylvania to the National Encampment in 1876, and again to the National Encampment in 1883. Past Post Commander J. P. Rea is now Department Commander of the State of Minnesota.

**Sons of Veterans.**—The George H. Thomas Camp, No. 19, of this order, was organized under dispensation March 11, 1882, with nineteen charter members, and mustered in by Adj. John L. Stewart, of Philadelphia. The camp now has a membership of seventy-four, and is commanded by Capt. W. W. Franklin. Meetings are held in the Grand Army Hall on Penn Square.

**The Order of United American Mechanics.**—The first seven councils of this order were instituted and located in the city of Philadelphia, and the first council to be chartered and located outside the city of Philadelphia was Conestoga, No. 8, at Lancaster. The charter of this council was issued on the 12th day of March, 1846, to the following then well-known citizens of Lancaster, to wit: George W. Reichenbach, Samuel Chapman, Henry F. Benedict, George Miller, Joshua W. Jack, William J. Kryder, Edward H. Rauch, and Michael Trisler (all of whom are deceased at this date except Edward H. Rauch and Henry F. Benedict, both of whom are still members of the order).

This council was instituted on the 20th day of March, 1846, by William Sharpless, the then president of the State Council of Pennsylvania. The first elected officers of the council were: President, Joshua W. Jack; Vice-President, A. N. Brenneman; Secretary, G. T. Zahm; Treasurer, George W. Reichenbach; Financial Secretary, Edward H. Rauch.

The first meetings of this council were held in Odd-Fellows' Hall, on South Queen Street, and from there to the Mechanics' Institute, on the same street, now the site of the extensive furniture warerooms of

George B. Schaum; from there the council removed to the third floor of what was known as the Witmer building, on East King Street, one door west of the Farmers' Bank, now the site of the Demuth buildings; from there the council removed to the third floor of the Gyger banking-house, on East King Street, now known as the First National Bank.

The council remained there until the month of March, 1869, when it removed to the second floor of the *Lancaster Inquirer* building, on North Queen Street, which had just been completed by the late Stuart A. Wylie, who at that time was a very active member of the council. In this building the council fitted up a council-room for its purpose, which was considered the best arrayed council-room in the State. Here the council remained until the 26th day of January, 1882, when they were completely burned out of their home, by the total destruction of the *Inquirer* building by fire, the council losing nearly all their furniture, regalia, flags, etc., and a greater part of their private papers and records. Fortunately the council property was insured to the amount of two thousand five hundred dollars, being about one-half or less of its worth. They received from the insurance company in cash two thousand one hundred dollars, and property saved to the amount of four hundred dollars. After the fire the council met temporarily in the Grand Army Hall, Knights of Pythias Hall, and Temperance Hall until the 4th day of December, 1882, when they re-entered the reconstructed *Inquirer* building, having fitted up the third story (which they have leased for ten years) of this building for their uses and purposes. On the 10th day of August, 1849, the council participated in the procession and reception given in honor of the visit of the President of the United States, Gen. Z. Taylor, to the city of Lancaster, Mr. M. J. Weaver acting as marshal of the occasion.

On Friday, the 11th day of September, 1868, a grand parade of the order, under the auspices of the State Council O. U. A. M. of Pennsylvania, was held in this city, in which sixty councils of the O. U. A. M. and twenty-five councils of the Junior O. U. A. M. took part, with more than seventy bands of music in line; Col. David Miles, of Conestoga Council, No. 8, was chief marshal. There was over eight thousand men in line wearing the red, white, and blue regalia of the order. The demonstration was the largest that had ever taken place in this city, and has never been equaled since that day to the present time.

The council has been honored by having two of its members fill the office of State Councilor, Edward H. Rauch and Edwin E. Snyder. The council was not only instrumental in organizing councils of the O. U. A. M. in this county and others, but also was the means of starting the Junior O. U. A. M. which has grown to large proportions. The receipts of the council since organization have been over \$75,000, and there has been expended for benevolent purposes, etc., \$64,988.90, leaving the council worth, to

date, in actual cash, about \$11,816.10, besides their furnished meeting-room and other property to the amount of \$25,000 or more. Meetings are held every Monday night at eight o'clock. The officers of the council at present are as follows: Councilor, John B. Milleysack; Vice-Councilor, Jacob D. Houser; Recording Secretary, Isaac F. Long; Assistant Recording Secretary, William Wetzel; Financial Secretary, William H. Powell; Treasurer, Edwin E. Snyder; Inductor, William Harry; Examiner, Jacob Weitzel; Inside Protector, David Keeparts; Outside Protector, J. E. Snyder; Trustees, John W. Rudy, Edwin S. Smeltz, and E. S. Kurtz; Representative to State Council, David Hartman, Jr. The present number of members is about two hundred.

**Junior Order of United American Mechanics,—Conestoga Council, No. 22.**—During the spring and summer of 1867 some of the members of Conestoga Council, No. 8, O. U. A. M., were agitating the propriety of establishing a council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, in order to gather in the young men of the city, and teach them the objects and principles of that order, and to prepare them to become members when arriving at the proper age. Accordingly, John K. Skiles, Edw. E. Snyder, J. K. Snyder, and others set about in securing suitable young men to form the junior council, and were not long in procuring the names of quite a number of young men, who expressed their willingness to become members, when an application was forwarded to the State Council of Pennsylvania of the Junior Order United American Mechanics to organize Conestoga Council, No. 22, with the following as charter members: Jonas E. Brubaker, John C. Swope, William L. Holden, William Leonard, Michael K. Gochenauer, Charles G. Bates, Isaac G. Seltzer, Augustus D. Killian, William Anderson, J. E. Rote, Anthony Lechler, Jr., George P. Roy, Samuel S. Sprecher, Henry Anne, John A. Murphy, John Like, William K. Mathews, Samuel Fox, Fred. Burr, Andrew Lebkicher, John W. Hubley, A. W. Snyder, Josiah Davish, Daniel Markley, Frank Fisher, John C. Haus, George E. Wisner, William G. Gilgore, Clemens H. Smeltz, and H. W. Rudy.

In due time a charter was granted, and the council was instituted Oct. 3, 1867. John C. Swope was elected as Councilor and Isaac J. Seltzer Recording Secretary. Between eight and nine hundred members have been received into the council altogether, and it has now a large membership. The council is worth about seven thousand five hundred dollars. It now holds its meetings in a fine hall in the *Inquirer* building. The present officers are:

Councilor, H. M. Erisman; Vice-Councilor, Joseph Like; Recording Secretary, John C. Swope; Assistant Recording Secretary, Elmer Humphreville; Financial Secretary, Edwin S. Smeltz; Treasurer, John O. Spaeth; Conductor, H. J. Baurer; Warden, Jacob Houser; Inside Sentinel, Samuel Unger; Outside

Sentinel, Harry Carter; Trustees, William H. McComsey, Jacob D. Houser, William C. Wetzel; Representatives to State Council, E. S. Kurtz and Edwin S. Smeltz, Jr.; Past Councilor, G. A. Graham.

**Lancaster Mænnerchor.**—This German society was organized in 1858 with twelve members, its object being the cultivation of vocal music. The first place of meeting was a small back room in L. Knapp's saloon, and the first musical director was F. Leuthy. The society soon became popular, and increased so fast in membership that the old quarters were found to be too contracted, and, in 1865, William L. Knapp built for the society the hall on Grant Street. In 1862, Professor L. Steinmuller, a very able teacher of music, was elected director, and he retained that position until 1870, when he resigned on account of ill health, Professor C. Matz being elected to fill the vacancy. He holds the position at the present time. The society having increased very largely in numbers, found, in the spring of 1883, that it had outgrown its second headquarters, and purchased the property on North Prince Street known as the Hotel Franke, where they built, at a cost of forty-five thousand dollars, the two-story brick edifice, sixty by one hundred and twelve feet, in which they now have their hall. The Mænnerchor now has five hundred and fifty members. The President is Mr. H. Gerhart; Secretary, George Pfeifer; and Treasurer, William Balc.

**The Newspaper Press.**—Newspapers, more appropriately than the players of whom Shakespeare wrote, may be called the "abstract and brief chronicles of the time." If they do not so well "hold up the mirror to nature's face," they at least perform that office creditably, and they often carry down the centuries the definite and minute history of a day, written while its hours are still lingering.

But the "art preservative of all arts" does not always perform the function which the trite quotation implies, and in such cases, whether just or not, its own fame suffers, and there are blanks in its history. There are some such intervals of oblivion in the annals of the Lancaster press, as a journalist,<sup>1</sup> who, several years ago, imposed upon himself the task of writing its history, discovered.

"The history of the newspapers in Lancaster," says Mr. Geist, "can be traced back as far as 1751. In January of that year a newspaper, in the English and German languages, was published in this city by Miller & Holland. What the title of it was we cannot now learn, neither the date of its suspension. Before the Revolutionary war, and for a short time after its commencement, William Albright, associated with Lahn and Stiemer, published a German paper,

<sup>1</sup> J. M. W. Geist, Esq., of the *Lancaster Express*, wrote a sketch of the newspaper press of the county for Mombert's History, published in 1869. From that sketch the present article on the press of the city is in part derived, but it contains much additional matter gathered from many sources.

and soon after the beginning of the war Francis Bailey published a paper in English." Copies of this paper of different dates in June and July, 1775, have been preserved. One of them contains a sermon, delivered June 4th, by Rev. John Carmichael, and another (in July) contains the statement that, "By an express arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday last, we have the following account of the battle of Charlestown, on Saturday, the 18th of June last." Bailey subsequently removed to Philadelphia, where he published the *Freeman's Journal*.

That there was an interval between the establishment of the first paper in Lancaster and the appearance of those of the Revolutionary period is evident, from the fact that on the 3d of October, 1772, the burgesses ordered an account "of their proceedings to be published in the *Pennsylvania Gazette and Journal*, and that proper copies be made out and forwarded to the printers of those papers." It is altogether improbable that this would have been done had there been a home paper in existence.

The first paper established after the Revolution, concerning which any authentic information has descended to the present time, was a German journal, of which the name (translated) was the *New Neutral Lancaster Newspaper and Reporter*. This was first issued Aug. 1, 1787, by Steiner, Albrecht & Lahn, from "the new book printing establishment." Anton Steiner died April 16, 1788, in his twenty-fourth year, and the publication was continued by Albrecht & Lahn to 1794. This paper, as its files from 1787 to 1790 show, was printed almost entirely in German, but contained a few English advertisements. In 1787 the report of the first commencement of Franklin College was published. The office was originally on Queen Street, but was removed in October, 1789, "to Prince Street near the prison," which stood on the northwest corner of Prince and West King Streets.

*Der Wahre Amerikaner* was established at a later period than the paper of which we have just spoken, and probably after its suspension. It was in existence as early at least as 1799, and was published from that time on for many years. From the year mentioned until 1812, when Lancaster was the seat of the State government, the proprietors, Benjamin and Henry Grimler, were employed by the Legislature to do the State printing. *Der Wahre Amerikaner* was for many years the leading Democratic paper of the county, its editors being recognized as men of character and ability. Benjamin Grimler was elected to the Lower House of the Assembly in 1824, and died in 1832. His brother Henry, who was a talented and brilliant young man, died at the early age of thirty-six years in 1814.

We now come to the history of two papers, the *Journal*, established in 1794, and the *Intelligencer* in 1799, which, merged under the name of the latter, still exist.

The *Lancaster Journal* was issued in June, 1794, by

Willcocks<sup>1</sup> & Hamilton, whose office was at "Euclid's Head," in King Street, nearly opposite Mr. Stoff's. It was a small sheet with three columns to the page, and the motto was, "Not too rash, yet not too fearful; open to all parties, but not influenced by any." In July, 1796, Mr. Willcocks retired, and William Hamilton continued the publication alone until January, 1819, when he made an assignment to Emanuel and E. C. Reigart, who, in 1820, sold it to Huss & Breiner. They published it exactly six months, and on July 7, 1820, were succeeded by John Reynolds (father of the late Gen. John F. Reynolds, Commodore William Reynolds, and Hon. James L. Reynolds). On May 9, 1834, Mr. Reynolds announced his retirement from the paper, and that it would be conducted henceforth by Hugh Maxwell. He removed the office from West King Street to the southwest angle of Court-House (now Centre) Square. Maxwell had at this time advertised proposals for a new paper to be called *The Pennsylvania Gazette and Union Advertiser*, and was favored with a good subscription list; but as the new paper projected was to have been of the same political principles as the *Journal*, the enterprise was merged in the old publication. In September, 1839, young John W. Forney, —who had learned the printer's trade with Maxwell, —a bright and ambitious lad, who had previously obtained control of the *Intelligencer*, bought the journal and consolidated the papers.

During these changes of ownership the *Journal* was at various times changed from weekly to semi-weekly, to tri-weekly, and back to weekly. As announced in his prospectus, the "printer" at the outset deemed himself a public servant, and his columns "open to all parties." In the Presidential campaign of 1796 the members of the State and Federal Legislature on either side fixed up a ticket of fifteen electors for Jefferson and as many for Adams. John Whitehill, of Lancaster City, was on the Jefferson ticket, and Robert Coleman on the Adams ticket, but both were elected. The contest was very close in the State, and though the Jefferson ticket generally prevailed, Coleman ran ahead of one of the electors on it. Flushed with his success, or annoyed at attacks on his candidate which had been made by correspondents of the *Journal*,—there being no editorial department,—Coleman and Charles Smith, Esq., an attorney-at-law, began what the *Journal* called "an attack on the liberty of the press" by taking advantage of court week to circulate a paper binding the signers to stop their subscriptions to the *Journal*. Hamilton, the publisher, submits the outrageous facts to the American public, and triumphantly announces that the bold attempt to "ruin a young man just entering upon the theatre of the world, and to trample under feet the sacred liberties of the press," had lost him

<sup>1</sup> Henry Willcocks came to Lancaster from York, where, as early as 1788, he had published as junior partner with one Edles the *Pennsylvania Herald and York General Advertiser*.

only twenty-seven subscribers, though over two hundred were applied to, and mean time he gained thirty-five new patrons.

But gradually Hamilton drifted the paper into support of the Federal party, and continued to adhere to the varying fortunes of that political organization while it had vitality. During the Monroe administration and the resulting "era of good feeling" in American politics, the partisan lines on national questions became fainter, but in all State and local nominations the *Journal* continued to support the Federal (or Federal-Republican) nominees. In the memorable Presidential campaign of 1824, under Reynolds' control, it "hoped" for the election of Jackson, but acquiesced in the choice by Congress of Adams, though in 1828, when Jackson's election was sought by his friends in vindication of his defeat, the *Journal* ardently supported him, and continued to be a Democratic paper until its merger in the *Intelligencer*. It bore from time to time at the head of its columns patriotic sentiments from the public declarations of Washington and Jefferson.

The old newspapers differed very widely from the corresponding publications of to-day in that they allotted little space to local or editorial writing, it being taken for granted apparently that people knew what was going on about them and formed their own opinions; their political tone was largely expressed in contributions; to foreign events, State and Federal politics, and to advertisements the greater part of their limited space was given up. It is in the examination of the advertising columns that most of the facts bearing on the social and local events of the earlier days can be found.

Robert and William Dickson issued the first number of the *Intelligencer* from their office on North Queen Street on July 31, 1799, and Robert dying in September, 1802, his brother continued the publication until his own death in 1828. From the beginning it was consistently an anti-Federalist and Democratic journal, and took high rank among the organs of that party in the State. Its importance was enhanced by the incidents of its editor's prosecution and imprisonment for libel under the administration of Governor McKean. In its issue of February 11th it published some correspondence giving in detail rumors of corrupt overtures having been made to Henry Wertz, a State senator from Bedford County, by the Governor's secretaries. Within two days the grand jury, then in session, and consisting, as it was afterwards developed, of fourteen Federalists to five Anti-Federalists, indicted Dickson for libel. As the Legislature was then in session in Lancaster, and the witnesses on the spot, the editor promptly joined issue, and the trial began on Saturday morning, continuing all day Sunday, in the chamber of the House of Representatives. The *Intelligencer* records that "the examination of witnesses, arguments of counsel, and the charge of the court, excessively pointed, or

rather point-blank against the defendant, occupied the sacred day till about sunset, when the jury retired." Dickson's paper further understands that "when they first withdrew to consider their verdict, notwithstanding the charge of the court, they were equally divided. Two Quakers who were on the jury, and another person not remarkable for Revolutionary services, were inflexible. The jury continued out till next day, when from their sufferings from cold and hunger they surrendered the defendant to the justice and mercy of the court by a verdict of 'guilty.'" Judges Henry and Coleman promptly sentenced Dickson to three months' imprisonment in the county jail, five hundred dollars fine, and the costs of prosecution. The petit jury contained ten Federalists to two Republicans.

During the period of his imprisonment in the county jail, Dickson edited his paper from there, where he dates an appeal to his subscribers in arrears, stating that his type is worn out, and addressing to them the additional "powerful argument" of the heavy fine imposed upon him. The press and his party generally of the State made much of what was held to be the persecution of Dickson. His fine and costs were paid by his friends; he was daily visited by members of the Legislature and politicians of high degree; was given a banquet in the jail, and out of respect to him the county meeting of his party was fixed upon the date of his release from confinement, and the event was made the occasion of a public reception. His wife behaved with much spirit and fortitude during his imprisonment, aided his editorial labors, and loftily scorned to ask the favor of any Executive pardon or commutation. After his death she conducted the newspaper, assisted by her son-in-law, Gunning Bedford, until his death, April 31, 1826. On July 4th of that same year, it was announced that Thomas Feran had been selected by Mrs. Dickson to publish and edit the paper for her. He continued in that capacity for a number of years, and was succeeded by James Flood, until in March, 1837, the office was sold to one of its apprentices, James H. Bryson, who took into partnership with him John W. Forney, then an apprentice to Maxwell in the *Journal* office. Forney secured the entire ownership and control of the paper during the year, and in September, 1839, he bought the *Journal*, consolidated the papers, and enlarged the new *Intelligencer and Journal*.

The enthusiasm and enterprise of the new editor gave his journal a commanding place in the politics and journalism of the State, which was maintained until he went to Philadelphia in 1845 as deputy surveyor of the port and established the *Pennsylvanian*. He left Marcus D. Holbrook as manager and part proprietor of the *Intelligencer*, and later Mr. Holbrook became sole owner, but soon transferred it to Franklin G. May, who on Jan. 1, 1848, sold it to Rev. E. W. Hutter, who, in turn, transferred it in July, 1849, to George Sanderson. Mr. Sanderson subsequently

associated with him his son Alfred, and they continued it until July 18, 1864. Under their control it was an able and influential organ of the Democracy in the State, devoted to the political fortunes of Mr. Buchanan, and regarded as his "home organ." Their interest in the paper was purchased by a firm composed of John M. Cooper, H. G. Smith, W. A. Morton, and Alfred Sanderson, who established the daily in August, 1864, and who sold out to H. G. Smith and A. G. Steinman in November, 1866. Under their business and editorial management the paper acquired an unprecedented material prosperity and a professional standing and influence which has been continued under the present firm of Steinman & Hensel, Mr. Smith's half interest in the establishment having been purchased by W. U. Hensel in May, 1874. The *Monthly* was an illustrated publication, devoted to literature, art, and local history, and was published during the year 1875. In September, 1874, the *Daily* was materially enlarged, and important typographical improvements were made. These have continued since, and later the *Weekly* was greatly enlarged and changed to an eight-page paper, one of the largest in the State. The *Intelligencer* continues to be Democratic in politics, but its fearless and dispassionate criticisms of public men and measures without regard to party affiliation has made it an authority known and respected throughout the country. In the presentation of certain leading issues it has been conspicuously progressive and independent, having years ago taken and consistently maintained a position in favor of the limitation of corporate powers and privileges, against free passes, for municipal reform, and against all forms of political corruption. As a local newspaper its characteristics are the fullness, fairness, and accuracy of its reports of current events, in its general news columns it displays enterprise and judgment, and as an advertising medium it ranks high in the estimation of its patrons.

Both of its present editors are members of the Lancaster bar, and as such were the subjects of a proceeding that, like the persecution of their predecessor, William Dickson, before narrated, made them and their newspaper famous throughout the country, and gave them the opportunity to test a question of equal interest to the editorial and legal professions. In their daily issue of Jan. 20, 1880, it was alleged, substantially, that a certain imposition had been practiced upon the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County by some of the members of the bar and officers of the court; that there had been "a prostitution of the machinery of justice to serve the exigencies of the Republican party. But as all the parties implicated, as well as the judges, belong to that party, the court is unanimous—for once—that it need take no cognizance of the imposition practiced upon it and the disgrace attaching to it." For this they were summoned before the court by Judge Patterson, presiding, and upon their declaration that they declined

to answer to the court as attorneys for their action as editors a rule was taken upon them to show cause why they should not be disbarred; subsequently, after argument of this rule, they were disbarred. Upon an appeal to the Supreme Court, argued for the editors by Hon. A. K. McClure and Rufus E. Shapley, and for the court by Hons. H. W. Palmer, attorney-general, Samuel H. Reynolds, and J. B. McPherson, the lower court was reversed and Messrs. Steinman and Hensel fully reinstated as members of the bar.

Reverting from this long history, extending down to the present, we find the early years of this century a period prolific of newspaper projects.

For a year or two prior to 1803 efforts had been made to start "a periodical literary work to be called *The Hive*." Charles McDonnell proposed publishing the first number on Wednesday, June 22, 1803. The office was at the sign of "The Bee Hive," a few doors east of the Leopard Hotel. The paper passed into the hands of William Hamilton in 1810.

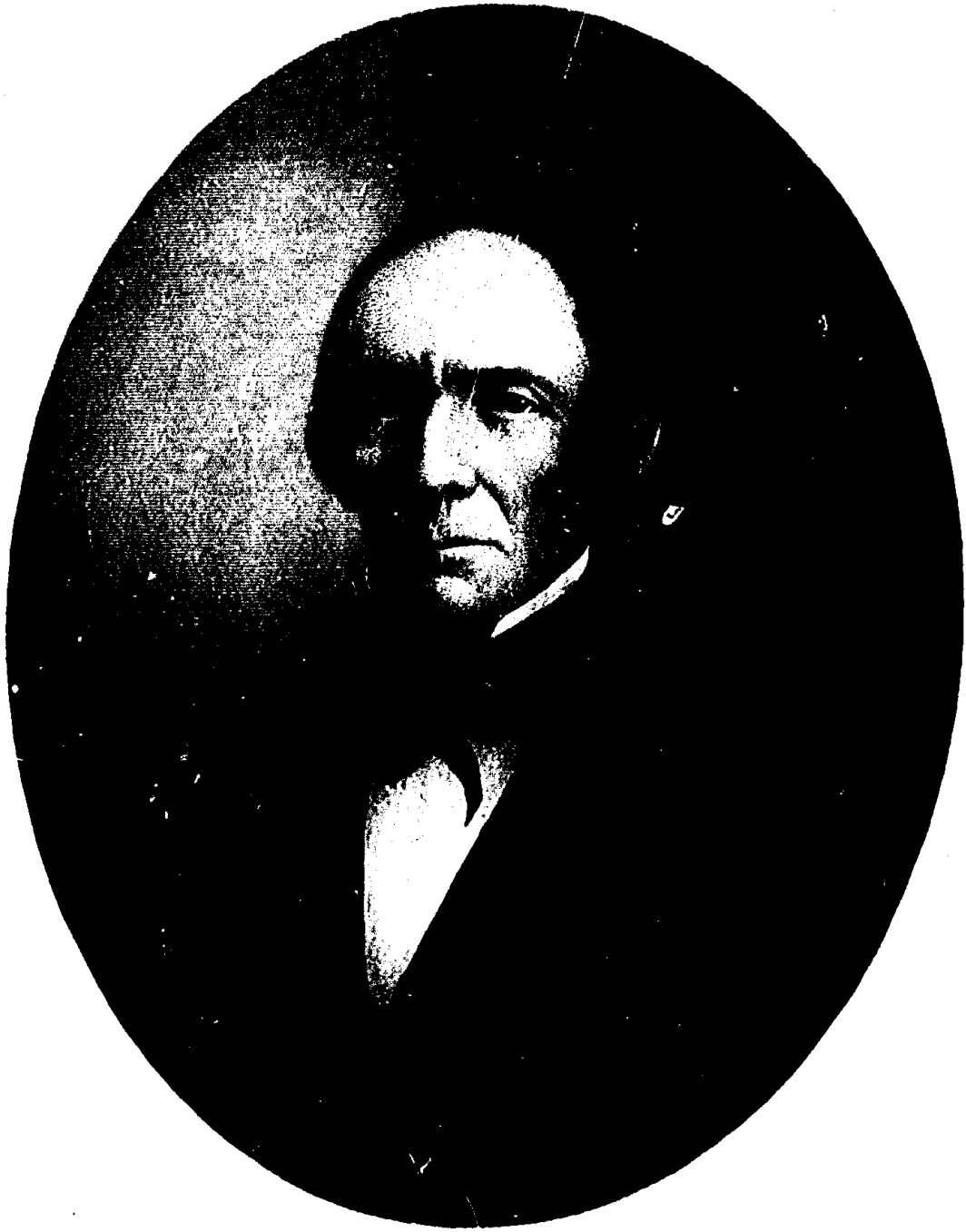
Stacey Potts, Jr., editor, and William Green, printer, advertised July 19, 1808, that they proposed to publish a periodical work called the *Gleaner*, or *Monthly Magazine*, at three dollars per year.

The *Constitutional Democrat* was started early in 1810 by John R. Matthews, who met with such poor patronage that he offered his whole stock of material for sale in September of that year.

One of the papers started in this early period eventually became a success.

In July, 1808, the editor of the *Lancaster Journal* (William Hamilton), who had advertised for several months for a German editor, procured one, and on the 22d he announced that in about two weeks he would issue the first number of *Der Volksfreund*, a Federalist paper, the subscription price to be \$1.50 per annum. The editor of whom he wrote was Joseph Ehrenfried. In February, 1809, Mr. Hamilton announced that he had formed "a connection with Mr. Peter Albright, late one of the publishers of the *Amerikanische Staatsboth*," and that "the *Volksfreund* will henceforward be published under the firm of Hamilton, Albright & Ehrenfried." Subsequently Mr. Hamilton became involved in pecuniary difficulties, and the establishment passed into Mr. Ehrenfried's possession at sheriff's sale. He did not make a success of the paper, and it was again sold by the sheriff in 1817, and purchased by John Bear and Samuel Kling. The latter retired the same year, and Mr. Bear became sole proprietor. The greater portion of the history of the *Volksfreund* being found in a sketch of this gentleman's life, we herewith insert it:

JOHN BEAR was born Jan. 31, 1797, in Leacock township, Lancaster Co., Pa., of parentage that is traced back to ancestors who came to this section of Pennsylvania among the Mennonites of Swiss origin about the year 1780. His father, Andrew Bear, was



John Bear

a farmer, who died in 1807, leaving a widow with several children. The family came to Lancaster in 1812, the widow having married again. The descendants of this family are found in Lancaster County, Western Pennsylvania, and the Western States, and among them have been citizens of prominence.

John Bear applied himself to the art of printing in the office of William Greer, in Columbia, Lancaster Co., and afterwards in the office of John Wyeth, in Harrisburg. In the twenty-first year of his age he formed a partnership with Samuel Kling for the publication of the *Volksfreund*. In a few months he became sole proprietor of the paper by the purchase of the interest of Samuel Kling. In 1834 he purchased the *Lancaster Beobachter* from Samuel Wagner, and combined the two papers under the title of *Der Volksfreund und Beobachter* (in English, *The People's Friend and Observer*). He was now firmly established in the confidence of the public, and entered on a prosperous career, which continued until his death. He developed remarkable enterprise in the publication of many books of miscellaneous, moral, and religious character, besides the regular issue of the German newspaper, English and German almanacs, and printing-work in general.

In 1819 he published a large German folio Bible, the first German Bible in folio printed in this country, the prospectus of which appeared in the first number of the paper published by himself. It was an enterprise of considerable risk, and attended with many difficulties, owing to the primitive character of the printing machinery and apparatus then in use. It was printed on an ancient Ramage hand-press, inked by hand-balls, and yet the work was a success and compares favorably with work of more modern facilities.

His ancestry secured for him the favor of the Mennonites of his native country, and by industry and integrity he gained their patronage and support, and became the publisher of many of the religious books used by that denomination. With the people of Lancaster County, especially those of German origin, he exerted an influence through the columns of the *Volksfreund* which he conscientiously used for the best interests of the community. By appointment he was for a number of years treasurer of Lancaster County.

In 1828 he continued the publication of the "Agricultural Almanac," formerly published by William Albright, and in 1833 commenced the publication of the "German Pennsylvania Almanac," which were published until his death, and have been continued by his sons. These almanacs have become household friends in Pennsylvania and the Western States.

In the year 1820 he married Frances Rine, of Lancaster City, a daughter of a Lutheran family of German origin, by whom he had five sons, who grew to the age of manhood. Of his sons, Reuben A. Baer and Christian R. Baer have succeeded him in the

business of the house under the firm of John Baer's Sons; another son, Rev. Charles A. Baer, was pastor of the English Lutheran Church at Norristown, Pa., where he died in September, 1863; another, Benjamin F. Baer, was a lawyer of promise, who became a captain in the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the war of the Rebellion, from which position he was obliged to retire by broken health, which led to his death in 1875; another, John A. Baer, is engaged in business in New York City.

As a citizen the subject of this notice was a man of honor and integrity, and was animated by sincere desire to advance the interests of the community. He was a member of the board of common schools of Lancaster City in the early stage of their existence, and evinced a great interest in their success, knowing the value of a good education. Liberal and unassuming, though firm in his convictions, he won the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens. He was a faithful husband and a kind father, leading his children, by education and example, in the path of truth and uprightness. Endowed with a vigorous form and a strong constitution, he drew unsparingly on his energies in the prosecution of his business, which led to failing health and a shortened life. He died Nov. 6, 1858, in the sixty-second year of his age.

Notice appeared Nov. 19, 1816, of the *Lancaster Patriot*, to be soon published by Messrs. W. Harrington and M. B. Roberts, but if the paper ever was issued it did not long continue to be.

Hugh Maxwell established an influential and successful newspaper in 1817, under the name of the *Lancaster Gazette*. He continued the publication for a number of years, and subsequently became owner of the *Journal*. Maxwell was a native of Ireland, but came when quite a youth to Philadelphia, where he was engaged in editing magazines of high repute. He made his advent in Lancaster the same year that he established the *Gazette*. He had some mechanical as well as literary ability, and was the inventor, in 1817, of the "printer's roller" used in conjunction with the old-fashioned hand-press.

Samuel C. Stambaugh, a noted Democratic politician of the time, issued proposals in February, 1819, for the publication of the *Free Press*, the first number of which was brought out as soon as he had received a sufficient number of subscriptions to warrant the enterprise. The paper was merged with the *Political Sentinel*, to which name *Literary Gazette* was subsequently added. Stambaugh advertised, Oct. 2, 1827, that he was going to Harrisburg to establish the *Democratic Herald and Pennsylvania Reporter*, and the publication of the *Sentinel* was continued by Nathan Siegfried and Lewis H. Wiggins.

*Die Stimme des Volks* was published some time prior to 1822, by Jacob Shrier. On the 7th of September of that year the paper had probably been discon-

tinued, as the subscribers were notified that their accounts had been left at the *Intelligencer* book-store, where they were "earnestly invited to call and make payment."

The prospectus of the *Lancaster Eagle*, a German Democratic paper, was issued by Baab & Ville, Oct. 26, 1826, and about the same time Herman W. Ville published an English paper called the *Standard of Liberty*.

Cyrus S. Jacobs brought out, Oct. 3, 1827, the first number of the *Lancaster Reporter*, which earnestly supported the administration of Adams.

In 1828, Benjamin Grimler again began publishing a German paper, *Der Lancaster Wahre Amerikaner*, which was the name also of his earlier publication heretofore mentioned. Francis Frank was editor of this paper in 1833, and in 1840, after Grimler's death, it was bought by Jacob Myers, who changed the name to *Wahre Demokrat*.

Among the large number of newspapers and miscellaneous prints launched on the sea of public favor (or disfavor) at this period were William Piatt's *Bouquet, or Ladies' Literary Portfolio*, announced in 1829; C. W. Fenton's *Keepsake*, a Christmas and Now Year's gift; Cyrus Jacob's *Anti-Masonic Opponent*, commenced in 1829 or 1830.

Theophilus Fenn and Dr. Thomas W. Vesey (son of the Governor of Maryland) had located in New Holland in 1828, and established, under the patronage of the Anti-Masonic leaders, the *Anti-Masonic Herald*, the first number having been issued June 27th. In April, 1828, they removed this paper to Lancaster. In 1831, Mr. Fenn removed to Harrisburg, where he started the well-known *Telegraph*, which he conducted with great vigor until 1854, when he returned to Lancaster to conduct the *Independent Whig and Inland Daily*. The *Anti-Masonic Herald* was carried on after Fenn's departure until 1834, when it was absorbed by the *Examiner*.

The *Lancaster Examiner* was established by Samuel Wagner, who came to Lancaster from York, and the first number was issued on Thursday, April 15, 1830. In April, 1834, Mr. Wagner sold the *Examiner* to George W. Hammersly and Luther Richards, who united with it the *Anti-Masonic Herald* (owned by Mr. Hammersly), and on Thursday, April 10, 1834, the paper appeared as *The Lancaster Examiner and Herald*. Hammersly & Richards continued the publication of it until April 15, 1838, when they sold it to Robert W. Middleton. On Dec. 2, 1841, Edward C. Darlington purchased an interest in the paper, and it was published by Middleton & Darlington until the 22d of the same month, when Edward C. Darlington became the sole owner. He continued the publication of it until Oct. 20, 1858, when it passed into the hands of John A. Hiestand, John F. Huber, and Francis Heckert, who published the paper under the firm-name of Hiestand, Huber & Heckert. On Nov. 4, 1862, John F. Huber died, and on Feb.

9, 1863, Edmund M. Kline, who had been connected with the editorial department, purchased the interest of Mr. Huber, and the name of the firm was changed to John A. Hiestand & Co.

On Jan. 1, 1864, this firm purchased from Thomas E. and John J. Cochran *The Lancaster Union*. It was published on Saturday, and the *Examiner* on Wednesday, and, for the convenience of subscribers, part of the edition of the *Examiner*, after the consolidation, was printed on Saturday and part on Wednesday. This was continued until January, 1879, and since that date the *Examiner* has been issued on Wednesday. Mr. Heckert sold out his interest in the paper on May 1, 1864, John I. Hartman becoming the purchaser, the firm-name then being Hiestand, Kline & Hartman. On May 1, 1868, Mr. Hartman withdrew from the firm, and Hiestand & Kline continued in its publication until 1874, when, owing to failing health, Mr. Kline withdrew, since which time John A. Hiestand has been the sole proprietor. On July 1, 1872, Mr. Hiestand began the publication of a daily paper, and since that time the *Daily and Weekly Examiner* has been regularly issued. In 1876 the printing-office of the *Daily and Weekly Express* was purchased at public sale by Mr. Hiestand and merged in the *Examiner*.

The *Lancaster Examiner* and the *Anti-Masonic Herald*, both before and after the consolidation, were exponents of the principles of the Anti-Masonic party. After the failure of the Anti-Masonic party the cause of the Whigs, under the leadership of Henry Clay, was advocated, and in 1856 the *Examiner* espoused the cause of the Republican party, advocating the election of John C. Fremont for the Presidency against James Buchanan, a citizen of Lancaster, and it has supported every Republican candidate for President and Governor of this State ever since.

The *Daily Examiner* is printed on a sheet twenty-six and one-half by forty and one-half inches, contains four pages of eight columns each. The *Weekly Examiner* is double the size of the daily, being printed on two sheets each twenty-six and one-half by forty and one-half inches, making eight pages of eight columns each, or sixty-four columns in all.

In January, 1831, Cyrus S. Jacobs was publishing the *Lancaster Republican*, and then advertised it for sale, as he intended moving West. A year later he published proposals for issuing a paper at Harrisburg.

The initial number of the *Inciter*, an educational paper, was published by Kirk & Gilbert, June 21, 1838. The Lancaster County Temperance Society began to agitate the subject of printing a paper this year, and bought out the *Temperance Register* early in January, 1834. In 1834 or 1835 the *Lancaster Miscellany* was published by Redmond Conyngham.

The *Lancaster Union* was started May 24, 1834, by John L. Boswell, then of the *Columbia Spy*. On the



28th of November of the same year he formed a partnership with Carpenter McCleery. It was published by these gentlemen until 1835, when the latter became sole proprietor. On the 9th of April, 1839, A. H. Hood purchased the office, and he conducted the paper from that time until Oct. 18, 1842, when he sold to Henry Montgomery. The *Union* was merged with *The Independent Whig* in 1831.

*The Old Guard*, a Whig paper, was published by the friends of Hon. John Strohm in 1839-40. This paper was sold to Lloyd Jones & Co., and eventually swelled the strength of the *Examiner*.

*The Buckeye* was another campaign paper of 1840, owned by R. W. Middleton. The *Mill-Boy*, edited by E. C. Darlington, was a notable paper of the canvass of 1844, and the *Rough and Ready*, by John J. Jones, and the *Grape-Shot*, by R. W. Middleton, were popular in 1848. *The National Whig* appeared in 1851, and *The Scott Bugle*, from the office of *The Independent Whig*, in 1852.

James H. Bryson, J. H. Pearsoll, and James Wimer issued the initial number of the *Semi-Weekly Gazette*, Aug. 19, 1839, and four months later transformed it into a temperance weekly, under the name of *The Age*. It was a well-conducted paper, but not successful financially, and was discontinued in 1842.

Some time subsequent to 1840, Jacob Meyers started a paper devoted to the interests of the workingmen, called *The Workingmen's Press*. In 1846 it was united with the *American Republican*, which in 1850 lost its identity in the *Inquirer*.

A Whig publication, called *The Tribune and Advertiser*, was started by R. W. Middleton in 1846, and continued in existence about two years, at the expiration of that time being merged with the *Union*, under the name of the *Union and Tribune*.

*The Lancaster Weekly Express* (from which was ultimately developed the daily) "was started by John H. Pearsoll, Feb. 10, 1848, as a six-column paper. In August, 1849, Mr. Meeser purchased an interest in the office, which he resold, however, to the original proprietor in the following year. Mr. Pearsoll then enlarged the paper, and, assisted by various editorial writers, conducted it until August, 1856, as sole proprietor. Up to this time the *Express* was the recognized organ of the temperance element, and politically neutral. On the 1st of August, J. M. W. Geist, who had been the managing editor since 1852, purchased a half interest in the paper, when the weekly was again enlarged, and arrangements made for issuing the *Daily Express*, which made its appearance Nov. 3, 1856. In the mean time the Kansas troubles having assumed the magnitude of a great national question, the *Express* abandoned its neutrality and advocated the formation of the Republican party, calling the first meeting which convened for that purpose May 31, 1856." The *Express* continued to be published until 1876, when it was purchased by the proprietors of the *Examiner* and merged with that paper.

In May, 1844, the *Lancaster Democrat* was started, with Henry Hays publisher, and Col. John Forsythe Carter editor. Mr. Hays was succeeded as publisher by William B. Wiley, who subsequently sold out to the editor, Col. Carter. In 1845, Patrick Donnelly became publisher, and in his hands the paper remained until its suspension.

In the same year that the *Democrat* was started the *American Republican* had its origin. It was established by David S. Kieffer as an organ of the "Native American" party, and was published by him until 1846, when he sold out to Jacob Myers, who united the paper with the *Press*.

The *Moral Reformer* was another paper of 1844, started by the Rev. Henry Miller. It was a small temperance weekly, and not a pecuniary success. J. M. W. Geist became the proprietor on July 4, 1844, six months after the paper was first issued, and he subsequently enlarged it and changed its title to the *American Reformer*. It was suspended in 1845, but revived for a short time at Harrisburg.

Eli Bowen commenced in 1845 the publication of a large agricultural paper called *The Lancaster County Farmer*, but the paper was soon suspended because of inadequate capital. Jacob B. Garber becoming associated with Mr. Bowen, the paper was revived, and through the expenditure of a large amount of money and exercise of good judgment it was put upon a paying basis. The name was changed to *The Farmer and Literary Gazette*. The establishment was bought by Aaron, Eshleman & Gochnauer in 1849, and they were succeeded by W. H. & A. M. Spangler, who finally merged the paper with the *Examiner*.

*The Lancasterian* made its appearance on Jan. 1, 1848, as an advocate of Cass Democracy. Its proprietor, Marcus D. Holbrook, sold out Oct. 23, 1852, to Henry S. Myers and William B. Wiley. One year later the junior member of the firm became sole proprietor. *The Lancasterian* was hostile to the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency, and on the 12th of October, 1855, the subscription-list was purchased by his friends, and united with that of the *Intelligencer*.

A monthly magazine called *The Guardian*, devoted to social, religious, and literary matters, and designed especially for the young, was started at Lewisburg, Pa., in 1849, by the Rev. Henry Harbaugh, and removed to Lancaster in 1850. It was bought soon afterwards by Pearsoll & Geist, who in 1863 transferred the property to S. R. Fisher & Co., of Philadelphia. In 1864, Rev. Benjamin Bausman succeeded Dr. Harbaugh as editor.

*The Independent Whig* was established in November, 1851, by a joint stock company, at the head of which was Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. It was started as an organ of the anti-slavery Whigs, in opposition to the *Examiner*, which was then conservative on that question. The old *Union* was bought, and its subscription-list was made the basis of the new paper. *The*

*Independent Whig* was at first edited by Edward McPherson, since clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, assisted by E. H. Rauch. The latter retired in the fall of 1853, and Mr. McPherson soon after resigned the management. He was succeeded by Theophilus Fenn as publisher and Harvey L. Goodall as editor of the daily, which was afterwards enlarged and called the *Inland Daily Times*. Mr. Schroyer took charge in 1834 and remained two years. In the summer of 1855 the *Inland Weekly* was started as an organ of the "American" movement, and about the same time the *Whig* was published as a semi-weekly. The various enterprises proving a pecuniary loss to the company, Mr. Fenn became the owner of the concern. He finally sold out to Thomas E. and J. J. Cochran, Sept. 21, 1858, who discontinued the *Daily Times* and changed the name of the weekly to the *Lancaster Union*. On Jan. 1, 1863, the Messrs. Cochran sold to J. A. Hiestand & Co., who consolidated the paper with the *Examiner*.

In January, 1852, Thomas H. Burrowes issued the first number of the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, which was established as the organ of the "Lancaster County Educational Association," and six months later made a State organ of the common school cause. Professor J. P. McCaskey became associated with Mr. Burrowes in May, 1866.

In December, 1853, H. A. Rockafeld started the *Public Register* as an independent paper. In June, 1854, under John F. Huber, who succeeded to the ownership, changed the name of the paper to the *Public Register and American Citizen*, and made it an organ of the "American," or "Know-Nothing" party. M. M. Rohrer became a partner a few months afterwards. The firm of Huber & Rohrer was succeeded by Walter G. Evans, and he in turn gave place to Jacob Myers, who consolidated it with the *Press*.

In 1852, E. H. Rauch published the *Mechanics' Counsellor*, devoted to the interests of the Order of American Mechanics.

*The Conestoga Chief*, a small paper devoted to the interests of the Independent Order of Red Men, was started by Harvey L. Goodall in 1855.

*The Temperance Advocate*, a weekly, was started by E. S. Speaker in October, 1858, and continued about three years.

*The Morning Herald*, a daily, was published for about two months subsequent to June 25, 1859, by E. S. Speaker.

*The Lancaster Inquirer* (weekly) was started on the 1st of January, 1859, by Stuart A. Wylie, Jacob D. Gompf, and J. W. Gaintner, under the firm-name of Stuart A. Wylie & Co. It was a six-column paper, but was enlarged to seven columns on the following 1st of September, when the firm bought out the *American Press and Republican* from Jacob Myers & Son, and united it with the *Inquirer*. In 1860, Mr. Wylie bought out the interests of Messrs. Gompf and Gaintner, and became the sole proprietor. In July,

1862, he began the publication of the daily *Inquirer*, which was continued until Feb. 13, 1864. In the spring of 1868 a half interest in the paper was purchased by Elwood Griest, by whom the paper was subsequently edited. In July, 1871, the *Inquirer* was enlarged to a nine-column paper, and printed on a sheet thirty-one by forty-six inches, its present size.

After the death of Mr. Wylie, which occurred in June, 1872, the *Inquirer*, with the printing establishment, passed into the hands of the *Inquirer Printing and Publishing Company*, Mr. Griest being retained as editor. In February, 1876, it was sold by the company to Elwood Griest, who has been from that time its sole proprietor. It was printed by the *Inquirer Company* until the destruction of their office by fire in January, 1882, when it was printed for a short time at the *Examiner* office. On the 1st of July following it was removed to 26 South Queen Street, where it is now printed and published. During the political campaign of 1860 the *Inquirer* supported Mr. Douglas for the Presidency. Since that time it has been Republican.

STUART ALEXANDER WYLIE, founder of the "*Inquirer Printing House*," Lancaster, was born in the city of Lancaster, Jan. 25, 1840, and died here on June 12, 1872. He was graduated from the high school in 1856, and for a year or more was a teacher. Here, as always, "what his hand found to do, he did with his might," and his school, from being the worst in the district, soon had the reputation of being the best. He established free night-schools for those unable to attend in the daytime, debates, and himself prepared stated lectures upon such topics as he thought would interest the people of the neighborhood, historical characters being his favorite subjects. Unfortunately for school interests, he turned away from the school-room and its work to what he imagined a broader field, one in which more brilliant success was to be won. He learned the printing business in the old *Whig* newspaper office, a weekly, published by Theophilus Fenn. He at the same time studied phonography with Harvey Goodall, editor of the *Inland Daily*, and took a position as local reporter upon that paper. About 1859 he purchased the *Pathfinder*, an advertising sheet, from John F. Huber, changing its name to the *Weekly Inquirer*. He soon after purchased from Jacob Myers the *Press and Republican*, and united it with the *Inquirer*, which at once took a prominent place among Lancaster newspapers. During the war he issued a *Daily Inquirer*, which suspended after two years' publication. He formed a copartnership with Elwood Griest, and in 1868 they erected the large and elegant building in which the *Inquirer* was printed. It was one of the finest establishments in the State, and gave employment to between one and two hundred workmen.

The writer of this sketch can do no better than use the following quotations from the pens of those who knew him and his work:



*S. A. Mylie*

"He was a man of extraordinary capacities and aptitudes for business, and through his indomitable energy and activity he built up one of the most extensive and completely-furnished printing establishments in the State. Young, active, genial, hopeful, and of tireless energy, he had a rare combination of generous and manly qualities which inspired the sympathy, the confidence, and the strong attachment of his many friends."—*Lutheran Observer*.

"Mr. Wylie's intellect was of a peculiar cast; profound, bright, clear, active, and incisive. He was a ready writer and speaker, and in some departments of literature would have excelled; but his great forte was business. He had a wonderful faculty of gathering up and mastering the details of any particular branch of trade or manufacture, and would in a short time be as familiar with it as many who had made it the study of their lives. To this he was largely indebted for the rapid building up of the establishment with which his name will ever be connected."—*Lancaster Inquirer*.

"We loved him, not for his wonderful business tact, not for his marvelous acuteness of thought, not for his almost superhuman energy and perseverance, not for his inexorable ambition, not for the almost limitless range of his capacities which stamped him as an extraordinary man, but for his second sober thought, his deep and serious insight, his inner life, so separate from his business life, and so prized by those who knew him best. Here he was a companion indeed, a reinforcer of hope and courage, a dispenser of comfort, an inciter to nobler thoughts and deeper feelings, a friend that could not be spared. To know him only in his business life was to know him not at all; to know him in the life he lived for his friends—that higher life which embraces the deeper realities of being and reverently acknowledges a Divine presence—was to love him.

"He was an extraordinary man, and yet but thirty-three years old. In ten years, by his marvelous energy, intellect, and industry, he had created out of nothing one of the largest printing-houses in the country. In ten years he did the labor of a life-time. He died from overwork of body and mind—a victim to his ambition and his will; to that white heat of business competition and business creation which is devastating the country."—*Pennsylvanian*.

At the time of his decease he was a member and officer in several secret organizations of the county and State, and his name loomed up above all others as the next Vice-Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Pennsylvania.

His wife, Mary Amanda, was the only daughter of George Brubaker, a lawyer of Lancaster, who, after the death of her husband, became the wife of Eugene H. Munday, of Philadelphia.

William Wylie, a weaver, and his wife, Agnes, both natives of Ireland, settled at Lancaster from Ireland in 1805. They were of Scotch-Irish extraction. David, son of William, born in Lancaster in 1806, died in 1862, and was a cooper here for thirty years. His wife, Elizabeth (1800-1870), a native of Ireland and of Scotch-Irish extraction, came to Soudersburg, Lancaster Co., from Ireland. After the death of her father, James Hamilton, with her mother and two brothers, William and James; the brothers settling in Pittsburgh, Pa. Their children, who grew to manhood, are Agnes, Mary J., David H., Stuart Alexander (subject of this sketch), and William T. Wylie.

In 1859 the *Church Advocate*, which had been established in 1835, at Harrisburg, as the *Gospel Publisher*, under the auspices of "the Church of God," and subsequently edited under the title first given by Mr. Weinbrenner, was removed to Lancaster. Its first editor here was the Rev. E. H. Thomas.

In 1860, Samuel B. Markley published, as a campaign paper in the interest of the Bell and Everett party, *The Constitution*. Mr. Markley began publish-

ing the same year a monthly *Educational Record*, of which F. L. Saunders was editor.

During the campaign of 1864 the *Father Abraham* was started at Reading as a campaign paper by E. H. Rauch & Son, revived in 1866, and in 1868 transplanted to Lancaster, where it was continued for some time after the campaign as a weekly.

*The Keystone Good Templar* was started in 1866 as the *Monthly Circular* by the Grand Lodge of Good Templars. The paper was changed to a weekly in 1869.

*The Sunday-School Gem* was issued from the office of the *Church Advocate* in January, 1867. It was edited by Rev. E. H. Thomas.

*The Lancaster Farmer* had its origin in 1869. In the spring of 1868 some of the members of the Lancaster County Agricultural and Horticultural Society conceived the idea of publishing a "Year Book," to contain the essays read before the society as well as the important reports on grain and fruit culture, and the standing resolutions that relate to the permanent interests of the same, and made suggestions to that effect at the April meeting of that year; whereupon a committee of five was appointed, consisting of S. S. Rathvon, chairman; Alexander Harris, J. M. Frantz, Dr. W. S. Diffenderfer, and H. M. Engle. This committee reported that the journal ought to be published quarterly. After further consideration, it was decided to publish monthly.

Efforts were made during the summer to obtain subscriptions sufficient to warrant the publication. This was successful, and arrangements were made with Wylie & Griest to publish the journal.

At a stated meeting held Dec. 7, 1868, the society adopted the name of *Lancaster Farmer*, and took definite steps to inaugurate the publication. It named J. B. Garber, H. M. Engel, L. S. Reist, Drs. W. S. Diffenderfer, J. H. Musser, S. S. Rathvon as editors, and Dr. P. W. Hiestand, H. K. Stoner, J. M. Frantz, Alexander Harris, Esq., Casper Hiller, and L. W. Groff as publishing committee, and early in the month of January, 1869, the first number of the journal was issued in royal octavo form, and "under the auspices of the Lancaster County Agricultural and Horticultural Society."

At the end of the first year the editorial and publishing committees were dispensed with, and S. S. Rathvon and Alexander Harris were appointed editors by the society, and they also, in connection with Mr. Wylie, became the responsible publishers. At the end of the second volume S. S. Rathvon discontinued his relation as one of the publishers, but continued as senior editor, and his place in the publishing firm was supplied by John B. Devlin. Subsequently Mr. Wylie also withdrew from the publishing firm, and for a few months the publication was conducted by Harris & Devlin, Mr. Harris also acting as associate editor.

At the commencement of the fourth volume a part-

norship was entered into between Messrs. Harris and Devlin, in which only the name of Devlin appeared as publisher, and Rathvon and Harris as editors, and this relation continued until January, 1873, at the commencement of the fifth volume, when Mr. Devlin became the sole publisher, and Mr. Rathvon the sole editor, Mr. Harris having retired. During the publication of the sixth volume Mr. Devlin acted as associate editor, in addition to his function as publisher; and on the completion of that volume he transferred all his "right, title, and interest" in the *Lancaster Farmer* to the firm of Pearsol & Geist, editors and publishers of the *Daily and Weekly Express*, by whom it was continued until the end of the eighth volume in December, 1876, Mr. Rathvon having been retained as editor. Under the publication of Messrs. Pearsol and Geist, the journal was changed from an octavo to a quarto, and illustrations with various other improvements added thereto, but the increase in its patronage was not in a ratio with the cost of these improvements.

At the commencement of the ninth volume the printing and publishing establishment of Pearsol & Geist had passed, by public sale, into the hands of John A. Hiestand, Esq., and was consolidated with the *Lancaster Examiner*, but Mr. Hiestand declined to continue the *Farmer*. Through the special efforts of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society the subscription-list was increased, and Linnæus Rathvon was induced to become publisher, S. S. Rathvon having the editorial control, and this relation was continued until the end of the tenth volume, when the *Lancaster Farmer*, by purchase, became the sole property of John A. Hiestand, Esq., publisher of the *Daily and Weekly Examiner*, and has been continued by him down to the present period, retaining S. S. Rathvon as sole editor.

The first distinctly agricultural journal published in Lancaster County was commenced by A. M. Spangler, in January, 1851. It was an octavo in form, but at the end of the second year it was removed to West Chester, Chester Co., and subsequently from thence to Philadelphia, where it was afterwards merged in the *Progressive Farmer*. It was entitled the *Pennsylvania Farm Journal*, and under that title completed seven volumes. Subsequently a folio, entitled the *Lancaster County Farmer*, hitherto mentioned, was published in Lancaster City by Jacob B. Garber and others, but it did not continue its existence even as long as the *Farm Journal*. The publication of the *Lancaster Farmer* is, therefore, the third attempt to sustain an agricultural journal within the county.

*The Mechanics' Advocate*, organ of the order of United American Mechanics, was first issued in April, 1869, with W. T. Wylie as editor.

*The Voice of Truth*, a temperance paper, published monthly, was started also in 1869.

Among the comparatively new newspapers of Lancaster City and County is *Die Laterne*, a German

weekly, established in January, 1871, by the Messrs. Joseph and Gottlieb Schmied, the editor at the time of establishing being Herr von Bülow. In 1872, Professor F. W. Haas entered upon his duties as editor, and in 1873 the latter purchased the interest of Joseph Schmied, thereby entering into a copartnership with Gottlieb Schmied. In January of the same year the last-named firm began the publication of a daily edition, the *Daily Laterne*, which, however, suspended after an unsuccessful career of five months. The weekly edition of *Die Laterne* was continued by the firm until 1874, at which time Professor Haas retired, having disposed of his interest to Gottlieb Schmied, the senior partner. From this time until in the fall of 1879, *Die Laterne* was more or less unfortunate. Financial embarrassment compelled Mr. Schmied to sell his newspaper, and in September, 1879, the same was purchased by the Messrs. Seibert & Schneider. From this date on the management of the newspaper, together with the political stand-point taken by the new publishers, assured to the *Laterne* certain success, and with hard struggling increased the circulation doubly in a very short time. Politically (since 1879) *Die Laterne* has advocated independent Democratic principles, never encouraging the ring system or the spoils of office. In December, 1880, Mr. Seibert retired from the firm, and sold his interest to the present publisher, J. H. Schneider, and through his increasing efforts to publish a paper for the people, it was worked with success, and to-day stands in the front ranks of German journalism.

Encouraged by the immense success in the last two years of *Die Laterne*, Mr. Schneider, together with Professor Carl Matz, decided to publish a daily, and on the 23d day of October, 1882, the first edition of the daily *Lancaster Freie Presse* was issued. From the very start it was evident that the German population of Lancaster City and adjoining towns appreciated the efforts of the publishers in giving the German population a daily newspaper, and its success was assured. The daily is a seven-column sheet, twenty-four by thirty-six, and contains all telegraphic as well as local news of the day. It is the only home-printed German daily in Pennsylvania between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. In January, 1883, Professor Matz retired from the firm, and it is now published by the remaining partner, J. H. Schneider.

*Der Christliche Kundschafter* was removed to Lancaster in 1872 from Auburn, Schuylkill Co., where it was founded in 1869. The editor, J. F. Weishampel, continued the publication under the original name until April, 1882, when it was printed in both English and German under the titles *Weishampel's Torch of Truth* and *Fackel der Wahrheit*. The paper is published in the interests of religion, but is independent as regards denominationalism.

The first number of the daily edition of *The New Era* journal was published on the 28th of April, 1877, and of the weekly edition on Saturday, the 5th



JOHN B. WARFEL.

of May, following. Mr. J. M. W. Geist, who had been the editor of the *Express* since 1852, and one of the proprietors and publishers since 1856, when he projected the daily edition of that journal, accepted the position of co-editor of the *Examiner and Express*, after the purchase of the latter by Mr. John A. Hiestand, and its consolidation with the *Examiner*, in December, 1876. This relation continued only until March 14, 1877, when, owing to difference of opinion between the editor and proprietor, growing out of the election of Hon. J. D. Cameron to the United States Senate, Mr. Geist resigned. As he had represented and given expression to the independent Republican sentiment of the county since the organization of the party, in which he took an active part, a strong desire was manifested to have him establish a journal which should reflect the independent sentiment created and fostered by him through the *Express*. Various propositions were made to raise capital through a stock company, but none of these proving satisfactory, ex-Senator John B. Warfel proposed to advance the necessary means for the purchase of an entirely new plant, and to supply the necessary capital to put the new journal on a paying basis. His offer was promptly accepted.

Although the enterprise was started in a period of great business depression, its success exceeded the most sanguine expectation of its friends. At the end of the first year the circulation of the weekly edition exceeded that of any of its local cotemporaries, and the daily was steadily gaining in public favor and patronage. At the end of the fifth year the official record kept by the Lancaster postmaster showed that *The New Era* circulated as many copies through that channel as all the other local newspapers and periodicals combined. At the end of its sixth year it had paid back all its capital and doubled its plant, its job-printing department being one of the most complete of its class in the State, besides leaving for its editor, who had no capital to put in it, a full half-interest, when the firm was changed to Warfel & Geist. In founding *The New Era* some innovations were made on the old Lancaster style of make-up, which were severely criticised by its local cotemporaries, such as placing the latest news, general and local, on the outside form, and refusing to print cuts or bold type in its advertisements; but experience has proven the wisdom of adopting and adhering to what the name of the paper signified,—a new era in local journalism. During the first eight months the daily edition of *The New Era* was a six-column folio (twenty-two by thirty-two), and the weekly a six-column quarto. It was then enlarged to a seven-column folio for the daily, and a double folio of the same size (twenty-five by thirty-six) for the weekly, the sheets of the latter being folded one within the other. This also was a new departure in rural journalism, but it is now being generally followed. During the pressure from advertisements of real estate the weekly

edition is enlarged by adding from two to four extra pages, the usual quantity and variety of reading matter being thus maintained. The original staff of *The New Era* was composed of John B. Warfel, publisher; J. M. W. Geist, editor; Frank R. Diffenderfer, associate editor; John J. Cochran, managing news editor, assisted by James D. Landis, with Walter Kieffer and George W. Mason on the local news department, and B. S. Shindle in charge of the business office. All of these except Mr. Diffenderfer had been associated with Mr. Geist on the *Express*. The only changes since occurring have been made by death, Mr. Landis having been promoted to the position made vacant by the death of Mr. Cochran, and Thomas McElligott taking the place of Mr. Mason, deceased.

JOHN B. WARFEL, son of John (1798-1846) and Maria (Eshleman) Warfel, grandson of Jacob and Mary Warfel, great-grandson of Henry (died in 1810) and Margaret Warfel, and great-great-grandson of George Warfel, one of the earliest settlers in Martie township, and from whom it is believed all of the name in Lancaster County have descended, was born in Paradise township, Lancaster Co., Sept. 19, 1830. His father was appointed recorder of deeds for Lancaster County in 1836 by Governor Joseph Ritner. One brother, Jacob E. (1826-1855), attracted favorable attention by eminent artists for his talent in drawing and painting. John B. Warfel received his early education in the public schools, at the Strasburg Academy, and at Lewisburg University, and for several years was a teacher in the village schools of Paradise and Strasburg. In 1854 he commenced farming, and in connection therewith surveying and conveyancing. In 1855 he was elected a justice of the peace for Paradise township, and re-elected in 1860, serving also as school director in that township for several terms, and for some time as the district superintendent. In 1863 he was appointed an examiner in the Pension Department of the government at Washington, and removed thence with his family. In 1864 he registered at Columbia College as a law student, pursued his studies in connection with his official duties, and was graduated in the class of 1867. He was at once admitted to practice in the courts of Washington City, and the same year in the courts of Lancaster County. In 1867, Mr. Warfel was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the Ninth Pennsylvania District (Lancaster County), resigned his position in the Pension Department, and discharged the duties of assessor until 1869. He was elected State senator from Lancaster County in the latter year, re-elected in 1872, and again in 1875, and during his incumbency of that office served as chairman of the standing Committees on Federal Relations, Education, Private Claims and Damages, Railroads, Pensions and Gratuities, and also on the Finance, Judiciary Local, Library, and Constitutional Reform Committees.

In 1876 he was chosen one of the Republican electors for Pennsylvania that cast the vote of the State for President Hayes. Mr. Warfel has served for a number of years as a member and president of the Lancaster City School Board, president of the Lancaster County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals since its organization in 1872, and the public drinking fountains in the city were erected mainly through his influence. He was president of the Howard Association for a number of years, and organized courses of lectures and public entertainments, the proceeds of which mostly sustained the association. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School at Millersville since March, 1872, is a member of the Board of Trustees of Lancaster Cemetery, of Lodge 48, A. Y. M., and of Lancaster Commandery, No. 13, and he is a trustee in charge of several large private estates. In the spring of 1877, in connection with J. M. W. Geist, Mr. Warfel commenced the publication of *The New Era* at Lancaster, a daily and weekly newspaper, in which business he is still engaged. His wife, Mary, is the eldest daughter of Col. Isaac and Susan Carvin, of Strasburg township. Their children are Ila, wife of William F. Boyer, of Lancaster; Jessie F. and John G. Warfel, and Robert, who died young.

J. M. W. GEIST, the oldest journalist connected with the Lancaster press, is a native of Bart township, Lancaster Co., Pa., and was born Dec. 14, 1824. He is of German-Scotch parentage. His parents were unable to afford him opportunities for an education beyond those of the common schools of the neighborhood. These he improved to the utmost, and at the early age of sixteen years began teaching school, and at the same time, through the persuasion of friends, rather than of his own inclination, prosecuted the study of medicine. When eighteen he removed

to Philadelphia with the intention of attending medical lectures, but finding the medical profession not in accord with his tastes and aspirations, he turned his attention to printing and journalism. After learning the business of stereotyping and printing, in the mean time contributing to *The Dollar Newspaper* and one or two Lancaster journals, he removed to Lancaster City about the 1st of July, 1844, and entered upon his career in journalism as a profession as editor and publisher of the *American Reformer*. Lack of means compelled the relinquishment of the enterprise, but he subsequently renewed it at Harrisburg in connection with the late U. J. Jones, but

the enterprise again failed for want of support. In 1846 he edited an independent Democratic campaign paper called the *Yeoman*, which was largely instrumental in defeating William B. Forster, the Democratic candidate for canal commissioner. In 1847 he was for a short period news editor of the *Pennsylvanian*, then published by Hamilton & Forney, and subsequently the assistant editor of the *Quaker City*, a literary journal, published by Florence & Severns, and edited by George Lippard, and news editor of the *Evening Argus*, published under the same auspices. Upon its suspension he became editor of the *Sunday Globe*, suc-

ceeding the late Dr. Thomas Dunn English, and afterwards editor and one of the publishers of the *Sunday Mercury*. The *Globe*, during the editorial management of Mr. Geist, increased its circulation from one thousand to nearly twenty thousand copies per week, a marked tribute to the ability and enterprise of its faithful editor. During a period embracing the years 1852 to 1856, Mr. Geist was the able editor of the *Weekly Express*, at Lancaster, then owned by John H. Pearsol. In 1856 the *Daily Express* was established in connection with the *Weekly Express*, and Mr. Geist entered into partnership with Mr. Pearsol in their publication, a



*J. M. W. Geist*





*John J. Curran*

business relation which continued until the fall of 1876, when the *Express* was sold and consolidated with the *Lancaster Examiner*.

Mr. Geist was retained as editor of the consolidated journal until March, 1877, when he resigned, owing to a difference of views between himself and the publisher as to the political policy of the paper. In April, 1877, in connection with Hon. John B. Warfel, he established *The New Era*, which, as announced in the prospectus, was placed "under his sole and unconditional editorial control." In 1881 he became a joint partner in the firm of Warfel & Geist, and still retains the editorial management of *The New Era*. In addition to the editorial and other office duties devolving upon Mr. Geist, he is interested and takes an active part in all matters of general and local importance. He was for several years a vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association. As chairman of its library committee he fostered and developed the growth of the library and free reading-room. He is still chairman of that committee, his resignation, prompted by a press of other duties, having been declined. Mr. Geist is a zealous member of St. John's (Free) Episcopal Church, and has been a vestryman and secretary of the vestry for over twenty-seven years, and a warden for several years. His interest in the Sunday-school work of the parish has been marked and of great benefit to its success. He has devoted much time and considerable means to the church improvements at various times, notably at the renovation of the property in 1871, and again at the enlargement the present year (1883), of which he was the projector and chairman of the building committee.

Next to the line of his profession, to which he has been enthusiastically devoted with little intermission for forty years, Mr. Geist's ruling passion is for mechanics and machinery, in the judgment and handling of which he is credited with being unusually expert for an amateur. He has always selected and supervised the erection of the machinery used in his business, even to the minutest details, and in 1865 he selected the machinery for a newspaper-mill near Lancaster, in the erection and subsequent improvement of which he took a deep interest as chairman of the building committee. His favorite recreation from the cares of journalism, in which he is a rapid and incessant worker, is superintending or working out the details of some mechanical or architectural improvement. He would rather take down and set up a church organ or a printing-machine than spend a "vacation" in lounging at a summer resort, and always gains in appetite and strength when so doing.

In 1849, Mr. Geist was married to Elizabeth M. Markley, of Lancaster, a daughter of the late Dr. George B. Markley, a gentleman widely known and honored. He is the father of eight children, four of whom (three sons and a daughter) died young. Four daughters survive. The eldest, Mary, is the wife of

John M. Newbold, of the firm of Cranston & Newbold, Newport, Del., and Florence, the second, is married to Dr. J. Paul Lukens, of Wilmington, Del. His family circle consists of his wife and two single daughters.

JOHN JEFFERSON COCHRAN.—The Cochranes are described in ancient records as a family of great antiquity, and as having derived their name from the Barony of Cochrane, in Renfrewshire, Scotland. Warden de Cochrane, in the reign of Alexander III., was witness to grants made by Dunegal, or Dongal, the son of Swaine, to Walter Cumming, Earl of Monteth, of sundry lands in the county of Argyle, and his successor swore fealty to King Edward I. of England. The William Cochrane who lived in the reign of Queen Mary obtained from her Majesty charters of the lands and Barony of Cochrane, etc., and erected from its foundations the ancient seat of that family, at the same time that he adorned it with extensive plantations. His only daughter, Elizabeth, married her cousin, Alexander Blair, a younger son of John Blair, "of that ilk," who thereupon, as usual in such cases, assumed the name and arms of Cochrane.

Sir John Cochrane lived in the reign of Charles I., and was a devoted loyalist. His brother, Sir William Cochrane, of Cowden, a man of "great parts and learning," was equally loyal, and in recognition of his services was raised to the peerage, in 1647, as Baron Cochrane, of Dundonald, and in 1667 to the dignity of Earl of Dundonald, being at the same time created Lord Cochrane of Paisley and Ochiltree. He left two sons, William Lord Cochrane and Sir John Cochrane, of Ochiltree, the latter's daughter being the familiarly known Lady Kilsyth, of Scotland. The Cochranes were ranked among those who were friendly to Presbyterianism, and shared the fate of thousands of other families who were driven from their native country and sought homes in the north of Ireland during the persecution of that religious denomination in Scotland.

In 1570, John Cochrane, of the family of the Earl of Dundonald, from whom John Jefferson Cochran, the subject of this sketch, traces his lineage, crossed from Paisley, Scotland, to the north of Ireland. His son James was succeeded by John, who was the father of another James. Then came Robert. His sons were James, Stephen, and David, who emigrated to Pennsylvania in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and first settled in Chester County at what is now known as Cochranville. John, the son of the last-named James, moved from Chester County, Pa., to the State of Delaware, near Middletown, where his son, Dr. Richard E. Cochran, was born Sept. 1, 1785. His wife was Mary Ellis, whom he married about 1775. Dr. Richard E. Cochran inherited the Scotch-Irish qualities characteristic of his race. He was graduated at Pennsylvania University in 1810, took part in the war of 1812, was elected a member of the Delaware Assembly for the session of

1822-23, and came near being elected Governor of the State. He practiced medicine in Middletown and Wilmington, Del., and removed to Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa., in May, 1824, where he actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1832 he was a Henry Clay elector for Lancaster County, and active in Whig politics. He was a member of the Reform Convention which met to amend the Constitution in 1836. In September, 1854, he fell a victim to the cholera, which raged at Columbia, and died in his seventieth year. His wife, Eliza F. (1794-1862), daughter of Nathaniel Evans, whom he married May 5, 1812, was a native of Delaware, near Middletown. Their children were Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, a prominent lawyer, represented Lancaster and York Counties in the State Senate of Pennsylvania in 1840-48, elected in 1859 auditor-general of Pennsylvania, and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1872-73, died at York, Pa., in 1882; John J. Cochran (Dec. 20, 1816-May 12, 1879), subject of this sketch; Lieut. Richard E. Cochran, served in the regular army in Florida and among the Indian tribes in Arkansas and Kansas, and under Gen. Taylor in the Mexican war, falling at the battle of Resaca de la Palma, just after he had entered the intrenchments captured from the Mexicans. Theodore D. Cochran, graduated from the *Columbia Spy* office, and succeeded Preston B. Elder in the editorial management of that paper. In 1840 he came to Lancaster and took charge of *The Old Guard*, then the organ of "Honest John Strohm." Returning to Columbia in a few years, he wrote for the *Spy*, *York Republican*, and other papers, and was elected to represent Lancaster County in the Legislature in the session of 1844-46. He served in the Mexican war as a lieutenant of volunteers, and died in York in 1868. Mary Frances was the wife of E. Reed Myer, of Bradford County, Pa.

John Jefferson Cochran (formerly spelled with a final e) was born in Wilmington, Del., Dec. 20, 1816, and was eight years of age when the family moved to Columbia. In 1831 he entered the office of the *Columbia Spy*, then edited by his brother, Thomas E., and in due time became a good, accurate, and practical printer, receiving the benefit that a printing-office gives an apprentice, not only in the mechanical branches, but in mental training. One of his duties was the distribution of papers every week, making a tour covering a circuit of forty miles. It was on one of these excursions on horseback that he first saw an improved hand-press making a complete impression at one "pull," and using rollers instead of balls. In the spring of 1835 he removed to York, and, in partnership with his brother, Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, continued the publication of the *York Republican* in the active support of the Whig party until 1852, when they sold the paper. In the mean time he had been appointed postmaster of York by President Fillmore, and filled that office until 1853, when he removed to

Lancaster and engaged in the coal-mining business at Shamokin, Pa., the firm being Cochran, Peale & Co. Unsuccessful in this, on Sept. 21, 1858, in connection with his brother, Thomas E., he purchased the printing establishment of the *Independent Whig and Inland Daily Times* from Theophilus Fenn, discontinued the daily edition, and changed the name of the weekly to the *Lancaster Union*. That journal was the organ of the anti-slavery Whigs led by Thaddeus Stevens, and was intended to counteract the influence of the *Examiner and Herald*, organ of the silver-gray, or pro-slavery Whigs, led by the late Isaac E. Hiester. On Jan. 1, 1868, the Messrs. Cochran sold the *Union* to John A. Hiestand & Co., who consolidated it with the *Examiner and Herald*. In the mean time he had been appointed postmaster by President Lincoln, and officiated in that position at Lancaster until 1868. A determined effort was made to dispossess him under the Johnson administration, in favor of Jay Cadwell, who had received his commission, but the influence and diplomacy of the "old commoner," the fast friend of Mr. Cochran, prevented the change. He was appointed newspaper clerk in the House of Representatives at Washington, and served during the terms of Hon. O. J. Dickey, member from Lancaster, after which the office was abolished. Following this he was one of the office editors of the Republican campaign paper *Father Abraham* for some time, became a stockholder in the Inquirer Printing and Publishing Company, and took the position of proof-reader, where he remained until he resumed his favorite pursuit at the editorial table.

In April, 1874, Mr. Cochran became news editor of the *Lancaster Express*, and discharged the duties of that position until December, 1876, and in the following April accepted the position of news editor on the staff of the *New Era*. Here he efficiently labored until the 11th of November, 1878, when, on account of illness, he severed his connection with all editorial work, and died, surrounded by the members of his family, at his home in Lancaster, Pa., May 12, 1879, in his sixty-third year. Throughout his life Mr. Cochran was highly respected by all who knew him, and he gained the strongest friendship of all those with whom he came in contact. He was an earnest Christian gentleman, and at the time of his death was a prominent member of St. John's Lutheran Church. An indefatigable worker, he was invaluable in a newspaper office, manifested a deep interest in the welfare of the public schools, and served on the school board of Lancaster from 1859 to 1868. He married, in October, 1839, Catherine, sister of Thomas Henry Baumgardner, of Lancaster, and a descendant of Leonard Baumgardner, the progenitor of the family in Pennsylvania from Germany, who died at York in 1821.

He left to survive him a wife and seven children, viz.: Thomas B., who published the paper *Father Abraham* in 1868-71, co-editor of the *Lancaster Bar*

for a number of years, read law with J. B. Livingston, Esq., now president judge, was admitted to practice at the Lancaster bar in 1873, and in 1883 is serving his fifth term as chief clerk of the Pennsylvania State Senate; Richard E., a brass manufacturer in Chicago; Harry B., druggist in Lancaster, and treasurer of the Lancaster County Pharmaceutical Association; Alice E.; John J., manufacturer in Lancaster; Flora May and Elizabeth G. Cochran.

The *Express* was continued by its founders, Pearsol & Geist, until the fall of 1876, when, owing to financial embarrassments, caused by investing its earnings in outside enterprises and lending its credit to parties who failed to meet their obligations, its personalty was sold at sheriff's sale for twenty-seven thousand dollars, Mr. John A. Hiestand, of the *Examiner*, being the purchaser, who consolidated the two journals under the title of the *Examiner and Express*. The real estate, embracing three adjoining South Queen Street properties, in two of which the office and plant were located, a one-third interest in the "Printer's Paper-Mill," and two dwelling-houses, were sold at a great sacrifice from their original cost by the assignees of the estate.

**Banks and Banking Interests.**—An act of Assembly, passed March 30, 1793, authorized the establishment of the Bank of Pennsylvania, with privilege of locating branch offices at Lancaster, York, Reading, or such other places as might be deemed expedient. Branch offices were located at Lancaster and Pittsburgh, which were the only ones established until a supplement to the charter, March 8, 1809, at which time the State was divided into eight banking districts, each district to be allowed a bank. On the 21st of March, 1814, a general banking act passed the Assembly authorizing the division of the State into twenty-seven banking districts with forty-two banks. Five of these were designated as in Lancaster County. Since that time numerous banks and banking-houses have been organized, some of which have gone out of business, while others are still in operation.

**Branch Bank of Pennsylvania.**—The desire and agitation on the part of the people for a bank as early as the year 1803 led to the following action by the Borough Council on the 10th day of February in that year:

"WHEREAS, The establishment of a bank in the borough of Lancaster is considered not to be contrary to the interests of the inhabitants, but rather expected to be promotive of the inland trade of this place and its vicinity, it is therefore

"Resolved, That the president, directors, and company of the Bank of Pennsylvania be, and they are hereby permitted and invited to establish a branch of the said bank in this borough, in conformity to the act of Assembly incorporating the subscribers to the same, in case the said president and directors should think proper so to do.

"Ordered, That a copy of the above resolve be transmitted to the president and directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, with the seal of the borough affixed thereto attested.

"GEORGE WEITZEL, Clerk."

This request on the part of the Council was favor-

ably entertained by the president and directors of the bank, and action was taken towards the establishment of a branch in Lancaster. In May of that year the following-named gentlemen were chosen directors: Adam Reigart, Jr., Robert Coleman, John Hubley, William Webb, Michael Gundaker, James Hopkins, George Musser, William Montgomery, William Kirkpatrick, Thomas Boude, Samuel Bethel, and James Whitehill. The directors elected Adam Reigart, Jr., as president and James Houston cashier. An office was fitted up in the building that still stands on the northeast corner of King and Prince Streets, now occupied by Weaver's grocery-store, and business opened May 18, 1803. The office was kept in this place for many years. On the 29th of March, 1824, the Bank of Pennsylvania offered a reward of three thousand dollars for the discovery and prosecution of the perpetrators of forgery committed upon the said bank at its office in Lancaster, by means of two counterfeit checks, one presented Aug. 18, 1823, for \$6800, the other on the 2d of October the same year for \$1800; also \$2500 reward was offered for the recovery of the lost money. No mention is made in the papers of the time whether the perpetrators were discovered or the money restored.

The bank continued in operation till about 1840, when its affairs were wound up and removed to Philadelphia.

**Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster County.**—The Farmers' Bank was chartered with a capital of \$800,000 on the 17th day of January, 1810. The directors named in the act were John F. Steinman, Benjamin Schaum, Conrad Schwartz, Albert Dufresno, Samuel White, Christian Hoover, Robert Patton, John Breneman, Esq., Jacob Charles, Charles Montellus, John Neff, Peter Diller, and Jacob Rohrer. These directors were to remain until Nov. 1, 1810, when an election was to take place. Conrad Schwartz was chosen president, and Samuel Clendennin cashier. The bank opened for discount and receiving deposits on Monday, Feb. 19, 1810. It is not known where the office was opened, but on the 10th of March, 1811, it was announced "that the bank is removed to the house of Mr. M. Gundaker, next door to his store in East King Street." In 1818 the bank purchased the brick house and lot on the corner of Duke and King Streets, the present site, for seventeen thousand dollars. The office was kept here until November, 1874, when it was removed to Diefenderfer's building, on North Queen Street. The old building was demolished, and the present commodious banking-house was erected. Possession was taken of the new rooms the last of May, 1876.

George Graeff was elected president Nov. 21, 1814, and was succeeded by William Jenkins, F. A. Muhlberg, George L. Mayer, George H. Krug, Christopher C. Hager, and Jacob Bausman, who is still acting. John Eberman succeeded Samuel Clendennin as cashier, and was followed by Gerardus Clark-

son, Henry R. Reed, Edward H. Brown (Oct. 1, 1868), who is the present cashier.

In the year 1814 the authorized capital was allowed to be increased to \$600,000, which was subsequently reduced. In December, 1864, the bank was reorganized under the National Act, under the name of the Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster County, with a paid-up capital of \$450,000, with the privilege of increasing the capital to \$600,000.

JACOB BAUSMAN, banker, was born at "Bausman's Farm," near Lancaster City, Pa., Oct. 20, 1812. His father, John Bausman, a native of the Palatinate, on the west side of the Rhine, Germany, came to America in 1802 upon the invitation of his uncle, Andreas Bausman, who settled in Lancaster from Germany in 1755, where he owned large real estate and had amassed a fortune. John Bausman inherited a part of the estate of his uncle, and a part of the landed property has remained in possession of the family since, the "Bausman Farm" being a part, and in 1882 owned by Henry, brother of Jacob Bausman.

John Bausman married, in 1805, Elizabeth, sister of Hon. Abraham Peters, a wealthy landholder of Lancaster County, who bore him eight sons, viz.: Andrew (died), Abraham, John (died), Jacob, Samuel, Henry, Phillip, Rev. Dr. Benjamin Bausman, a Reformed Church clergyman at Reading. Most of these sons were farmers on the original Bausman estate, which was divided among them. Jacob Bausman obtained his early education in the school of his native place, and at the academy at Lititz, where he remained until 1829. Peculiarly characteristic of him while a young man was his inclination and aptitude for business pursuits, to which he turned his attention, and has been eminently successful during a long business career of over half a century. In 1831 he engaged in milling business, and in 1835 added large operations in grain. In 1838 he suspended business and trade, and made a tour through the Western States, and during his three years' travel he became fully conversant with the commercial interests of the country and its prospective development. Returning home he resumed business, and between the years 1841 and 1854 was reputed one of the largest flour, grain, and lumber dealers in Eastern Pennsylvania. About 1854, with others, he built the Lancaster Cotton-Mills, and has remained one of its stockholders since. Mr. Bausman was a director of the Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster for many years, and since 1868 has been its president. His time is largely devoted to the interests of this institution, which, under the management of its board of directors, with Mr. Bausman as its presiding officer, ranks among the most stable and prosperous financial institutions in the State.

He has been for a long time largely interested in coal operations in the Shamokin region, was one of the originators of the Lancaster Gas Company, of which he is a manager, and he is a director of the Lancaster

Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Bausman's influence has always been extended in aid of the worthy local enterprises of Lancaster, and he has contributed liberally of his means in the support of educational interests and religious work. He is a member of the American Reformed Church, treasurer and trustee of Franklin and Marshall College, and a trustee of the State Normal School at Millersville.

In January, 1854, he married Mrs. Mary Baer, who died in February, 1862, aged forty-five years. He has an only son, John W. B. Bausman, who was graduated from Lafayette College in the class of 1874, read law with Samuel H. Reynolds, of Lancaster, was admitted to the bar in December, 1877, and has practiced his profession in Lancaster since. He married, in April, 1880, Annette, daughter of Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, of Lancaster, who died June 18, 1882, leaving an only child, Thomas Franklin Bausman.

**Lancaster Bank.**—The Lancaster Trading Company was organized under the general act of March 21, 1814. The commissioners appointed to take charge were Caspar Shoffner, Jr., Henry Reigart, Jacob Long, William Hamilton, Joel Lightner, Jr., Abram Witmer, Dr. Abraham Carpenter, Jacob Duchman, Isaac Heney, Jacob Kaufman, Henry Slaymaker, Andrew Boggs, and Matthias Tschudy. Caspar Shoffner was chosen president of the board of directors, and William White cashier. On the 2d of September, 1814, at a meeting of the directors of the banks of Lancaster County, it was resolved to suspend specie payment until a change of circumstances. This action was brought about by similar action on the part of Philadelphia banks, and was thought the best method for security. The following banks were represented: Farmers' Bank, George Graeff, president; Lancaster Trading Company, Caspar Shoffner, president; Marietta and Susquehanna Trading Company, Henry Carroll, president; Columbia and Susquehanna Bridge Company, William Wright, president.

On the 24th of March, 1818, an act was passed changing the name of the "Lancaster Trading Company" to the "Lancaster Bank," and on the 28th of the month, in the same year, the Trading Company advertised that all persons having notes of the bank are required to renew them, payable at the "Lancaster Bank," the name of the institution having been so altered by act of Legislature, signed by William White, cashier.

On the 19th of November, 1827, the directors elected F. A. Muhlenberg president, and James Evans cashier. Mr. Muhlenberg was succeeded by James Evans about 1840. David Longenecker became president about 1847. He was succeeded by John G. Fetter, and later by Benjamin C. Bachman, who was its last president. The cashiers since Mr. Evans were Christian Bachman, Benjamin C. Bachman, and Horace Rathvon. The office of the Trading Company (the "Lancaster Bank") was on the



*Galley, F&A Co Philadelphia.*

*Joseph Bensman*

property of Mrs. Robert Evans, now owned by William Gumpf, and on the first of April, 1837, the bank was removed "to Dr. Samuel Hume's house, on the southwest corner of Court-House Square," where it remained until business was closed in 1857, an assignment was made Feb. 2, 1857, to Horace Rathvon, who was also appointed cashier.

**Union Bank of Lancaster.**—A bank of the above name was authorized to be established at Lancaster under the general act of March 21, 1814. Commissioners were appointed to solicit subscriptions to stock. On the 21st of May in that year sufficient stock had been taken to procure a charter, but for some reason the bank did not go into operation, and on the 6th of December following a dividend upon the assets was paid to stockholders, and soon after the business was closed.

**Lancaster Saving Institution.**—An act of Assembly was passed April 14, 1835, incorporating the above-named institution with thirty-eight incorporators. It was limited to fifteen years. On March 20, 1849, it was still further extended ten years. The office was held first in the building in the southwest corner of the Centre Square, now occupied by Mrs. J. Strine, and was later removed to the northwest corner of the square now occupied by American Rapid Telegraph Company. A year or two after the withdrawal of the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania, the institution purchased the property owned by them on the northeast corner of King and Prince Streets, where they removed and remained till 1857. In May, 1855, irregularities were discovered, and an assignment made to Luther Richards and Amos Henderson; later they reassigned to the institution, and continued for a time, Anthony E. Roberts acting as treasurer. April 25, 1857, another assignment was made to Thomas L. Roberts, by whom it was finally closed about 1858. Its presidents were Samuel Dale and Emanuel Shofer. The treasurers were Samuel Gundaker and Charles Boughter.

**Lancaster County National Bank.**—In the year 1839 the Lancaster Loan Company was formed by Philip Reitzel and others as a private banking company, having for its president Henry Bushong, and for cashier Robert D. Carson. It was reorganized in 1841, and chartered August 14th, in that year, as the "Lancaster County Bank." The incorporators were Henry Bushong, Dr. John Witmer, Philip Reitzel, John Landis (farmer), Jacob Kreider, Francis Kendlg, Jr., George Withers, Jacob Shenk, Benjamin B. Herr, Isaac Brenler, J. Landis, J. Witmer, George Blattenberger, and James Smith. Directors were elected, and by them John Landis was chosen president, and Robert D. Carson cashier. Mr. Landis continued as president till his death, in February, 1867. Christian B. Herr was elected president on the 14th of the same month, and is acting in that capacity. Robert Carson served as cashier till his death, late in March, 1855, and on the 5th of April, in the same year,

William L. Peiper was elected to fill the vacancy, and continued as cashier till his death, Dec. 14, 1881. On the 20th of December, T. F. H. Breneman was elected as cashier, and is the present incumbent. The bank was reorganized under the national banking law Jan. 5, 1865, with a paid up capital of three hundred thousand dollars, and has at present (1883) a surplus fund of one hundred and forty thousand dollars. The office of the bank in its early days was in the old stage-office, where Bursk's grocery-store now is. The present property was purchased Dec. 13, 1855, and a banking-office fitted up and occupied until September, 1881, when the bank was moved into temporary quarters in Gable's building on East King Street, while the present elegant and commodious banking-house was being erected.

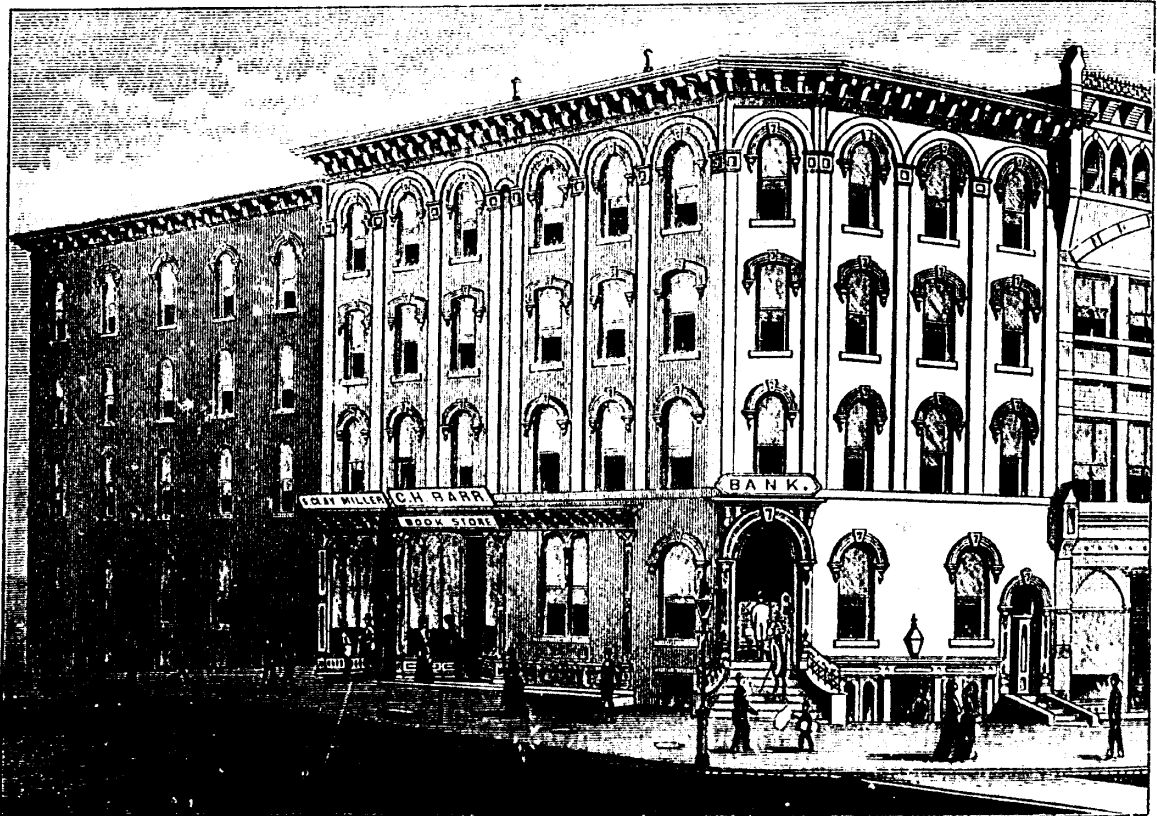
**Banking-House of Reed, McGrann & Co.**—In January, 1850, George K. Reed, at present one of the firm of Reed, McGrann & Co., in connection with John F. Shroder, commenced to do a general brokerage and banking business, it being the first institution of the kind in the city of Lancaster. In November, 1856, John F. Shroder retired, and George K. Reed continued the business on his own account up to June, 1857, when he associated himself with Richard McGrann, Patrick Kelly, and Ambrose McConomy, under the firm-name of Reed, McGrann, Kelly & Co. In August, 1861, it was changed to Reed, McGrann & Co., on account of the death of Patrick Kelly. In October, 1867, Richard McGrann died, when his son, Bernard I. McGrann, took his interest. In 1873, Roland H. Brubaker and Peter McConomy were admitted as members of the firm, the title of the firm, Reed, McGrann & Co., remaining unchanged up to the present time. The first location was at the corner of East King and Duke, where the court-house now stands. After a few years the firm erected the building on North Queen Street, now occupied by the *Examiner and Express*. In 1857 they bought the Lancaster Bank building, corner of South Queen and Penn Square, which they still occupy.

**Banking-House of A. S. Henderson.**—In March, 1855, John K. Reed, A. S. Henderson, David Shultz, and Isaac Heister became associated under the firm-name of John K. Reed & Co., for the purpose of conducting a banking business. Their office was opened at the corner of Duke and East King Street. A change was made in March, 1860, by the retirement of David Shultz, and business was continued under the name of Reed, Henderson & Co. until Feb. 14, 1871, when, Mr. Heister having died, the name was changed to Reed & Henderson. Upon the death of Mr. Reed, May 1, 1882, A. S. Henderson assumed control, and still continues the business. The present property on Duke Street was purchased Dec. 5, 1865, and an office was fitted up and possession taken in March, 1866.

**First National Bank.**—A banking-house was opened in the latter part of 1857 by John Gyger,

David Bair, and Benjamin Eshelman, under the name of John Gyger & Co. The office was on the present site. Business was conducted by the firm until January, 1864, when the First National Bank of Lancaster was organized, with a paid up capital of \$140,000. Directors were elected, and John Gyger was chosen president and Horace Rathvon cashier. Mr. Gyger remained president until his death, in April, 1870. He was succeeded by the present president, Clement B. Grubb. Upon the death of Horace Rathvon, cashier, in the fall of 1875, Henry C. Harmer, November 22d, was elected to fill the vacancy, and is the present cashier. The present banking-house was fitted up by John Gyger & Co. before the organization of the national bank.

came from Germany at the age of fifteen, in the year 1762, without money and near friends. He settled near Lancaster City, where by economy and industry he in time became a quite large real-estate owner just outside the city, owning and carrying on a hotel, tannery, and farm. He removed to Maryland, where he continued the tanning business for several years, and owned large real estate, but finally returned to Lancaster, where he died in 1839, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. His wife, Elizabeth Hoffman, bore him four sons,—Henry, John, Jacob H., and George,—and five daughters, and died, aged eighty-four, in 1841. Of these, Jacob H. Locher (1789–1859) was father of our subject, born in Lancaster, was a tanner and currier by occupation. He removed



PENN SQUARE BUILDING, LANCASTER, PA.

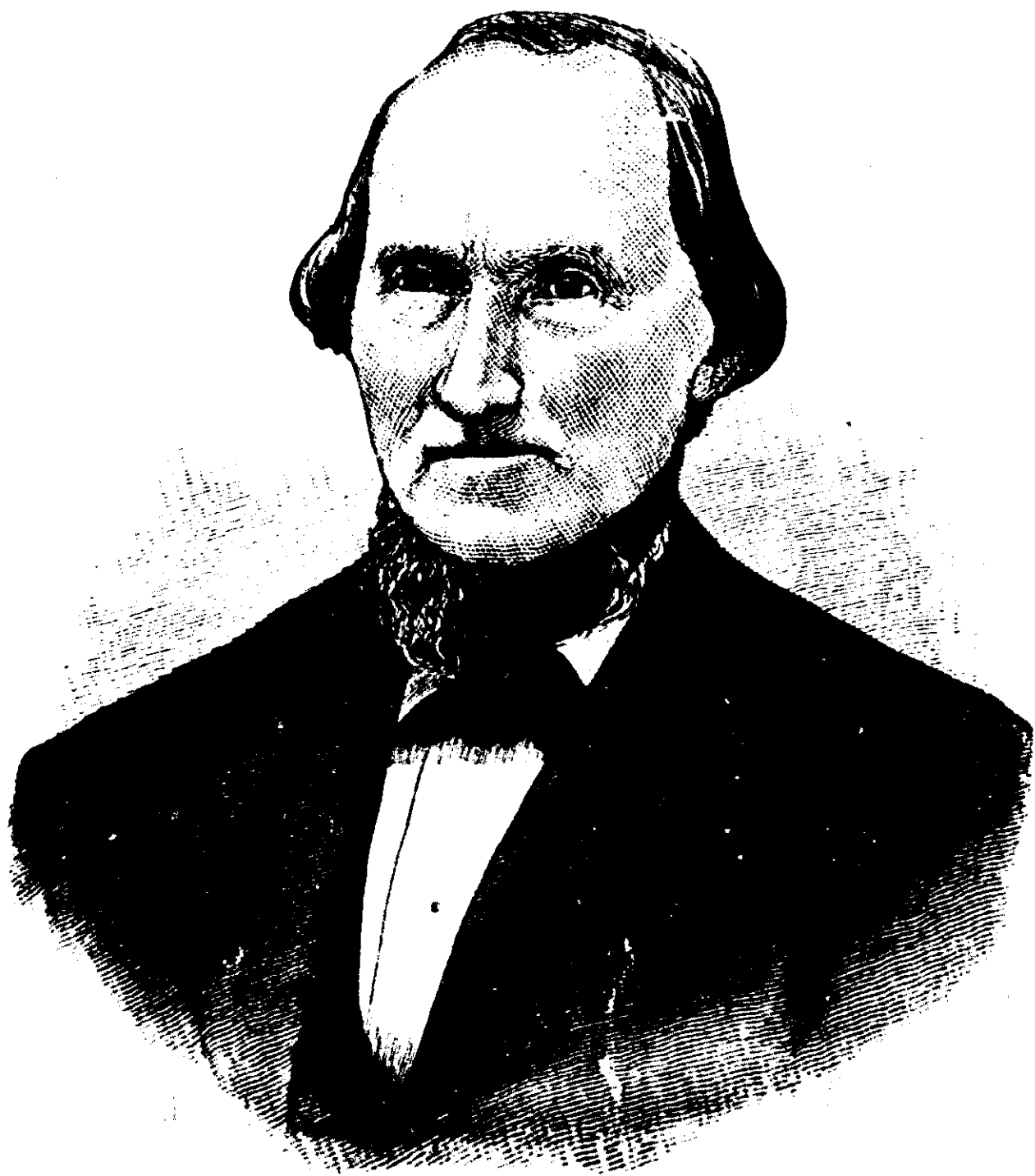
The Banking-House of Evans, McEvoy & Co. was established in February, 1867, with a capital of \$50,000, by Robert A. Evans, Patrick McEvoy, Henry Carpenter, and Samuel H. Reynolds. An office was opened where High & Martin's china-store now is. The business continued under this firm until the death of Mr. McEvoy, about 1869. It was continued for a short time by R. Evans & Co., and in 1870 was changed to D. P. Locher & Son. In 1872 the office was removed to the present banking-office on the corner of West King and Centre Square.

DAVID P. LOCHER, banker and leather merchant, of Lancaster City, was born in Washington County, Md., July 27, 1827. His grandfather, Henry Locher,

from Maryland in 1837 to Mount Joy, Lancaster Co., was in business there for four years, afterwards in Lancaster City until 1850, when he removed to Harrisburg, where he was a leather merchant until his death. His wife, Mary (—1873), daughter of Philip Grove, of Sharpsburg, Md., bore him the following children: Catharine, wife of Jacob Beuhler, of Harrisburg; Joseph, a leather merchant at Harrisburg; David P.; Anna M., wife of John B. Roth, of Lancaster; George W., a leather merchant in Lancaster; and Mary Elizabeth, widow of the late William A. Cathcart, of Harrisburg.

David P., son of Jacob H. Locher, obtained his early education in the public school, and early in life





*Robert A. Evans*

learned that industry and a right use of means obtained are necessary lessons for a successful business career. He learned the trade of a tanner and currier of his father, and upon reaching his majority started out in life for himself, without pecuniary aid, but with proper resolution and a will to do. For some time he dealt in leather at Pottsville, Pa., but in 1850 returned to Lancaster, where he has been in active business since as a tanner and currier and a manufacturer and dealer in leather. He has built four tanneries in the city in different locations, and has been largely and actively engaged in leather interests during his whole business career. In 1870 the firm of D. P. Locher & Son succeeded Evans, McEvoy & Co., bankers, and continue a private banking-house on Penn Square, in Lancaster, in 1883. Mr. Locher has kept aloof from political place, given his time to active business interests, and has been considerably identified with real estate operations and farming. He is a thoroughgoing, enterprising business man, and interested in every local object that tends to the prosperity of the city and the welfare of its citizens.

He married in 1848, Clementina M., daughter of Robert Evans, a merchant of Lancaster, by whom he has four surviving sons,—Charles H., for many years a clerk in the banking-house of Evans, McEvoy & Co., now the partner with his father as their successors; Robert E., a partner with his father in the leather business; Grove and Clement Locher.

The Locher family have been identified religiously with the Reformed Church, and with the Presbyterian. Politically they were originally members of the old Whig party, but became Republicans upon the organization of that party.

ROBERT A. EVANS was born in Lancaster, Nov. 26, 1824, and was educated in the private schools of the city and at Franklin and Marshall College. Choosing a business life, at the age of nineteen he went to Baltimore, Md., and for one year was clerk in a commission house, where he became conversant with general business. Returning, he carried on a general mercantile business in Lancaster until 1855, when he established a private bank, and continued in business alone for twelve years. In 1867 the banking-house of Evans, McEvoy & Co. succeeded his private bank, and continued business until the death of Mr. McEvoy, two years later, and was afterwards carried on under the banking firm name of R. A. Evans & Co. until 1871, and at that date succeeded by D. P. Locher & Son, who have remained in business since. Mr. Evans has been closely identified with various local interests in and about Lancaster. For twenty years he has carried on farming; was a director of the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster for several years prior to 1867; one of the managers and president of Woodward Hill Cemetery, and a member of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Church. In 1869 he was elected a member of the Select Council of Lancaster, and has served as a member, president of the Council,

and upon its important committees since, by re-election, a period of twenty-four years. In 1863 he was elected a school director, and by re-election has served since as a member and chairman of the finance committee, a period of twenty years. He married, Nov. 3, 1858, Catharine C., daughter of Samuel Dale, associate judge of Lancaster County, and alderman of the city for many years. They have no surviving children. John Evans, the progenitor of the family in Lancaster County, a native of Wales, with his brothers, David and James, came here while young men. James settled in Cecil County, Md., David in Drumore township, and John, grandfather of our subject, resided on five hundred acres of land in Little Britain township, Lancaster Co., where he died in July, 1797. He also owned some two hundred acres of land in the same locality, the warrant of which was issued to him by Richard and Thomas Penn, April 23, 1747. His wife, Jane Grubb, whom he married after arriving in this country, and who died Dec. 29, 1826, bore him children as follows: Thomas, born April 1, 1789, a merchant in Lancaster and afterward in Middletown, N. Y., where he died; Robert and James (twins), merchants in Lancaster, the former died Nov. 3, 1831, aged forty, the latter was also cashier and president of the Lancaster Bank for many years, and died Oct. 12, 1864, aged seventy-three years; William, born July 22, 1795, was a farmer in Orange County, N. Y., and died there; Dr. John, born Oct. 8, 1793, a physician of Strasburg, and afterward of Chambersburg, Pa., died at the latter place; Sarah D., born Sept. 15, 1787, wife of Rev. Dr. William Sample, a Presbyterian minister; and Isabella P., born Aug. 5, 1797, wife of Patrick Ewing, of Cecil County, Md. Of these children, Robert was father of our subject and carried on general mercantile business in Lancaster, on the corner of Duke and King Streets, during his active life. He married in 1816, Ann Margaret, daughter of Michael Gundaker, one of the early merchants of Lancaster, who died in 1815, aged sixty-one, and whose parents came from Germany and settled in Lancaster when it contained only a few houses, and there reared their family. One son, Michael Gundaker, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Ann Margaret Evans survives in 1883, aged eighty-nine years, and dictated many of the facts for this sketch. Her mother, Barbara Walter, a native of York County, died in 1829, aged fifty-eight years. Robert and Ann Margaret Evans' children are John J., a farmer near Lancaster City; Jane G., wife of William E. Bryan, a lawyer of Peoria, Ill.; Walter G., a merchant of Lancaster, died Jan. 22, 1879, aged fifty-six years (he was alderman of the city for twenty years, notary public, and served as recorder of the city); Robert A., the subject of this sketch; William W., a farmer on a part of the Evans homestead in Little Britain township; and Clementina, wife of David P. Locher, leather merchant and banker of Lancaster.

**Banking-House of Bair & Shenk.**—In March, 1866, this house was started by David Bair and Joseph Clarkson. An office was opened in the building of William G. Baker, druggist, Centre Square. Joseph Clarkson retired in the spring of 1869, and on the 20th of March, David Bair and R. W. Shenk formed a partnership. In 1870 commenced the erection of what is known as the Bair & Shenk Banking Building, which was first occupied in March, 1871. Upon the death of David Bair, Oct. 10, 1876, his widow retained the interest of her husband and became a partner. R. W. Shenk died Sept. 26, 1880, and the business has been and is continued under the above name by Mrs. Mary Bair, the surviving partner.

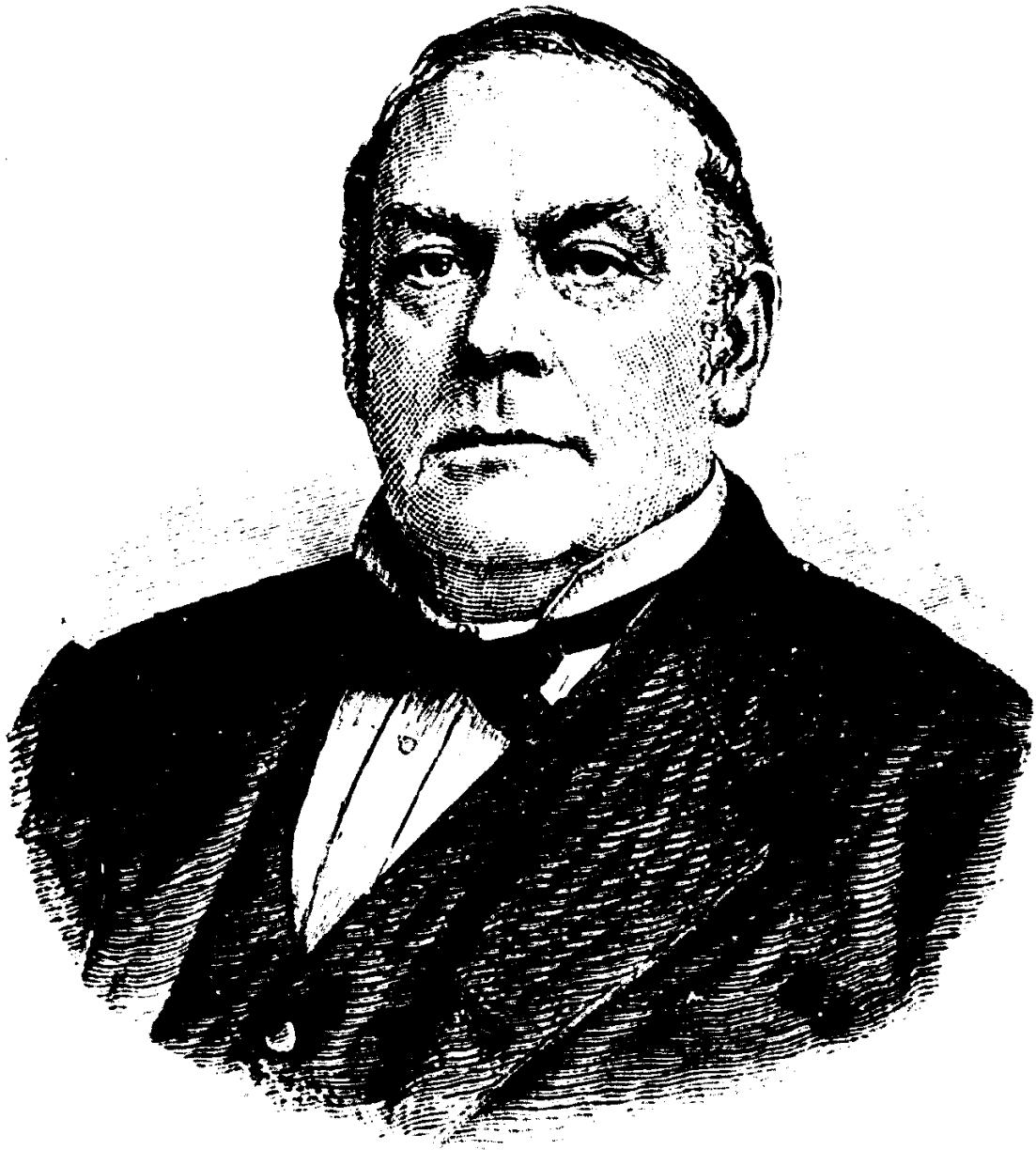
**Banking-House of Diffenderffer Brothers.**—The banking-house of Diffenderffer Brothers was organized in January, 1872, the members composing the firm being D. R. Diffenderffer, W. L. Diffenderffer, and T. R. Diffenderffer. The paid up capital was \$50,000. The house began doing business at Nos. 26 and 28 North Queen Street, and remained there about a year and a half. Meanwhile the premises now known as 67 and 69 North Queen Street were purchased, and on this site a commodious banking-house was erected. The firm took up its quarters in this building in 1873. A change was effected in June, 1879, by the death of W. L. Diffenderffer, the second member, but no change was made in the firm-name. In 1875 the business of the firm was gradually wound up, and it went out of existence.

**Fulton National Bank.**—Early in February, 1882, an organization was perfected having for its object the establishment of this bank. Subscriptions were obtained, and on the 6th of February the stockholders elected directors, who, on the 8th, elected as president John R. Bitner, and as cashier C. A. Fondersmith. An office was opened temporarily on the corner of East King and Centre Square, and business was opened on the 13th of March, 1882. The site of the present banking-office was purchased, and the demolition of the old buildings upon the lot was commenced in August, 1882, and the new structure was erected upon their site. It was first opened for business March 30, 1883. The present directors are John R. Bitner, president; H. M. Mayer, Samuel Groff, L. S. Hartman, John D. Skiles, Eli J. Kindig, Abraham B. Huber, David Brown, John L. Miller, John R. Bricker, James Shaum, John M. Stehman, and Jacob Wolf.

JOHN R. BITNER, president of the Fulton National Bank of Lancaster City, was born in the same city, Aug. 7, 1826. His father, Abraham Bitner (1791-1874), whose ancestors were of German origin, and among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, was a native of York County, by trade a carpenter, was a chairmaker and flour merchant in Lancaster most of his active business life, and a member of and officially identified with the German Reformed Church of the city. His mother was Elizabeth Porter (1799

-1856), also a member of the same church. Their children who reached manhood and womanhood are Anna R., wife of George Dietrich; Jacob died at the age of twenty-six; Sarah W. (deceased); John R., Charles Augustus, Abraham, Benjamin, David P., and Mary Ann Bitner. He obtained his early education in the schools of Lancaster, and at the age of thirteen began learning cabinet-making, at which business he continued until 1846. For one year following he was in the employ of the State Railroad. In 1847, in company with his brother, C. A. Bitner, the firm of John R. Bitner & Brother purchased a few cars, and established the Fast Freight Line between Lancaster and Philadelphia, running their cars on the State Railroad, and subsequently on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks. Gradually, as their business increased, they placed additional cars on the road, and thus continued until they were the owners of some thirty cars, which they ran in transporting and forwarding merchandise over the railroads of this and other States. From 1857 until the dissolution of the partnership in 1874 they were the leading firm in this business in this part of the State. In 1848 they also became engaged, in connection with their freighting business, in grain operations and shipping grain to different points in the East, which afterwards developed into a prosperous trade. In 1854, with others, they were interested in building the Eden Paper-Mills, and large owners therein. In 1855 they built a steam flouring-mill in Lancaster, which had a capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels per day, and which they continued to operate until 1868, when, owing to the pressure attendant upon furnishing supplies to the Union army, they took down the mill to make room for an extensive warehouse, which they built on its site.

John R. Bitner & Brother were large contractors for the government during the war for furnishing supplies for the army, and their work was so satisfactorily done that at the close of the conflict the government applied to them for supplies for the old army stock until it could be disposed of. In 1865 they were members of the company that built the Fulton Cotton-Mill, but sold their interest in it four years later, and they were also members of the company that built, the same year, the Printer's Paper-Mills at Binkley's Bridge, that were burned in November, 1882, in which John R. Bitner has retained a large interest. The firm of John R. Bitner & Brother continued their freighting and forwarding business until 1874, when Mr. Bitner purchased his brother's interest, continued it alone until 1882, and sold out the business to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Bitner was one of the original founders of the noted summer resort, "Ocean Beach," on the New Jersey coast, in which association he retains an interest, a director in the New Egypt, Farmingdale and Long Branch Railroad of New Jersey for some time, and in 1865, in company with others,



*J. B. Smith*

founded a forwarding and commission house at 811 Market Street, Philadelphia, where he remained a partner until 1870. He has been a member of both branches of the City Council for several terms, served for three years as prison inspector for Lancaster County, director of Lancaster County National Bank for some seven years, a director of the Quarryville Railroad, and he was one of the organizers of the Fulton National Bank of Lancaster, in February, 1882, of which he was chosen president. He married, April 26, 1852, Fianna, daughter of David Wiedler, a farmer of Lancaster County, by whom he has children: Jacob S.; Lillie W., wife of J. C. Martin, died June 30, 1881; William H., D. Edwin, Anna M., Abraham, Alfred F., and Nellie O. Bitner.

**Insurance Companies.**—The first movement tending towards the organization of an insurance company in Lancaster was made in 1807. At a meeting held February 2d of that year, at the house of Henry Reigart (the Fountain Inn), of which William Kirkpatrick was chairman, and Adam Reigart, Jr., secretary, it was resolved "that application be made to the Legislature for an act to incorporate an insurance company in this borough, the capital stock of which shall consist of \$100,000, to be divided into 4000 shares of \$25 each." The petition was presented, the act passed, and the company incorporated April 10, 1807, under the name of the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company. Adam Reigart, Jr., the president, advertised that the company would open an office on the 16th of April "in the house occupied by the bank in the borough of Lancaster, where applications would be received for insurance against fire and other risks." The company had easy office-hours, from 9 o'clock A.M. to 3 o'clock P.M. There is but little more to be said concerning this organization, as records of its subsequent proceedings are not to be found. It maintained an existence for several years. A dividend of seventy-five cents per share was advertised in 1808, and one of five per cent. in 1811, but what profits, if any, were divided between those years is not known. The expediency of increasing the capital was considered in 1808. At that time Jacob Krug was president.

The Widow and Orphan Assurance Society of the City and County of Lancaster came into existence in February, 1822, with the following officers, viz.: President, Rev. Christian Endress; Vice-President, Rev. Joseph Clarkson; Secretary, William White; Treasurer, George L. Mayer; Directors, Ebenezer Wright, Nathaniel Lightner, Robert Evans, Benjamin Ober, George Musser, Dr. Samuel Fahnestock, Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg. The design of the society was to pay a fixed sum per week to the widows or children of those members who died. The society remained active for a number of years, but was finally disbanded.

Lancaster City and County Insurance Company was the name of an organization which had its origin

in 1838, being incorporated by act passed April 16th of that year. Forty-eight commissioners were appointed soon after that date to take subscriptions for the stock, the company having an authorized capital of \$200,000. Emanuel C. Reigart was chosen president, and John Zimmerman secretary. Mr. Reigart resigned the presidency in 1839, and James Evans was elected to fill the vacancy. Business was opened by the company soon after its organization, and continued with indifferent success until 1852, when the company retired, though still maintaining its charter and privileges.

On Oct. 7, 1867, a meeting of stockholders of the old Lancaster City and County Fire Insurance Company, to consider the propriety of reorganizing the company, was held in the city of Lancaster, Christopher Hager, Esq., in the chair. The opinion of the meeting was that there existed a necessity for an active home company; that it had been demonstrated by actual experience that Lancaster County was one of the most favorable points in the United States for the business of fire insurance, Lancaster City alone paying annually large sums to companies located in Philadelphia, New York, and Hartford; that a home company with a good paid up capital, under the direction of responsible men well known by all in the community, would undoubtedly command a preference from the start, and would be able to retain at home a large portion of the sums hitherto sent abroad by our citizens for insurance; that an effort ought to be made to place this old institution on a sound and permanent basis; and that the present time was favorable for the effort. A meeting to elect directors was therefore called on Monday, November 4th, at which Messrs. Thomas E. Franklin, C. Hager, John L. Atlee, H. Carpenter, Jacob Bausman, A. E. Roberts, George K. Reed, B. F. Shenk, F. Shroder, and B. B. Martin were elected as directors for the ensuing year. The organization of the company was perfected by the election of Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, as president; Edward Brown, secretary; and George K. Reed, treasurer; the finance committee consisting of George K. Reed, B. F. Shenk, and A. E. Roberts.

The State Legislature, Feb. 14, 1868, passed an act supplementary to the charter, legalizing the election of directors, and authorizing them to act in accordance with the privileges of the charter. The company issued its first policy under the new organization March 9, 1868.

Success was met with in procuring business, but by extension to other fields than this county and State the company met with losses, becoming particularly involved through the Chicago fire of 1871. This necessitated the surrender of stock by the holders to the extent of forty per cent. New stock was issued and sold, and business was continued until October, 1878, when the company retired honorably, paying all debts and losses, and stock in full. The company still holds its organization. Thomas E. Franklin

was president from first to last of the reorganized company. Edward Brown, secretary, was succeeded in 1871 by George R. Hendrickson, who, in November, 1872, gave place to B. F. Shenk.

The Inland Insurance and Deposit Company was organized in July, 1854, and opened an office not long thereafter where Kepler's new building now is (the old Black Horse tavern stand), which, however, was soon removed to the Swan Hotel. Dr. H. E. Muhlenberg was president, and Rudolph F. Rauch secretary and treasurer. Isaac E. Heister succeeded Dr. Muhlenberg as president, who, however, again became president, and filled that office until the close of the company's existence. John W. Jackson followed Rauch as secretary and treasurer in 1863, and gave place to J. E. Muhlenberg in 1869. The company closed its affairs and its career in 1874.

The Lancaster Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated May 1, 1861, and, as its name implies, was and is strictly a home company, being limited by its charter to the city and county of Lancaster. The incorporators were John Sheaffer, Christian Gast, John D. Skiles, J. B. Swartzwelder, Charles A. Heinitch, David G. Swartz, Anthony Lechler, Christian H. Lefevre, Jacob N. Miller, Dr. John McCalla, S. S. Rathvon, David Shultz, Col. D. W. Patterson, Jacob Griel, David Pancoast, Lewis Sprecher, C. Widmyer, John S. Miller, Moses Wenger, Christian Rine, and B. B. Martin. The first officers were: President, Rev. William T. Gerhard; Vice-President, David G. Swartz; Secretary, Christian H. Lefevre; Treasurer, John Sheaffer; Directors, the foregoing officers and Charles A. Heinitch, John D. Skiles, J. B. Swartzwelder, Christian Gast, Anthony Lechler; Executive Committee, Rev. William T. Gerhard, David G. Swartz, Christian H. Lefevre, John D. Skiles; Surveyors, J. B. Swartzwelder, Jacob N. Miller.

The first policy of the company was issued April 1, 1862, on which date an office was opened in a building owned by the secretary, No. 187 East King Street, where it has ever since remained. The present number of policies is 2152. The losses paid in 1879 were \$1998.34; in 1880, \$72.84; in 1881, \$534.98; and in 1882, \$2296.76. The report for 1882 shows the total amount of insurance to have been \$1,750,541; the total debits, \$7062.32; credits, including fire losses, \$7062.32. Following are the officers for 1883: President, Christian Gast; Vice-Presidents, Rev. William T. Gerhard, David Hartman; Secretary and Treasurer, C. H. Lefevre; Board of Directors, the foregoing officers and Joseph Sampson, Thomas Hays, Maj. A. C. Reinhoehl, H. C. Harner, Esq., J. B. Swartzwelder; Executive Committee, Christian Gast, Rev. W. T. Gerhard, David Hartman, J. B. Swartzwelder, C. H. Lefevre; Surveyors, J. B. Swartzwelder, H. L. Fralley, David Hartman.

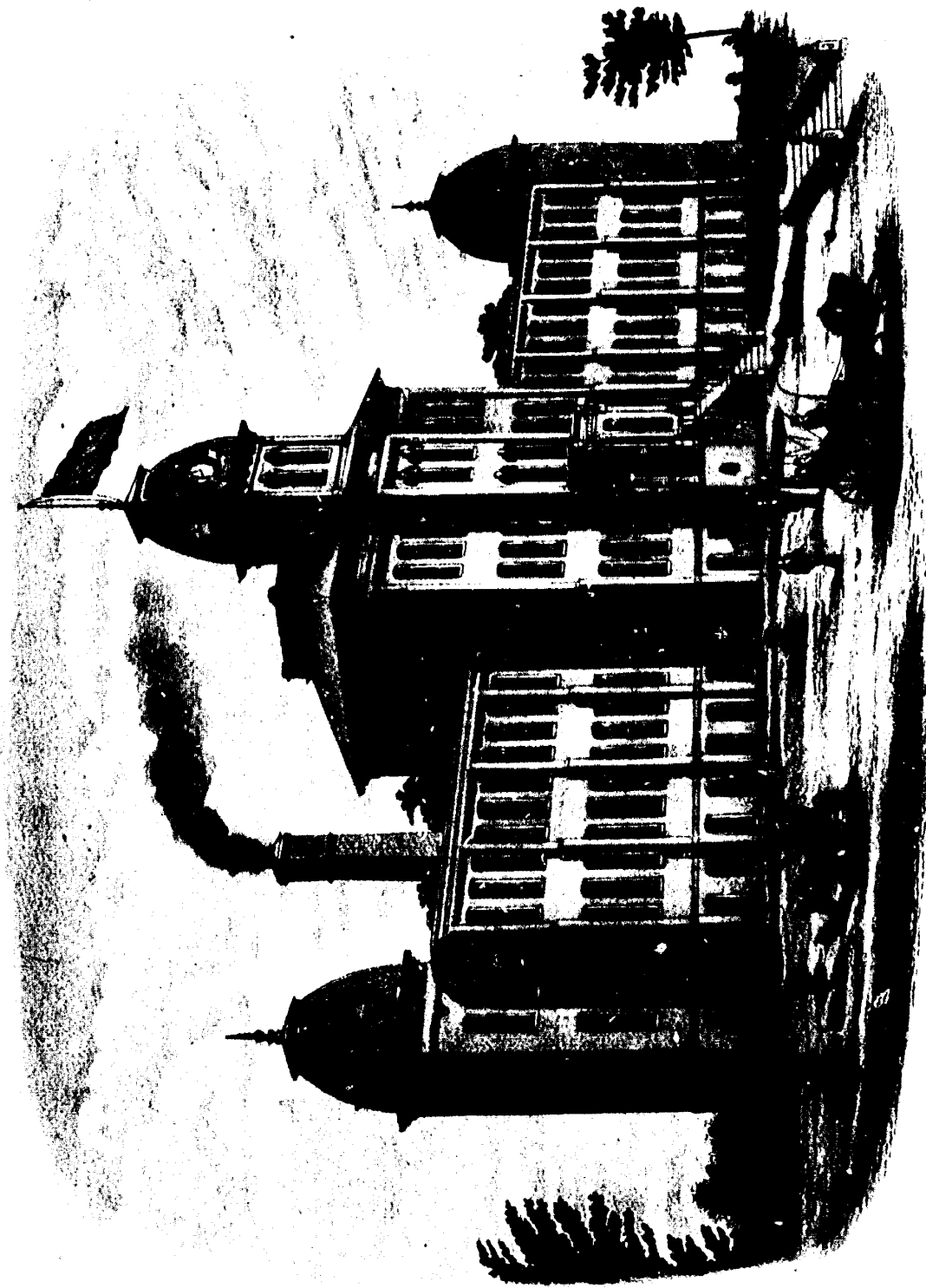
**Lancaster City Gas Companies.**—A gas company was projected for the city of Lancaster late in the fall

of 1841, and on the 17th of December, in that year, the City Council authorized a company to lay pipes through the city for the introduction of gas, under the direction of the Street Committee. The company was organized and a charter granted under the name of the "Lancaster City Gas Company," on the 31st of March, 1842. By the terms of the charter the work was to be commenced within three years, or the charter was null and void. Nothing was done, and again, April 7, 1849, a charter was obtained for the "Lancaster City Gas Company," with John Steinman and others as commissioners. By this company land was purchased near Hoffman's Run, in the southwestern part of the city, works were erected, pipes laid, at a cost of \$28,555.80. Gas was first introduced into the city on the 21st of February, 1850. As the demand increased pipes were laid and improvements made. At first the gas was manufactured from rosin, and in 1852 the works were improved and changed to manufacture gas from coal. The works were so successful that in 1876 another company was organized, by the name of the "Lancaster Gaslight and Fuel Company." This company purchased land near the old works, and commenced manufacture. About the year 1879, the companies finding the demand not equal to the supply, made arrangements with each other, which resulted in the new company purchasing all the rights and franchises of the old company. The office of the company is now on Duke Street, at H. Baumgardner's coal-office.

**Cotton-Mills.**—About the year 1845, David Longnecker, of this city, conceived the idea of establishing a cotton-mill. The project was received with favor, a number of citizens formed a company, with John F. Steinman as president, and Mr. Longnecker as treasurer and agent, raised a capital of \$125,000, purchased ground, and during 1845-46 built what is now known as the F. Schroder Company's Mill, No. 1. About six thousand spindles and two hundred and sixteen looms, with other necessary machinery, were placed in the building, and work commenced in March, 1847.

Gen. Charles T. James, of Rhode Island, who was then prominent in cotton manufacture, came to the city about the time the first mill was put in operation, and in 1848 built what is now known as Conestoga Mill, No. 2, in which work was commenced in August, 1849, with eight thousand spindles and two hundred and eighty-eight looms. After Gen. James had operated the mill about a year he sold it to the Conestoga Mill Company, for which he also built on contract in 1850 Mill No. 3, with ten thousand spindles and two hundred and sixty-four looms. This mill was put in operation in 1851.

These mills were carried on by the company until the spring of 1855, when it was decided to divide the shares. In this division Mill No. 1 was kept by the Conestoga Company, Francis Schroder, president; David Longnecker took Mill No. 2, and a number of



*The Lancaster Watch Manufacturing, Lancaster, Pa.*

members of the old company formed a new one, with A. W. Russell president, and took Mill No. 3. The financial panic of 1857 affected the welfare of the mills, as it did of all other business establishments and mills. Nos. 1 and 3 were sold by the sheriff, the former being bought by Francis Schroder & Co., who still operate it, and the latter by Shenk, Bausman & Co., who carried it on until 1867, when they sold to John Farnum, of Philadelphia, whose heirs are still in possession. David Longnecker sold Mill No. 2 to John Farnum and Gen. Robert Patterson (the latter also of Philadelphia), who were its joint owners until 1862. Mr. Farnum then became sole owner, and upon his death the mill, going into the hands of his heirs, was operated by them in conjunction with Mill No. 2; as it still continues to be. Mill No. 1 has at this writing (1888) thirteen thousand spindles and two hundred and eighty looms, and manufactures brown shirtings, drills, and flannels. Mill No. 2 has fourteen thousand spindles and four hundred looms, and with No. 3 manufactures almost exclusively bed-tickings, awning stripes, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  sheetings. Mill No. 3 has thirteen thousand spindles and two hundred and sixty looms.

In 1864 the old machine-shop on Beaver Street was purchased by Shenk, Bausman, Carpenter & Co., and fitted up as a cotton-mill, with three thousand spindles and eighty-two looms. It was known as No. 5. Work was begun in the spring of 1865, confined to sheetings, and carried on until 1878, since which time the machinery has been idle.

The Fulton Cotton-Mill, No. 5, on the corner of Duke and Lemon Streets, was built in 1865 by the firm of William Wiley & Co. Equipped with two thousand spindles and sixty looms, it was put in operation as soon as completed, and turned out sheetings. In 1870 the original firm expired by limitation, and Wiley & Calder continued the business. After the death of Mr. Wiley, in February, 1879, the business was controlled by George Calder, Jr., by whom the mill is still carried on in connection with the Allendale Mill, No. 6. It now has two thousand spindles and ninety-one looms in motion, and produces awning stripes and fancy-colored ducks.

The Allendale was established by the firm of Wiley & Calder, who in 1872 purchased the old file-factory at the corner of Chestnut and Plum Streets, and put into the building three thousand spindles and one hundred and four looms. It is now devoted to the production of ducks. In connection with the Fulton and Allendale Mills a large dry house was erected in 1874.

**The Lancaster Locomotive Works.**—The company which established these works (now controlled by the Penn Iron Company (Limited), was organized under the general manufacturing law, May 31, 1858, with a capital of \$100,000. The first president was Daniel Cockley, who was, however, superseded by James Black on May 21, 1855, and the directors were

John Black, Christopher Hager, Abraham W. Russell, Benjamin Eshleman, Michael Malone, John U. Lane, Henry Musselman, James B. Lane, George F. Lañe, and James Black. The treasurer and secretary was M. O. Kline, and the superintendent, John M. Brandt, Sr. The only survivors of this number are John Black, James Black, A. W. Russell, and M. O. Kline.

Five acres of land was purchased of John H. Duchman, lying east of Ann Street and fronting on the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad. Ground was broken and the work of erecting a building commenced early in July, 1853. The first locomotive was built and placed on the track of the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad in December, 1855. The entire number built while the works were in operation was thirty.

The company became embarrassed during the great financial panic of 1857, caused by the inability of three or four railroads to meet their engagements, and allowing their paper to go to protest, thereby throwing upon the Lancaster Locomotive Works a heavy burden of indebtedness which they could not successfully tide over, in consequence of the then existing state of affairs. It then became a necessity to make an assignment for the benefit of its creditors, and on the 5th day of October, 1857, a deed of assignment was executed to M. O. Kline, the treasurer of the company. Some time in 1861 the works were leased to James A. Norris, and on his death, some few months after, were sold to Edward Norris, and were successfully operated by him during the war of the Rebellion.

On the 1st of September, 1870, the works passed into the possession of the present organization, the Penn Iron Company (Limited), by whom they are extensively operated in the production of merchant bar-iron, railway supplies, car-forgings, bolts, nuts, etc.

**The Lancaster Watch Company.**—This extensive manufacturing company was the outgrowth of the Adams & Perry Watch Company, of Lancaster, which was organized at the Board of Trade rooms, June 10, 1874, with a capital of \$75,000, which had nearly all been subscribed at that time. The company was incorporated under the laws of the State, on Sept. 26, 1874. Soon after this men were sent here who began, in a shop near the Best Boiler-Works, the manufacture of machinery to be used in the watch-manufactory. At the meeting of the board of directors, Dec. 2, 1874, it was reported that Mr. C. A. Bitner had made the company a deed of gift of three and a half acres in the western part of the city as a site for the proposed works. Upon this the present building, which is exceedingly well adapted to the purpose for which it is used, was erected under the personal supervision of Mr. Bitner and G. M. Zahm. It was first occupied in the summer of 1875. The company carried on the manufacture with varying success until September, 1877, when a reorganization



was deemed expedient, and the Lancaster Pennsylvania Watch Company was formed. On April 1, 1879, a change in the organization was effected, and this was followed, April 1, 1883, by reorganization as a stock company, with a capital of \$250,000. The stockholders in the present company are Messrs. John I. Hartman, C. A. Bitner, A. Bitner, John D. Skiles, J. P. McCaskey, B. F. Breneman, Lewis S. Hartman. The officers of the board are Messrs. John I. Hartman, president; John D. Skiles, treasurer; and J. P. McCaskey, secretary. About four hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been expended in the enterprise thus far, of which three hundred thousand dollars were used for wages alone. Now fourteen grades of watches are manufactured. The factory has a capacity for turning out one hundred and fifty watches daily, and is running at about two-thirds that production. A capital of \$250,000 is invested, and two hundred and fifty men employed.

ABRAHAM BITNER, manager of the Lancaster Watch Company, and son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Porter) Bitner, was born in Lancaster City, Jan. 22, 1836. He started out in life for himself at the early age of thirteen years, without pecuniary assistance, but with a determined self-reliance and resolution to carve out a fortune for himself that has characterized his whole very active business career. For several years he was employed by Bitner & Brother in their freighting business in Lancaster, and in running their individual line of cars from Lancaster to Philadelphia. Subsequently he was a clerk in a flouring-mill, and operated a stationary engine. In 1857 he went to Philadelphia and took charge of the freight interests of Bitner & Brother, in that city, and also engaged in the produce commission business until 1861, when he formed the partnership of Acheson & Bitner in the flour and grain business, which continued for about one and a half years. Returning to Lancaster County he purchased a farm in Warwick township, upon which he resided in 1864. In 1865 he opened a coal-yard in Lancaster City, and in 1867 built the first coal-chute erected in the city, on the Reading and Columbia Railroad. He disposed of this business in 1872, and purchased one hundred and thirty-six acres of land on the New Jersey coast, worth then some ten thousand dollars, organized the Ocean Beach Association, comprised of men from that State and neighboring cities. As superintendent of the association from 1873 to 1876, he laid out and founded what is now the famous and favorite summer resort, Ocean Beach. The first year, 1873, he built the Ocean Beach Methodist Episcopal Church, almost wholly at his own expense, the first building completed on the beach, and made other important improvements. The value of an acre of ground at Ocean Beach in a desirable location, in 1883, is fifteen thousand dollars. In 1874 he was elected a director of the New Egypt and Farmingdale Railroad Company, reorganized the board of directors by request-

ing the resignation of four of its members and causing the election of four others. Subsequently he obtained full control of the road by purchase, built the road, and when completed sold it to the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. From 1877 to 1879, Mr. Bitner was a clothing merchant in Lancaster City.

In 1875 he was induced to take an interest in the "Lancaster Watch Company." By close application and personal interest in this, to him, a comparatively new field of operations, he mastered the minutest details of the business, reorganized the company Sept. 1, 1877, and put it upon a systematic working foundation. He is the general manager of this company, and is the joint inventor of an improved safety pin-ion, which constitutes one of the most important and valuable features of the Lancaster watch, which experts pronounce superior to any other device for a similar purpose. This device is necessary to protect the delicate movement of a watch from injury in case of the breaking and sudden expansion of the mainspring. It was patented Aug. 12, 1879.

Mr. Bitner is also the inventor of other very valuable patents in the construction of a watch. He is the patentee of a watch-dial, April 5, 1881; a hand-setting and stem-winding device, July 25, 1882; a patent compound regulator, Oct. 10, 1882; a dust-proof watch-plate, Nov. 25, 1882; and an improvement on the latter in 1883.

Mr. Bitner has recently engaged also in the purchase of real estate near the watch-factory building, and has erected a fine and substantial home residence, besides several tenant-houses, the whole comprising "Cottage Place." He has given little attention to matters outside of his business interests, never sought office, nor held any, but stands firmly intrenched in the principles of reform laid down by the Republican party.

His first wife, Sarah Ann, daughter of John Retallick, died in 1874. Their children are Elizabeth (deceased), George W. (deceased), John Wesley, Mary Margaret (deceased), and William Yard Bitner. By his present wife, Anna C., a daughter of David B. Hostetter, of Lancaster County, he has children: Grace, Herbert, and Walter Bitner.

**Miscellaneous Manufacturing Interests.**—There are a number of other manufactories concerning which we present brief historical and descriptive notes. Among them is the Conestoga Furnace, conducted by Peacock & Thomas, which is situated in the southern portion of the city, on South Prince Street, the ground occupied covering an area of about eight acres, upon which are erected numerous buildings equipped with all the machinery and appliances requisite for securing the best results, and a steam-engine of one hundred horse-power and eight boilers. The capacity of the furnace is one hundred and forty tons, and the average annual production about six thousand tons of pig-iron of the best description for



*A. P. Fisher*

foundry purposes, which meets with a ready sale, both in the East and West, on account of its acknowledged superiority in quality and uniformity. The ore, which is known as the hematite, is of a neutral nature, and is procured about ten miles south of the furnaces from mines owned by the firm, on the line of the Quarryville Branch Railroad tracks, running direct between the mines and the furnaces. At the mines a force of about seventy-five men is employed, and at the furnaces an average number of about twenty-five. Mr. Peacock commenced operations at the Conestoga Furnace in 1868, since which time numerous additions and improvements have been made, the present firm coming into existence in July, 1879.

The steam-engine and boiler-works of John Best, on East Fulton Street, are the outgrowth of a small shop opened in 1856 by the present proprietor, who then had a capital of only twenty dollars.

Among the industries in iron is an establishment owned and managed by Ezra F. Landis, on North Cherry Street, in which are manufactured Eclipse Fan Blowers, the Eclipse Fan Exhauster for ventilating mines, Scandinavian or jail padlocks, and other articles, which have a wide sale, being shipped to all parts of the United States, Mexico, England, and even Australia.

The only establishment in the State, outside of Philadelphia, devoted to the manufacture of horn combs is located here, and the industry has been carried on for more than half a century. It was originally founded in 1824 by Peter P. Voorhis, and upon his death, in 1839, passed into the hands of Shoffner & Hambright. In 1850, Mr. Hambright having retired, Dana Graham became associated with Mr. Shoffner, and after the latter's death became sole proprietor. The premises occupied by him are on James Street, and the buildings are quite extensive. A ten horse-power engine and fifteen horse-power boiler furnish the motive power for the machinery, and a force of forty men, women, and boys is at present employed, at a weekly expense of about two hundred and fifty dollars. The material employed at these works is of the better grades of horn, which are obtained from South America, Texas, and a few from this State. Only the best portions of the horn are used for combs, the tips being shipped to Philadelphia, where they are used for making buttons, mouth-pieces for pipes, and other small articles.

Cork manufacturing is one of the interesting and important industries of Lancaster. In 1875 the Lancaster Cork Company (limited) established the works which now belong to G. W. Dodge & Son, and which they obtained possession of in August, 1876. The manufactory was originally located in a building on Fulton Street, but this being destroyed by fire, the proprietors recommenced business in the building formerly occupied by the Eureka Bark-Mill Company, where they are at present. The works

turn out about twelve or fifteen thousand gross of finished corks per day, and employ about thirty men.

The marble, brownstone, and granite yard carried on by Lewis Haldy was established in 1849. Mr. Haldy produces all kinds of plain and ornamental stone-work for building purposes and a great variety of monuments.

F. O. Sturgis engaged in the planing-mill and manufacturing business in 1870.

J. P. Stormfeltz, who now has a large manufactory of sash, doors, etc., on North Water Street, began business in 1872.

The Lancaster Planing-Mill was established in 1870 by the Lancaster Door and Sash Company in a small frame building on Beaver Street. In 1873 it passed into the hands of Urban & Burger, who erected the present large building on South Prince Street. At this mill was executed much of the ornamental work of the buildings used for the Centennial Exhibition.

D. B. & D. H. Bartholomew are extensively identified with the manufacture of lumber. The senior member of the present firm has for many years been identified with this branch of trade, and in 1870 the firm as it now exists was formed, and the business considerably increased. The premises occupied on South Prince Street cover an area of about one acre, upon which is erected one frame building, twenty-four by sixty feet in dimensions, for manufacturing purposes, and a number of smaller buildings, sheds, etc., for storage of seasoned lumber. The main building is thoroughly equipped with all the requisite appliances for the manufacture of cedar or poplar cigar-box boards, walnut and poplar table tops, ash boards, planks or scantling of any dimension, picture-frame backs, walnut, cedar, white holly, mahogany, mulberry, cherry, apple, or other woods for brackets, and every description of hard wood for carpenters, stair-builders, wheelwrights, wagon-makers, undertakers, or other uses.

Widmyer & Ricksecker, upholsterers and manufacturers of furniture, are the successors of a house established about thirty-five years since by the father of the senior member of the present firm. The firm employs about fifteen men.

Levi K. Landis started in his present business, that of a general machinist, in 1870. He makes a specialty of the manufacture of Hoover's patent Diamond millstone dressing-machine, which is sold throughout the Union.

An extensive cigar manufactory is conducted by H. L. Stehman on North Queen Street. He employs about thirty skilled workmen, and manufactures between thirty and forty thousand high grade cigars per week, which find market in all parts of the United States. This factory was established in 1870, but its proprietor had a long experience in tobacco handling prior to that time.

Jewelry is manufactured by Edward J. Zahn and

H. M. Shreiner. The former began in partnership with H. L. Zahn in 1854, and has carried on business alone since 1870. Mr. Shreiner has carried on business under his own name since 1878, and was engaged as early as 1845 in the house which he succeeded.

The Empire Steam Breweries are carried on by Lawrence Knapp. The annual product of the brewery on Locust Street alone varies from four to seven thousand barrels.

Conrad Gast & Sons' pottery on Prince and James Streets was established by the senior member of the present firm in 1842, and his son, Amos C. Gast, was admitted as a partner in 1877. They turn out some very attractive specimens of ceramic art, and do a large business.

Another pottery is carried on by Henry Ganse. It was started by his father in 1848.

D. A. Altick & Sons carry on the largest carriage manufactory in the city. The business was started in 1848 by Mr. D. A. Altick, who then occupied a small building on the corner of Duke and Orange Streets. In 1850 he removed to the corner of Orange and Prince, and in 1854 erected the large four-story brick building which the company now occupies.

Steigermalt & Boersom began the manufacture of carriages in 1865. Mr. Boersom became the sole proprietor in 1871, and is now carrying on the business on East King Street, and making about one hundred carriages per year.

S. E. Bailey & Co. are another firm of well-known carriage-makers. They have a large manufactory on North Queen Street and Market Street, which was erected in 1879. The number of men employed by this firm ranges from sixty to seventy-five.

The Co-operative Carriage-Factory, conducted by Messrs. G. W. Killian and Andrew McGinnis, gives employment to a large force of men, and produces a fine line of carriages and buggies in all styles. The works of the company are in a two-story building on East Grant Street.

John J. Hoover started in the same line as the above in 1855, and still carries it on, his shop being on West Grant Street.

The Eagle Spoke-Works were established in 1856, on small capital and in a limited way, by Phillip Lebzelter, who has increased their size and capacity from time to time, until at the present they form one of the most extensive establishments in the city. The main building on Christian Street is three stories high and one hundred by sixty feet in dimensions.

The Lancaster Coach-Works is an establishment of considerable extent, which has grown out of a small business founded about 1849 by S. B. Cox & Co. It subsequently passed into the hands of McKeon, Miley & Co., and in 1877 the firm-name became as at present, Norbeck & Miley. The location of the factory is the corner of Duke and Vine Streets.

Another firm engaged in carriage-building is that of Edgerly & Co., whose works are on Market Street,

occupying a three-story brick building. The company consists of Edward Edgerly and John Schaum. There are many other manufactories in the city, but those which are of sufficient importance to be appropriately mentioned are not yet old enough to demand a place in history.

The immense tobacco warehouses in Lancaster are chiefly owned by New York firms, and are spoken of in the general history contained in this volume.

HENRY E. LEMAN, rifle manufacturer of Lancaster, Pa., was born in this city, March 8, 1812. He obtained a practical business education in the private schools of his native place. At the age of sixteen he began learning gun-making with Melchoir Fordney, who was a gun manufacturer in Lancaster during his active business life, and served for three years. From 1831 to 1834 he was a journeyman with George W. Tryon, rifle manufacturer in Philadelphia, and in the latter year established his present business in Lancaster City, in a part of his father's brewery, afterwards carried on at corner of Walnut Street and Cherry Alley, and which he subsequently removed to its present location on James Street. During the first year he received an order from John N. Le ne for fifty rifles, which were shipped to St. Louis for the Indian trade, and his entire manufacture was that year about two hundred and fifty. This business he rapidly increased, caused by the demand for his products, until it has reached thousands annually. His first contract for the government was for one thousand rifles in 1837, during Van Buren's administration, at the time of a treaty with the Indians, and thereafter annually the United States government made a contract with Mr. Lemman for his rifles until 1860. In 1861 he was offered a contract by Gen. Cameron, Secretary of War, for two hundred and fifty thousand rifles, which he declined on account of the uncertainty of the continuance of the war, and the extra necessary machinery required for producing them on short time. But he repaired large numbers, changing them from flint to percussion. His trade has extended largely to the Southern States, and his rifle was the first to supply the Pacific coast and the far West. As far back as 1840 he had a contract to repair muskets for the State at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Meadville arsenals. There are few sporting rifles that have a more extended or better reputation than those manufactured at the Lemman Rifle-Works at Lancaster, Pa., every one being made of the best wrought iron and steel, with varnished maple stocks, silver sights, double trigger, bullet-moulds, rifle-wipers, charger, and extra nipples, every rifle being warranted before it leaves Mr. Lemman's works. He is a man widely known and respected, and one whose goods are of too high a standard to need any recommendation.

Mr. Lemman has been a member of both branches of the Common Council of the city, and with George M. Steinman was one of the originators of the sinking



*Henry E. Luman.*

fund of the city. Since 1840 he has been identified with Masonic Lodge No. 43, F. and A. M., and was one of the charter members of Lamberton Lodge, No. 476, and is in 1888 a member of the Lancaster Lodge of Perfection, and also a member of the board of trustees of Lancaster Cemetery.

He married, in 1851, Anna (1828-1873), daughter of Louis (1774-1831) and Anna (Hull) (1787-1865) Dubois, of Newburgh, N. Y. Louis Dubois was the son of Louis Dubois (1728-1802) and Rachel Jansen (1735-1807), who were married in 1770. This last Louis Dubois was a descendant of Louis Dubois, a French Huguenot, who fled the persecution in his native country and settled in Ulster County, N. Y., with eleven other families in 1660. The Lemans came in the same ship. The children of Henry E. Leman and Anna Dubois are Henry E., Jr., Samuel W., Adelia, and James Cameron Leman. The sons, Henry E., Jr., and James Cameron, are in business with their father.

The Leumans (now spelled Leman) were French Huguenots, and came to America about 1660 with the Duboises, Deyos, Ferrees, and Lefevres. The Lemans settled in Lancaster County, as also did members of the Ferree and Lefevre families. Another spelling of the name "La Mont" for the family of Leman was used in their early history. The ancestor of the Lemans settled in Paradise township, and became the founder of the family here. Daniel, grandfather of Henry E. Leman, married a Miss Ferree, and resided on the homestead property in Paradise township. Jacob Leman (1756-1835), father of our subject, was a farmer near the city and a brewer. He served in the company of Pequea Rangers during the Revolutionary war, and his high sense of honor forbade him to accept a pension for his services, because he considered this sum intended for the soldiers and their families who were in pecuniary need, and not for those who were in comfortable circumstances. He succeeded to his father's homestead in Paradise township by will, which was occupied afterwards by his younger brother, and he also dropped the letter "a" from the original name "Leaman." His wife Catherine (1773-1856), whom he married in 1792, was a daughter of Leonard Eichholtz, whose family were among the early settlers of Lancaster. Their children were Catherine (1796-1857); Maria (1798-1872), wife of Thomas I. Barry, of Baltimore, who died in Mexico during the war; George (1800-1830); Rebecca, born in 1802, first the wife of the late Dr. Galbraith, of Bainbridge, and now the widow of Col. James Cameron, killed at first battle of Bull Run, resides in Lancaster City; Joseph (1805-1832); Susan (1807-1836); Ann Caroline (1809-1851); Henry E.; Elizabeth Cecilia (1814-1834); and Margaret Adelia (1817-1842).

Jacob Leman's father is supposed to be the progenitor of the family here, and his initials, "D. L.," are upon his tombstone in East Lampeter township, near Soudersburg.

**Cemeteries.**—In the year 1746 Lots 212 and 213, situated on the east side of Prince Street, near Chestnut Street, were donated by James Hamilton, Esq., to the Moravian Church for burial purposes. The grounds were used for many years, and until the Lancaster City and Woodland Hill Cemeteries were laid out for public use, since which time but few funerals have been made there.

In the year 1836, Martin Shreiner (whose remains now repose in it) laid out a private cemetery at the corner of Chestnut and Mulberry Streets, which is known as Concord Cemetery. It is tastefully laid out, and well ornamented with shrubbery. A large number of burials have been made in the little inclosure, and there is room for few more. The fame of this burial-place rests chiefly upon the fact that its earth incloses the dust of the "Great Commoner," Thaddeus Stevens. His grave is marked by a massive but simple marble and granite monument, which bears upon the north side the inscription:

"THADDEUS STEVENS.  
Born at Danville, Caledonia County, Vermont,  
April 4, 1792.  
Died at Washington, D.C.,  
August 11, 1868."

and upon the south side these characteristic words:

"I repose in this quiet and secluded spot, not from any preference for solitude, but finding other cemeteries limited, as to race, by charter rules, I have chosen this that I might illustrate in my death the principles which I advocated through a long life,—EQUALITY OF MAN BEFORE HIS CREATOR."

Mr. Stevens owned lots in two or more other cemeteries.

For more than a century the people of the German Reformed congregation had used as a place of sepulture a plot of ground set aside for that purpose adjoining the church. In the year 1846, the members of that church having a difficulty in finding places for burial in the old ground, agitated the question of establishing a cemetery for the city of Lancaster. The enterprise found favor with the people, and on the 14th of December, 1846, the consistory of the German Reformed Church passed the following resolution: "Resolved that the Lot of Ten Acres of Land on the New Holland Turnpike now the property of D. Longnecker be purchased for a Grave Yard provided it will suit the purpose." A committee appointed reported, December 21st, that it could be obtained. A committee was then appointed to purchase the lot and to obtain a charter. The lot was purchased, and a charter was obtained bearing date March 8, 1847. The plot was designated as the "Lancaster Cemetery." The movement met with general approbation, and people from other denominations purchased lots. The grounds were laid out under the direction of the Rev. N. Keyes, who at that time was pastor of the German Reformed Church. The first interments were of two children, June 6, 1848. The next year it was suggested that other denominations have a voice in the management of the

grounds. This suggestion met with favor from the German Reformed Church. Arrangements were made for the change, the new company refunding the money expended for the purchase of the property. The old charter was surrendered, and a new one granted April 26, 1850. Under the new management ten acres of ground additional were purchased and laid out into lots.

In the year 1873 a chapel was erected at the main entrance of the cemetery, at a cost of ten thousand dollars, and dedicated in October of that year with appropriate ceremonies; a historical discourse, from which these facts are obtained, was delivered by the Rev. J. I. Mombert. The presidents, secretaries, and treasurers since the organization are here given: Presidents, David Longnecker, Emanuel Schaeffer, Peter Long, Daniel Heitsch, John I. Hartman; Secretaries, A. G. Helfenstein, Charles M. Erben, Christian Gast, P. K. Breneman, John Zimmerman, Joseph Samson; Treasurer, Benjamin C. Bachman, Adam Wolf, Christian Gast.

On the 3d of October, 1849, a movement was inaugurated in the vestry of the Lutheran Trinity Church for the purchase of a piece of ground for a new cemetery, which resulted in the laying out of the beautiful "Woodward Hill Cemetery." On the 10th of November, 1849, the committee was appointed to select a site for the proposed cemetery, and at a subsequent meeting of the vestry the committee reported that they had purchased of Em. C. Reigart, Esq., a lot of ground for that purpose, containing twelve acres, one quarter, and thirty perches. The committee asked permission to employ a landscape surveyor to lay off the grounds into lots, walks, etc. After the purchase of the property the vestry, on Nov. 4, 1850, elected the following nine persons as trustees of the cemetery: Messrs. Adam Keller, Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, John Ehler, John Hamilton, John F. Long, Frederick Sehner, Judge Lewis, C. Kieffer, and Henry Reed. A very general desire having been expressed by the citizens of Lancaster that the cemetery should be made a public cemetery, under the management of stockholders, the vestry, after due consideration of the subject, acceded to the desire. At the meeting of the vestry, therefore, held Jan. 25, 1851, C. Hager, Esq., made the following statement, viz., "That the cemetery committee have appointed Judge Lewis their chairman, and also moved that a committee be appointed to transfer the cemetery to the stockholders, through their trustees, upon certain conditions, to be hereafter approved by this vestry." Whereupon a committee of three members of the vestry was appointed, viz., C. Hager, George Musser, and F. W. Beates, to confer with the cemetery committee for the purpose of carrying the above into effect. It was resolved, on motion of Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, that the committee have discretionary power either to take a mortgage on the lawn for the amount to be paid for the cemetery, and receive the

interest for the first two or three years in lots, or, if willing to purchase and pay the cash, to receive it. On the 2d of February, 1852, the cemetery committee reported that they had executed a deed of conveyance to the proper persons and secured payment for the same by a bond and mortgage. The committee was directed to purchase fifty cemetery lots for the use of the congregation, and also to settle and close up the whole business to the best of their judgment and ability. In this way the cemetery, which was originally undertaken and established by the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, passed into the hands of an independent company.

Says the Rev. Dr. Krotel, to whose memorial volume we are indebted for most of the facts related in this article, "Woodward Hill Cemetery has already received many a silent inhabitant, and among them many of those who were active in its establishment. Its location near the city, and yet in a direction in which it is not likely to be crowded by the growth of the city, with the Conestoga winding along its base, the beautiful and peaceful rural prospect which is presented from almost every part of it, and the number of flourishing trees and evergreens render it one of the most beautiful of cemeteries."

Upon the organization of the Woodward Hill Cemetery Company, Christian Kieffer was chosen president, and John F. Long secretary. In addition to the grounds laid out by the Lutheran Church twelve acres adjoining were purchased, and subsequently, in 1881, seven acres more on the south side was added, making about thirty-two acres. The grounds were laid out uniformly in 1851, and the chapel erected that year. The main entrance to the grounds is through a broad avenue from South Queen Street.

In this cemetery is the tomb of James Buchanan. His monument is a plain but huge block of white marble, with the simple inscription:

"Here Rest the Remains of  
JAMES BUCHANAN,

Fifteenth President of the United States.

Born in Franklin County, Pa., April 23, 1791; died at Wheatland, June 1, 1868."

The trustees of Woodward Hill Cemetery, in addition to the ground purchased of the Lutheran Church, purchased twelve and a half acres additional, making twenty-five acres. This was laid out into lots, walks, and drives. A charter was obtained on the 29th of March, 1851.

About the year 1854 Zion's Lutheran Church, through the vestry, purchased a few acres of ground on South Queen Street, adjoining the Woodward Hill Cemetery, and laid it out into lots for the use of members of the church and congregation.

Early burials of the members of St. Mary's (Catholic) Church were made in grounds adjoining the church. About the year 1857, Mr. Michael Malone donated to St. Mary's Church six acres of ground lying on the New Holland Turnpike, adjoining Lan-



SAMUEL F. DALE.



caster Cemetery. Improvements were commenced in March, 1858, and the grounds were beautifully laid out and ornamented with evergreens and other trees. Since that time many of those who were buried in the old churchyard have been removed to the new grounds.

**Lancaster and Millersville Street Railroad.**—

This convenient means of local transit was established in 1874, the road being constructed under the charter of the Lancaster and Reading Narrow-Gauge Railroad, at an expense of about \$38,000. Rolling stock was placed on the track in the fall of 1874, and began running soon after. In 1877 an extension was made from the Millersville terminus, westerly, to the present stables, a distance of about one-quarter of a mile. After its completion the road was leased to J. C. Cowel, who operated it until the year 1876, when it passed into the control of John G. Brenner, lessee, who carried it on for a period of about ten and a half months. The company, after conducting it a few months, leased it to Dr. P. W. Hiestand for a period of five years. Since April 2, 1882, when his lease expired, the company, of which John C. Hager is president and Charles Dennis secretary, has operated the line very successfully.

**Building and Loan Associations.**—Several building and loan associations have arisen, flourished, and fallen in the past fifteen years, and there are now in existence the American, Union, and People's.

The American was organized in December, 1868, under the provisions of a general act of Assembly passed April 12, 1859, and met with success from the start. The receipts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1882, were \$29,500.71, and the assets were stated as \$57,078.81. There were then one thousand and fifty-seven shares, the total value of which was \$57,068.49. The officers for 1883 are the following: President, R. Blickenderfer; Vice-Presidents, Daniel G. Baker, E. E. Snyder; Secretary, E. J. Erisman; Treasurer, John D. Skiles; Financial Committee, William T. Jeffries, William F. Humble, B. F. Benedict; Auditors, Daniel G. Baker, John H. Baumgardner, Oliver Poland. The stock is divided into fifteen series, five of which have matured.

The Union Building and Loan Association was organized April 30, 1875, and chartered June 23d of the same year. The report for six months, ending May 28, 1883, shows a cash account of \$36,280; profit and loss, \$8218.96; assets, \$75,177.97. The stock is divided into thirteen hundred and forty-eight shares, which are embraced in sixteen series. Their total value is \$73,642.74.

The officers for 1883 are: President, H. S. Gara; Vice President, Charles A. Heinitsh; Secretary, A. H. Ball; Treasurer, Dana Graham; Directors, John A. Arnold, Daniel G. Baker, Joel S. Eby, John Hull, G. Edward Hegener, J. B. Kaufman, John B. Rehm, C. Widmyer, George E. Zellers; Auditors, J. K. Barr, Jacob Gable, D. E. Long.

The People's Building and Loan Association was organized in June, 1875, and a charter obtained on the 22d of that month. It has a capital stock of \$500,000, which was divided into 1250 shares of a par value of \$400 each. The sixteenth semi-annual report for the half-year ending June 30, 1883, shows that the stock is divided into sixteen series, containing 509½ shares each series, reaching a value of \$37,271.56. The cash accounts were \$10,886.01; and the assets \$37,433.71.

The officers for 1883 are: President, H. R. Breneman; Vice-President, Martin Kreider; Secretary, A. S. Miller; Treasurer, Dr. A. J. Herr; Directors, James H. Marshall, Phares W. Fry, John Dickel, R. A. Smith, H. B. Cochran, Charles F. Miller, D. P. Rosenmiller, R. M. Agnew, P. C. Snyder; Auditors, William E. Kreider, A. A. Herr, J. E. Zecher; Solicitor, A. C. Reincohl.

These building associations have been very useful and valuable institutions to the community, as they have been the means of securing to hundreds of families, who otherwise could not have procured them, comfortable and permanent homes.

**Lighting the City by Electricity.**—The propriety of lighting the city by means of some one of the systems of electric lights recently invented was favorably considered in 1881. Several propositions were received from different companies during that year and the early part of 1882, and duly laid by the Lamp Committee before the Councils. The plans and the terms proposed by the Maxim Electric Light and Power Company being considered the best, the committee was authorized to enter into contract with that company, and did so on June 9, 1882.

By the terms of this contract the company agreed to furnish to the city one hundred and twenty electric lamps, to be erected according to the rules laid down by the New York and Philadelphia Fire Underwriters; to place the same in such locations as the Lamp Committee should direct; to light them with electric light every night in the year such length of time as the committee should designate; to keep said lights clean, repaired, and in good working order; and to have each light equal to two thousand candle-lights, French measurement. For the plant and for light furnished for a period of one year the city agreed to pay sixteen thousand eight hundred dollars, and the Maxim Company entered into bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars well and faithfully to comply with the terms of its contract.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL F. DALE.

Samuel F. Dale was born in Chester County, Pa., July 15, 1778, and died in Lancaster City, Sept. 1, 1842. He removed from Northumberland County to Venango

in 1800, and there engaged as deputy surveyor under Gen. Cochran. He represented the district composed of Venango and Mercer Counties in the State Legislature from 1807 to 1813, and was lieutenant-colonel of a regiment in defending the Northern frontier in the war of 1812-14.

In the latter year he removed to Lancaster City, where he resided until his death, having his residence in the central part of the city, fronting on Centre Square. He was an alderman of Lancaster for many years, very much interested in school and church matters, and in 1819 was appointed associate judge of Lancaster County by Governor Snyder, which position he filled with dignity and credit until his death. Judge Dale was well read, conservative in his opinions, a man of sound judgment, and characterized by a high sense of honor in all the relations of life. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Lancaster.

He married his first wife, Eliza Gundecker, in 1812, who bore him children: Ann Mary, Michael Gundecker, Samuel Futhy, William Walter, John James, Elizabeth Gundecker (wife of William Black, of St. Louis), Catherine Clementine Matilda (wife of Robert A. Evans, banker, of Lancaster), and Charles Henry Walter Dale.

His second wife, Leah, whom he married April 29, 1834, was a daughter of John Adam Lightner (1743-1798) and Leah Ferree (1757-1841), of Lampeter township, was born in Leacock township May 18, 1789, and survives in 1883. She is a woman of superior intelligence, furnished most of the facts for this sketch, and a member of the Episcopal Church, to which her mother also belonged. Adam and Maud Lightner came from Holland with two of their sons, Nathaniel and Adam, in 1717, and settled in Leacock township, Lancaster Co., Pa. One son, William A. Lightner, remained in Holland, and subsequently resided in India. Adam settled in York County, Pa. Nathaniel (1709-1782), grandfather of Mrs. Dale, married, in 1731, Margaret La Rue (1713-1794), a native of France, and resided on the old homestead in Leacock township. John Adam Lightner, son of Nathaniel, and father of Mrs. Dale, was born on the homestead in Leacock, where he resided most of his life. He removed to the Philadelphia turnpike, on the Pequea Creek, about eight miles from Lancaster, where, just prior to his death, he erected a brick residence in 1795, the homestead of Mrs. Dale since the death of her husband, and of her nephew, Col. Joel Le Fevre Lightner. The children of John Adam and Leah (Ferree) Lightner are Rachel, born 1777, wife of William Henderson; Joel, born 1779, father of Col. Joel Le Fevre Lightner; Jane, born 1781, wife of David Witmer; Margaret, born 1783, wife of Dr. J. Ankrin; Mary, born 1785, wife of John B. Henderson; Nathaniel F., born 1787; Leah and Isaac Lightner, born 1794. John Adam Lightner served a little time in the Revolutionary war, was a

member of the Lutheran Church at New Holland, and was a man much respected. Both himself and father were farmers.

Col. Joel Le Fevre Lightner, mentioned above, is a man of sound judgment, judicious management, and held in high esteem for integrity by his townsmen, and he is trustee, administrator, or executor of a large number of estates.

#### THE STEINMAN FAMILY.

Christian Frederick Steinman (1711-1760), a native of Dresden, Saxony, married Anna Regina Rosin (1717-1788). Their eldest son, George Michael, born at Erfurt, in 1738, sailed with Moravian colonists from Zist for St. Petersburg in 1767, and the next year was one of the zealous band who founded Serepta, in Astrakhan, and there settled and married in 1793. The parents embarked for Pennsylvania as a fruitful field for missionary labor, and settled at Bethlehem, where another son, John Frederick (1752-1823), was born. The Moravian Church records at Lititz, Lancaster Co., Pa., report that Christian Frederick Steinman arrived with his family at that new ecclesiastical establishment in November, 1756, and that he had been appointed to oversee and take care of the workmen who were to build the saw- and grist-mill near the town, on the stream issuing from the great Lititz Spring. After a large part of this work was done the church authorities changed the site of the mill to a spot quite a mile below the village, whither "Brother and Sister Steinman removed in April, 1757, taking up their abode in a house bought by the brethren." They returned to Bethlehem in 1758, but in October of the next year returned to Lititz as permanent residents, where he died, being the first married man who had died in the new settlement, and the fifth person buried in the Moravian cemetery, his grave being numbered "5," and the seventh from the main entrance walk, in the second row from the south end of the graveyard, in its southwestern corner. His widow removed with her son, John Frederick, to Lancaster, there married John Christopher Heyne, and died without issue of her second marriage.

John Christopher Heyne established a tin- and copper-ware business in Lancaster in 1764, on the present site of the George M. Steinman & Co.'s hardware-store, which John Frederick Steinman continued to carry on after the death of John Christopher Heyne, in 1781,—a business which in his hands and in those of his descendants, has expanded into one of the largest and most opulent hardware houses in the country. John Frederick Steinman was Burgess of Lancaster in 1800, and elected chief Burgess in 1801. He married, in 1777, Sybilla Margaretha Mayer (1753-1831), eldest daughter of George Ludwig and Maria Barbara (Diemer) Mayer, of Lancaster. George Ludwig Mayer (1727-1793), a native of Ulm, came



*Prof. Steinman*

*Geo M Steinman*



Eng. by A. L. Fitch

Richard MeGrann

to America in 1752; his wife, a native of the same place, died in Lancaster in 1777, and was buried in Trinity churchyard, her husband being buried there, and noted on the church records as an old member thereof. The children of this union are George Michael Stefnman (1779-1799), went to Cape François, San Domingo, with his uncles, Jacob and John Mayer, the former United States consul there, and with the latter largely associated in commercial enterprises and there died of yellow fever; Anna Maria (1780-1844), wife of George Bryan, clerk of the State Senate and auditor-general; Rebecca Regina (1782-1845), wife of Daniel Dinkle, died at Carlisle, Pa.; Susanna Juliana (1785-1817), wife of Joseph Cottrell, hardware merchant of Columbia and Lancaster; Sybilla Amelia (1786-1839), wife of John Christian Ernst, a farmer and merchant of Easton, Pa.; John Frederick, born at Lancaster, Dec. 19, 1789; and Eva Henrietta Steinman (1791-1842), wife of Richard Treat Leech, farmer and merchant of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Of these, the only son, John Frederick Steinman, succeeded, on attaining his majority, to his father's mercantile business in Lancaster City, which he developed into large proportions, and conducted with great success until his retirement from the business, in 1849, when he transferred it to his eldest son, George M. Steinman, who had been his partner since 1836. He was a non-commissioned officer of a volunteer company in the war of 1812, and marched to Elktown. He was first president of the Conestoga Steam Cotton-Mill Company, organized by citizens of Lancaster; active in the City Councils for many years, and a member of the first Select Council of the city, chief organizer of the school system of the city, and a director of the school board for a number of years, over which he was first to preside; took an active part in building the first reservoir, and, while he took a deep interest in the prosperity of his own, the Moravian, church, he was liberal in his opinions of other religious denominations. His public spirit led him to assist in all worthy local enterprises. He survives in 1888, in his ninety-fourth year, the oldest native resident of the city, and represents a generation long since passed away, the founders of many of our institutions and places of business, which have contributed largely to the growth and prosperity of the city of Lancaster. His first wife, Maria Gill, of Lancaster, whom he married Sept. 5, 1811, died Nov. 25, 1818, having borne him one son and three daughters,—Henrietta Dickert, born March 1, 1813, became the wife of George H. Bomberger, of Lancaster; George Michael, born July 11, 1815; Margaretta Rosina (1817-1817); and Mary Gill Steinman, born Oct. 14, 1818, wife of Elam D. Hurst, of Lancaster. By his second marriage, in 1824, to Mary Smith (1794-1851), daughter of Charles Fahnestock, of Chester County, Pa., he had children: Susan Smith, Margaretta Sybilla, Charles Fahnestock, Rebecca, John Frederick, Amelia, and Andrew Jackson Stein-

man, born Oct. 10, 1836, by profession a lawyer, one of the proprietors and the senior editor of the *Lancaster Daily Intelligencer*, and chairman of the Penn Iron Company.

George Michael Steinman, eldest son of John Frederick and Maria Steinman, obtained an academic education in the private school of the eminent teacher, John Gummare, of Burlington, N. J. At the age of eighteen he went into business with his father in Lancaster, to which he succeeded upon his father's retirement in 1849, as before stated, greatly enlarging the business and extending the patronage of the trade in jobbing and retail. He conducted the business until 1869, when he associated with himself as partners his son, George Steinman, and Capt. George M. Franklin, under the firm-name of George M. Steinman & Co., which firm continues trade at the old stand at 26 and 28 West King Street in 1888. Mr. Steinman is a public-spirited citizen, and has filled many places of trust and honor. He was a member of the Common Council of the city of Lancaster for some eleven years, president of the Council for eight years, and a director of the school board for eleven years, of which he was president from 1846 until 1854. He took an active part in building the second reservoir for the city and the Central Market-House, and was one of the originators of the sinking-fund of the city. A Union Democrat during the late civil war, he was one of the first to raise his voice in defense of the Union, and to assist in raising troops to put down the Rebellion. He was a candidate for Congress from this district, and received a flattering vote, although defeated at the polls by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens by a small majority in one of the most bitter partisan campaigns in Lancaster County.

George Michael Steinman married, April 5, 1838, Elizabeth Frederika, daughter of John Myer, of Lancaster, who was born Dec. 3, 1816. They have one son and two daughters,—Sarah Myer, wife of Capt. George M. Franklin, a member of the firm of George M. Steinman & Co.; Mary Elizabeth; and George Steinman, member of the same mercantile firm before mentioned.

#### RICHARD McGRANN.

Richard McGrann (1794-1867), a native of Ireland, came to America in 1819, then without means, but a young man of indomitable perseverance and a well-balanced mind. He was a man of warm impulses, unimpeachable integrity, and great public spirit, and at the time of his decease the *Philadelphia Press* said of him, "Richard McGrann was well known in Pennsylvania as one of the most enterprising and courageous contractors in the State. The elegant bridge which spans the Schuylkill at the end of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, is a lasting and most creditable monument of his labor; the Pennsylvania

and Northern Central Railroad, as well as many other lines, testify to his success."

Among the public works constructed by Mr. McGrann were: The State Railroad between Lancaster and Philadelphia, Lehigh Canal, Raritan and Union Canals, the Welland Canal, portions of the Erie Railroad, a large part of the heavy work of the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad; and, in connection with other gentlemen, nearly the whole of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, including the bridge across the Delaware and Lehigh at Easton, Pa., was his last public work, and he died while constructing the railroad bridge at the latter place.

Mr. McGrann settled in the township of Manheim, Lancaster Co., in 1835, where he built a house in 1838, and there kept his residence until his death, the property being owned since by his son, Bernard J. McGrann, an engraving of which appears in this work. He was never solicitous of public place or the emoluments of office, although he was a man of large influence in the county.

His wife, whom he married before leaving Ireland, was Alice, daughter of Bartley Sheridan, who bore him eight children, and died in 1848. The eldest died young; Bridget became the wife of Hugh Fitzpatrick; Richard; Elizabeth became the wife of John McGovern; John; Alice R. is the wife of Hon. John T. MacGonigle, mayor of the city of Lancaster; Patrick F. Bernard; and Bernard J. McGrann, only two of whom, Mrs. MacGonigle and the youngest son, survive in 1882.

Bernard J. McGrann, youngest son of Richard McGrann, was born on the homestead in Manheim township, Lancaster Co., June 24, 1837, and has resided there since. He obtained his education at the public schools of Lancaster and at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md. From 1854, after completing his studies until 1870, he devoted nearly his whole time to agricultural pursuits on the home farm, and upon the death of his father succeeded him in the firm of Reed, McGrann & Co., bankers in Lancaster, whose banking-house was established in 1857. Mr. McGrann has added largely to the homestead real estate in Lancaster County, and is among the extensive growers of leaf tobacco. Seeming to inherit the spirit of enterprise from his father, since 1870 he has been largely engaged in the construction of public works in Pennsylvania.

In company with others he built the Catawissa Extension Railroad to Williamsport, in 1870, ready for the rolling-stock, and subsequently graded a portion of the Bound Brook Railroad, extending from Jenkintown to the New Jersey line, including the bridge across the Delaware. Without partners he located and constructed the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad from Pittsburgh to Youngstown, Ohio, a distance of seventy miles, including a bridge across the Ohio, ninety-five feet above the water, with a channel span

one hundred and forty-six feet in length. This, his last public work, he began in 1878. He married in 1872, January 3d, Mrs. Mary, widow of the late William F. Kelly, and daughter of Philip Dougherty, of Harrisburg, Pa., by whom he has two children, Richard Philip and Francis McGrann.

#### THOMAS BAUMGARDNER.

The progenitor of the Baumgardner family in York, Pa., was Leonard, a native of Germany, who first settled at York on coming to America, where he died in 1821. By his wife, Barbara, he had children,—Thomas (1783-1872), a hatter and farmer, whose wife was Elizabeth (1782-1850), a daughter of Jacob Gartman, of York, married in 1805; Daniel, Mrs. Benjamin Weiser, and Mrs. Jenkins Crothers, of the same place. Of these, Thomas, father of our subject, had children,—Abraham (1806-1841), hatter, of York; Isaac (1808-1837), also a hatter; Ann Mary (1809-1811); Jacob (1811-1857), merchant in York and Lancaster, dying at the latter place; Eliza (1812-1833), wife of Jacob Upp; Joseph (1815-1862), currier at York; Thomas, subject of this sketch; Catharine, born in 1819, widow of the late John J. Cochran, journalist, of York and Lancaster, who died in 1879, aged sixty-three; and Henry Baumgardner, born in 1821.

The latter finished his education in the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, and came to Lancaster in 1839, where he has been closely identified with its business interests since, a period of forty-four years. He was in the mercantile business until 1861, and has been since largely interested with his brother Thomas in the coal business. In 1872 he established the Beverly cordage-works, in New Jersey; was one of the originators of the cotton-mill industry of Lancaster; built five large tobacco houses in Lancaster, in 1870 and 1871, on Lemon Street; was one of the founders of the Gas-Light and Fuel Company; a member of the school board and Common Council for a number of years, and has done efficient service on the Finance Committee. His first wife, Anna Louisa, daughter of Christopher Kurtz, whom he married in 1844, bore him children,—Clara Louisa, wife of Rev. R. W. Hufford, a Lutheran minister; Henry Kurtz, manager of the cordage-works at Beverly; Anna Mary, wife of J. F. Cross, of Philadelphia; and William T. Baumgardner. His present wife is Mary Salina, daughter of James Prosser, and widow of the late J. Cadwell.

Thomas Baumgardner, of Lancaster, was born in York, York Co., Pa., Dec. 20, 1816. He obtained a practical education in boyhood in the school of his native place, but at the early age of thirteen began his business life, which has been constant, active, and worthy of notice in the history of Lancaster City, extending through a period of fifty-four years. For



*Portrait*

*B. J. Gram*



Engr. by A. H. Ritchie.

*Thos. Baumgardner*



five years he was a clerk in Thomas C. Lano's store, at Carlisle, Pa., and in March, 1835, came to Lancaster, where he was a clerk in the store of Henry P. Carson for eighteen months, and afterwards, until 1840, his partner in business. In the latter year he purchased a property on the northwest corner of North Queen Street and Centre Square, and opened mercantile business on his own account, which he continued until 1852. In 1842 he began to deal in coal with an annual sale of one thousand tons, which was brought down the Susquehanna to Columbia from Wilkesbarre in arks, and afterwards in canal-boats, and subsequently associated with himself in this business his brother, Henry, and later, his son, John H. Their sales annually in Lancaster reach some twenty-two thousand tons, while the whole amount supplied the city is some eighty thousand tons. The Baumgardners were only preceded in the coal business in Lancaster by one Robert Johnson, who dealt in it in a small way for five years previous. They are also extensive miners and shippers of coal from the Shamokin Valley, and interested in the Enterprise and Franklin Mines, having offices, for the better control of their trade, at No. 811 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, and in the Trinity Building, New York City. Thomas Baumgardner was the first shipper of anthracite coal to Boston from the Shamokin Valley, shipping it by canal and river to Delaware City, and from thence by vessel. He is largely interested with Capt. George M. Franklin in the Sand Mining Industry of Lewistown, Mifflin Co., which furnishes the finest glass sand in the United States, shipping it to other States, and is a large holder of various iron founding interests of Pulaski County, Va.

In 1844, Mr. Baumgardner was one of the originators of the cotton-mill industry of Lancaster, contributing largely in the construction of the several mills, and he is a member of the firm of Shenk, Bausman, Carpenter & Co., owners of Cotton-Mill No. 4, Lancaster. He was formerly a valued director in the Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad, in the Lancaster County Bank, in the Lancaster Bank, in the Lancaster Savings Institution, and in the Northumberland County National Bank, from which he has now retired, and he is a director in the Lancaster Fire Insurance Company, and of the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company. He obtained a charter from the State Legislature, and built the Enterprise Railroad in 1868, which he sold soon after to the Reading Railroad Company. In 1869 he built the Junction and Breakwater Railroad, in Delaware, of which he was the principal owner, and subsequently sold it to the Old Dominion Steamship Company, retaining an influential share in its management. He is president of the Enterprise Coal Company, a director and stockholder in the Green Serpentine Marble Company of Harford County, Md., the only mine of the kind known in the world, with office in Wilmington, Del., and in connection

with his brother and son herein mentioned, and five other citizens of Lancaster, in 1876, built the Lancaster City Gas-Works, holding a large interest therein as stockholder and director of the Lancaster Gas-Light and Fuel Company. Outside these interests, Mr. Baumgardner carries on farming near the city and a flour-mill on Pequea Creek in Pequea township, and is a director of the *Lutheran Observer* Company of Philadelphia.

Although unassisted financially in starting out in life, by industry, far-seeing and judicious management, practical ideas, and correct business habits, he ranks among the foremost business men of the county and State, and while he has avoided politics and never sought either political place or the emoluments of office, he has aided with time and means all worthy public and local enterprises.

He married March 5, 1840, Susan Ann, daughter of John and Ann Mary (Boyer) Hoff, of Lancaster. Their children are Mary Elizabeth, wife of Edwin Eberman, a lumber merchant of Lancaster; John H., a graduate of Philadelphia Polytechnic College, in the class of 1863, and in business with his father; Ellen Louisa, widow of the late James Patterson, a lawyer of Lancaster; Margaretta Ann, wife of Wilson H. Jenkins, a lawyer of Camden, N. J.; Susan Ann, wife of F. R. Howell, in the marble business in Lancaster; David L., deceased; Eliza Atlee, wife of Paul Gerhart, a commission merchant of Lancaster.

The progenitor of the Hoff family here was John George Hoff (1733-1816), a native of Westerburg, Germany, married Justina Margareta Schnertzel (1743-1806) in 1761. He, with his wife and three children, came to America, landing at Philadelphia in August, 1765, and soon after settled in Lancaster, where he followed the business of watch- and clock-maker the remainder of his life, and reared his family of fourteen children.

One son, John (1776-1818), was a watch- and clock-maker in Lancaster, cashier of the Farmers' Bank, and treasurer of the old Lutheran Church. His wife, Ann Mary Boyer (1779-1853), bore him children,—Anna C., born in 1801, wife of Henry R. Reed, banker in Lancaster; Anna Maria (1803-1825), wife of Henry P. Carson, merchant in Lancaster; Margaret Justina, born in 1805; Justina Rebecca, born in 1808; Ann Eliza (1809-1871), was the wife of Dr. Washington L. Atlee, of Philadelphia; George Frederick, born in 1810, watch-maker in Lancaster; John George, born in 1812, merchant in Waterloo, Iowa; Henry A. Hope, born in 1814, engineer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ann Louisa, born in 1817, died young; and Susan Ann, born in 1819, wife of Thomas Baumgardner, of Lancaster, subject of this sketch.

PATRICK McEVROY.

Patrick McEvoy (1805-1870), a native of Mount Mallick, Queen's County, Ireland, came to America in

1823, and, like many others who have left kindred and friends to better their condition in a foreign land, so he also, with little but a robust constitution and willing hands, while yet in his minority, met the obstacles incident to a stranger striving for place. Returning to Ireland, he married, in July, 1835, Julia Maher (1813-62), a native of the same place as himself, and a daughter of Timothy and Mary (Gorman) Maher. With his wife he again crossed the ocean, and soon became the business partner of Mr. Malone. His self-reliance and enterprising spirit led him to engage largely in business, and in a few years he became one of the most extensive railroad contractors in this country. He had large contracts in the construction of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, the New York and Erie, on the Susquehanna Tide-Water Canal, and in the neighboring State of New Jersey. He built the section of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad at Kittanning Point, which is regarded by railroad men as one of the finest pieces of work in the United States. At the time of his death he was engaged in completing a very large contract for the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, in constructing Bennett's Branch Railway, eighteen miles in length, at Driftwood. Mr. McEvoy became a member of the banking-house of Evans, McEvoy & Co., Lancaster City, in 1867; was the owner of large real estate, a stockholder of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, a director of the Lancaster, Mount Joy and Middletown, and of the Conestoga and Big Spring Valley Turnpike Companies, and also a director of the old Lancaster Bank. He visited Ireland five years prior to his decease, and spent considerable time among the scenes of his youth. In the fall of 1864 he was chosen a Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, and he was a consistent member of St. Mary's Catholic Church, of Lancaster, and a liberal contributor to all worthy objects brought to his notice. Mr. McEvoy purchased a valuable homestead on the Harrisburg turnpike, in Manheim township, just outside the city, about 1840, upon which he resided afterwards until his death. Mr. McEvoy was one of the founders of the Buchanan, McEvoy, and Reynolds Relief Fund, and he bequeathed various amounts of money to the Boys' Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia, to the Catholic College at Overbrook, to erect a mortuary chapel in the Catholic Cemetery at Lancaster, and was liberal in his contributions to various charitable objects, not forgetting munificent donations for the needy of his native country.

Timothy Maher, before alluded to, landed in New York from Ireland in 1847, where his wife soon afterward died. He died not long afterward in Lancaster. Three of their children died before coming to America, and four sons, all mechanics, and three daughters accompanied their parents here. The sons all became contractors, and were engaged for many years in the construction of public works in this country. Patrick resides in West Philadel-

phia; John (deceased); Daniel (deceased) was a partner with Patrick McEvoy and James Purcell in building the Indiana Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1854-55; Timothy, resides in West Philadelphia; Julia, wife of Patrick McEvoy, before mentioned; Mary, born Sept. 2, 1815, was married in 1836 to James Dunn (1813-1847), who was born near Mount Mallick, Queen's County, Ireland, and died soon after arriving in this country; and Honora Maher. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Dunn settled in Lancaster, where she has since resided. One son, whose portrait appears in this work, James Timothy Dunn, born Aug. 17, 1837, in Mount Mallick, died in Lancaster April 21, 1872. He obtained his early instruction in the public schools in his native country and at Lancaster City, and completed his education at St. Francis' College, at Loretto. He was engaged in constructing a railroad in New Jersey with his uncle, Patrick Maher; was agent of the Waynesburg Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and subsequently transferred to an important position at Williamsport, Pa. Returning to Lancaster, he was first a clerk in the office of the collector of internal revenue at Lancaster, under Mr. Strickler, and afterward appointed deputy collector, having charge of the office and business. In 1867 he took charge of his uncle's (Mr. McEvoy's) interest in the banking-house of Evans, McEvoy & Co., Lancaster, where he remained for a time, and then was made superintendent by Mr. McEvoy of the construction of the Bennett's Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Driftwood. He was a young man of quick perception, ready business ability, and had the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. The other children are Mrs. William E. Lant, of Lancaster; Mrs. John A. Mullen, died Aug. 26, 1878, aged thirty-four years; and Anna H. Dunn, who died July 19, 1872, aged twenty-five years.

#### JACOB GRIEL.

Jacob Griel, son of John Frederick and Elizabeth (Goll) Griel, was born in Württemberg, Germany, June 2, 1804. His parents were wine-growers; both died in their native country and left three children,—Rosina, Sophia, and Jacob.

In 1819, Jacob, then a lad of only fifteen years, set out for America, leaving friends and home. He landed in Philadelphia on September 13th, having in money only one dollar, but owing sixty. Thus he found himself in a new country and among strangers. Before leaving home he had worked as an apprentice for one year at shoemaking. He at once after landing set out on foot for Lancaster, his future home, where for four years he applied himself as a journeyman shoemaker, and saved enough of his earnings to start in a small way the shoe business for himself. This he continued successfully on North Queen Street, near the Square, until 1843, when he

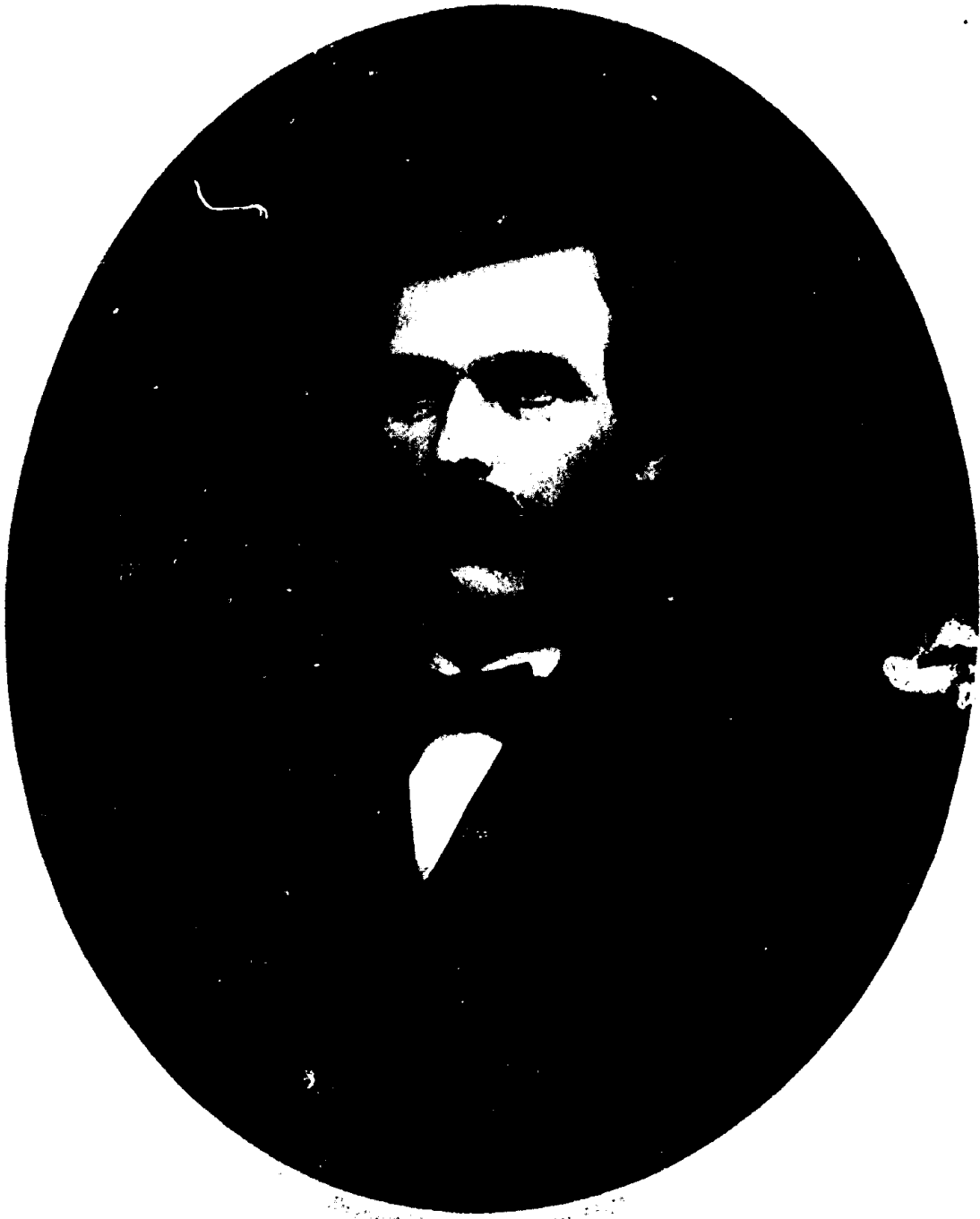


*Jacob C. C. C.*



Engraved by Samuel Sartorius, Phila.

Patrick M. Cooney



James L. Dunn



Henry Bull in Philadelphia

B. B. Martin

opened a dry-goods store on the same street. He continued mercantile business until 1853, and retired from trade, having, by his honest dealing and judicious management, not only acquired a fair competency, but had during these years retained the confidence of the community. In 1836, Mr. Griel had purchased sixty-four acres of land adjoining the city, which, in 1888, includes the extension of Orange, Chestnut, Walnut, James, and Lemon Streets, and College Avenue, west of Charlotte Street.

The elevated site for the college grounds he sold for that purpose, and what was then common farm lands is now a desirable part of the city of Lancaster for private residences.

Since his retirement from trade his time has been largely taken up in the improvement of this real estate, and through his son, John Frederick, he has erected on this property one hundred and sixty-nine brick houses, sixty-one of which he owns. Besides, he has laid out the extensions of the several streets above named, and Pine, Lancaster Avenue, and Nevin Streets crossing them on this property. Thus, from a penniless boy, Mr. Griel has become the largest real-estate owner in Lancaster, and has contributed more buildings to the city than any other man. He has led a quiet and unostentatious life, free from a desire for political honor or official place. He is a member of the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, of Lancaster, and has always been a liberal contributor to all worthy enterprises and charitable objects in the vicinity.

He married, April 23, 1831, Margaret, daughter of John Fravel, of Philadelphia, who was born in 1813, and died March 25, 1844. His second wife, Sarah Angelina, a daughter of Dr. Aylesberry, of Philadelphia, died Sept. 15, 1880, aged sixty years, leaving no children. His children by his first marriage are John Frederick, born March 11, 1832, learned mercantile business in Philadelphia, and then carried on the hosiery and glove trade from 1851 to 1871, when he returned to Lancaster, and has since had largely the charge of his father's business; Jacob, born Dec. 22, 1833, carried on mercantile business in Philadelphia, returned in 1873, and with his brother is a manufacturer of brick on the property before mentioned; Mary, born Sept. 4, 1840, is the wife of Henry L. Sultzbach, of Marietta; Margaret Louisa, born Jan. 28, 1848, died March 28, 1883, was the wife of H. H. Betts, of Philadelphia.

#### BARTON B. MARTIN.

Barton B. Martin was born in the township of East Earl, near the eastern confines of Lancaster County, and is a descendant of the old and hardy Swiss Mennonite stock who peopled that section early in the last century. His father, John Martin, was one of the most progressive men of his day, prompt to identify himself with every movement which promised to open

up to his locality increased facilities for education or to secure local improvements.

Barton was the eldest of a family of nine children, all of whom to-day are well and widely known and respected as men and women of integrity and worth in the communities in which they live.

He was equipped for the battle of life only by such ordinary common school education as the outlying country districts of his day afforded, but he carried into the struggle what no amount of academic training could supply the want of,—indomitable pluck, tireless energy, and a determination to succeed. These qualities he evinced early in life, and the circumscribed conditions of his farm-home being unsuited to their development, he, at the age of fourteen, started into life on his own responsibility as a clerk in the store of a relative at Rohrerstown, in Lancaster County. His keen business insight led him to look for greater opportunity in a wider field, and before he became of age he had embarked in his career as a country merchant at Millersville, in the same county. Here he did for many years a lucrative and extensive business, and became known far and wide for his principles of fair dealing and strict integrity. It was here that he married his estimable wife, Catharine Rohrer, and after his marriage became a devoted and earnest laborer in the Lutheran Church.

A numerous family springing up around him, and noting anxiously the meagre array of educational privileges the locality afforded, he, together with Rev. L. M. Hobbs, D. S. Bare, and several others of the more liberal and energetic citizens of that vicinity, in the summer of 1854 embarked in an enterprise for erecting at Millersville an institution for academic training. It was regarded as a bold and hazardous enterprise, public sentiment was unfriendly, and at the inception of the enterprise in not a few instances hostile; but with Mr. Martin to conclude was to carry out, and then and there were laid the foundations of what afterwards developed into the celebrated Millersville State Normal School, which from that day to the present (1883) has in one way and another, during its distinguished career, sent forth from its walls over twenty thousand students to bless the disinterested sacrifices of its founders. In laying the foundations deep and wide for the noble edifice which afterwards was to crown their labors, no one contributed more liberally both of time and means than the subject of our sketch; and on one occasion, when the infant institution was threatened with destruction by creditors who were no longer willing to await the tardy subscriptions upon which its credit had depended, Mr. Martin promptly came forward, and with his personal indorsement of the obligations which had been contracted in its erection, secured it a new lease of life. He long remained a trustee and faithful friend of the institution, and after seeing its success firmly established by being taken under the patronage of the Commonwealth, he withdrew from

its direction, which has been so ably and successfully continued by others to the present time.

In 1859, Mr. Martin closed out his business at Millersville, and erected an extensive dry-goods store at the corner of West King and Prince Streets, in Lancaster City. After a few years, his health becoming impaired by the too great confinement incident to mercantile life, he entered upon the lumber and coal trade, in which he has been continuously engaged for the past thirty years. During that period he has been interested in the manufacture of lumber in the counties of Clinton, Centre, and Cambria, where he owns extensive tracts of white-pine lands. He also had wholesale yards at Lock Haven and Columbia, and a retail yard at Lancaster. His career as a lumberman has been a busy one; handling many millions of feet of lumber annually, he has become well and widely known as one of the ablest men in his line in Eastern Pennsylvania.

He is at present the principal member of the extensive coal-mining firm of Martin & Co., whose properties cover several thousands of acres of the best bituminous coal-field of Cambria County, and who have offices at Philadelphia and Lancaster, and shipping wharves at Greenwich Point, South Amboy, and Baltimore. He is likewise interested in some thousands of acres of timber- and coal-lands on the line of the new Vanderbilt railroad, which penetrates the Clearfield region.

During the war he was an earnest supporter of the government, taking an open and active part in every movement to further the cause of the Union, and contributing liberally of his efforts and means to that end. His beautiful home, "West Lawn," at Lancaster, is notably one of the handsomest pieces of architecture in the county, and one of the best specimens of a villa residence in the State.

Mr. Martin is the father of nine children, two sons and seven daughters. The eldest son, E. K. Martin, Esq., an attorney at the Lancaster bar, with an extensive practice, is a graduate of Amherst College, in the class of 1871. He entered the army at the outbreak of the war, when only sixteen years of age, as a member of the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, served through the entire war, participated in the great engagements and campaigns in the Southwest under Sherman, Thomas, Buell, and Rosecrans. After the war he completed his college course, subsequently attended Columbia College Law-School, in New York City, and in 1876, as a student of Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, was admitted to practice at the Lancaster bar.

John C. Martin, the second son, is a member of the firm of Martin & Co.; has for years been associated with his father in the manufacture of lumber and the mining of coal. He, too, entered the army at a very early age, as a lieutenant of Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was for a long time a member of the staff

of Gen. Tyler, of the Army of the Potomac. He was an efficient officer and is a successful business man.

#### HON. ANTHONY E. ROBERTS.

Hon. Anthony E. Roberts, one of the oldest residents of Lancaster, was born in Chester County Oct. 29, 1803, and removed with his parents to Lancaster County in 1804. He received in early life only the limited opportunities for obtaining an education afforded by the common school. He commenced his business life as a clerk in a country store at New Holland, where he remained until 1839, when he was elected sheriff of Lancaster County and served acceptably for one term of three years, returning to New Holland. In 1849 he was appointed marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania by President Taylor, and served in that capacity with ability until the close of President Fillmore's administration. In the fall of 1854, Mr. Roberts was elected on the American ticket to the United States Congress from the Ninth Congressional District, composed of Lancaster County. In 1855 and 1856 he was found among the leaders in organizing the Republican party, strongly advocated its principles, and in the fall of the latter year was re-elected and returned to Congress, where he served upon important committees. He took up his residence in Lancaster City in 1855, where he has since been engaged somewhat in real-estate operations and the improvement of his property on North Prince Street. Mr. Roberts comes from German and Welsh ancestors, and is characterized by firmly-established principles of justice and right to his fellow-men, independent thought and action, and a well-balanced, reading, and reasoning mind. Throughout life he has sought to fulfill the full duties of the citizen, and both in public and private life enjoyed the confidence of those who knew him.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens named Mr. Roberts, with Edward McPherson and Hon. Oliver J. Dickey, as executors of his will.

In 1840 he married Emma, daughter of Andrew Bushong, by whom he has twelve children. Dr. Isaac E. Roberts, his eldest son, is a graduate of Union College and of Pennsylvania University, and a practicing physician in Philadelphia.

#### CAPT. EDWARD EDGERLY.

Capt. Edward Edgerly was born in Lancaster City, Sept. 18, 1837, and obtained his early education in the public schools of the city. At the age of eighteen he began learning carriage-making with Cox & Suydam in Lancaster, and after two and a half years here, one year in Philadelphia, and two years more as a journeyman at his trade in Lancaster, he, in 1859, established business for himself, Edgerly & Parvin, manufacturing carriage wood-work in Lancaster. On Sept. 16, 1861, patriotic to his country's call, he en-





*A. E. Roberts* —  
—



*Edw. Edgerley.*



A. W. Hoar

listed as orderly sergeant, Company K, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. H. A. Hambright commanding, and served for three years and ten months. This regiment was mostly engaged in the Western campaigns, and a part of the Army of the Cumberland, being successively commanded by Gens. Buell, Rosecrans, Thomas, and Sherman. He was promoted to second lieutenant October, 1862, after the battle of Perryville, and to the rank of captain in 1864, being mustered out of service at Alexandria, July 12, 1865. Capt. Edgerly was engaged in the battles of Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Dalton, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach-Tree Creek, around Atlanta, Jonesboro', Sherman's march to the sea, around Savannah, Ivoryboro', and the severe battle of Bentonville. Ill health, resulting from exposure in the army, deterred him from resuming his business upon his return to Lancaster, and for one year he was in the service of the post-office in the city. In 1868 he re-established himself in the carriage manufacturing business on Market Street, Lancaster, Edgerly & Co., where he has carried on a successful business since, mostly for home trade. Capt. Edgerly has served for five years in the Common Council of the city, and in the fall of 1878 was elected on the Republican ticket register of wills for Lancaster County, and served for one term of three years.

He married, in 1858, Rosanna, daughter of John Stehman, who carried on a foundry in Lancaster. The children of this union are Edward Everett, Bertha, Sherman, Anna S., Mary, Harry Emery, Mabel, and Catherine Edgerly.

Thomas Edgerly, the emigrant ancestor, a native of England, came to America, was received an inhabitant at Oyster River, township of Dover, N. H., 19th 1st mo., 1665, and admitted a freeman "At a County Court held at Portsmouth 25th June, 1672," he being at the same time one of the grand jury thereof, and having taken the oath of "fidelity at a training ye 21st June, 1669." In 1684 he was a magistrate, and he was one of the justices before whom the Rev. Joshua Moody was tried at Portsmouth for non-conformity, through the instigation of Edward Canfield, Governor of the province. At the memorable attack on Oyster River settlement, July 18, 1694, his garrison-house was evacuated, and with five others set on fire. As soon as the Indians were gone Thomas Edgerly succeeded in putting out the fire and saved a part of his house. The old Edgerly garrison-house is still standing in Durham (formerly Dover) township. Zachariah, his son, was mortally wounded while trying to escape, with others, in a boat. Thomas Edgerly was living in 1700. His wife, Rebecca, daughter of John and Remembrance Ault, of Oyster River, whom he married Sept. 28, 1665, bore him children,—Zachariah, killed by the Indians; one daughter, made captive by the Indians; Thomas, Samuel, John, and Joseph. Of these, John resided at Oyster River, and owned large real estate, as deeds dated from 1700 to

1728 testify. He was dead in 1740, as the "Junior" was omitted from his nephew's name at that date. His wife, Elizabeth, bore him six children whose names are known,—Elizabeth, John, Zachariah, Joseph, Alice, and Mrs. Joseph Bickford. Of these, Joseph married and resided in Durham. His son, Capt. Edward Edgerly, was killed at the battle of Eutaw Springs, Sept. 8, 1781, and left a son, Capt. Edward Edgerly, who was probably a native of Maryland, and who married, in 1790, Elizabeth, daughter of John Kirk, of Little Britain township, Lancaster Co., Pa. Their son, Gideon Emery Edgerly (1795-1849), was father of Capt. Edward Edgerly, married Elizabeth Keller (1800-1881). He was a hatter in Lancaster City. His children are Jacob, Ann (wife of William Rahl), Harriet (wife of William P. Leonard) Levi, Mary (wife of Luke Suydam), Sarah (wife of John Barnhart), Charlotte (wife of Samuel Gross), and Capt. Edward Edgerly.

#### A. H. PEACOCK.

A. H. Peacock, manufacturer of iron at Lancaster, Pa., and one of the proprietors of the Conestoga Furnace, was born at Reading, Pa., June 26, 1821. His early education was limited to a few years in the private schools of his native place. The death of his father in 1828, leaving a widow and eleven children, necessitated self-reliance on the part of the children who could earn their own living, and the subject of this sketch dates the beginning of his business career to the time when he was only eight years of age. For thirteen years he was engaged on the Schuylkill Canal. In 1847 he had lain aside enough of his earnings to engage in business on his own account, and from that date until 1863 carried on general mercantile business in Reading. For two and a half years following he was a member of the firm of Hunter & Peacock, iron manufacturers at Mosalem, Berks Co., Pa., and for a year carried on a forge in Oley township, in the same county, formerly owned by Jacob K. Spang. In 1867, Mr. Peacock purchased the blast-furnace at Lancaster, and the firm of Thomas & Peacock conducted the business until 1878, when, on account of the death of his partner, B. B. Thomas, the firm-name was changed in 1879 to Peacock & Thomas, the father's interest being represented by his son, Robert C. Thomas. Under Mr. Peacock's management the business of the furnace has doubled, and in 1883 yields one hundred and fifty tons of pig-iron per week, giving employment to one hundred and fifty men. The hematite ores used in the Conestoga Furnace are mined in Lancaster County, on the line of the Quarryville Railroad, and the mines are owned by the company.

Mr. Peacock, while a resident of Reading, served for several years as a member of the board of control. He is a director of the Penn Iron Company, is interested in other furnaces in different parts of the State,

and for seven years (1872 to 1879) was one of the owners of the Howard Iron-Works in Centre County, Pa. He was one of the incorporators of the Lancaster and Reading Narrow-Gauge Railroad, built in 1872, of which he has been president since the death of Maj. M. R. Shenk in 1880.

He married, in 1849, Charlotte K., daughter of Jacob Spang, an iron manufacturer in Berks County, by whom he has seven sons and four daughters. His father, Thomas Peacock (1776-1828), resided in Reading, and was a manufacturer of cut-nails as early as 1804. This business he continued until machinery was introduced about 1815, and supplied the northern part of the State with nails. His wife, Margaret Orth (1791-1874), of Harrisburg, bore him eleven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was next to the youngest.

#### CHARLES A. HEINITZSCH.

John F. Heinitzsch (now spelled Heinitsh) was receiver of duties for the king of Poland. One of his sons was mayor of Lutzen, consul regens, and a renowned attorney; another son, Carl Heinrich Heinitsh (1738-1803), a native of Lutzen, Saxony, served six years' apprenticeship at Weissenfels, in a mercantile house, beginning in 1753, landed at Philadelphia May 14, 1772, and the same year settled in Lancaster, Pa. For some time he was a clerk for Paul Zantzing, a merchant, but in 1782 founded the drug business in Lancaster, which has been carried on by him and his descendants over a century. He continued the business until his death in 1803, was succeeded by his son, Charles August, until 1816, then by Charles August and his brother, John Frederick, until 1818, by the latter until 1841, when he associated his son, Charles A., with him until his retirement from business in 1849, since which time it has been conducted by the son, subject of this sketch. Carl Heinrich Heinitsh's wife, Sophia Hartoffel (1762-1802), whom he married in 1782, bore him children, —Charles, Henry E., Charlotte (1783-1852), wife of Leonard Eichholtz; Charles August (1786-1823), John Frederick (1792-1858), and Henrietta Maria (1798-1856), wife of James Smith, druggist, of Lancaster. Of these John Frederick served his apprenticeship of five years with his elder brother, apothecary and druggist, and for one year following 1815 was a partner in the drug business with Dr. Samuel Humes, before joining his brother. He removed the business in 1818 from West King Street, where it had been established in the house of Paul Zantzing, to East King Street, and it has been continued in the first and second squares of that street since, and at the present stand, No. 16, since 1841.

John Frederick Heinitsh served in a company of Pennsylvania riflemen at Baltimore in 1814, and was honorably discharged. He was a great lover of the sciences, botany, mineralogy, chemistry, etc.; warden,

elder, and secretary of the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity for a number of years, and a respected and highly-esteemed citizen of Lancaster. He married, in 1818, Susan (1795-1853), daughter of Christopher Hager, of Lancaster, who bore him children, —Henry Hager, Charles A., Sigmund W., William Edward, merchant, and John Frederick, a druggist in Lancaster, all deceased but the second son, who was born in Lancaster, July 31, 1822. He was educated in the private schools of Lancaster, at Lititz Academy, and at the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. At the age of sixteen he began as a clerk in his father's store, and since 1841, a period of forty-two years, he has been identified as an apothecary and druggist in Lancaster, the successor of his father and grandfather.

He was at the first meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association held at Philadelphia in 1851, became a member of the association in 1856, was once its third vice-president, and was elected its presiding officer at Niagara, N. Y., at its annual meeting in September, 1882. Mr. Heinitsh was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, organized at Harrisburg, Feb. 26, 1878, was chosen its president, presided at the annual meeting at Reading in June of the same year, and by re-election was also its presiding officer at the annual meeting at Pittsburgh in June, 1879. Upon the organization of the Lancaster County Pharmaceutical Association in April, 1882, he was chosen its president; William Maulick, vice-president; A. A. Hubley, secretary; and Henry B. Cochran, treasurer. He is identified with the Lutheran Church of Lancaster, and active in promoting all worthy objects brought to his notice. He married, in 1851, Maria, daughter of Henry R. Reed, of Lancaster, and has no surviving children.

Charles August Heinitsh, before mentioned, had a son, Charles Hambright, who was a druggist in Philadelphia and Portsmouth, Va., dying at the latter place in 1853.

Henry E. Heinitsh also had two sons, Edward H. and Henry E., the former a druggist at Columbia, S. C., and the latter a druggist at Spartanburg, S. C.

#### PATRICK KELLY.

Patrick Kelly, the largest and most successful cattle dealer that ever lived in Lancaster County, died at his residence on Orange Street, in Lancaster City, Aug. 9, 1861, in his sixty-fourth year. He was a native of Ballinascreen, County Derry, Ireland, and came to this country while a young man in 1824, and settled in Lancaster. On July 4, 1841, he married Mrs. Catherine Murray, a daughter of James and Catherine (Sheridan) Duffy, of Marietta, and sister of James Duffy, of that borough, whose sketch is in this work. She was born Jan. 15, 1805, and survives in 1888, having an only surviving child, Miss Agnes



*Charles H. Smith*



*Eng. by A. H. Russell*

*Patrick Kelly*



Isaac Diller



Kelly. Before the transportation of stock by rail, Mr. Kelly was largely engaged in purchasing cattle in the Western States, principally in Illinois, and for that purpose employed several men. After the herd was collected, it was driven through the country to Lancaster, often taking from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty days, varying according to the size of the herd and the distance to be driven. These cattle, upon reaching here, were disposed of to farmers and others, mostly in Lancaster and Chester Counties and in Eastern markets, for which purpose Mr. Kelly kept several salesmen. In his business relations he became widely known for his integrity and honest dealing in his extensive purchases and sales, and this reputation was not only established here, but wherever he was known. This was his life business, and he was closely devoted to it for a period of about thirty-seven years. In 1857, Messrs. Patrick Kelly and Richard McGrann were the principals in founding the Reed, McGrann, Kelly & Co.'s banking-house, in Lancaster, with which he was identified until his death. Mr. Kelly received a liberal English education in his native country, was well informed upon the current topics of his time, and was social and frank in his manners. He was a judicious business man, and although unassisted pecuniarily in starting out in life, he accumulated a competency. He was kind-hearted, and frequently assisted others to complete their undertakings, giving them plenty of time to reimburse him for his expenditure. He was identified with St. Mary's Catholic Church of Lancaster, a liberal contributor to its support, with other necessary charities of the city.

One brother, older, Michael, preceded him here, who died in Lancaster, leaving children. His parents were Michael and Catherine (Heron) Kelly, of County Derry, Ireland, and his grandparents were James and Mary Kelly, of the same place.

#### ISAAC DILLER.

Caspar Diller (1675-1775), of French Huguenot descent, as is shown by documents in possession of the family dating back to Michael Dillar, court-preacher of the Electorate in 1548, a native of Alsace, France (now Germany), was the progenitor of the Diller family in Lancaster County, Pa. He and his wife, Barbara, whom he married in England, and two children settled in the locality of Loch Platz, about one mile south of New Holland, on Mill Creek, in Earl township, about 1729. Here they engaged in agricultural pursuits, and their numerous offspring, numbering some two hundred and fifty in 1880, were mostly located between the Conestoga, near Hinkletown, on the north, and Mill Creek on the south.

Members of this large family have been prominently identified with the medical and legal professions and as ministers of the gospel, as well as with agricultural and other business pursuits, and some

have served with distinction in the Revolutionary war and in subsequent struggles for the rights of American citizens in the United States. Among these are Rev. John Baker Clemens, D.D., of Claymont, Del.; the late Rev. Jacob W. Diller, D.D., for the last forty years of his life rector of St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Alonzo P. Diller, S.T.B., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Walter North, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Rev. Simon Diller, of Churchtown, Pa. In the medical profession: Dr. David Diller, York Sulphur Springs; Dr. Joseph Moritz Diller, of Ohio; Dr. Samuel Ringwalt, late of New Holland; Dr. H. M. Diller, of Pequea; Dr. John Diller, Maryland; Dr. Charles H. Diller, also of Maryland; Dr. Washington H. Baker, of Philadelphia; Dr. John R. Diller, of Lehigh County, Pa.; Dr. Winfield Scott Yundt, of New Holland; Dr. Willoughby Walling, of Louisville, Ky.; and Dr. Esaias Kinzer, State senator from Lancaster County. Also of soldiers in the Revolutionary war: Maj. Enos Diller, a distinguished officer at the battle of Brandywine; Capt. Roland A. Luther, of the Mexican war; Col. Cyrus Diller, Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; Maj. William S. Diller; Capt. Luther Yundt Diller, wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor; and Lieut. Simon J. Diller, of the late civil war. Isaac R. Diller was prominent in the politics of Pennsylvania before settling in Chicago, was chairman of the Illinois Democratic State Central Committee in 1856, and consul to Bremen during the Buchanan administration; and Dr. Diller Luther is now agent of the Pennsylvania State Board of Charities. Other members of the family have been able lawyers and judges, among whom are Judge George Washington Baker, of San Francisco; Stewart Leidich, member of the Carlisle bar; Horace Roland, Berks County bar; and Horace and Harry Yundt, of the Lancaster County bar.

Caspar Diller had three sons,—Philip Adam, Han Martin, Caspar, Jr.—and seven daughters. Of these, Phillip Adam (1723-77), a native of Pflatz, near Heidelberg, came here with his parents, married Elizabeth (1727-1807), daughter of Leonard Ellmaker, who came from Germany and settled in Earl township in 1726. Their children were Adam, born in 1746; Anna Maria, 1748; Christina, 1750; Magdalena, 1752; Margareta, 1755; Leonard (1759-98); Peter (1761-1816); and Isaac (1763-1835). Of the above, Leonard married Mary Magdaline Hinkle, of Hinkletown, who bore him children: George (1785-1858); Jeremiah, went to Kentucky in 1807, was prosperous in business, and owned and commanded several steamboats on the Mississippi; General Adam, captain of a troop of cavalry in the war of 1812, sheriff of Lancaster County in 1827, and adjutant-general of Pennsylvania for six years following 1830; Elizabeth and Mary Diller. Of these, George A., a native of the county, resided most of his business life in Lancaster City, married Lydia Souder (1785-1845), who bore

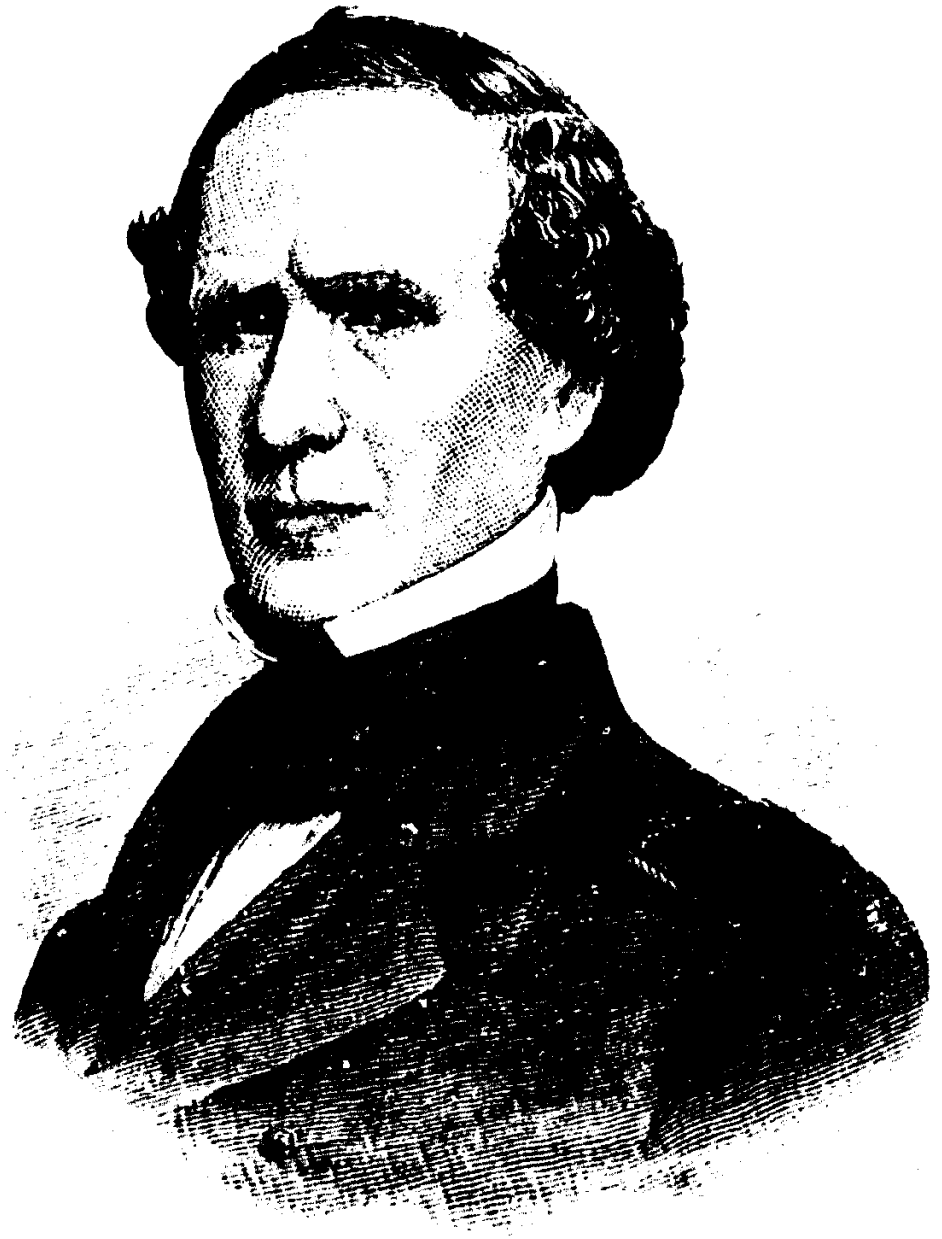
him children: William; Rev. Jacob W. Diller, D.D., before mentioned; Catharine, wife of John Reilly; George J.; Mary, wife of W. W. Fisher, Chambersburg, Pa.; Samuel; Isaac; and Sarah, first wife of W. W. Fisher, before named. The youngest son, Isaac, is the subject of this sketch, was born in Lancaster City, Feb. 5, 1823. Owing to reverses of his father he had no pecuniary assistance in starting out in life, and after the age of thirteen cared for himself. One year as clerk in a grocery store, from 1836 to 1843 as clerk in the dry-goods store of George Fahnestock, and five years more in the store of John N. Lane, of Lancaster, gave him a reputation for integrity and a knowledge of business enterprises. In 1848 he entered the hardware store of Steinman & Son, Lancaster, as book-keeper, afterwards became a valuable salesman, and from 1860 to 1872 was a partner in the business (George M. Steinman & Co.). Although retiring, he continued business relations with Mr. Steinman in his store until 1877. The same year he succeeded by purchase to the large hardware business on East King Street, established by Christian Mayer in 1790, afterward carried on by George L. Mayer until 1837, and by his son, Henry Mayer, until 1840, but for a time previous to his purchase by Diller & Gross. This business Mr. Diller successfully continues in 1883, assisted by his sons. Mr. Diller has never sought office and never held any political place. He has assisted with his means all worthy enterprises and objects of the city tending to promote the welfare of its citizens. In early life he identified himself with the church as a member, was vestryman of St. James' Episcopal Church for many years, and was one of the founders of St. John's Episcopal Church in 1854, of which he was for many years a chief supporter as well as vestryman and warden. He married, in 1849, Anna, daughter of Jacob Frey and granddaughter of Jacob Frey, one of the early merchants of Lancaster. Their children are Rev. Alonzo P., before mentioned, William F., Charles F., Samuel B., and daughters, Lydia and Anna M. Diller.

#### COL. JAMES CAMERON.

Col. James Cameron, son of Charles Cameron and brother of Gen. Simon Cameron, was born in Maytown, Lancaster Co., Pa., March 1, 1801. He started out in life without pecuniary assistance, and worked his way by successive steps to distinction. As a young man he was fond of reading and study, and for a time was a partner in the *Lycoming Gazette*, and in the year 1829 obtained control of the *Lancaster Sentinel*. He read law with James Buchanan, afterward President of the United States, and Judge Molton C. Rogers, of Lancaster; was admitted to the bar in 1829, served one term as district attorney, and practiced his profession in Lancaster City until 1846. In 1848 he was appointed deputy attorney-general of the Mayor's Court, in place of S. Humes Porter, resigned, having

been appointed in 1839 superintendent of motive-power on the Columbia Railroad in place of Andrew Mehaffey. For one year following 1846 he was sutler at New Orleans, during the Mexican war, and in the fall of the next year went to Gosport, Va., where he remained until 1851 engaged in building the steamship "Powhatan," and repairing other vessels for the government. In the latter year he retired to his farm near Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa., where he lived in comparative quiet until the Southern States began to withdraw from the Union. He was then employed a secret agent by the government to intercept dispatches of the seceding States, and otherwise watch their secret movements throughout the South. Upon the breaking out of hostilities, in 1861, he was urged to accept the rank of colonel as commander of the Seventy-ninth New York Highland Regiment by the then Secretary of War, his brother, Gen. Simon Cameron. Although sixty years of age, he responded to the appeal that summoned the loyal sons of the United States to the defense of her insulted flag and her imperiled institutions. Reluctantly at first, but with his whole heart and soul in the work, he accepted this responsible position, and soon had the confidence and esteem of his regiment, which embraced many of the most intelligent and wealthy citizens of the metropolis, thus accepting the conviction that the path of duty and honor was thus providentially opened up before him. His appearance in full uniform at the head of his men when on parade is said to have been very imposing. The regiment was among the first to feel the shock of battle at Bull Run on the fatal 21st of July, and nobly did they do their duty as soldiers and patriots. In the thickest of the fight Col. Cameron fell at the head of his men, nobly waving them on to conflict. His last command, if not his last words were, "*Scots, follow me!*" He fell, pierced through the heart with a minie-ball, and his body was left in the confusion of the retreat on the field of battle. His name stands beside those early martyrs in the cause of truth and right,—Ellsworth, Baker, and Lyon. Months afterward his body was identified by his devoted wife's miniature being found on it, and brought north for interment. A correspondent speaking of the repulse of the Union army at Bull Run, says,—

"Col. Cameron, who had repeatedly rallied his men, seemed paralyzed at this new reverse; he dropped his sword from his hand and looked a moment at the retreating mass. Some of his men still fired, and when one of his lieutenants came forward for orders about the wounded soldiers, he turned suddenly towards him, faced the battery, and at the same instant a minie-bullet pierced his breast. He fell without a groan. After his fall the rout became complete, and night saw the disheartened army in full retreat toward Fort Corcoran. His widow survives in 1883, and resides in Lancaster City, Pa. She is a daughter of Jacob Leman, and was at the time of her marriage, in 1829, to Col. Cameron the widow of the



*James Cameron*



4719-1884-10

Wm. Garrison

late Dr. Bertram Galbraith, who practiced medicine at Bainbridge, Lancaster Co.

#### LEVI SENSENIG.

Levi Sensenig, stock-dealer of Lancaster City, was born in East Earl township, Lancaster Co., Pa., Aug. 27, 1834. His boyhood was spent at home, where he worked in the mill of his father. At the age of twenty he started out in life for himself, unassisted pecuniarily, but possessed of a will to succeed, and an untiring ambition to carve out a competency for himself. Upon the death of his father, in May, 1863, he had accumulated sufficient means in the butcher business and dealing in stock in a general way to enable him to purchase the residence and mill property (Bairs' mill) on the Conestoga formerly occupied by his father, the latter of which he conducted in connection with his other business. He began buying cattle in Ohio, and driving them to Lancaster in droves for sale, prior to the war, and in 1863, as his drove was approaching Gettysburg, a large part of them were slaughtered to supply the Union troops just prior to the memorable battle at that place, for which, however, he received fair compensation. In 1867, Mr. Sensenig was chosen keeper of the Lancaster County prison, took up his residence in the city, and held this position for a term of four years.

At the close of his official term he resumed his business, and made preparations to deal in cattle on a larger scale. At this time the cattle trade was carried on in Lancaster County by some forty dealers, who made their purchases largely in Pittsburgh, the then great cattle mart of Pennsylvania. In 1870, James Steward built a cattle-yard at Lancaster for the reception and shipment of stock, in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad. The accommodations of this being insufficient for Mr. Sensenig's increasing trade, he built a yard of his own, at the northeastern end of the city, sufficient for the reception of a large herd of cattle or other stock, and by his extensive purchases in Chicago, St. Louis, and Buffalo, as well as Pittsburgh, he in a short time made Lancaster the great central market for the Eastern trade instead of Pittsburgh, and since about 1875 the cattle trade at Lancaster has made rapid advances. The well-fattened cattle received from the West are sent on to New York and Philadelphia, and supply the local trade for one hundred and fifty miles around, while the lean cattle are sold to farmers, who feed and prepare them for market.

The location of Lancaster County, with its richness in grass and grain, and its nearness to Eastern markets, places it far in the advance of almost any other territory of many times its size for the propagation and preparation of stock for market, and it is said that during the winter season as many cattle are fed and made fit for market in Lancaster County as

in any two Western States, on account of the superior accommodations for stabling and preparing their food, and at a less cost.

The estimated number fattened during the winter season in Lancaster County is thirty thousand head. By well-directed efforts and judicious management Mr. Sensenig has increased his purchases and sales since 1871 from two thousand to forty thousand head of cattle annually, and at the present time is counted by far the largest dealer in the East. His stock is brought by railroad from different points in the West, and after being properly selected at Lancaster, forwarded to the several markets of the East.

He married, in 1855, Catherine, daughter of Samuel Snyder, of Earl township, who died in 1856. He married his present wife, Emma, daughter of Daniel Hull, in 1863. His children are Daniel H., Edwin (died at the age of six years), Christian H., Harry, and Lillie Grace Sensenig. His father, a miller by trade, carried on this business for fifty-one years. He was a native of Earl township, where he spent his life, and died at the age of seventy years. His mother, Susannah, now seventy-five years of age, is a daughter of Christian Root, a wealthy farmer and miller in East Earl township, who died at the age of sixty years. Their children are John (deceased), Isaac, Daniel (deceased), Maria (deceased, was the wife of John K. Snyder), Elizabeth (deceased, was the wife of Samuel S. Martin), Mattie (wife of Martin Sensenig, of East Earl township), and George R. Sensenig.

His paternal grandfather, John Sensenig, was a wealthy farmer in Earl township, and gave each of his sons a farm. Both his father and grandfather Sensenig were in religious faith Menmonites.

#### GEORGE W. SCHROYER.

George W. Schroyer was born Sept. 9, 1818, near Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa. Although not born in Lancaster County, he came from Lancaster County stock. His grandfather left his farm near the Coleman estate, in the northeastern part of the county, in the year 1795, and moved to the central part of the State while it was yet a wilderness. His father, Col. Schroyer, kept the hotel across from Lewisburg, and took a prominent part in politics. Mr. Schroyer remained home until 1836, when he went to Harrisburg and served four years' apprenticeship at the printing business under Packer, Barret & Park, who published *The Keystone*. In 1845 he was married to Miss Anna E. Thompson, daughter of J. B. Thompson, of Harrisburg, and in the fall of that year he purchased the *Columbia Spy*, which he sold in the latter part of 1847 and returned to Harrisburg, where he remained until 1854, when he came to Lancaster to take charge of the *Inland Daily*, and in 1856 he left the *Inland Daily* to become foreman of the *Evening Express*. His health failing him, he purchased his present home from Dr.

H. E. Muhlenberg in 1863, and after twenty-seven years' labor at the printing business he went to the cultivation of flowers and vegetables. He was the first person in Lancaster County to go into the cultivation of flowers extensively; in fact, he was the pioneer of floriculture in this county. When he purchased his home in 1863 there was only one small green-house; now (1883) he has eight large green-houses, besides a large lot of cold-frames, having over thirty thousand feet of glass. He employs from six to ten men.

His son, Harry A. Schroyer, who was born in Harrisburg, Jan. 29, 1850, and married, Oct. 27, 1875, to Miss Anna V. Myers, daughter of Samuel Myers, of Chambersburg, Pa., assists him in his business, and has charge of the cut-flower department. He has always taken an active part in politics, being a Republican. In 1879 he was elected a member of Common Council from the Ninth Ward by a majority of six, and was the youngest member in Council that year. The following year he was defeated by seven votes. In 1882 he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and was the first person to name Marriott Brosius as the candidate for congressman-at-large.

Mr. George W. Schroyer makes the cultivation of roses a specialty, and was the first person to grow tomatoes, cabbage, egg- and pepper-plants in pots. He has done more than any one to develop the taste for floriculture in Lancaster, and deserves a great deal of credit, more so from the fact that when he began in 1863 he knew nothing about the business except what he had read.

## CHAPTER XXX.

### BOROUGH OF COLUMBIA.<sup>1</sup>

THE thriving borough of Columbia occupies the site of "Shawanah Indian Town," which consisted of two or three dozen wigwams and huts constructed with logs. They were scattered along Shawanese Run principally, but there were others along the run passing through the northern section of the town. A number of these Indians remained at this place for some years after the white settlers came. They never at any time had a valid claim to the land, and were only squatters, subject to the will of William Penn and the "Susquehannocks," who were in turn subjects of the Five Nations of Indians who had conquered them.

This place, which was the scene of many a conflict between the Susquehannocks and the Indians who lived in New York to obtain the mastery over each other, whose bones were left to enrich the soil, has been succeeded by one of the most flourishing towns in the State.

<sup>1</sup> By Samuel Evans, Esq.

**Original Owners of the Town Site and Descent of Title.**—The accompanying draft was made by John Taylor for Jeremiah Langhorne soon after he located this land by virtue of an English warrant.

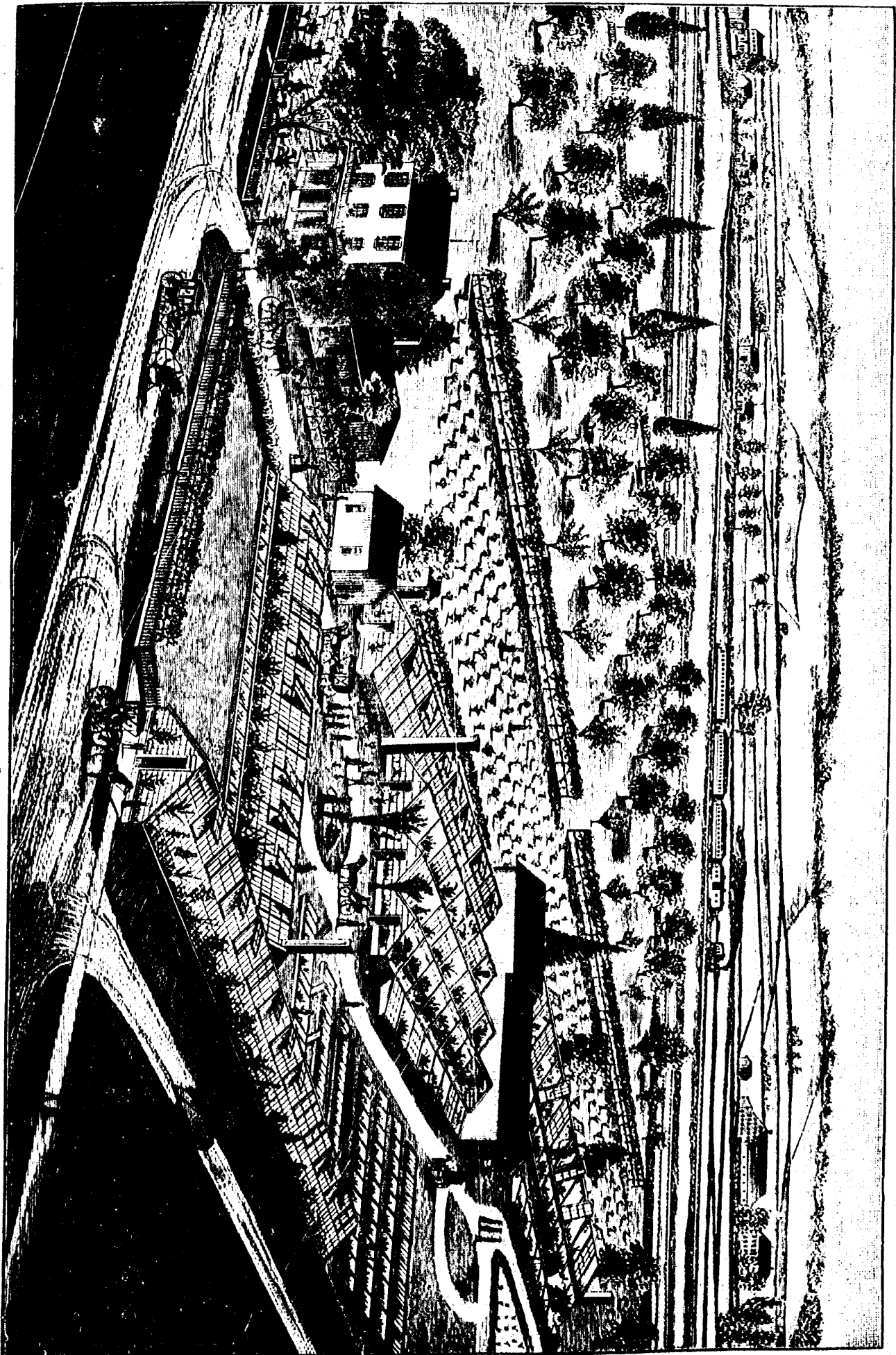
On the "17th and 18th of 11th mo., 1701," William Penn gave a patent to George Beale, of Surrey, in Great Britain, for three thousand acres of land clear of Indian encumbrances. Beale, on the 17th and 18th of October, 1718, sold the same to Jeremiah Langhorne. Richard Hill, Isaac Norris, and James Logan, the loan commissioners, on the 25th day of July, 1717, issued a warrant directed to Isaac Taylor, surveyor of Chester County, to survey to Langhorne five hundred acres along the Susquehanna, a part of the aforesaid three thousand acres. This survey "began at a marked hickory at mouth of a run at River, up river three hundred and twenty-six perches to a post; thence east by James Logan's land five hundred and eighty-nine perches to a post; around by vacant land to an ash at Run seventy-one perches, down run, containing five hundred acres."

Robert Barber purchased this tract Aug. 20, 1726, and was in actual possession of the same for a year or more before Langhorne conveyed the title to him in 1727, for which he paid two hundred pounds. Samuel Blunston and John Wright were witnesses to the execution of the deed. The acknowledgment of Langhorne was taken before John Wright, Sept. 8, 1731, four years after the conveyance was made. The draft hereto annexed explains who and how this tract was divided.

Barber gave a mortgage to the loan commissioners for two hundred pounds for his two hundred and fifty acres. He died before the payments were all made, and by mutual consent between the land commissioners and Barber's children, the former sold the land and conveyed the title to Hannah Barber, the widow of Robert Barber, June 12, 1750. The land was described as bounded by a line extending up the run seventy-one perches, two hundred and forty-five perches to a post, ninety-one perches, by land of John Wright four hundred and thirty-nine perches to a run; thence down run to river, containing two hundred and fifty acres.

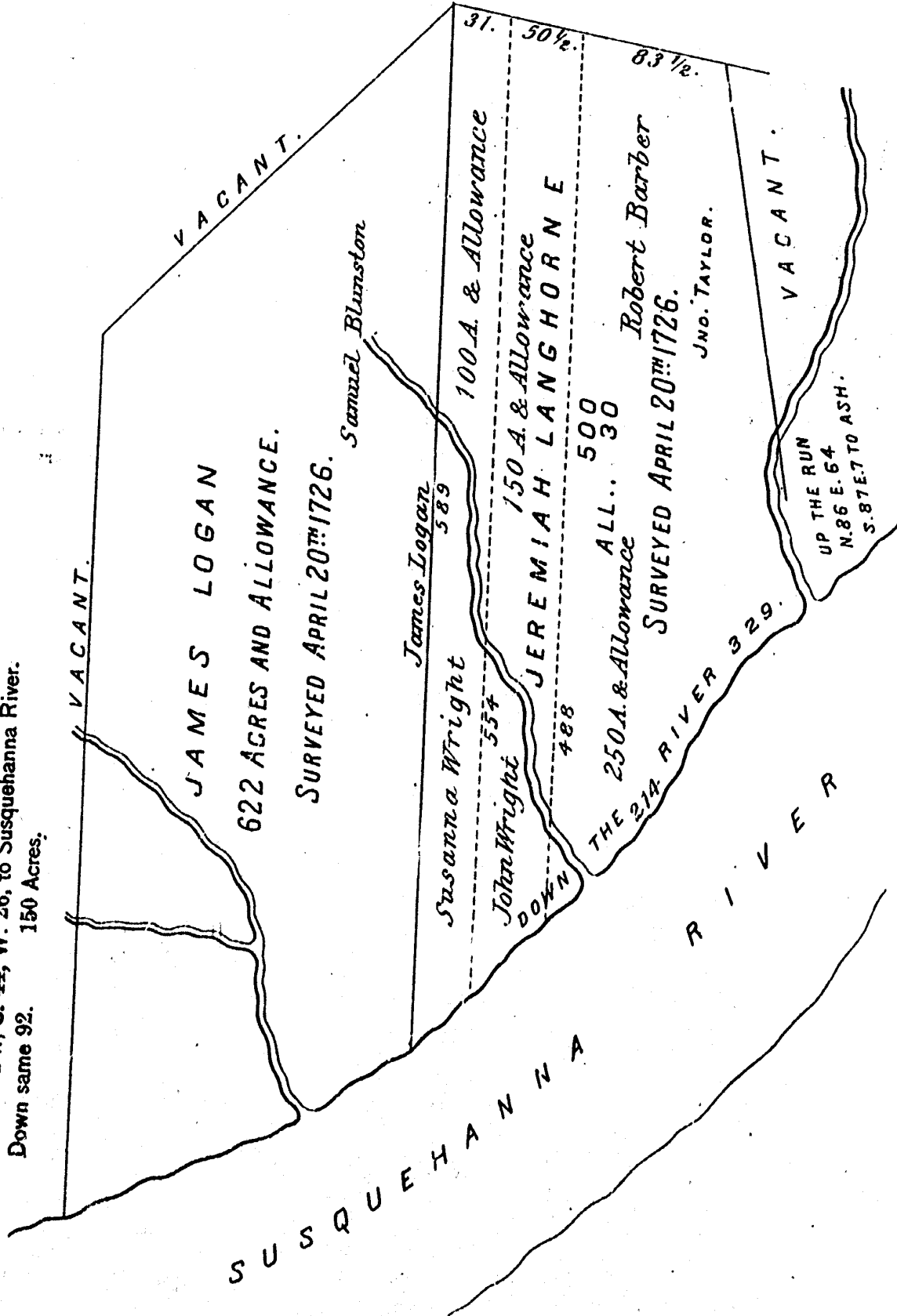
Robert Barber directed how this land should be divided. His widow followed these directions, and conveyed on the 14th day of October, 1761, sixty-two acres to her son Robert. (The Third Ward of the borough embraces this tract.) On April 19, 1770, she conveyed to her son James forty acres, which is now owned by the heirs of Jacob Strickler, E. K. Smith, Samuel Truscott, Michael S. Shuman, and J. W. Stacy, and Fred. S. Bletz, and Henry S. Wolfe.

It appears from the draft that the Langhorne tract was divided on the 26th day of April, 1726, Barber getting two hundred and fifty acres of the lower part, John Wright getting one hundred and fifty acres adjoining on the north, and his daughter, Susannah Wright, one hundred acres adjoining her father on



RESIDENCE AND FLOAL ESTABLISHMENT OF  
GEORGE W. SOMMER,  
MARRISBURG AVENUE, LANCASTER CO., PA.

Beg. at mouth of un, up same 18 to maple.  
 Ditto N. 57 E. 9 maple, up run 40 maple.  
 N. 88½ E. 439 m. 13 E. vacant, 44 to Sus. Wright's.  
 West 514 v., S. 44, W. 26, to Susquehanna River.  
 Down same 92. 150 Acres.



VACANT.

JAMES LOGAN  
 622 ACRES AND ALLOWANCE.  
 SURVEYED APRIL 20th 1726.

Samuel Blunston

James Logan

Susanna Wright 589

John Wright 557

Jeremiah Langhorne 488

100 A. & Allowance

150 A. & Allowance

ALL.. 500 30

SURVEYED APRIL 20th 1726.

JNO. TAYLOR.

83 1/2.

VACANT.

UP THE RUN  
 N. 86 E. 64  
 S. 87 E. 7 TO ASH.

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER

THE RIVER 329.



the north. Robert Barber and his wife, Hannah, on the 31st day of August, 1726, made a conveyance for one hundred acres of land to Susannah Wright. Upon the tract belonging to Miss Wright "Old Columbia" was laid out; and upon her father's tract John Wright's addition was built.

**Arrival of the First Settlers.**—On the 23d day of August, 1726, Samuel Blunston, then of Darby, Chester Co., Pa., purchased from James Logan three hundred acres of land, adjoining Susannah Wright's land on the north; and on the 10th day of January, 1733, he purchased from Logan three hundred acres, which belonged to Logan, as marked on the draft.

On the 2d day of June, 1741, he received a patent from John, Thomas, and Richard Penn for two hundred and twenty-five acres more. It is probable that John Wright was the first one of these pioneer settlers who visited the place where they settled. By an examination of the minutes of Chester Monthly Meeting it appears that he preached to the Indians at Conestoga before this land was purchased by them. Mr. Barber was also one of the assessors for Chester County in 1724-25, and Conestoga was assigned to his district. It was the custom then for the township constables to make a return to the assessors of all the taxables. When the day of appeal came the assessors were assigned to various districts, and they sat generally at some tavern in their district, where the inhabitants went to attend the appeal, when they so desired. Mr. Barber in this way may have also visited the spot. He was the first, however, to move to the place in the spring of 1726, and was followed in the fall of that year by the others.

At that time it was the custom with the loan commissioners to make an agreement with a settler permitting him to take up land upon the condition that he settled and remained upon it for one year, free of charge, and at the end of which time, if he so desired, a patent was granted to him upon the payment of the sum agreed upon. This seems to have been the case with Barber.

When these pioneers came they found a Shawanese village scattered along and near the run which bears their name. The lower part, selected by Mr. Barber, was covered with a heavy growth of large trees, consisting of hickory, oak, and walnut, a fine stream of water running along its southern border, upon which he erected a saw-mill in 1727, a short distance above the Kauffman stone-quarries. Along its northern border Shawanese Run bounded it, and in the centre of the tract a small stream flowed from a spring to the river. He erected his dwelling close to a spring and a few yards from the present dwelling of Jacob O. Stoner.

John Wright built upon his own land, about one hundred yards from the river, upon ground now occupied by dwellings belonging to Abram Bruner. The Wright mansion was torn down in 1874.

Blunston did not build upon the land included in

his first survey. He found a more eligible site for a residence upon Susannah Wright's land, and he purchased from her several acres, which was cut out of the northern border of her land, which sloped gently to the river, and upon the northern and southern side of this purchase. This is now occupied by Samuel B. Heise. Part of the dwelling erected by Mr. Blunston is still standing, and may be seen on the north side of Mr. Heise's dwelling. Of the three tracts Mr. Barber's seemed to be the most desirable one, on account of the abundance of timber, water, and superior quality of the land. He was given the first choice of the land.

When John Wright came to the Susquehanna he was a member of the General Assembly, Samuel Blunston a land surveyor.

Both were trusted and held in the highest esteem by John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, and from the day they landed upon the shores of the Susquehanna they led an honorable and busy life.

The northern and southern line, as the same appears upon the draft, forms the boundary of the town. The line on the northeast side does not extend as far in that direction as it appears upon the draft. When the county came to be organized John Wright was appointed one of the justices, and was the presiding justice until he resigned. Samuel Blunston was appointed prothonotary, register, and recorder, and Robert Barber, sheriff.

**Wright's Ferry.**—In the year 1730, John Wright procured a patent for a ferry. He built a ferry-house, which stood on the north side of Locust Street, near Front. In the rear of this house, which faced the south, was a garden which embraced all of the ground between Bank Alley and to a point about sixty feet from Front Street, and extended as far north as the stone dwelling below Walnut Street. In front of the ferry-house the road leading from Lancaster to the ferry ran, and beyond the road the barn belonging to the ferry-house stood, which was struck by lightning and burned down before the town was laid out. There were several acres of land belonging to the ferry, which extended from Locust Street south to the alley which divided the land of the late John Lowden Wright and James Cresson, and between an old public road (now Second Street) and the river. The garden and this last-described tract were not embraced within the limits of Old Columbia, and it was not divided into building lots until after the erection of the brick ferry-house, which stood where the Pennsylvania round-house now is. The travel over this ferry by emigrants moving south and west was very great. They did not have long trains of wagons to transport their goods, but used pack-horses.

During the dry season stock of all kinds were compelled to ford the river, which was very shallow. The ferry-boats were large "dug-outs" that would carry one or more tons. Persons and their household stuff

were placed in them and ferried over. When the water was too high to ford the river with a wagon, two "dug-outs" were lashed together and the wheels placed in each. When horses and cattle in large numbers were to be taken over a canoe was sent in advance, with a person in the stern who led one of the stock with a rope, when all the rest followed. If this was not done, the leader sometimes became confused and swam in a circle or returned to the shore from whence they started. If the leader was not caught and its head turned in the proper direction, they became exhausted and were drowned. After the erection of the new ferry-house and large flat-bottomed boats were introduced, the travel became so great that two days elapsed before some parties could get their "turn." It was no unusual thing to see from one hundred and fifty to two hundred vehicles of various kinds waiting at the ferry-house for their turn, and to serve those who came in regular order the ferryman numbered their vehicles with chalk. The water was often so low at this ferry, by reason of the greater width of the river, that ordinary dug-outs could not be floated across. Hence many travelers sought Anderson's Ferry, three miles farther up the river. Thomas Cresap received a patent for a ferry at "Blue Rock," four miles below Wright's, from Lord Baltimore in 1780, but it was never able to rival the ferry here.

By reason of Mr. Wright's great prominence in public affairs, his ferry became not only a point of local note but well known in Europe, and was spoken of frequently in official papers of the Crown of England. John Wright, Jr., a son of the old pioneer settler, took charge of the western end of the ferry, and built a tavern and ferry-house. He remained upon that side of the river until his death. Although John Wright had been a public speaker at Friends' Meeting, and Barber and Blunston were at one time prominent members of the same society, their intercourse with men of prominence and familiarity with public affairs seem to have swerved them from the routine of habits and discipline adopted by that society, and were not averse to adopting the means most available for the preservation of their homes and the peace of their families and the welfare of the community at large. As the settlement increased around the ferry, the people were put to the inconvenience of traveling to Chikis Creek or Conestoga Creek with their grists. To accommodate the settlers, Samuel Blunston and James Wright (son of John) erected a corn- and grist-mill near the mouth of Shawanese Run, which stood where the road-bed of the Pennsylvania Railroad now is. In the year 1745, Samuel Blunston devised his half of this mill to James Wright. When Gen. Braddock was seeking in vain for supplies from Virginia for his army, he was compelled to appeal to the province of Pennsylvania for help. Among those who responded favorably was our Quaker friend, James Wright, who filled kegs

with flour, and sent large quantities upon pack-horses to Raystown (now Bedford) to supply the army. He did not wait until he was paid before he delivered the flour, but acted promptly as a patriot should do, and the emergency required. This little corn-mill was again taxed to supply the Indians to keep them from starving at a time when they were afraid to go out among the farmers to beg or steal from the frontier settlers.

The defeat and disaster which overtook Braddock's army in June, 1755, near Fort Duquesne, was immediately followed by a panic among the frontier settlers, which extended along Cumberland Valley and many miles above Harris' Ferry. The settlers fled for safety to Lancaster County. Many took refuge in Drumore and Little Britain townships, and others sought safety at Wright's Ferry. Rumors of the approach of the savages, who were murdering the frontier settlers, caused great alarm at this place.

The women and children were sent to Philadelphia, and the able-bodied men went to James Wright's mansion, and fortified it. The venerable stone building is standing yet, along Second Street, and is owned and occupied by the descendants of James Wright. The side fronting on Second Street is the rear side of the building. That one facing the river is the proper front. It was a formidable place of defense, and with the appliances and means of warfare then adopted by the Indians they could have made but little impression upon its stone walls and double doors of oak. There were no wooden buildings near it which the savages could set on fire and burn them out. The windows were very narrow, and could easily be used for port-holes. The men who were inside had fire-arms, and it is presumed that James Wright and his Quaker friends were fully cognizant that these weapons of warfare were there and ready to be used. Neither Blunston, Wright, or Barber cared to sell any of their land, or encourage the settlement of the place. A few persons were allowed to squat upon the land and build small cabins. They were tradesmen or laborers, who worked upon their farms. Neither John Wright, or his son, James, who inherited the land at this place, seemed to think that there ought to be a town, or that there was a necessity for one. And it remained for the latter's enterprising and sagacious son, Samuel, to move in that direction.

**Columbia Laid Out and Named.**—Susanna Wright, daughter of John Wright, Sr., died in 1785, and left her farm of one hundred acres—which is marked upon the "plan" heretofore inserted—to her nephew, Samuel Wright, son of James. In the spring of 1788 he had that part, extending from Front Street back about half of a mile, surveyed and laid out into building lots. On the 25th day of July, 1788, these lots, to the number of one hundred and sixty, were chanced off by lottery. Each "adventurer" paid "fifteen shillings," Pennsylvania cur-

rency, for a ticket, which entitled the holder to one lot. The lots upon the plan of the town were numbered, and the holders of the tickets took lots corresponding to such numbers, without regard to their eligibility. These tickets were purchased and held by persons, many of whom lived in different sections of the county and the eastern part of the State, who never became residents of the place, but sold their lots to others at a large advance. Upon the margin of the town "plan" Samuel Wright made the following memorandum before the lottery drawing was made, and thus every one who desired to purchase a ticket could see the plan and understand his intentions. It read as follows:

"The lots from No. 1 to No. 16, inclusive, are 52 feet in front and from 100 to 200 deep." (These lots extend from the stone dwelling on Front Street below Walnut, which stands on lot No. 16, up Front to the Round-House.) "The range from 17 to 30, inclusive, are from 60 to 160 feet front and from 115 to 250 deep." (These lots extend along the north side of Walnut Street from the rear end of the Pennsylvania Railroad passenger depot lot to a point on the west side of Fourth Street.) "The lots in the regular part of the plan are 60 feet front and 101 feet deep, and in general, where the front is narrower the depth is greater, and where the depth is less the front is increased in proportion, so that the lots generally contain above a quarter and not quite a third of an acre each, exclusive of streets and alleys.

"The ground between the Front Lots down to the Road is to be for the use of the Inhabitants of the place for to put any kind of Lumber on. But no buildings to be erected."

Samuel Wright wisely named the town Columbia. It sprang into importance at once, and attracted the attention of the whole country. On the 8d day of September, 1789, Thomas Scott, a member of Congress from the southwestern part of the State, in pursuance of a "notice given," moved "that a permanent residence for the seat of government be fixed." The House immediately resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to take into consideration the motion of Mr. Scott. Benjamin Goodhue, a member from the State of Massachusetts, was the first one to discuss the subject, and in his speech he made the following statement: "The Eastern members, with the members from New York have agreed to fix a place upon national principles without regard to their own convenience, and have turned their minds to the banks of the Susquehanna." This they considered the centre of the population, and in accordance with this view he offered a resolution, "That the permanent Seat of the General Government ought to be in some convenient place on the east bank of the River Susquehanna, in the State of Pennsylvania." Other places were named by members during the discussion. Col. Thomas Hartley, of York, was the first person to mention by name "Wright's Ferry." After the matter had been discussed for some time, he again arose and presented the superior inducements of this place in most eloquent language. He described Wright's Ferry as being on the east bank of the Susquehanna River, etc.

On the following day a motion was made to strike out the east bank of the Susquehanna, but the motion was defeated by a vote of 28 to 28. Michael Jenifer

Stone, a member from Maryland, moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "east bank" and inserting "banks." This motion was carried by a vote of 26 to 25. An amendment was offered authorizing the president to appoint three commissioners to examine and report an eligible situation on the east bank of the Susquehanna, and an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars was named in the resolution for the purchase of land for the seat of government. This amendment was carried by a vote of 28 to 21. The bill as amended was passed by the House by a vote of 31 to 17. It was engrossed and sent to the Senate on the 22d day of September, 1789. On the 26th day of September, 1789, the Senate sent a message to the House informing that body that they had passed the bill for establishing the seat of government of the United States, with an amendment, naming a district of ten miles square, on the west side of the river Delaware, which was to include "Germantown." The bill was dropped for the session. At the session of 1790 the subject again came up on July 6th, and was discussed with great warmth and bitterness between the members. There was another measure before Congress, called the "Assumption Bill," in which the members from New England had a great interest. The measure did not have a majority, and in order to carry it its friends formed a combination with the Southern members who were opposed to it, and they resorted to what is known in modern legislative tactics as "log rolling." This measure, which assumed the war debts of the States by the general government, left in its wake great sectional bitterness, which was not allayed until many years had passed.

I have extended the history of the location of the seat of the general government at some length to make clear the fact that "Wright's Ferry" was situated upon the east bank of the river, and not upon the west side. Thoughtless persons have fallen into this error by supposing that "Wrightsville," which was named after the family who gave theirs to the ferry, was then in existence, or that it succeeded "Wright's Ferry." John Wright, Jr., owned the land upon that side of the ferry, but the old mansion farm was upon the east side, and the ferry was very properly described as being upon the east side. This is not written to offend our neighbors over the river, nor to rob them of what is their due, but to establish the truth of history.

The tradition among the descendants of the founder of the place is that the scope of country a mile east from the river was the spot designed for the Federal capital.

**Geographical Features of the Locality.**—The town was located and built along a gentle slope which faced the river, which at this point was a mile and one-eighth wide. Immediately along its bank there was a narrow strip of low, flat, sandy loam, which was overflowed by water during spring freshets. In width

this was from ten to thirty yards. From thence the ground ascended gradually for a distance of two hundred yards; from thence for a thousand yards the ascent was much less. From this slope, which faced the west, one of the grandest and most picturesque landscape scenes in this region was presented to the view. The broad and rapid stream in front was interspersed with islands and rocks, and the waters were often covered with numerous flocks of wild ducks. The western shore presented a succession of abrupt hills of various shapes, and a valley of unsurpassed fertility. Artists have attempted to place upon canvas this picture as it presents itself to the eye, and poets have written in vain to describe it.

The most desirable part of the town in its early days, and that which attracted the attention of settlers, was along Front Street, where they had an unobstructed view of the river and the matchless sunsets. The rapid growth of the town, and the immense business along the river-bank in handling produce and lumber, created a necessity for the erection of warehouses and room to pile lumber. The commerce carried on between the middle and northern section of the State and this place, which became a point of transshipment, was very great. Merchants and adventurers from the eastern part of the State flocked here in great numbers. Those who settled along Front Street did not have an unobstructed view of the river and hills very long, for great quantities of lumber were drawn from rafts and arks and piled upon the shore to dry, and great warehouses were built. Settlers began to build along Locust Street and upon higher ground.

Upon the land of Samuel Blunson two small streams of water ran to the river, both of which had their sources upon or close to the edge of his lands. These streams followed ravines to the river. The elevation along their banks did not assume the dignity of hills, but ran rather abruptly down to the water's edge. Between Walnut and Locust Streets there was also a ravine, which has been filled up since that part of the town has been built. Locust Street, from Bank Alley to Third Street, was laid out along the slope of rolling land, which required several feet digging on the north side and none on the south. There was a ridge between Alley "I" and Perry Street, and the water-flow from the eastern part of what is now known as the Second Ward, found its way along this ridge until it came to a ravine along Perry Street.

Shawanes Run, the largest of these water-courses, has its source three miles northeast of the town. It was fed by a small stream flowing into it from the north, at the borough limits, and by another flowing into it from the east. There was water enough in this stream to run a corn- and grist-mill. A mile farther south was another small stream, which had its source on Robert Barber's land. Along the southern border of this tract there was another and larger stream than either of the others. The topography of

the land was such that every part of it was easily drained, and there is no town in the State with better-kept and cleaner streets than Columbia, because of its fine drainage. All of this land was covered with a very heavy growth of the best timber to be found in America. Along the bottom-land at the river-shore there was an abundance of walnut- and buttonwood-trees. Thirty years after this settlement was made there was but eighteen per cent. of the land cleared.

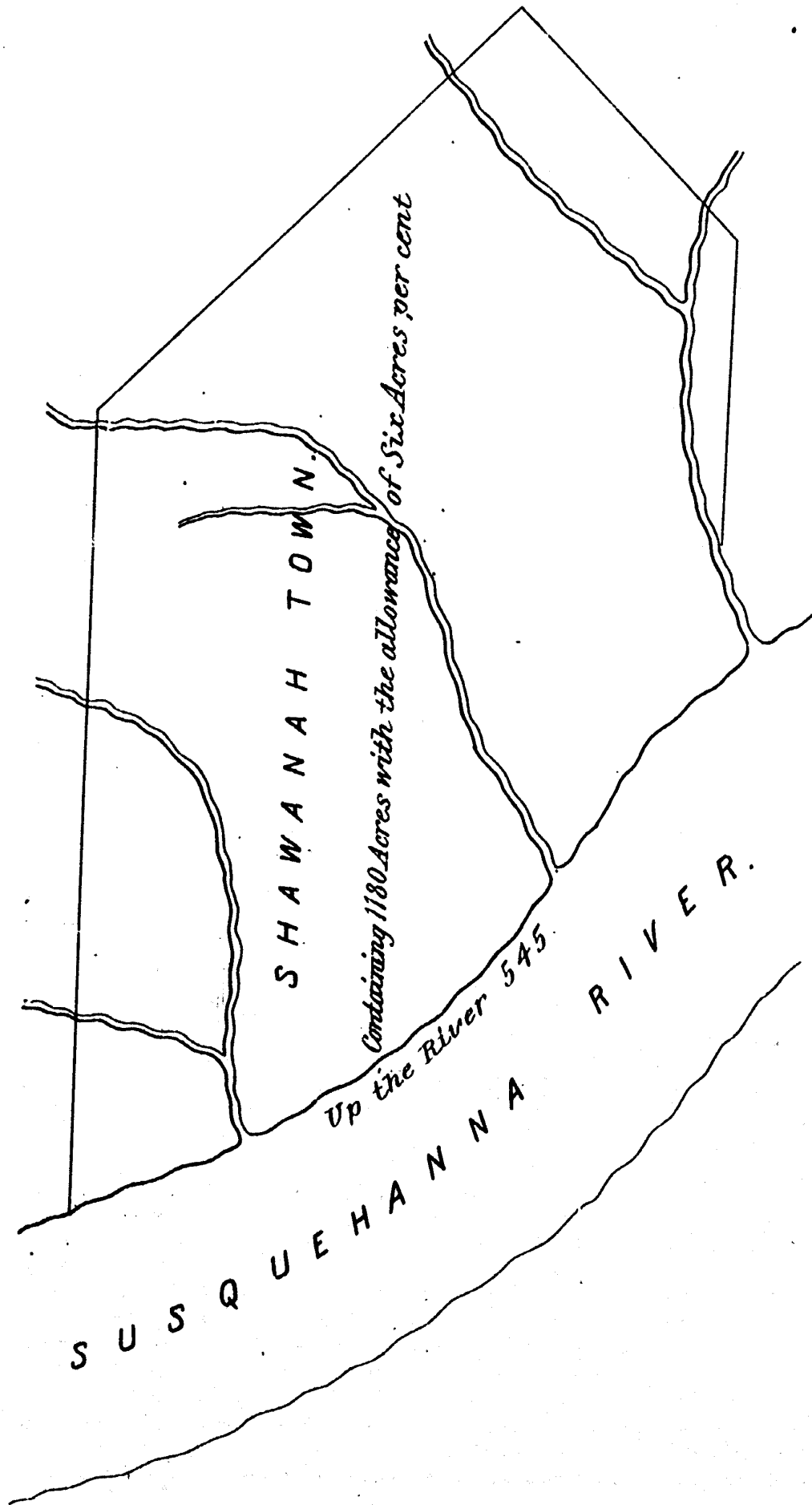
**Additions to the Town.**—After Samuel Wright laid out the town there remained nine acres and fifty-six perches in connection with the old Ferry House. This extended from the stone dwelling-house on Front Street, near Walnut, to Locust, and from the river to Bank Alley; and on the south side of Locust Street, from Second to Front Street, extending south about three hundred feet. This tract belonged to James Wright's sons, Samuel, John, James, and William Wright, who held it as tenants in common. In October, 1795, the last three conveyed their interest to their brother Samuel, in this tract, in which was also included the Ferry House, kept by Joseph Jeffries. In the year 1794, Samuel Wright laid this tract out into nineteen building lots, and named it "Columbia Continued." The purchaser of lots on the east side of Front Street was also entitled to a lot extending from the river to a line sixty feet west from the east side of Front Street. They did not, however, in all cases avail themselves of this privilege. Between the river-lot it was provided that the owners thereof were to keep in repair canals which extended at right angles from the river to a point within a few yards of Front Street, between every pair of lots, which were used to allow "keel-boats" to enter and unship their produce. When the river was in a flood state the stream was very swift, and the safety of these little river crafts was endangered if left along the shore; hence the necessity for these little inlets for their protection.

Samuel Wright, the eldest son of James, in the year 1788 conveyed to his brother John one hundred and twenty acres, part of his father's estate. This land ran to the river, and was bounded on the north by Samuel Wright's land and on the south by "Shawanes Run."

In the year 1790 he laid out part of this land into about one hundred building lots, "No. 1" commencing at the corner of Second and Union Streets, at St. Joseph's Church, and extending up to Fifth Street on the north side, and from Furnace Alley on the south side to Fourth, down that street on both sides to Mill Street, down Union to a point near Third Street. This plan was named "John Wright's Addition." Subsequently the land along Front, above Union Street, was laid out into thirty-one lots.

In the year 1794 or 1795, Samuel Miller, a prominent and influential Quaker, who came from Downingtown and purchased the Ferry House and two and one-half acres of ground which extended from the

*St. Peter's Catholic*



SHAWANAH TOWN.

*Containing 1180 Acres with the allowance of Six Acres per cent*

Up the River 545.

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.

Ferry House north to the line of Samuel Bethel's land, and between Front Street and the river, from Frederick Stump. He laid it out into lots, and called it "Miller's Plan."

In the year 1812, Daniel Musser, a lumber merchant, and Amos Buckalew, a school-teacher, purchased several acres of land extending from Union to Perry Streets, and from Second Street to an alley east of Third Street. They held this as tenants in common. They laid it out into building lots, and called it "Musser and Buckalew's Plan." The lots were much smaller than those laid out by Samuel and John Wright. Buckalew was the uncle of the distinguished Democratic ex-Senator, Charles Buckalew.

That part of the town extending from Perry Street south, embracing the old mill-dam, was laid out by Rudy Herr (who came from the manor) and Jacob Rohrer, and was called "Rudy Herr's Addition."

In the year 1813, Robert Magill laid out twenty lots upon Filbert Street, which came to be known as "Sawneytown," after Mr. and Mrs. Sawney, colored people, who were once slaves. Mrs. Sawney was the "queen" of that locality, and ruled her "subjects" most effectually. She did not hesitate to use violent means to enforce submission from those who lived near her. Magill also laid out a number of lots at corner of Third and Union Streets. John Barber and Killian Epley laid out a number of lots along Front Street, below Union Street. This was called "Barber's and Epley's Plan."

The town grew with great rapidity, and many large and substantial brick dwelling-houses along Front and Locust Streets were built.

Samuel Wright reserved a square and a half of ground east of Second Street and in front of his dwelling, expecting that the permanent seat of the State government would eventually be located at Columbia. For more than ten years this question was agitated, and the popular sentiment of the people throughout the eastern section of the State, so far as it could be ascertained, was in favor of this place. But, unfortunately, there was no person from the neighborhood who was a representative in the Legislature who could watch and urge the superior claims of the place. Samuel Wright was a Quaker, and he did not resort to the various means usually adopted to induce the members of the Legislature to enact the law fixing the place where the permanent capital was to be. Mr. Harris was unceasing in his importunities with members while the Legislature was in session at Lancaster, and after several years of hard work succeeded in carrying off the prize.

The limits of the town were not extended beyond the various divisions named until the public improvements which had their terminus here created a necessity for more room and more dwellings. The Pennsylvania Canal terminated in a basin or pool at the southern limits of Bethel's land. Along the Columbia, Marietta, Bainbridge, and Portsmouth turn-

pike or road, which ran along the eastern side of the canal basin, the State built an office and dwelling, where the collector of tolls and his clerks had their offices. A short distance above it a tavern was built, which was soon succeeded by another one, and in a few years a number of dwellings and store-houses were built. This was upon the land of the Misses Bethel.

The town gradually improved. After the close of the great war of the Rebellion the rapid growth of the place again created a necessity for more room. Amos S. Green and Philip Gossler, who were then in their prime of life, saw their opportunity, and they purchased in 1866 fifty acres of land, which was part of the sixty-two-acre tract which Hannah Barber conveyed to her son Robert. They divided it off into building lots, which they sold rapidly. Large numbers of mechanics and laboring men purchased lots, and commenced the erection of dwellings, beginning by building a back building or kitchen first, to which they afterwards, as they accumulated more means, built an addition in front. This place was named Gossler Green, but it was nicknamed "Kitchen Town," by which term it is more generally known. A new charter was obtained in 1866, and the limits of the borough were extended north and south.

Samuel B. Heise and J. Houston Mifflin, who owned a large portion of the Blunston land, in the northern section of the borough, wisely offered to sell their land for building lots. Streets were extended and lots were bought, upon which their owners commenced the erection of elegant brick mansions. The growth of the place is now almost wholly in that direction.

**Public Ground.**—When Samuel Wright laid out his land into town lots, he left the plan at the Ferry House, then kept by Joseph Jeffries, where all the adventurers who purchased, or desired to purchase, tickets in the lottery could see where the respective lots were located.

Upon the drawing was the following note or memorandum written by Mr. Wright:

"The grounds between the front lots down to the road, is to be for the use of the inhabitants of the place, for to put any kind of lumber on, *but no buildings to be erected.*"

The road mentioned ran parallel with the river-shore, and twenty or thirty yards distant therefrom. It was used and intended to give free access to and from the ferry and the shad fishery, and also for the convenience of those who purchased produce or lumber from the up-river men. Up to the death of Mr. Wright, in July, 1811, the public ground was doubtless used by all the citizens who purchased lumber, and stored it there to dry free of charge. From this time there accrued a revenue derived from the rents paid by those who used the ground to store lumber upon.

By the fourteenth section of the act of Assembly

incorporating the borough, passed Feb. 25, 1814, the corporation was expressly excepted from taking or holding the profits, rents, and emoluments arising from said ground.

Five trustees, who were to be chosen annually by the inhabitants of Old Columbia (by which is meant that part of the town laid out by Samuel Wright), who were to manage and lease or let the public ground.

The sums arising from ground rent were allowed to accumulate until the year 1820, when the same amounted to about two thousand dollars.

The gross sum collected was much larger, but some of it was swallowed up under the head of expenses. The citizens of Old Columbia who had not participated in the enjoyment of these rents became restless and anxious about the matter, and on Tuesday the 14th day of November, 1820, they held a public meeting for the purpose of determining what disposition should be made with this accumulated fund. After a full and free discussion, it was finally decided that it should be applied to the purpose of devising means to carry spring water into said Old Columbia for the use of the inhabitants thereof.

A petition to the Legislature duly setting forth these facts was presented, and on the 31st day of March, 1821, an act was passed which made it lawful for the inhabitants of Old Columbia to elect seven managers annually, who were to be freeholders, and were termed "Managers of the Old Columbia Water Company."

If the revenue arising therefrom exceeded the expenses, a dividend was to be declared, and the money divided among the lot-holders. This was the germ of the Water Company.

This was one of the earliest efforts in the State to supply the inhabitants of an incorporated town with spring water conveyed in pipes under ground.

At an election held in the town hall (then at the southern end of the market-house), April 21, 1821, in pursuance of said act the following-named persons were chosen managers: William P. Beatty, Jacob Forry, Henry Martin, Dr. Thomas Griffith, Jacob Mathiot, Thomas Lloyd, Eli H. Thomas.

At a meeting of the managers held on the 21st day of May following, William P. Beatty was chosen chairman, Thomas Lloyd secretary, and Christian Brennehan treasurer.

On the 5th day of June following, these managers met and directed their treasurer to inform the trustees of the Old Public Ground Company that they were ready to receive, and desired them to pay over all moneys in their hands, in accordance with the act of Assembly.

For the year 1822 the following-named persons rented lots on the public ground. They dealt in lumber, one or two of them also dealt in stone-coal. The public ground took up about one-fifth of the river front of the borough, as then limited. Some

idea of the amount of business carried on along the river shore in lumber alone can be had by reference to the following renters:

Thomas Boude, No. 1.....	\$35
Stephen Smith, No. 2.....	36
William B. Hunt, No. 3.....	37
Barber & Vaugheu, Nos. 4 and 5.....	77
Peter Epley, No. 6.....	40
John Guntner, No. 7.....	40
Abijah Smith, No. 8.....	61
John McKissick, No. 9.....	43
	\$359

Thus the annual rentals amounted to three hundred and fifty-nine dollars.

John L. Wright, the only son of Samuel Wright, attained his majority in the year 1822. He claimed to own the strip of land between the road above named and low-water mark. This was a serious matter to the Public Ground Company, and if they did not purchase it free access to the river would be cut off.

On the 14th day of February, 1823, a public meeting of the citizens of Old Columbia was held in the town hall to take into consideration the claim of Mr. Wright to the strip of land along the shore. Legal counsel was employed who advised its purchase, as his title to the same was perfect. The trustees made a settlement with and paid him two thousand dollars, he giving deeds for the property.

In the years 1821-23 the trustees of the Old Columbia Public Ground Company made liberal loans to the water company, which was then a separate corporation.

An act of Assembly was passed April 10, 1826, incorporating the Old Columbia Public Ground Company, which was accepted by the company May 15, 1826. By this act the old trustees were required to transfer the deeds, stock, and moneys to the new corporation.

The first managers elected under this act, on the 3d day of June, 1826, were as follows: James Sweeny, Michael Way, Robert M. Houston, Henry Martin, Eli H. Thomas, Richard Derrick, Jacob Forry, treasurer.

On the 2d day of October, 1826, the board gave John L. Wright four shares of water stock for the ground now occupied by the old reservoir at the corner of Locust and Fifth Streets, which cost one hundred dollars. An expensive litigation has grown out of the ownership of this piece of ground formerly occupied by the reservoir. The matter was tried in the lower court, and is now before the Supreme Court of the State on appeal.

Ten years ago a new and larger reservoir was erected along Sixth Street, two squares farther east when the old reservoir was abandoned. The Public Ground Company then claimed the land, as did also the water company, who sold it to the Methodist Episcopal Church, who erected a chapel upon it.

In 1826 the Public Ground Company owned forty shares of water stock, which cost one thousand dol-

lars. They also made loans to that company amounting to two or more thousand dollars.

When the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad was completed, in 1832-34, the tracks passed through this property to the canal basin, which terminated near the northern boundary of this property. This improvement greatly enhanced the rentals. The lots were rented by public "outcry" in 1831,—

No. 1, to Ryan Green, for.....	\$68.00
Nos. 2 and 3, to Stephen Smith, for.....	136.00
Nos. 4 and 5, to Isaac Vaughn, for.....	140.00
No. 6, to Peter Epley, for.....	70.00
No. 7, to Jeffries & Epley, for.....	73.00
No. 8, to Henry H. Strickler, for.....	70.00
No. 9, to George C. Lloyd, for.....	88.00
	\$645.00

In the year 1832 the company commenced to wharf the shore. The late John Lowrey was the contractor. At this time the managers were George Zeigler, John Swartz, John M. Heller, James Sweeney, Michael Strein, John Lockard. In the same year the board subscribed for one hundred and twenty shares of water stock, amounting to two thousand five hundred dollars. The expense of wharfing cost two thousand five hundred dollars. From this period the company was frequently involved in litigation, which cost them a good deal of their revenues.

In 1835, Ashbel Green, Esq., was appointed their attorney at a salary of *fifteen dollars* per annum. (He came from New Jersey. His office was in the dwelling now occupied by Dr. G. W. Berntheisel, on Locust Street, between Third and Fourth Streets.)

Notwithstanding the litigation and mismanagement of the property, a considerable fund was accumulated, and it became an important question with the citizens of Old Columbia as to its disposition.

In 1837 a committee was appointed to ascertain the number of children between the ages of four and twenty-one years of age in Old Columbia. On the 4th day of March this committee reported the number at three hundred and five.

The board then made an appropriation of twelve hundred dollars to establish and maintain schools for these children. They also appointed directors to supervise the schools.

In the year 1838 some of the lots rented for two hundred and fifty dollars each.

In 1841 the company owned two hundred and fifty-five shares of water stock, valued at six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

In the same year additional wharfing was made, which cost two thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars and fourteen cents. Some litigation grew out of this matter, which cost the company several hundred dollars more.

In 1853 the managers were J. Houston Mifflin, Samuel Truscott, William F. Caruthers, Francis Bradley, John Finger, and J. G. Hess.

In the same year the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company leased a portion of the ground for

a passenger and freight depot for twenty-five years for fifteen hundred dollars.

In the year 1854 the company purchased from John L. Wright several acres of land along Lancaster Avenue and east of Locust Street, which surrounded the old reservoir ground.

In the year 1856 they contracted with Michael Clepper for the erection of an academy building, which was to cost eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars. After its erection several acres of land were purchased from J. Houston Mifflin in 1868 for eighteen hundred dollars (which was part of the Bethel estate), and added to the tract purchased from Mr. Wright. The ground now occupies an entire square, extending from Fifth to Sixth Street, and from Locust to Cherry Street, with the exception of a triangular piece fronting on Fifth Street, and known as the Flat-Iron Square. Under the head of Schools a more extended notice will be found of the "institute."

In the year 1849 the Columbia Water Company leased some of the public ground along the river for their use for a long term of years.

The erection of Washington Institute and the purchase of the land adjoining cost over ten thousand dollars, which sum the company borrowed from Joseph Detweiler.

It was supposed that the institute would be a success, but it proved to be a failure financially, and in consequence the company became greatly embarrassed.

In February, 1876, the board leased "Washington Institute" and that part of the grounds purchased from John L. Wright to the board of directors of the public schools of Columbia for a period of twenty years, at an annual rent of four hundred dollars.

On the 14th day of February, 1873, the Public Ground Company rented their ground along the river (excepting the ground below Walnut Street) to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, at an annual rent of six hundred dollars.

The company are in debt a few thousand dollars, which will be paid in three or four years, when they will receive a handsome annual income, which, if wisely expended, will result in doing great good to the citizens of "Old Columbia." Recent efforts have been made to convert the grounds purchased from Mr. Mifflin into a public park, and a number of trees have been planted in the grounds with that view. It seems to be a doubtful policy, however, that would convert a piece of land totally inadequate in its area for that purpose, which, if divided into building lots and sold, would bring a sum large enough to purchase a tract of land many times the size of this one, in the neighborhood of the borough limits, that would be better adapted for a place of recreation.

**Public Buildings.**—About the year 1814 a market-house was erected upon the lot at the corner of Third



and Locust Streets, and running parallel with Third Street. The southern end of this market-house was divided by a partition from the other part, and it was plastered on the inside and used for a town hall and school-room. This was found to be too small for the wants of the town, which grew rapidly until the close of the war of 1812-15. It was built by Calvin Cooper at a cost of six hundred and fifty dollars.

The present market-house was built under authority of an ordinance offered by Robert Crane April 17th, and adopted by Council June 19, 1868. At the same meeting plans were presented, and the floor plan of Mr. Sloan and the front plan of Mr. Hobbs were approved and accepted. The market committee, consisting of Messrs. S. S. Detwiler, David Mullen, and Robert Crane, together with W. W. Upp, constituted the building committee for 1868. In 1869, Alexander Craig succeeded David Mullen, whose term had expired. The contract for building the market-house was awarded to Michael Liphart, Aug. 1, 1868, for \$17,000, and work was commenced at once. Samuel Wright was the borough regulator. There were some changes in the original plans, and these, with the allowances for extra work, increased the total cost to \$19,656.77. The building was reported as completed, accepted by Council, the final voucher drawn, and the building committee discharged Sept. 17, 1869. The market-house is one hundred and eighteen feet long and eighty feet wide. It is furnished with one hundred and eighty stalls in the inside and thirty-seven under the projecting roof on the outside.

In the month of May, 1828, ground was broken for the erection of a new town hall at the end of the market-house fronting on Locust Street. It was completed in the month of November, 1829. It measured thirty feet in front on Locust Street, and forty feet deep on Third Street. It was built of brick, two stories high, and surmounted by a cupola or steeple, in which was hung a bell weighing three hundred and fifteen pounds. After the erection of the building the citizens raised a considerable sum of money, with which a town clock was purchased and put in the cupola. It was manufactured by Frederick Heiseley & Son, of Harrisburg, at a cost of seven hundred dollars. The entire cost of the town hall was two thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars. Evan Green advanced the money for its erection. The borough authorities afterwards issued bonds to cover this debt. Mr. Green sold them to William Kirkpatrick, a merchant in Lancaster. By bad management this debt was allowed to increase, and it was not entirely liquidated until the year 1850. If space permitted, an interesting history might be written of this old town hall, where so much eloquence was expended and amusement afforded, and the many interesting scenes witnessed in the school-room.

A "lock-up," constructed of oak plank set upright,

was built upon the market-house lot, on the east side, which was used to confine temporarily the violators of law. It was torn down in 1836, and the basement under the northeast corner of the town hall was fitted up for a "lock-up."

The rapid growth of the town created a necessity for a larger and more imposing structure to accommodate the people. A few spirited citizens started a movement for the erection of a large public hall. The citizens generally were opposed to the creation of a new borough debt, and it became a serious question among the friends of the measure to devise ways and means to raise the necessary funds. An act of Assembly was passed giving the borough officers authority to borrow money. Bonds were issued, and a sufficient sum was realized from their sale to warrant the commencement of the work. The contract was given to Michael Liphart. The old hall was torn down, and the new one, measuring seventy-five feet front by one hundred feet in depth, was erected in its place. One of the finest opera-houses in the State was made on the second story, that will seat comfortably more than a thousand persons. Upon the Locust Street side several elegant store-rooms were constructed, and in the rear space was made for a market. Upon Third Street store-rooms and the chief burgess' office was made, and in the front basement a large room was built.

In the second story front the council-room and borough regulator's office is situated. A tower and belfry, with clock and bell, surmount the building in front.

After the construction of the town hall in 1872, measures were taken to erect a new market-house on the east side of the town hall. It was finished in 1874, and measures eighty by one hundred feet. A basement was constructed under the front end, which is used for a lock-up to detain temporary prisoners. These buildings cost one hundred thousand dollars. The annual rentals of both buildings amount to several thousand dollars more than enough to pay the interest on the bonded debt of the borough.

The pound-house was built in December, 1814. It was intended to confine swine caught running at large in the streets. For many years it was the source of much annoyance to the neighboring farmers, and litigation was followed often by bad blood between citizens and neighbors. Thoughtless or bad boys would sometimes open a gate or take down the bars, and permit the farmers' hogs to wander into the town, where they were taken up by the constable, and put in the pound-house, and their owners were compelled to pay a fine, with costs imposed.

Jacob Strickler, William Wright, and others, sometimes came and forced open the pound-house, and took their swine away. Prisoners were also confined temporarily in the pound-house, and it came to be named the hog-house. It was torn down in 1832, and a lock-up was made in a corner of the cellar of the town hall.

**Old Taverns.**—When John Wright procured a charter for his ferry, he erected a tavern, which stood on the north side of Locust Street, opposite the depot of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, in the year 1730. It was built of logs, two stories high, with a large room at either end, with a passage-way between. John Wright, Jr., was the first person who kept this tavern. He remained there until he married, in 1734, when he removed to the western side of the ferry, where he built a hotel.

Col. John Lowden, of Revolutionary fame, kept the Ferry House prior to the war. He was the son of Richard Lowden, who married John Wright's daughter. He removed to Buffalo Valley, upon the West Branch of the Susquehanna, from which place he raised a company of volunteers and marched to Boston in 1776.

Joseph Jeffries came from Quaker stock in Chester County. He removed from there, about the year 1774, to Hellam township, York Co., where he kept the Ferry House. He was wagon-master for York County during the Revolutionary war, and at its close, in 1783, he removed to the east side of the ferry and took charge of the Ferry House. He remained there until the year 1794-95, when the heirs of James Wright erected a new brick hotel near the northern line of their property, the site of which is now occupied by the round-house of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, when he took charge of the new hotel. He removed to Lancaster, where he also kept hotel.

Frederick Stump first settled at Vinegar's Ferry above Marietta, after he came to this country from Germany. On account of malarial fever, which was then prevailing among the settlers along the river, he removed to Maytown, where he commenced to keep tavern about the close of the Revolutionary war. From thence he removed to Columbia in 1796, and rented the Ferry House and ferry. On the 14th day of February, 1798, he purchased two acres and Lots Nos. 1, 2, and 3, which adjoined the first-named tract on the south, and all the boats belonging to the ferry, from Samuel Wright for the sum of two thousand eight hundred pounds. The hotel, which was new, stood on Lot No. 1. The two acres mentioned Mr. Stump sold to Samuel Miller, who laid the same out into lots. The ferry was the most profitable one on the river. He purchased the extensive brewery on West King Street west of the Stevens House in Lancaster City, which he afterwards sold to C. Barnitz, of York, Pa. He also purchased a large number of lots in Columbia. He died in Columbia in 1804. His widow and Samuel Evans, administrators of his estate, sold the hotel and other property to Samuel Miller, who rented the hotel and ferry to Joshua Ring. He also ran a line of stages from Lancaster to York.

Mr. Miller sold the hotel and ferry-boats to Thomas Brooks Feb. 14, 1814. The latter died before he obtained possession of the property. His administra-

tors, William and Amos Green, offered the property at public sale on the 24th day of December, 1814. While the vendue was in progress, John Reynolds (father of Gen. Reynolds, who was killed at Gettysburg in 1863) and Jasper Slaymaker, a young lawyer of Lancaster, while on their way to Marietta, and when passing called out to the crier, "Six thousand seven hundred dollars!" They thought nothing more of the matter, but received notice that they were the highest bidders. And thus they became the owners of the "Ferry House." They held this property for twenty years. The erection of the bridge over the river destroyed its profits. They sold the property to John Guy, the famous hotel-keeper of Baltimore. He was born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He removed to this county in 1815 and leased the Washington Hotel at Big Chikis, where the Lancaster and Mount Joy turnpike crosses the same. He also established a line of stages, which ran between Lancaster and Harrisburg. From thence he removed to Marietta and kept hotel in the large brick building adjoining Abraham N. Cassell. He purchased a farm a mile farther east, along the Lancaster and Marietta turnpike, from whence he removed to Columbia. His daughter, Ann, married the late Maj. Frederick Haines, of Donegal. The hotel was afterwards purchased by Joseph Black, and was thenceforth called Black's Hotel. After his decease it was purchased by his son, Joseph H. Black, who, by his integrity and good management, built up a very profitable business. He sold the property to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Their "round-house" occupies the spot where this famous hostelry stood.

The "Sorrel-Horse Hotel" was built by Joseph Jeffries, who had been keeping the hotel upon the western side of the river. It stood at the corner of Walnut and Front Streets, the site of which is now occupied by the passenger depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It remained in possession of the Jeffries until 1835, when Frank Boggs, who married Maria Jeffries, purchased the property and enlarged it at the northern side. After the death of Mr. Boggs the property was leased by Chip. Parsons, Mrs. Ann Haines, and that prince of landlords, John Barr.

On the opposite corner, adjoining the store of Houston, Barber & Gossler, the Washington Hotel was built by Jacob Gossler, who removed the old frame building, and erected a three-story brick addition fifty-one years ago. He was followed by Daniel Herr and Joseph H. Black, and it is now owned by the latter. The reputation of the house has always been "No. 1."

For a period of forty years after the town was laid out, the principal street through which wagons passed to the ferry was Walnut Street. Hence there were several hotels along that thoroughfare which did a large business. There has been no hotel on that street for many years. The large brick building now owned by Col. McClure was owned by Charles Odell.

Joshua Ring also kept the tavern. Occasionally a wandering theatrical troupe gave performances at this hotel.

Reuben Mullison kept the hotel on the east side of Commerce Street. He was also largely interested, with the late Thomas Collins and others, in several stage lines and was a railroad contractor. When he first came to Columbia he ran the river in the spring of the year as a pilot. He was a very active citizen. His daughter married Thomas A. Scott, the great railroad magnate.

Charles Odell came from the State of New York and settled in Marietta, where he remained one or two years. He married Miss Lockard, of Hempfield, and removed to Columbia, and took charge of the hotel west of Mullison's.

The "Black Horse Tavern," at the corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, was kept by one Getz originally. He was followed by Henry Knight.

Jacob Comfort kept the brick hotel on Locust Street, on the east side of the Reading and Columbia Railroad depot.

James Sweeney kept tavern in a frame house which stood back from Locust Street fifteen or twenty yards, upon ground which is now occupied by the "Franklin House."

"The Lamb Tavern" was torn down a few years ago to make room for the Columbia National Bank, on Locust Street, between Second and Third Streets. It was a noted tavern in its time. There was a large yard attached to this property into which wagons could be driven, which made it a desirable place for teamsters to stop over night. The Kendricks, Binkley, and Michael Strein (and his son, Jacob, many years after him) kept this tavern.

Ezekiel Cook came from Little Britain township about the year 1812, and first kept tavern in the frame house, of which the Franklin Hotel is the successor, on Locust Street, near Bank Alley. He removed to Marietta, where he kept tavern a few years, when he returned to Columbia again, where he died fifty or more years ago. He was a candidate for sheriff in 1827, but was defeated.

The "Washington Hotel" was built by Jacob Gossler. He was the son of Philip Gossler, who removed from York to Columbia about the year 1798 and established a coal- and lumber-yard. His son, Jacob, married Miss Stump, daughter of Frederick Stump, who owned the ferry and Ferry-House. He dealt largely in real estate. There were fewer changes in the ownership or management of this hotel than in any of the others.

The "Pine Creek Hotel" was kept by Mr. Withers fifty-five years ago, who was succeeded by the late Cornelius Tyson. It is located on Front Street below Union.

Brown's tavern was kept by Jeremiah Brown, who came from Little Britain, seventy years ago.

The "Swan Hotel" was built by Samuel Eberlein

eighty years ago. It stood on the north side of Locust Street, near the Columbia National Bank.

Moses Montgomery built a frame tavern on the north side of Locust Street above Third Street eighty years ago. He had been in the Irish Rebellion, and came to America about the year 1799, and settled in Columbia. He raised a company of volunteers in 1812, and was preparing to go into the field when he got into a scuffle with Paul Wolf, who shot through a window at a candle in his house out of pure mischief. He was thrown upon a pile of rails in front of the tavern, and had his collar-bone broken.

In the early history of the place "cherry fairs" and "harvest homes" were quite common. They frequently lasted several days. These were profitable seasons for the landlords.

**Old Grist-Mills.**—The little corn or grist-mill which stood on the north side of Shawanese Run, a few hundred yards above its mouth, was built of stone, two stories high, and about twenty-five feet square, in the year 1735. It was erected upon land of John Wright, and built by his son, James, and Samuel Blunston, the old pioneer settler. The stream was not large, but there was ample fall to turn an "overshot" wheel of more than twenty feet in diameter, which gave all the power required to drive the machinery long enough to grind the grists of the pioneer settlers.

Samuel Blunston made his will in 1745, and devised to James Wright one-half of the "corn- and grist-mill." This little mill ran day and night in the spring of 1755, grinding flour for Braddock's army, and in 1758 for Gen. Forbes' army. The flour was packed in kegs and carried on pack-horses over the mountains to Fort Bedford. And upon several other occasions the colonial authorities called upon James Wright to supply flour for the use of the associated companies of rangers along the frontiers, and to supply the vagrant Indians at Turkey Hill.

This mill and land belonging to it descended to Samuel Wright, the oldest son of James, and the founder of Columbia, who conveyed it to his brother, John, who laid out that part of Columbia called "John Wright's addition" in the year 1788. On April 1, 1807, James Wright, Jr., son of John, sold the mill, shad-fishery, and fifteen acres of land to John Halde-man, who sold the same, April 14, 1812, to Rudy Herr, of Manor township, for six thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds. Jacob Strickler and his brother-in-law, George Weaver, purchased this mill about the year 1818 from Rudy Herr. They tore down the old stone mill and built one of brick at the corner of Mill and Front Streets. It afterwards came into possession of William Atkins, Jonathan Pusey, George Bogle, and is now owned by McBride and Maulfair, who have introduced new machinery, and manufacture "new process" flour. The mill is almost wholly run by steam power.

The Fairview Grist-Mill is located on the north

bank of Barber's Run near its mouth, at the southern boundary line of the borough. This mill was built by James Barber, son of Robert Barber, the pioneer settler, about 1780. On the 7th day of May, 1791, William Barber, Esq., of York, and oldest son of James, sold the mill and fifty-seven acres of land to Judge William A. Atlee, of Lancaster, who resided in the mansion which stood where E. K. Smith, Esq., resides. This property was sold by order of the Orphans' Court. On the 28th day of August, 1795, Alexander Scott, Esq., and Mary, his wife, sold the one-half to Alexander Anderson, who was sold out by Sheriff Michael Rine May 15, 1801, and purchased by James and William Miller. On the 11th day of August, 1801, James Miller, merchant, of Philadelphia, and William Miller, of Washington County, Pa., and Alexander Anderson, of Lancaster, conveyed the property to John Haldeman, of Donegal, and Jacob Strickler, of Hempfield. Mr. Haldeman sold his interest to Mr. Strickler, from whom it went to his son, Jacob, and the latter's son-in-law, Ephraim Hershey, who sold to Samuel Truscott, Michael Shuman, and J. W. Stacy, who now own it.

The first saw-mill erected at Columbia or neighborhood was built by Robert Barber, the pioneer settler in 1727, in the meadow below his dwelling, which stood near Kauffman's stone-quarries. There is nothing now left of it.

**Shad Fisheries.**—There were but three shad fisheries along the shore prior to the erection of the dam across the river. The first one established was at or near the ferry, in front of the public ground, and belonged to James Wright and his heirs. After his death, when the property came to be divided, in 1788, his son, John Wright, established a fishery near the mouth of Shawanese Run, which was sold with the Shawanese mill property.

Robert Barber also had a fishery opposite his land below John Wright's. The entire shore in front of the town was well adapted for fishing with a drag seine. The shore sloped gradually, and there was a gravel bottom.

Mifflin's Island, across which the old bridge ran, had a profitable fishery on the west side. It was owned by James Mifflin, Esq.

The erection of a dam across the river in 1838 to form a pool to float boats to the mouth of the Susquehanna and Tide-Water Canal effectually destroyed all of the fisheries above that point.

**Post-Office and Postmasters.**—Joseph Smith came to Columbia about 1795, and opened a store, in connection with James Wright, in the lower room of the old Ferry House, which stood on the north side of Locust Street, near Front. A post-office was established at Columbia in 1797, and Mr. Smith was appointed the first postmaster. The receipts of the office for the year 1799 were \$10.44. He was the eighth child of Col. Robert Smith, of Chester County, and was born Sept. 24, 1770. He removed to Phila-

delphia in 1802, where he embarked in the iron and shipping business. He died on his farm at "Steambot Hotel," in Chester County, Dec. 18, 1845. He left several children surviving him, to wit: Persifer Frazer Smith, Esq., late reporter of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and a distinguished member of the Chester County bar; Elizabeth; Rhoda; Vaughan, a daughter, married Rev. Riley, of Montrose; Joseph Smith married Mary, daughter of Col. Persifer Frazer and Mary Worrall Taylor, who was the granddaughter of Isaac Taylor, the surveyor of Chester County. Mr. Smith and Frazer were the progenitors of a number of distinguished military and civil officers.

William P. Beatty was appointed postmaster by President John Adams in 1802. He was the son of Rev. Charles Beatty (of Log College memory) and Ann Reading, daughter of Governor Reading, of New Jersey. He was born in Neshaminy, in Bucks County, March 31, 1766, and died in Philadelphia, July 28, 1848. When Jefferson was elected President another postmaster was appointed. In 1825 he was appointed postmaster under President John Quincy Adams, which office he held for twelve years.

John Mathiot was appointed postmaster in 1807, and retained the position until he was elected sheriff of the county, in 1818. His father, John, was a Huguenot, and came from France to Lancaster about the beginning of the Revolution. He removed to Columbia in 1798, and opened a dry-goods and grocery-store in connection with Michael Gundecker, of Lancaster, in the brick building he erected on Walnut Street, adjoining Bank Alley. While hunting upon Mifflin Island, above the bridge, he was accidentally shot by a friend and killed about the year 1804. His son John, as stated, was elected sheriff in 1818, although a Democrat, whose party was then in a minority in the county. The Wrights, who were Federalists, all united in his support. He was elected mayor of Lancaster in 1831, and re-elected eleven times. He died Jan. 22, 1848, aged fifty-eight years. In the year 1807 the quarterly receipts of the office were fifteen dollars, and for the year 1815 they were from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty dollars. Although he was not subject to military duty, he procured a horse and marched with Capt. Jacob Strickler's company to Kennet Square, in 1812, expecting to be mustered into the service of the United States. Owing to some informality they were not mustered, and the company returned to Columbia.

Philip Eberman, a brother-in-law of John Mathiot, was appointed postmaster in the fall of 1818, and retained the position until he was succeeded by William P. Beatty, in 1825.

In 1837, Dr. F. A. Thomas was appointed postmaster under the administration of Martin Van Buren.

Guilford G. Claiborne was appointed postmaster

under Gen. Harrison's administration in the spring of 1841. But for an accident he probably would not have received the appointment.

After it was known in Columbia that Gen. William H. Harrison was elected President, in November, 1840, the Anti-Masons and Whigs of that place concluded that they would celebrate the event by firing a salute with a cannon in honor of the event, in the orchard of John L. Wright, between Second and Third Streets and Alleys "J" and "K." During the night before this was to take place some person spiked the cannon with a rat-tail file. When the time came to fire the salute there was great disappointment among the friends of Gen. Harrison. C. I. Amos S. Green, Mr. Claiborne, and others, after working for more than an hour, succeeded in getting out the file, and proceeded to announce the fact by firing the cannon in rapid succession. After firing it three times, and Mr. Claiborne and William Dickey were forcing a wadding of sod down upon the powder, a boy attempted to jump or run across in front of the cannon, when he fell. Abraham Myers, who had his thumb upon the touch-hole, raised it, when the charge went off prematurely when Claiborne and Dickey had hold of the ramrod. The former had his arm shattered, which had to be amputated above the elbow. Dickey was knocked insensible, but recovered. There was a great deal of sympathy for Mr. Claiborne. He was appointed postmaster, a position he retained for twelve years. He was succeeded by A. P. Modernell in 1853, who died while in commission, and his widow succeeded him, and held the position until 1861, when Henry H. Fry was appointed under President Lincoln's administration. He also died while in commission, and his widow was appointed to succeed him, and retained the position for twelve years, when Henry Mullen was appointed, and is now the postmaster. He enlisted in the "Cookman Rangers" in April, 1861, and marched to Camp Curtin, mustered into the United States service in Co. K, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, on the 21st of June, 1861; was appointed quartermaster-sergeant of that regiment in November, 1861; served three years, and was in all of the battles with the Army of the Potomac. After the expiration of his term of service, on the 6th of June, 1864, he re-enlisted as a veteran, and was appointed first lieutenant of Co. A, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was taken prisoner at Weldon Railroad, below Petersburg, Va., on the 19th day of August, 1864, and was imprisoned at Libby, Va., Salisbury, N. C., and Danville, Va., where he remained till March 22, 1865. He was mustered out with the company June 28, 1865. The business of the office for the year ending in July, 1883, amounted to \$7822.88.

**Taxable Inhabitants in 1814-15.**—The size of the town during the war of 1812 is approximately shown by the following list of taxable inhabitants, most of whom were heads of families:

Robert Barber.  
Hester Broomfield.  
William P. Beatty.  
Amos Buckaloe.  
Ezra Breece.  
Thomas Bartlett.  
Christ. Bear.  
John Brown.  
John Barber.  
John Brumfield.  
Peter Burns, Sr.  
Christian Brenneman.  
Christian Brenneman, Sr.  
Joseph Boyd, gunsmith.  
Thomas Birch.  
Thomas Boude.  
Samuel Bethel.  
Bernard Brown.  
Henry Brubaker.  
James Bogle.  
Jesse Burrell.  
Robert Boyd.  
William Cox.  
James Clyde.  
Calvin Cooper.  
Widow Crossman.  
Patrick Carney.  
James Collis.  
Abraham Correll.  
John Dicks.  
Martin Durrell.  
Christian Dittwiler.  
Joseph Dittwiler.  
Thomas Doninick.  
John Davy.  
John Evans.  
John Eberlein.  
Joseph Evans, Esq.  
Charles Evans.  
Michael Elder.  
Widow Elwes.  
Anthony Ellmaker.  
Daniel Flory.  
Jacob Forry.  
Robert Fullerton.  
Samuel Fipps.  
John Forry, Jr.  
Jonathan Findley.  
Jacob Gossler.  
Phillip Gossler.  
William Green.  
John Gonter, Jr.  
Dr. Thomas Griffith.  
William Gillisby.  
Evan Green.  
Michael Gundecker.  
Michael Gundecker, Jr.  
John Gonter, Sr.  
John Greenleaf.  
Christian Houser.  
Susanna Houston.  
Robert W. Houston.  
Rudolph Herr.  
Dominick Haughey.  
Jacob Hoon.  
John Hippy.  
Christian Hertzler.  
Christian Habecker.  
Daniel Herr.  
John Haldeman.  
Christian Haldeman.  
William F. Houston.  
Amos Harmer.  
James Hopkins.  
Widow Heller.  
Emanuel Heiler.

**Freeholders.**

Mary Jeffries.  
Martha Jones.  
Elizabeth Jones.  
Emor Jeffries' estate.  
William Kirkwood.  
Isaac Kendrick.  
John Karne.  
Peter Livergood.  
Israel Lloyd.  
William Liston.  
Charles Lockard.  
John Livergood.  
John Lockard.  
James Little.  
William Ladley.  
Lewis Lowman's estate.  
Jacob Lighthouse.  
Jacob Long.  
Thomas Lloyd.  
Samuel Miller.  
Samuel McNeill.  
Henry Martin.  
Moses Montgomery.  
Anthony McElwain.  
John Mellon.  
Jonathan Mifflin.  
Joseph Mifflin.  
James E. Mifflin.  
William McManamy.  
John Mathlot.  
John Mathlot's estate.  
Robert Magill.  
Daniel Musser.  
Hugh McCorkle.  
John McKisick.  
James McClean.  
George Nicholas.  
Robert Patton.  
Casper Peters.  
George Peters.  
Martin Rohrer's estate.  
Joel Richardson.  
John Roth's estate.  
Widow Rhinehart.  
Joseph Richardson.  
John Snyder.  
Henry Summy.  
James Sweeney.  
David Sherrick.  
Phillip Snyder.  
William Smallwood.  
Daniel Spring.  
William Vickory.  
Thomas L. Wilson.  
Edward Williams.  
Samuel Wright.  
Thomas Wright.  
Henry Withers.  
James Wright.  
William Wright.  
James Wright, Jr.  
James Wilson.  
Jacob Williams.  
Michael Wisler.  
George Wyke.  
Benjamin Worrell.  
John Wilson, Esq.  
Thomas Watters.  
James Warden.  
Lewis Wisler.  
William Welsh.  
Samuel Wright's estate.  
George Zeigler.  
Widow Zeigler.  
George Zeigler, cooper.

*Inmates.*

George Alright, mason.  
 Abraham Brenneman, innkeeper.  
 Curtis Bollock, lumber merchant.  
 Amos Bennet.  
 Stephen Boyer, minister.  
 John Bennet.  
 Ezekiel Cook, innkeeper.  
 Jonathan Chalfant.  
 Robert Chalfant, blacksmith.  
 Benjamin Cummings.  
 Jonathan Deen, innkeeper.  
 Hugh Dougherty, hatter.  
 Ephraim Eby, miller.  
 John Eclan, carpenter.  
 Henry Fisher.  
 James Given.  
 Wm. B. Hunt, lumber merchant.  
 Joseph Hunt, store-keeper.  
 William Hassen, innkeeper.  
 Michael Heisely, gate-keeper at bridge.  
 James Jordon.  
 Jacob Johnson, shoemaker.  
 Robert Johnson, carpenter.  
 Dr. Vincent King.  
 John Keim, butcher.  
 William Kruchman.  
 Jacob Leitheliser, innkeeper.  
 James Long, carpenter.  
 John Maxton, saddler.

*Freemen.*

John Atlee, cabinet-maker.  
 Daniel Brown.  
 Alexander Bradley.  
 Eli B. Bennet.  
 Robert Boyd, carpenter.  
 William Brown.  
 Samuel Brown.  
 Alexander Cowen, book-keeper.  
 Christopher Cortman, cooper.  
 David Dunlap, teacher.  
 Joseph Enes.  
 Peter Epley, store-keeper.  
 Killian Epley, store-keeper.  
 Dr. Samuel Fahnestock.  
 Dr. Samuel Houston.  
 Samuel Houston.  
 John Hudders.  
 John Hemes.

Jacob Marley.  
 Joseph Mosher, innkeeper.  
 Phillip Moor.  
 Samuel C. McKean, lumber merchant.  
 William Martin.  
 John McLaughlin, painter.  
 William Quarrell, merchant.  
 George Rock, innkeeper.  
 Joshua Ring, innkeeper.  
 Christ. Sensnich, innkeeper.  
 Andrew Seltz, lockmaker.  
 Jacob Sillhart, shoemaker.  
 Stephen Smith.  
 John Trump.  
 Isaac Vaughan, innkeeper.  
 John Watt, cooper.  
 John Way, blacksmith.  
 Joseph Wade.  
 Henry Welsh, shoemaker.  
 Jacob Witmer, lumber merchant.  
 Michael May.  
 Samuel Watt, shoemaker.  
 Paul Wolf, carpenter.  
 Henry Quest, cabinet-maker.  
 Benjamin Barrey, barber.  
 John Briggs, tailor.  
 Martin Currie.  
 Israel Cooper.

1827.—Chief Burgess, Robert Spear; Assistant Burgess, Jacob Mathlot.  
 1828.—Chief Burgess, Robert Spear; Assistant Burgess, George Zeigler.  
 1829.—Chief Burgess, John Barber; Assistant Burgess, Jacob Mathlot.  
 1830.—Chief Burgess, Joseph Cottrell; Assistant Burgess, John Gonter, Jr.  
 1831.—Chief Burgess, Joseph Cottrell; Assistant Burgess, John Barber.  
 1832.—Chief Burgess, Robert Spear; Assistant Burgess, Michael Way.  
 1833.—Chief Burgess, John Arms; Assistant Burgess, John Swartz.  
 1834.—Chief Burgess, Robert Spear; Assistant Burgess, Jonas Rumplo.  
 1835-36.—Chief Burgess, Robert W. Houston; Assistant Burgess, John Swartz.  
 1837-38.—Chief Burgess, John Arms; Assistant Burgess, John Swartz.  
 1839.—Chief Burgess, John Arms; Assistant Burgess, Francis Boggs.  
 1840.—Chief Burgess, John Arms; Assistant Burgess, Samuel Mathlot.  
 1841.—Chief Burgess, John Arms; Assistant Burgess, Francis Boggs.  
 1842.—Chief Burgess, Samuel Mathlot; Assistant Burgess, Francis Bradley.  
 1843.—Chief Burgess, Richard Derrick; Assistant Burgess, Francis Bradley.  
 1844-45.—Chief Burgess, Thomas Floyd; Assistant Burgess, Francis Bradley.  
 1846.—Chief Burgess, Samuel Grove; Assistant Burgess, George Weaver.  
 1847.—Chief Burgess, William Patton; Assistant Burgess, George Weaver.  
 1848.—Chief Burgess, James Jordon; Assistant Burgess, Daniel Chalfant.  
 1849.—Chief Burgess, John D. Wright; Assistant Burgess, Nelson Eutton.  
 1850.—Chief Burgess, George Wolf; Assistant Burgess, Gerhart Brandt.  
 1851.—Chief Burgess, Amos S. Green; Assistant Burgess, John B. Edwards.  
 1852.—Chief Burgess, John Stewart; Assistant Burgess, John B. Edwards.  
 1853.—Chief Burgess, Joseph M. Watts; Assistant Burgess, Charles M. Strine.  
 1854.—Chief Burgess, Joseph M. Watts; Assistant Burgess, Abraham Myers.  
 1855.—Chief Burgess, John Finger; Assistant Burgess, Amos S. Green.  
 1856.—Chief Burgess, Abraham Myers; Assistant Burgess, Michael Clepper.  
 1857.—Chief Burgess, Rudolph Williams; Assistant Burgess, Samuel Read.  
 1858.—Chief Burgess, Harford Fraley; Assistant Burgess, John Kippy.  
 1859.—Chief Burgess, Thomas J. Bishop; Assistant Burgess, Joseph J. List.  
 1860.—Chief Burgess, Samuel Grove; Assistant Burgess, Jonas Myers.  
 1861.—Chief Burgess, Peter Fraley; Assistant Burgess, Joseph Tyson.  
 1862.—Chief Burgess, Peter Fraley; Assistant Burgess, John Schroeder.  
 1863.—Chief Burgess, Jacob C. Pfahler; Assistant Burgess, John Schroeder.  
 1864.—Chief Burgess, Rudolph Williams; Assistant Burgess, S. H. De Negro.  
 1865.—Chief Burgess, Rudolph Williams; Assistant Burgess, George W. Fry.  
 1866.—Chief Burgess, Rudolph Williams; Assistant Burgess, John Shenberger.

In 1866 a new charter was granted, which abolished the office of assistant burgess. The burgesses since then have been as follows:

1867. Jacob Annester.	1874. William B. Faesig.
1868. William McDivitt.	1875-76. Joseph Hinkle.
1869. Jacob Annester.	1877. John A. Jordan.
1870. James Schroeder.	1878. S. P. Moderwell.
1871. Jacob S. Streine.	1879. John Shenberger.
1872. Christian Brenneman.	1880. Charles Mollinger.
1873. John Shenberger.	1881-83. Jacob Sneath.

High Constable, Market Master, Superintendent of Opera-House, Christian Strawbridge.  
 Treasurer, First National Bank.

**Civil List.**—The borough was incorporated in 1814. The principal officers from that time to the present were as follows:

1814.—Chief Burgess, Christian Brenneman; Assistant Burgess, John Dicks.  
 1815.—Chief Burgess, John Dicks; Assistant Burgess, Michael Elder.  
 1816.—Chief Burgess, William Vickry; Assistant Burgess, Thomas A. Wilson.  
 1817.—Chief Burgess, William P. Deatty; Assistant Burgess, Thomas A. Wilson.  
 1818.—Chief Burgess, James Clyde; Assistant Burgess, John Snyder.  
 1819.—Chief Burgess, James Clyde; Assistant Burgess, Robert Richardson.  
 1820.—Chief Burgess, William Grier; Assistant Burgess, James Sweeny.  
 1821.—Chief Burgess, Henry F. Slaymaker; Assistant Burgess, Robert Fullerton.  
 1822.—Chief Burgess, Robert Spear; Assistant Burgess, Isaac Vaughan.  
 1823.—Chief Burgess, Robert Spear; Assistant Burgess, Eli H. Thomas.  
 1824.—Chief Burgess, John Barber; Assistant Burgess, William Lewis.  
 1825-26.—Chief Burgess, Robert Spear; Assistant Burgess, William Todd.

Borough Regulator, Samuel Wright.  
Supervisor, — Thomas.

Council.—A. G. Guiles, president; John C. Clark, secretary; William Patton, Michael S. Shuman, William H. Pfahler, Samuel Filbert, George Tille, William H. Hardman.

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1726. John Wright.	April 13, 1858. Francis H. Ebur.
1729. Samuel Blunston.	James K. Hunter.
1744. James Wright.	April 10, 1860. John Eddy.
1791. John Houston.	David E. Brinner.
1807. Robert Spear.	May 3, 1861. Samuel Evans.
1811. James Clyde.	April 15, 1862. John Eberlein.
Israel Floyd.	April 14, 1863. James H. Hunter.
1816. Thomas Floyd.	April, 1865. John W. Houston.
1825. William P. Beatty.	April, 1866. Morris Clark.
1835. Michael Streine.	Samuel Evans.
1832. Jacob F. Markly.	April, 1867. John Eddy.
April 14, 1840. Thomas Lloyd.	April, 1871. Morris Clark.
Henry Brimmer.	Samuel Evans.
April 15, 1845. Dr. George Moore.	April, 1872. Frank Conroy.
Robert Spear.	April, 1873. S. S. Clair.
April 9, 1850. Samuel Brooks.	April, 1876. B. R. Mayer.
J. W. Fisher.	Samuel Evans.
April 13, 1853. James H. Hunter.	John P. Frank.
Samuel Evans.	April, 1881. George Young, Jr.
April 10, 1855. David E. Bruner.	W. Haynes Grier.
May 12, 1857. Thomas Welch.	April, 1882. John P. Frank.

**Meeting-Houses—The Friends, or Quakers.**—The pioneer settlers were members of the Society of Friends, and held their meetings for some time after they came in private houses. Their number increasing, they built a log meeting-house upon the south side of Union Street, near Lancaster Avenue.

Their first and only speaker was John Wright, Esq. This settlement, composed entirely of Quakers, was the only one that ventured to locate upon the extreme frontier of the province. The heads of these families all entered public life, and mingled a great deal with all classes of people, and hence we find that they were not very strict in discipline, but conducted their meetings in their own way, and for thirty years they persistently refused to ask to come under the jurisdiction of Sadsbury or Lampeter Quarterly or Monthly Meetings. The records of these meetings occasionally make mention of a Wright or a Barber being "read out" for "marrying out," or for being married by a "priest," a term by which they designated a minister regularly ordained, without regard to any particular denomination to which he may have belonged. To their credit be it said that no greater offense was ever charged to them. It often required a great deal of patience and persistence on the part of Friends to induce them to send to these meetings a testimony against themselves for these departures from the discipline of the society. If we follow closely the history of a number of the descendants of these pioneer Quakers, we will find that they wandered much farther away from the time-honored customs of the society. Some of them entered the military service of their country, and others strayed off into the civil service, and some were not averse to the chase and field sports. There are very few, if any, of the many hundred descendants of John Wright and

Robert Barber who are now members of the Society of Friends.

Sadsbury and Lampeter Quarterly Meetings frequently selected two or more of their leading men to go to the Susquehanna and talk to the Hempfield Friends, and occasionally a public speaker stopped there and preached. But little impression was made upon them until Jan. 1, 1790, when Job Scott, a celebrated Quaker, who came from England, and after an extended tour through the Southern States, along the sea-coast, where he aroused the followers of George Fox to renewed action. On his return he preached at Pipe Creek, Manallen, Huntingdon, Warrington, Newberry, and York, thence to Wright's Ferry, where he remained at the Widow Wright's for several days. He preached a number of times at her house, and awakened a strong feeling among the descendants of the pioneer settlers.

In 1799 the Quakers at Columbia made application to Lampeter Monthly Meeting to hold an "indulged meeting" on first and week days.

Samuel Wright, the founder of Columbia, gave the society a lot on Cherry Street, near Third Street, in trust, to build a meeting-house on.

It was not, however, until the year 1810 that the meeting at Columbia was established by "Calm Quarter," and in 1812 they were allowed a "preparative meeting."

The present brick meeting-house was erected about the year 1800. (Under the head of schools further notice is made of it.)

There are now living in Columbia but two persons who claim to belong to the Society of Friends. Occasionally Friends from a distance come and hold meetings, but when they are gone the building is closed up, sometimes for a year or more.

**The Methodist Church.**—On the 13th day of July, 1803, Samuel Wright gave Lot No. 160, as laid down on the plan of "Old Columbia," which was the last number on the "plan," and was situated at the south corner of Alley "K" and Fifth Street, measuring forty-seven feet on Fifth Street, and extending along said alley two hundred and thirty feet. This lot was conveyed to the following-named persons: Samuel Goff, Benjamin Wright, John Wright, Christian Herr, Christian Herr, Jr., Abraham Herr, David Musselman, William Tadd, Robert Magill, Thomas Lloyd, Abraham Goff, Owen Bruner, William Torbert, John Boehm, James W. Newcomb, and Isaac Swartzwalter, trustees. This lot of ground on the west side of Cherry Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, measuring sixty feet front and one hundred feet deep, upon which they desired to erect a Methodist Church, was purchased when every species of property was inflated. A part of the purchase money was paid, and a mortgage was given for the payment of the balance. No building was erected upon this lot, and the congregation continued to worship in the little frame church in the alley.

The trustees of the Ebenezer meeting-house, for the Methodist Episcopal Church, erected a frame meeting-house upon the rear end of this lot, measuring about twenty-five feet front and forty feet long. The pulpit stood at the north end. For thirty years this congregation had no regular pastor. The pulpit was filled occasionally by an itinerant minister, who traveled around the circuit. The trustees named above resided principally in Manor township. They belonged to the circuit. When a four weeks' and six weeks' circuit was established, there were ministers enough to assign a pastor once a week to each congregation. Sometimes several weeks would intervene before the same pastor came to the same congregation a second time. (This little frame church building in the alley was purchased by Stephen Smith, who razed it to the ground, and erected another one for the colored Baptists. It was burned down, and a brick one erected in its place, which has been converted into dwellings.)

The membership of this church increased very fast. Their meetings were largely attended, and this little church building in the alley was found entirely inadequate to accommodate them. They were generally poor people or in moderate circumstances, and they were not able to buy a lot in a more desirable part of the town, and erect a larger house, and they found it up-hill work to collect from the public at large.

In the year 1829 Columbia is first mentioned in the minutes of the Methodist Church records. John Goforth and J. Ledmem were appointed to go to the place.

In 1830 it was a large circuit, and reported two hundred and eighty-two members. Afterwards it was called Strasburg and Columbia Circuit until the year 1835, when it was organized as a station, and Francis Hodson was its first stationed preacher. On the 10th day of August, 1832, Michael Elder and his wife, Charlotte, conveyed to William Todd, James Little, Joseph Cottrell, Abram Bruner, Jacob Mathiot, James Giren, Thomas Lloyd, Abraham Sherrick, and Henry Martin, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, forty-eight feet of ground fronting on Cherry Street, and extending north along the east side of Third Street one hundred feet to a twelve-feet wide alley. They erected upon this lot a brick building forty feet fronting on Cherry Street, and extending along Third Street sixty feet, with a basement-room under the entire building. A gallery ran around three sides. The pulpit was at the northern end. The building was remodeled and enlarged in 1846 by adding fifteen feet to the northern end. The ceiling of the basement-room was also raised about one foot. In 1851 this church was partially destroyed by fire, and the congregation worshiped for a time in Odd-Fellows' Hall. The congregation purchased a lot on the corner of Second and Cherry Streets, upon which they erected a church building in 1852, measuring fifty feet front

on Second Street and seventy-five feet along Cherry Street. Upon the rear end of the lot they built a two-story brick dwelling-house for the sexton.

The following-named members remain of those who belonged to the church when it was first organized as a station in 1833: Abigail Dean, widow of Benjamin Dean; Samuel Grove, who has been a very active member of this church for fifty years, and has built up a fine circulating library of choice books (he married (second time) Maria, daughter of the late Ephraim Eby ("miller") who is also a member of the church. His first wife was a Miss Stacy, of Strasburg, in this county); Catharine Lighthouse; Prudence Suydam, widow of the late Henry Suydam (who was a director of the Columbia National Bank), and daughter of the late James Given, lumber merchant.

The present trustees of the church are Abram Bruner, Robert Beecham, Daniel Stape, Jr., J. R. Witmer, John Paine, Henry F. Bruner, Samuel S. Klair, Ephraim Hershey, S. H. Hoffman.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—President, Mrs. Richard W. Humphreys; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. M. Bletz, Mrs. S. S. Nowlen; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ella Meiser; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Julia Kauffman; Treasurer, Miss Emma Patton.

LADIES' CHURCH AID SOCIETY.—President, Mrs. Richard W. Humphreys; Secretary, Miss Mary Paine; Treasurer, Mrs. S. J. Bruner. The present membership is something over four hundred and fifty.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—Superintendent, — — —; Assistant Superintendent, A. G. Guiles; Secretary, S. W. Guiles; Assistant Secretary, F. G. Paine; Treasurer, A. C. Bruner; Chorister, A. Bruner; Librarians, J. S. Maxton, James Schraeder, I. Annerter.

Cookman Chapel Sunday-School.—This chapel was erected by the Methodist Episcopal Church a few years ago, at the corner of Fifth and Locust Streets, and is sustained and owned by the mother-church, at the corner of Second and Cherry Streets. The officers are as follows: Superintendent, Simon Cameron May; First Assistant, J. W. F. Nowlen; Second Assistant, G. W. Paules; Secretary, H. B. Dean; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, William K. Nowlen; Librarians, Thomas J. Wright, J. S. Snyder, C. W. Stevenson, I. E. Graybill, Harry Bonson; Chorister, C. W. Stevenson; Organist, Mrs. Thomas J. Wright.

The Methodist Church is in a prosperous condition, and the church buildings are free from debt. There have been periods of dissension in the congregation, caused generally by trouble between the pastor and the congregation. The term of service of the former, when this took place, was shortened, and a change of pastors brought harmony again. But for this arrangement in the policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church it would have been split in two, and two or more churches would have been erected in the place, and both doubtless would have gone into decay for want of support.



Since 1835 the church has had the following pastors: Francis Hodson, 1835; William Roberts, 1836-37; Elijah Miller, 1838-39; James Cunningham, 1840; James H. McFarland, 1841; Joshua Humphries, 1842-43; David Gardner, 1844; William H. Elliot, 1845; Stephen Townsend, 1846; William Barnes, 1847-48; William Urie, 1849-50; William Bishop, 1851-52; Joseph Mason, 1853; William Cooper, 1854; J. W. McCaskey, 1855-56; William Barnes, 1857-58; J. Y. Ashton, 1859; J. Aspril, 1860; J. B. Maddox, 1861-62; H. R. Calloway, 1863-64; William Major, 1865-67; S. H. C. Smith, 1868-70; Robert J. Carson, 1871-73; J. Dickerson, 1874-75; Theodore Stevens, 1876-78; Henry Wheeler, 1879-81; Richard W. Humphries, son of former pastor, 1882-84.

**Presbyterian Church.**—In the summer of 1803, Revs. Collin McFarquahr and Robert Cathcart preached in Columbia occasionally in the Methodist meeting-house. In September of that year an unsuccessful effort was made to organize a society and erect a house of worship.

In February, 1806, Rev. Nathaniel Snowden, who had settled in Lancaster, began to preach here statedly every third Sabbath, sometimes in the Methodist Church and sometimes in a storehouse or in private houses.

On the 29th of August, 1807, he ordained William P. Beatty, Esq., Moses Montgomery, and James Graham ruling elders, and on the following day administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to about twenty-two communicants. Mr. Snowden received from eighty to one hundred dollars per annum for his services, which continued till 1808.

In the spring of 1809 Rev. William Kerr engaged for one-fourth of his time, and received about one hundred dollars per year for his services. At his suggestion the following application was, on the 26th of March, 1810, made to the Presbytery of New Castle:

"We, the subscribers, beg leave to state that a few families of this place, say twelve or fourteen, associated together about four years ago for public worship. This society was organized in due form by Rev. Mr. Snowden. Elders were ordained, and the ordinances have since been occasionally administered.

"We wish to be connected with the Presbyterian Church, and desire, as a congregation, to be taken under your care. That you may grant our request and that our infant society may prosper under your direction is our earnest prayer.

"WM. P. BEATTY,  
"MOSES MONTGOMERY,  
"Elders."

Samuel Wright donated to the congregation for a building-site a lot adjoining the German Church, but this not being deemed suitable, was in October, 1810, sold for three hundred and fifty dollars, and another on the corner of Locust and Fourth Streets purchased for six hundred dollars, and conveyed to the trustees Feb. 9, 1811. The foundation of the church was laid on the 15th of July, 1811, and on the 19th of July, 1812, the house was opened for public worship.

Mr. Kerr became stated supply, and on the 13th of September, 1812, ordained John Hudders, Dr. Hugh McCorkle, and John McRessick ruling elders. He ceased to supply the church in January, 1814.

In May, 1814, Rev. Stephen Royer became supply, and continued to minister to the congregation till 1830, although there does not appear any record of his installation as pastor. It is believed that he preached here on alternate Sabbaths. During a large portion of his term of service he resided at York during the latter part of his term, where he was engaged in teaching in addition to his other duties.

The church building when first erected stood back from Locust Street about twenty feet. The pulpit, which was at the Locust Street end, was several feet higher than the present one, and a gallery crossed the rear end. Thirty-six years ago the building was remodeled and extended to Locust Street; John Fred. Houston was the architect and Michael Clepper the builder. A few years later a Sunday-school and session-house were erected in the rear of the church, and both that and the church building were enlarged and remodeled a few years since.

The names of the following members appear on the record in the sessions-book from 1808 to 1822, inclusive: William P. Beatty and wife, Mrs. Michael Elder, Mrs. Hugh Menough, Daniel McLane and wife, John Menough and wife, William Green, Mrs. Simpson, John Hudders, John McKissick, Mrs. Sarah Strickler, Mrs. Letitia Ralston, Miss Sallie Roseburg, William Wilson, James Wilson and wife, Archibald Hudders and wife, Dr. Hugh McCorkle, Benjamin Worrall and wife, Mary McKissick, Mrs. Bogle, James Bogle, O'Rey Henderson, Samuel C. McKean and wife, John McKissick, Jr., Mrs. Susan McCullough, James Clyde, Elizabeth Patton, Eleanor Lowry, Mrs. Sarah McCorkle, Mrs. Amy H. Houston, Catherine McKissick, Mary McKissick, Robert Spear, Mrs. Mary Wilson, Mrs. Mary Hendrickson, Henry Martin, Dr. William F. Houston, John Fletcher, Mrs. Susannah Fletcher (his wife), Ann Greenleaf, Hannah Merkle, Sarah Peters, Mrs. Mary Jeffries, Catherine, Rachel, and Joseph Copeland, Joseph Irwin, Mrs. Mary Whitehill, Lydia Exley, Sarah McKissick, John Jacoby, Mrs. Nancy Slack, Mrs. Mary Gravinger, Eliza Ann McKissick, Mrs. Rebecca Slaymaker, Henry F. Slaymaker, Elizabeth Morgan, Maria McLaughlin, John Briggs, Jacob Cling, Mrs. Musaillew Briggs, Elizabeth Keeseey, Mrs. Mary Boyd, Cornelius Dysart, Margaret Guy, Mary Harris, Mary Smith, Mary Wycke, Joseph Wallace, Susannah Dysart, Jane Rody, Jacob Purkopile and wife, Mrs. Jane Vaughan, Mrs. Maria Shipp, Mrs. Margaret Worrell, Eleanor W. Houston, Mrs. Amelia B. Heise, Mary Stump, Elizabeth Wright, John Sibbits, Samuel B. Heise, Jane Sibbits, Elizabeth Sibbits, Elisha Hallowell.

From 1818 to 1827 the following deaths and removals of members are recorded: Robert Gamble,

Martin Rohrer, Mary Ann Bogle, Robert Wilson, Ann Elder, Thomas Brooks, Jacob Anthony, James Warden, Warwick Miller, Frances Worrell, Mary Mans, Dolly Montgomery, Henry Mans, Esther Green, John Slaymaker, John Ralston, Martha Atlee, Amos Buckalew, John Eberlein, Jr., Mary Amelia McCorkle, Mrs. Catherine Green, Nancy Spear, John Mathiot, Andrew Johnson, Amy H. Houston, Hannah Merkle, Moses Montgomery, Mrs. Emily Wright, Mrs. Jane McKean, James Bogle, Henry Martin, Lydia Exley, George Gonter, S. E. McKean, Mrs. Sarah Boyer, Mrs. Mary Smith, Samuel Hassan, Sarah Strickler.

The ministers of the Presbyterian Church since its organization have been as follows: Nathaniel R. Snowden, stated supply, 1804; Colin McFarquahr, stated supply, 1805; William Kerr, stated supply, 1808-14; Stephen Bowyer, 1814-33; John H. Symmes, 1833-39; Robert W. Dunlap, 1841-44; Roger Owen, 1844-50; Ebenezer Erskine, 1851-57; Joseph S. Grimes, 1858-61; Robert A. Brown, 1864; J. Witherow, John McCoy, George Wells Ely.

In connection with the Presbyterian Church a Sunday-school was established soon after Rev. Stephen Boyer became permanently located in this charge, and John McKissick was chosen its superintendent. In the year 1825 there were five male teachers and seven female teachers; sixty-four male scholars and fifty female scholars.

For the year 1825 the teachers were Samuel B. Heise (living), Henry Connelly, Guilford Claiborne, Thomas Cochran, Mary Stump, C. McKissick, Mary McKissick, Catharine Stump, Eleanor Houston, William Mathiot, John Houston, Elizabeth Sterret, Elizabeth A. McKissick, Henrietta Claiborne, Samuel Greenleaf, Christiana Houston, Benjamin Worrall, Daniel McLane, Daniel J. Snow, John McKissick, Jr., John R. Beatty, John Stewart, Preston B. Elder, Mary Cochran, Ann Elizabeth Beatty (living), Sarah S. McCorkle, C. G. T. Waggoner, Adam Campbell.

The German Evangelical Lutheran (Salem) Church was organized in the year 1806, and was made up of Germans who resided in Columbia and vicinity. Not being strong enough to build a church alone, they informally agreed to unite with the German Reformed Congregation, which was organized about the same time, and by their united efforts raised funds for the erection of a church in which both congregations were to worship on alternate Sabbaths. In 1807 a brick church was erected on Walnut Street between Third and Fourth Streets. This was the second church erected in Columbia (the first one being the Friends' meeting-house). The pulpit was supplied by the pastor of the Lutheran congregation in Lancaster, Maytown, and Manheim. Thus the two congregations worshiped in the same church harmoniously. In 1819 they made a mutual agreement in writing to hold the property jointly and worship on alternate Sundays. The Rev. J. Strein had

been their regular pastor four years prior to this date, and he continued to preach there for more than forty years, until he was compelled from age to relinquish the charge.

The congregation grew so large that it became necessary to erect a larger church building. In 1860, under the pastorate of Rev. — Darmstaetter, a new church building was erected upon the site of the old one, which was torn down. The congregation was divided some years ago, and another church was built. For a few years after the division the old church was weak and few in numbers. The congregation has gradually increased until it now numbers one hundred and twenty-five persons.

Since Mr. Darmstaetter's pastoral duties ceased the succession of pastors has been as follows: Revs. Heischmann, Reidenbach, Schwartz, Czar Nedden, Baner, Charles Ernst, Burghardt, A. Eisenhauer, H. Rella, the present pastor.

The trustees are William Harm, John Ehrnan, Fran. Thumm; and the elders, F. Abendschein, Jacob Nickalaus, Stephen Kneal, J. Wigand, Christian Kunly, Lewis Messer, John Weber, John Kranz, Ludwig Schiler, Nicholas Wolf, Aug. Witt, John Hans. There is a flourishing Sunday-school connected with the church.

**St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Unaltered Augsburg Confession.**—The congregation and pastor belonging to this church withdrew from Salem Church, on Walnut Street, in the year 1862, on account of certain proceedings therein and against which this portion of the congregation in vain protested.

In the following year they were recognized by the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania as the regular congregation which worshiped in, and known as, the Salem Church. Not being strong enough to elect the proper number of officers as provided for in their charter, they only elected provisory officers. For a short time the services were held in the parsonage on Fourth Street. Subsequently, for a period of about two years, services were held in the German Reformed Church, at the corner of Cherry and Third Streets, and for the following four years services were held in Washington Institute. On Sept. 18, 1868, the congregation reorganized under the title given at the head of this article. Up to this period and to the present time the Rev. J. A. Darmstaetter has presided over this congregation with great acceptability. The officers elected were Peter Rodenhauser, Sr., elder; Christian Kraft, George Gundel, deacons; Nicholas Beinhauer, Adam Brommer, John Neuer, trustees.

In the same year they commenced the erection of a new church building, on the north side of Locust Street, about midway between Fifth and Sixth Streets. It was finished and dedicated June 21, 1869. The building is a one-story brick, thirty-two by sixty feet, which has a seating capacity of four hundred.

At the time of the withdrawal of this congregation from Salem Church they numbered fifty communicants. They now number two hundred. The church is free from debt and has a surplus fund.

There is a Sunday-school connected with the congregation which is in a flourishing condition. There are sixteen teachers and eighty scholars in regular attendance.

**Trinity Reformed Church.**—A number of German families organized a congregation about the year 1805, but had no stated place to hold their religious meetings.

Samuel Wright, the founder of Old Columbia, gave them and the Lutherans a lot of ground on the south side of Walnut Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, on the 13th day of March, 1806, and these two denominations by their joint efforts collected enough funds to erect a brick church building about the year 1807-8. This was the second church building erected in the place, the Friends' being the first.

For some years neither congregation had a regular pastor, nor did they have preaching at stated intervals.

On the 2d day of December, 1821, the German Reformed congregation and the Evangelical Lutheran congregation of Columbia entered into an amicable agreement, wherein it was stated that they built a church jointly under the name of Salem Church. Each was to worship on alternate weeks, the Lutherans to commence the first Sunday in January. If one congregation did not worship on the Sunday assigned to it, then the other one was not prohibited from doing so.

The Rev. Henry Shaffner, who resided at Marietta, but preached at Maytown, Marietta, and Columbia, was the pastor of the German Reformed Church. The names of the trustees were Isaac Hougendobler, Phillip Mumma, Peter Livergood, and Adam Otstot; Joseph Hougendobler, George Peters, Peter Mumma, Jr., John Hougendobler, wardens.

This church was incorporated in 1820. Mr. Shaffner remained pastor of the charge to which Columbia then belonged, consisting also of Marietta, Elizabethtown, Maytown, and Manheim, until the year 1840. He was succeeded by the Rev. Herman Bokum, whose ministry lasted only a few years. From 1845 to 1850 the congregation was served by Rev. D. Y. Heisler, who resigned in April, and was succeeded by the Rev. Alfred Helfenstein, who continued to preach during the remainder of the year 1850. In 1851, Rev. W. Goo.rieb took charge of the congregation, and resigned Dec. 12, 1852. He was succeeded by Rev. Joel T. Reber, in April, 1853, who resigned in the summer of 1854. About this time the Reformed and Lutheran congregations dissolved their agreement, the latter purchasing from the former their interest in Salem Church. Services were then held by the Reformed congregation in the old town hall.

In the same year they erected a new Reformed Church at the corner of Cherry and Third Streets, of brick, two stories high, which is the building still occupied by the Trinity congregation. The licentiate, Christian C. Russell, commenced preaching in this church on the 19th of October, 1856. He was ordained and installed on the 7th of December, 1856, and resigned in the spring of 1858. About this time the church was sold by the sheriff and purchased by Nicholas Hougendobler. On the 1st of December, 1858, Rev. John Hoffmeier took charge of the congregation, which was at this time very small, and the few members who adhered to the congregation were very much discouraged. Mr. Hoffmeier's pastorate soon terminated, after which the congregation was supplied by different ministers of Lancaster Classis until Oct. 29, 1864, when the Rev. James A. Shultz became pastor, but after a few months' labor was obliged to retire on account of sickness. After his withdrawal Dr. Theodore Appel and Rev. John G. Wolf were appointed a committee of supply. Under their efficient management the congregation was increased, and funds amounting to three thousand two hundred dollars were collected to liquidate the church debt and redeem the church property.

In 1868 the Rev. F. Pilgram's pastorate commenced, which lasted until the fall of 1872. The audience-chamber was handsomely frescoed, and the entire building, both in the interior and exterior, painted. An organ was purchased for the congregation, and also a reed-organ for the Sunday-school, and a two-story brick parsonage was erected upon their property adjoining the church on Cherry Street.

In the summer of 1873, Rev. C. Clever became pastor, and under his energetic and efficient ministry the membership was largely increased. He resigned in February, 1879, and the present able pastor, Rev. C. S. Gerhard, entered upon his duties on July 1, 1879. The entire debt against the church and parsonage has been removed. This church up to January 1, 1883, received missionary aid, but now is self-supporting. The present membership is one hundred and eighty-four, and the Sunday-school scholars number two hundred.

**The German Lutheran Church** was organized contemporaneously with the German Reformed Church, and through their combined efforts a church building was erected upon a lot given them by Samuel Wright, which is located on the south side of Walnut Street, midway between Third and Fourth Streets. The congregation was supplied occasionally by the ministers located at Maytown and Lancaster for several years, these two congregations holding service on alternate Sundays.

**St. Paul's Church.**—Services of the Protestant Episcopal Church were held occasionally in this place by the Rev. Joseph Clarkson, of Lancaster, as early as 1820, in the Presbyterian Church at the corner of Fourth and Locust Streets. Services ceased alto-

gether about the year 1835. About the year 1840 an effort was made to organize a church and erect a building, and six hundred dollars was subscribed for that purpose. Nothing was done, however, until a regular organization was perfected, in 1848, when its first rector, Rev. Dwight E. Lyman, was called to preside over them on the 13th day of August, 1848. To the efforts of Mr. Lyman the parish owes the erection of its very pretty church building. The corner-stone was laid Oct. 10, 1849, and completed in 1850, the consecration taking place on the 28th day of May of that year. Mr. Lyman remained in charge until July, 1853. He was a beautiful reader and an elegant performer on the organ or piano-forte, and was one of the finest singers of sacred music within the range of the Episcopal Church. He connected himself with the Roman Catholic Church in 1854, and is now a regular ordained priest. The history of the church has been quiet, and its growth moderate.

The following is a list of the rectors succeeding Mr. Lyman: the Rev. Henry W. Woods, from December, 1853, to Oct. 1, 1854; Rev. Alexander McLeod, D.D., from May, 1855, to January, 1856; the Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, from July, 1857, to the early part of 1860; Rev. Theodore A. Hopkins, of Lancaster, provided services temporarily in the spring and summer of 1860; Rev. John Cromlish, from January, 1861, to September, 1867. He is now a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. (In the summer of 1865 the members who had been accustomed to attend this church from Marietta concluded to build a church in that place, which they did, and this parish was deprived of their presence and offerings.) Rev. Benjamin I. Douglass, from January, 1868, to July, 1870. The Rev. George H. Kirkland, from Sept. 11, 1870, to Dec. 28, 1873. The Rev. Percival Becket, from Feb. 1, 1874, to July 11, 1875. He also conducted a parochial classical school. The Rev. George H. Kirkland (second time), from Sept. 5, 1875, to Aug. 5, 1879. The Rev. Richard C. Searing, Dec. 5, 1879, and is the present pastor.

There is a Sunday-school attached to the church.

**United Brethren in Christ.**—In the year 1846 the first families belonging to this denomination moved to Columbia. Their names were Christian Hershey and Solomon Von Neida. The first preaching was held at their dwellings by itinerant preachers who happened to be passing through the place. From this small beginning their numbers gradually increased, when preaching was held in the brick school-house on Third Street, near Perry Street, in the year 1858-59. A great many persons connected themselves with the church at that time. In the year 1860 they erected a church building of brick at the corner of Third and Perry Streets. The trustees at that time were Christian Hershey, Jonas Garber, and David Wayne.

A Sabbath-school was also organized, which now numbers two hundred and seventy-five scholars;

Jacob Sneath, superintendent. There are now two hundred members of the congregation in good standing. The ministers in regular succession were Rev. Joseph Young, — Gilbert, J. Scott, J. Young, T. Peters, G. W. M. Riger, J. Doughter, W. S. H. Keys, A. Kauffman, G. Wagner, H. V. Mahn, J. C. Mumma, J. W. Geiger, J. D. Mouer, C. S. Meily, S. G. Merrick, J. C. Smith, and J. B. Funk.

The present trustees are John C. Klingbill, A. Dyer, Thomas S. White, D. Welsh, and Uriah Sourbeer.

The congregation and Sunday-school are in a flourishing condition, and in the near future they contemplate the erection of a larger church building in a more central part of the town.

**Evangelical English Lutheran Church.**—During the year 1849, Rev. J. H. Menjes, of Mount Joy, preached at stated times in the English language in the German Lutheran Church on Walnut Street. About this time he took up his residence in Columbia, and devoted his time to the work of preparing the way for the organization of an exclusively English Lutheran Church. J. C. Pfahler, H. Pfahler, Andrew Gohn, John Hiffer, and others were active in this work, and to their efforts is owing the fact that the church is in existence to-day.

The formal organization of the church did not take place at once, but the work of building a place of worship was first completed. The land for the site of the church was purchased April 2, 1850, and the building finished during the next two years, at an expense of \$6390.50, more than half of which remained as a debt against the new congregation.

The congregation was incorporated by special act of the Legislature, March 8, 1853, under the title of the English Lutheran Congregation of Columbia. During the subsequent years the congregation gradually increased, and after discharging all debts and liabilities, and paying for numerous improvements, in 1875, under the ministry of Rev. J. C. Burke, the church was enlarged, remodeled, and furnished with all the modern church conveniences, at an expense of ten thousand dollars.

In the spring of 1881 certain tendencies culminated in the withdrawal of a number of members, who organized a new congregation which located farther up-town.

The church was without a pastor at the time, but soon afterwards obtained one in the person of Rev. William P. Evans, who assumed charge July 1, 1881. Since that time there has been steady growth and a systematic and regular reduction of the church debt. The church has now nearly two hundred communicant members. A flourishing Sunday-school, with a well-selected library of twelve hundred volumes, and a most convenient, well-appointed, and valuable church property, situated on Second Street, between Locust and Walnut.

The present board of officers consist of: Elders, John Steetin, L. C. Oberlin, J. H. Oberlin, and Samuel

Filbert; Deacons, F. A. Bennett, J. G. Beemer, H. F. Yergey, L. W. May, J. G. Peirce, Ed. Newcomer, S. P. Graver, and Dr. O. F. Markel; Sunday-school Superintendent, L. W. May.

The list of pastors from the beginning comprises the following: Rev. J. H. Menges, 1849-60; Rev. P. E. Dorsey, M.D., 1860-63; Rev. C. Reemensnyder, 1863-65; Rev. W. H. Steck, 1866-70; Rev. G. M. Rhodes, 1870-74; Rev. J. C. Burke, 1875-77; Rev. F. W. Staley, 1877-81; Rev. William P. Evans, 1881 to the present time.

**St. Peter's Catholic Church and its Auxiliary Institutions.**—By way of introduction to the history of this church the following preamble is taken from the subscription-book issued by the Rev. Bernard Keenan, in which he authorizes the gentlemen named therein to collect money for the erection of a church in the borough of Columbia:

"The Roman Catholics of the borough of Columbia (by the grace of God), having unanimously resolved to build a Roman Catholic Church in said place, and in order to enable them to proceed in so necessary and laudable an undertaking, are induced to solicit subscriptions from a generous and charitable public.

"As Roman Catholic pastor of Lancaster County, I sanction and highly approve of the resolution adopted by the congregation of the borough of Columbia, under my care, and likewise state that Messrs. George Ziegler, John Arms, John McMullen, and Dominick Eagle, who compose the committee for collecting subscriptions, are persons worthy of the highest confidence and trust, and capable of performing the duties reposed in them.

"REV. BERNARD KEENAN.

"LANCASTER CITY, 2d March, 1828."

In pursuance of the resolution to erect a church, approved by the Rev. Father Keenan, measures were taken to secure a site. Two lots on Lancaster Avenue, lately used as a cemetery, were bought. It was afterwards, however, thought best to select a spot in a more central part of the town, and the ground upon which the church now stands was purchased. The funds necessary for commencing the building were not without a hard struggle raised, and in 1828 a contract for the erection of the church was given to Israel Cooper. The corner-stone was laid in 1828, and in 1830 the church was dedicated by the Right Rev. F. Patrick Kenrick. Before the erection of the church the few Catholics living in Columbia were obliged, in order to hear mass, to go either to Lancaster, York, or Elizabethtown. Sometimes, however, during this period mass was said in private houses, that a better opportunity might be afforded the people of Columbia and vicinity of fulfilling their religious duties. Prior to the building of the church missionary priests from Conewago and other places occasionally visited the town. From 1828, the date of the laying of the corner-stone, until 1842, Father Keenan came once a month from Lancaster to say mass and attend to the spiritual wants of the congregation. In February, 1842, came Rev. Daniel Kelly to reside in Columbia as the pastor of St. Peter's congregation. His successors in order of their appointment were Revs. John Mackin, B. A. Shorb, M. F. Martin, Dr. Balfé, Dr. Leitner, Rev. P. Toner, and Rev. A. McGinnis.

The church was enlarged by Dr. Balfé, and the parochial house built by the Rev. Father Shorb, and the ground in front of the church was terraced and otherwise beautified by the Rev. Dr. Leitner, who also had a neat iron railing erected about the church premises.

This short history of the Roman Catholic Church in Columbia would not be complete without recording the fact "that the Right Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, Bishop of Philadelphia, trustee for the Catholic congregation of the borough of Columbia," procured an act of the Legislature, per McSherry, authorizing him to convey by deed unto Robert B. Wright, Esq., his heirs, etc., a part of the lot on which the church was built in exchange for all that part of his lot adjoining the Catholic Church lot aforesaid, lying and being southeast of a line drawn from the west corner of the Catholic parsonage at right angles to Second Street." For this kind and generous act on the part of Mr. Wright in exchanging lots without any money consideration the members of St. Peter's congregation felt very grateful to him, and justly, for it enabled them to have an entrance to their church from Second Street instead of from Union Street, as formerly, and it also prevented the erection of objectionable buildings right in front of the church door, and his memory is still held in grateful respect by the members of St. Peter's Church.

On the 30th of September, 1866, Rev. J. J. Russell was appointed pastor by the Right Rev. James F. Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia. The congregation at that time was not large, numbering about one hundred families. It possessed what is now called the old church property, corner of Second and Union Streets, which extended on Second Street one hundred feet and on Union one hundred and forty-five feet, and on which were erected the church and parochial house. In the same year the church and house underwent a complete renovation. In 1872 two brick houses on Union above Second were purchased for the congregation, one of which was used as a dwelling-house by the Sisters who had charge of the parochial schools, and the other as a school-house.

The parochial schools which the reverend pastor opened have been marked by exceptional success, especially since the advent of the Sisters of Charity. A notable feature of these schools is the annual public examinations, which many of the educated citizens of the town are accustomed to attend. The searching questioning to which the pupils are subjected at these examinations shows most clearly the proficiency which children, with close application to study, may be able to attain under the careful training of efficient teachers.

For the better convenience of that part of the flock living in Wrightsville, a piece of land was purchased in that borough in the year 1874 by Rev. J. J. Russell for a cemetery, which was consecrated by Right Rev. J. F. Shanahan, Bishop of Harrisburg, June 7th

of this year. Prior to the buying of the ground for the cemetery, a house for school purposes in that town was secured, in which school has continued to be held. In March of the same year the St. Patrick's Temperance and Beneficial Society was established in the parish, as well as another society called St. Peter's Church Society. The following extract from the latter society's minute-book will explain the object of its organization :

"At a meeting of the parishioners of St. Peter's Church, Aug. 2, 1874, called by Rev. J. J. Russell, pastor of the above church, for the purpose of adopting some means by which to raise money to pay for the new church property lately purchased by him for the congregation,

"Resolved, That the parishioners form themselves into an association under the title of St. Peter's Church Society, for the liquidation of the debt incurred by the above-mentioned purchase, and that each member pay monthly a certain sum of money into the treasury of said society."

This property adjoins the old church property on the northwest side, and extends on Second Street one hundred and sixteen feet, giving the entire church property a frontage of two hundred and sixteen feet. The building erected by the former owners of the property is now the pastoral residence.

A noteworthy occurrence in this church's history was the ordination to the priesthood of Rev. A. J. O'Brien, nephew of Rev. Father Russell, by the Right Rev. J. F. Shanahan, on the morning of the 21st of November, 1874. So solemn a ceremony as the conferring of the sacrament of Holy Orders naturally drew to the church almost the entire Catholic population of Columbia, Marietta, and Wrightsville. On May 30, 1878, the corner-stone of the convent building was laid by the Right Rev. Bishop of Harrisburg, assisted by a large number of clergy of the diocese, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. The work upon the building was pushed vigorously, and in a very short time a substantial, magnificent, and commodious structure stood complete in every detail.

As an educational institution for young ladies it is meeting with merited popularity and success. The same Right Rev. prelate consecrated the convent and the convent chapel on the 8th day of the following December. The convent was built according to the plans and specifications of E. F. Durang, the renowned Philadelphia architect, and under the immediate supervision of the Rev. J. J. Russell. The building, including the Mansard roof, is four stories high, surmounted by a cupola, from which a commanding view is had of the picturesque scenery along the Susquehanna River, and of the undulating country on either side, and it has eight bow-windows of semicircular form in front.

On the same day after the consecration of the convent the Right Rev. Bishop blessed St. Peter's new cemetery, which is situated in West Hempfield township, on the farm purchased by the Rev. Pastor for the people of the parish with the express purpose, principally, of securing for them a suitable spot wherein the sacred remains of their departed friends

might decently lie until the day of final resurrection. In the convent are a high school and an academy, under the control of the Sisters of Charity of Mount St. Vincent's, on the Hudson, N. Y. The former is designed for the more advanced children of the parish, the latter as a boarding-school solely for young ladies who are not of the congregation or who live without its boundaries. Besides the societies already mentioned there are in connection with the church three sodalities, whose end is solely a religious one. Writing on the subject of societies it will not be out of place here to speak of the "St. Peter's Building and Loan Association," instituted in June, 1876, which holds its meetings in a school-room in the convent. The present officers are: President, C. F. Young; Vice-President, J. C. Atwood; Treasurer, Rev. J. J. Russell; Secretary, John B. Wisler; Directors, James Mack, Daniel McCarty, William Foley, Martin Ford, Cormick McCall, Bryan Cavanaugh, Bart Foley, P. Moriarity, John McCall, F. McCarty, L. Hendrick, James Gegan.

This association has thus far prospered, as the value of the shares (one hundred and forty-seven dollars) at the end of its seventh year shows. The Columbia Workingmen's Saving Fund and Building Association, when in existence, held its meetings in the basement of the church, and was, in a sense, a parochial society, since so many parishioners have obtained homes through it. At the end of nine years it terminated a successful career, the value of two hundred dollars per share having been attained.

St. Peter's Sunday-school of Columbia has an average attendance of one hundred and thirty children. The superintendent of this Sunday-school was for a number of years Mr. Francis Ziegler. Since October, 1872, the Sisters of Charity have the conduct of it. The number of pupils who attend Sunday-school in Wrightsville is about twenty, and at present Mr. Charles Dougherty superintends it, and of late years the day school has been under the charge of lay teachers.

**Holy Trinity (German Roman Catholic) Church.**—This church edifice is of brick, located on Cherry, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, and was built in 1860, under the supervision of Rev. Father Schaffrot, then pastor in charge of this parish. For the first two years services were held in the basement of the building, as the edifice was not completed and dedicated until 1862.

In 1863, Mr. Schaffrot was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. Father William Pieper, the present pastor. During Mr. Pieper's pastorate the church edifice was enlarged (1873) to nearly double its original seating capacity, marble altars placed in the chancel, memorial windows inserted in place of the old ones, statuary and paintings placed in proper position, adding grandeur to the beautifully-frescoed walls and ceiling, making it one of the pleasantest and most attractive audience-rooms in Columbia.

In 1865 the present parsonage was built, and in 1869 the Sisters' house, in rear of and adjoining the church, was erected. They have charge of the school, which was established in the basement of the church in 1867, and at present numbers two and forty pupils.

The present membership of Holy Trinity Church is about two hundred and fifty.

**Church of God.**—The followers of Rev. John Winebrenner held religious meetings for a few years at private dwellings. In the latter part of the year 1878 and beginning of 1879, through the personal exertions of Rev. J. W. Deshong, money enough was raised by subscription to erect a brick meeting-house at the corner of Seventh and Walnut Streets. Mr. Deshong was followed by the Revs. C. W. Wimbiger, J. H. Esterline, and S. C. D. Jackson, the present pastor. The present membership numbers thirty. The church was not regularly organized until March 30, 1879. There is also a Sunday-school attached to the church, numbering ten teachers and ninety-five scholars.

**St. John's Lutheran Church.**—On Sunday, March 27, 1881, a number of the members of the Lutheran Church on Second Street severed their connection with that organization. On the 8th day of April, 1881, these members met at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, on Locust Street above Fifth, for the purpose of organizing a new church, which was done, under the title which heads this sketch; but no immediate measures were taken to erect a church building or securing the services of a pastor. Their first object was to take care of the children and build up a Sabbath-school. Schuler's Hall, opposite the opera-house, on Locust Street, was secured for that purpose. They were supplied from April to September by the Revs. Samuel Yingling, Hering, Anstadt, Barnitz, Frazier, Fritz, Miller, Stine, Brown, and Fensler, Lutheran ministers, who came to Schuler's and Armory Halls and preached for them. They were much pleased with Samuel Yingling, and in September, 1881, they gave him a regular call, when he became their pastor. From this period new life was given to this weak congregation, and they took measures to procure a lot of ground whereon they desired to erect their church. A lot was purchased on the southeast side of Locust Street above Sixth. The ladies of the congregation worked unceasingly, and continued to provide means to meet the daily expenses while the new church building was being erected. They were assisted very much by their pastor and the male members of the congregation. The building, which is in its internal arrangement the most complete of all the Protestant churches in the place, cost ten thousand dollars, one-half of which sum was raised by the "workers" in the congregation before its completion. The building was completed on the 1st day of October, 1882. This congregation up to June, 1882, held no synodical relations with either branch of the Lutheran Church government. In

that month they were received into the Synod of Pennsylvania at its meeting in Philadelphia.

The Sabbath-school received the first anxious care of those who separated from the Lutheran Church on Second Street. The school was first held at the private residence of Charles P. Schreiner, on Locust Street, where there was an attendance of seventy children. On the following Sabbath, which was on April 11, 1881, the school convened in Schuler's Hall, where one hundred and forty-seven children were in attendance. From that place they removed to Armory Hall, on Walnut Street, above Second Street, where the number increased to one hundred and seventy-four. The officers of the school were Henry Leaman, assistant superintendent; C. C. Hogentogler, secretary; W. H. Herr, treasurer; Mrs. C. P. Shreiner and Miss Hallie Clepper, assistants in the infant school; and Mrs. Benjamin Herr, treasurer; George Tille, librarian; Isaac T. Gitt, assistant; and Messrs. Harry Bennett, John Williams, Jacob Lutz, and Tyson Simpson, directors.

**Colored Churches.**—In the year 1822, John Staman gave a lot of ground at the corner of Concord and Fifth Streets to the Rev. Joseph Henderson, who conveyed the same to Joseph Henderson, Walter Green, John Winston, and Nicholas Pleasants, trustees of the Colored Baptist Church. These trustees and a large majority of the congregation were manumitted slaves from Virginia, who came to the place in 1817-19.

In 1823 a little frame church was built, and in the same year with the assistance of John McKissick and William P. Beatty a Sunday-school was started. This church was largely attended for many years, and on special occasions many white persons attended also. As the pioneer members began to die, the church gradually declined until there were not enough left to hold service. The last of these manumitted slaves, Benjamin Randolph, died two years ago, when the old church building was torn down and another small church building across the street, which belonged to Zion's colored congregation, was removed to it.

Contemporaneous with the erection of this church, and by manumitted slaves also, was built a small frame church in the alley between Union and Perry Streets and Third and Second Streets, called the Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The congregation worshiped there until the Rev. Stephen Smith purchased the frame church from the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the alley between Cherry and Union and Fourth and Fifth Streets, about the year 1832. The building was destroyed by fire, and another one of brick was built. Twenty years ago they sold the church, and built another one on Fifth Street, below Union Street, which they sold to the public school board for a colored school. A few years ago they erected a new, much larger, and more substantial brick church on the same street, a little west of the old one.

Another church, called the Union Church, was erected on the south side of Union Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, about the same time the first two were built. Preaching is only occasionally held in the building.

The religious feeling among the present generation of colored people in Columbia may be said to be on the decline.

**Educational.**—Prior to the Revolutionary period there were no school-houses or regular schools kept at Wright's Ferry.

Occasionally an Irish peripatetic school-teacher came to the neighborhood, and taught school during the winter months, and boarded around with the parents of the children. The Wrights, Barbers, and Bethels were intermarried with each other, and were the only English-speaking families who resided permanently at the ferry.

Those of them who desired a better and more thorough education for their children than could be obtained at home, sent them to Lancaster or Philadelphia, and to the select schools conducted by Friends in Chester County and Cecil County, Md. The pioneer settlers were well educated before they came to the river, and it is probable that many of the children were taught the rudiments of an education at home. That remarkable woman, Susanna Wright, took care of the children of her brother James and Samuel Bethel. She not only taught them to read and write and the rudiments of arithmetic, but how to paint and use the needle also. She was implicitly obeyed in everything. She was abundantly able to teach them the higher branches, and to her brother James was indebted for much he knew, and his success in life.

The first attempt to establish a school where the higher branches were taught was in the summer of 1800, when Robert Patton opened a boarding-school for boys only. The school was held in the little brick meeting-house belonging to Friends, situated on the south side of Cherry Street, a short distance above Third Street. In addition to the common branches, that of surveying was also added. The price of boarding was twenty, and tuition five dollars per quarter. The scholars were boarded at private houses. The school was not self-sustaining, and Mr. Patton gave up teaching, and entered into mercantile pursuits, for which he was well fitted.

Edward Postlethwait Page, an Englishman, who had been an officer under Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar, in 1805, followed Patton. He was a very eccentric person, but occasionally displayed great talent. He had the gift of oratory, and when he attended a town-meeting or the lyceum he often astonished his audience by bursts of eloquence surpassed by no trained speaker in the country. He had an English soldier with him, who was dressed up in military uniform and acted as usher.

Page also taught the first Sunday-school in Co-

lumbia, in the Quaker meeting-house. The late Samuel Nelson Houston was the last of his scholars. He removed to Marietta, Ohio, where he died many years ago. He was followed by Welden Brinton, who taught in the same place. He was succeeded by Dr. Edwin A. Atlee, who also taught in the same place. He had a Revolutionary soldier, who wore a "cocked hat," for usher. He was a great musician, and rose to distinction in the medical profession. He owned and lived in the brick building occupied by Dr. Rodgers, on Locust Street. Samuel N. Houston, who was also one of his pupils, lived and died in the adjoining house.

A number of prominent citizens, whose names are appended to the following, made the first organized effort to establish a better school in Columbia:

"Whereas, a Number of the Inhabitants of this Place (Columbia) are solicitous for the education of their Children and those under their care, which, under the present Regulation of Schools, they cannot have done satisfactorily to themselves, they therefore propose to erect a School-house and establish a School therein for the purpose above mentioned under their own immediate direction, and submit the following Plan for that Purpose, viz.:

"1. That William Wright, Saml. Bethel, and Amos Harner be Commissioners, who shall open a Subscription for Fifty Shares of Stock and enter therein as follows: We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do promise to pay to the President and Trustees of the Columbia School the sum of Ten Dollars for every share of Stock in said School set opposite to our names respectively, in such manner and proportions, and at such times as may be determined on by said President and Trustees.

"2. No Person shall subscribe for more than two Shares, provided a sufficient Number offer at that rate.

"3. Each Subscriber shall be entitled to send one Scholar for every Share subscribed, and Subscribers shall have the preference to Non-subscribers in filling up Vacancies.

"4. Each Subscriber shall pay Five Dollars to the Commissioners on each Share at the time of subscribing, and the said Commissioners shall pay the same into the hands of the Treasurer as soon as he shall be appointed.

"5. When two-thirds of the shares are subscribed for, the subscribers shall meet and choose by Ballot thirteen of their Number who shall be styled Trustees, which Trustees shall again elect out of their number a President, Treasurer, and Secretary, to act as such for one year.

"6. The Treasurer shall give bond with security, if required, for the performance of the duties intrusted to him.

"7. When all the shares are paid in full, the Trustees by their President shall issue a Certificate to each Stockholder for the number of Shares by him held, bearing an Interest of six per cent. per Annum, transferrable in the Presence of the Treasurer.

"8. At all Elections each Stockholder, for one share shall have one Vote; for two or more shares, two Votes.

"9. Every vacancy in the Board of Trustees by Death, Resignation, or otherwise, shall be forthwith supplied by an election held for that purpose.

"10. The Trustees shall have power to purchase or receive, by Donation or otherwise, a suitable Lot on which to erect a School-house and to receive a Deed for the same in Trust for the Stockholders generally, and to contract with Workmen, purchase Materials, &c., and to have the sole management of the same, and whenever they shall see cause, lay a statement of the Expenditures before a Meeting of the Stockholders to be convened for that purpose. And provided the Expense of erecting and preparing the said School-house shall exceed the amount of the Original Subscription, then, and in that case, the said Trustees shall open a new Subscription for as many more shares as shall be necessary to make up the deficiency, which new shares shall be at the Rate of the original Subscription, with Interest from that date.

"11. The President and Trustees shall have the sole direction, order, and management of the School.

"12. The Trustees shall annually, on the first Monday in January, lay before the Stockholders a general Statement of the Funds and situation of the School.



"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do promise to pay to the President and Trustees of the Columbia School the sum of Ten Dollars for every share of stock in said school set opposite to our names, respectively, in such manner and proportions and at such times as may be determined on by said President and Trustees.

Names.	Stock.	Names.	Stock.
Wm. F. Beatty.....	2	Patience Wright.....	1
Jn <sup>s</sup> . Evans.....	2	Edwin A. Atlee.....	1
Sam <sup>l</sup> . Miller.....	2	Amos Harmer.....	2
Nath <sup>l</sup> . Barber.....	1	Abr <sup>m</sup> . Shoemaker.....	1
James Wright, Jr.....	2	Wm. Wright.....	1
John Houston.....	1	Sam. Bethel.....	2
Ja <sup>s</sup> . Wright.....	2	Rob <sup>t</sup> . Patton.....	1
James Graham.....	1	John Eberline.....	2
Phillip Gossler.....	2	Henry Brubaker.....	1
Jacob Comfort.....	2	Joel Richardson.....	1
O. Breneman.....	2	David Barnum.....	1
Daniel Miller.....	1	John Brunsfield.....	1
Jonas Mifflin.....	2	Jacob Strickler.....	2
John Mathiot.....	2	G <sup>o</sup> . Webster.....	1
Thos. Boude.....	2	Emma Jeffery.....	2
Barbara Stump.....	1	Eleanor Barber.....	1
Sam <sup>l</sup> . Wright.....	2		

**Columbia School.**—On the 25th day of March, 1807, Samuel Wright conveyed to Samuel Bethel, Esq., Maj. Thomas Boude, Dr. Edwin A. Atlee, Robert Patton, James Wright, William F. Beatty, Esq., Jonathan Mifflin, John Evans, William Wright, Nathaniel Barber, Christian Breneman, and James Graham, for one silver dollar, Lot No. 104, and measuring fifty feet on Third Street, and extending sixty feet along a public alley between Locust and Cherry Streets, for the purpose of erecting a school-house upon it.

The stockholders increased, and the number of shares from fifty to sixty, and the value from ten to fourteen dollars per share. In the year 1807 they erected a one-story brick building, measuring twenty-eight feet in front, and extending along a public alley thirty-five feet.

The original stockholders are named above. They organized by the election of a president, secretary, treasurer, and twelve trustees.

The first teacher was E. P. Page. He was followed by Dr. Edwin A. Atlee, William Kirkwood, Thomas Trump, Elisha Halloway, Jesse Haines; in 1819 by Moses P. Cheney, who taught again in 1826. He had been a teacher in the Westtown school in Chester County. He was followed by Thomas Sharpe in the fall of 1823. During his term a belfry was erected on the top of the school-house and a bell placed in it. He resigned in 1826, and, as before stated, Mr. Cheney took charge of the school April 1, 1826; he was assisted by Benjamin Gilbert. He resigned in 1828. On the 29th day of March, 1828, Frederick Hinkson took charge of the school, and resigned during the following summer. He was succeeded by William Van Wyke on July 27, 1828, who resigned in September, and was succeeded by G. Gillett.

Charles Farnam came in 1832. An incident occurred to him which he had good reason to remember while he remained in Columbia. He was very hasty and passionate. Cyrus Strickler was one of his pupils, whom he chastised very severely for an offense he did not commit, and he left the school and declined to return again. He returned to the school-

room, accompanied by his father, Jacob Strickler, to procure his books. Farnam at once commenced to lecture and upbraid Mr. Strickler for his want of discipline and watchfulness over his son's welfare. Mr. Strickler, who was also of hasty temperament, commenced to belabor the teacher with a raw-hide. There was no school for some days afterwards. Farnam removed to the basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1833, where he also taught a night-school. This school at various periods seemed to prosper, and bid fair to establish a plant for one of much higher grade. The trustees or managers were not fortunate in procuring the right kind of a teacher. The changes were too frequent, and the managers did not offer a sufficient inducement to command the best educational talent.

The stockholders on the 28th day of August, 1830, made an effort to reorganize the school and enlarge the building. On the 4th day of September, 1830, a committee reported in favor of the erection of a building large enough to accommodate two hundred and fifty scholars, on Cherry Street, a period when the school was struggling for an existence. It seems to have breathed its last breath in 1831.

The Lancasterian system was then under successful headway in the town hall. In a few years the free school law came into force, which also operated against the success of this school. The effort to erect a large school building on Cherry Street was a failure.

There seems to be a hiatus in the records of this school from January, 1831, to May 11, 1838, when the stockholders met to reorganize the school. They increased the number of shares to one hundred at fourteen dollars per share, for the purpose of raising money to put another story upon the building and extending it several feet in the rear. The following-named persons subscribed for the additional shares: Samuel W. Mifflin, Henry Breneman, Dr. J. S. Clarkson, Joseph Black, Davis Gohenn, Abraham Bruner, Samuel Grove, Joseph Cottrell, Thomas H. Pearce, Dr. George Moore, William Mathiot, Owen B. Goodman, Moses Whitson, James Barber, Jacob F. Markley, Albert G. Bradford, James Caldwell, James Cresson, Israel Cooper, Robert K. Colvin, Alexander Rowan, William Wright, John L. Wright, Jonathan Pusey, Robert B. Wright, Joseph W. Cottrell, Christian Haldeman, Peter Haldeman, Reuben Mullison, Jonas Rumble, John Cooper, Joseph Jenkins, Henry Montgomery, Samuel S. Haldeman, William S. Shultz, Michael Strein.

A contract was made with Israel Cooper, who put another story upon and extended the building several feet in the rear, where a staircase was built, from which access was had to the hall on the second floor, which was rented to the Lyceum Association for five years.

On the 9th day of March, 1839, Noble Heath, an Englishman, who had been teaching a select school at West Chester, was engaged to teach at a salary of

eight hundred dollars per annum. Owing to some serious indiscretion on his part he was requested to resign, and the board engaged R. S. Roberts to take charge of the school in the fall of 1839. In the same year the title was changed to Columbia Academy.

On March 20, 1841, Cyrus Frost, of Philadelphia, took charge of the school, but in the fall of the same year the trustees employed Mr. Johnson to take his place. In the winter of 1842 he resigned, and Thomas H. Pearce was engaged to teach three months. He was followed by Mr. Howland, who taught one term. In July, 1842, B. F. Wright, a graduate of Dickinson College, was engaged. In the spring of 1843 he was succeeded by Thomas W. Sommers, who was followed by L. J. Roads in 1845, who remained in charge of the school until 1851, when the property was sold to the borough, with the view of making room to extend the market-house. Some of these teachers were addicted to the use of ardent spirits, and at certain periods drank to excess. The frequent changes made in teachers indicate that the school was not entirely successful. There were a number of private schools in the borough, which interfered with its prosperity.

**Private Schools.**—John Quest taught in Walnut Street in the years 1807-9; Amos Harmer in 1809, and Sarah Currie (mother of Martin Currie), on Walnut Street, in 1812. Rev. Stephen Boyer, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church, opened a select school and prepared young men to enter upon a collegiate course in 1812-20.

Joseph Mifflin, born in Philadelphia, removed from there to Little Britain township, in this county. On the 8th day of May, 1806, he married Martha Houston, daughter of Dr. John and Susanna Houston, of Columbia, and removed to Columbia, where he taught school in 1813-14 in a frame building which stood in the rear of the market-house. He afterwards entered the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company as teller, and was thus engaged several years, ending about the year 1820.

A Mr. Barber taught on Walnut Street in 1800.

Lydia Hutton, a Quaker, taught a school for poor children at the corner of Cherry Street and Lancaster Avenue. She was paid by a few of the wealthy citizens, 1825.

Mrs. Claiborne, daughter of Gen. Ross, and the widow of Gen. Richard Claiborne, who had been Governor of Louisiana, came from New Orleans to Columbia in 1818, where she opened a school in the house lately owned by the Miss Houstons, on Locust Street; she afterwards taught on Walnut and Front Streets. She taught children between the age of eight and twelve years, and was thus engaged about twenty-five years.

Richard H. Murphy, John Resch, John P. Wade, William Kenneday, — Bond, — Dunlap also taught between the years 1820 and 1832.

David J. Snow taught singing-school in 1826 and 1827.

Henry Connelly taught a classical school on Front Street.

Thomas Lloyd taught school for eighteen years. He was a justice of the peace for many years, and was also a surveyor and scrivener, secretary for many years of the "Water Company," and held that position for a number of other societies and corporations. He ceased to teach school in 1831, and was succeeded by Ezra Ffirth on July 11, 1831, who came from Philadelphia, where he had been teaching for twenty years. In December, 1831, he added a night- to his day-school. His wife also taught young children, and gave young ladies lessons in fine needle- and lace-work. They taught on Third Street, near the old Columbia brick school-house, and also in the latter place. Mrs. Ffirth is now living in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Columbia Select School for Young Ladies was established in 1833 by Miss E. Ely. She had a number of scholars from a distance, who boarded with private families, and paid from one dollar and a half to two dollars per week for boarding.

This school was on Second between Walnut and Locust Streets. The school was well patronized and in a prosperous condition for two or three years, when it declined rapidly, and ceased to exist in the following year. The terms of tuition for the English branches were five dollars per quarter; the French language, ten dollars per quarter.

In June, 1832, Rev. William F. Houston opened an infant school. It lived but a few years, notwithstanding the efforts of this public-spirited gentleman to supply what he believed to be a want greatly needed in the borough.

Deborah Foreman conducted a private school for young children for thirty years. She died in 1882.

Francis X. Zeigler commenced to teach a private school about forty years ago, and at intervals since has taught both private and public schools. For more than twenty years he has devoted his entire time to the telegraph and Adams Express, in connection with fire insurance business.

Commencing in 1825, Amos Gilbert taught school a few years on Second Street near Walnut. He was a Quaker, and was a descendant of the Gilbert family who were taken prisoners by the Indians a hundred years ago. His son Howard is a professional teacher, and is well known in this county and the eastern section of the State as one of the best and most successful teachers and accomplished scholars in the State. He has traveled a great deal upon the continent of Europe, and has acquired the language of many nations.

In 1829, Michael Strine began teaching, and continued a few years on Walnut Street and on Locust Street. He was born in Lancaster, and came from a family which furnished a number of teachers and ministers in the Lutheran Church. His son, Jacob S. Strein, was the late sheriff.

John Christy taught in the blue-front house on Locust Street above the old town hall in 1828-31. James Stevenson taught school on Walnut Street, 1828-30. Miss Laird, Miss Hamilton, and Miss Houston were also teachers at a later period, and John D. Wright taught about twenty-five years ago.

**Lancasterian School.**—Joseph Lancaster, a member of the Society of Friends in England, was the founder of the monitorial system, by which the most intelligent pupils in a school were required to teach their fellows what they had learned in advance of them. Mr. Lancaster died in 1839. This system came into general use in England and this country. In 1822 the Legislature of Pennsylvania enacted a law encouraging these schools. Lancaster City and the boroughs of this county were designated as the "Second School District of the State." Twelve directors or controllers, to be elected by the people, were to manage the schools in each of the boroughs.

J. I. Rowand commenced to teach school in his native place, in the winter season, in New Jersey in 1820. He went from there to the city of Camden, N. J., and took charge of the academy in that place and remained there until 1827, when failing health compelled him to relinquish for a time the business of teaching. During the summer of 1827 he went to Philadelphia and took instructions in the model school on the "Lancasterian" mode of education. In the autumn of 1828 he came to Columbia and opened a school on the Lancasterian plan in the then new town hall, which had just been completed. Among the trustees were William Wright, president, Evan Green, James Given, and William Dick, secretary.

The school was opened in the second story, with one hundred and five scholars on the first day. This number increased, and the room was found to be entirely too small to accommodate that number. The charge for each scholar was two dollars per quarter, which covered all expenses.

This school was conducted on that plan for about two years, when the trustees changed its character to a select and limited in number school, which was always full. In the spring of 1832, Mr. Rowand was compelled to give up his school on account of failing health. In June, 1832, he sold his school to George W. Layng, a native of New England. In addition to the ordinary English branches he taught the Greek and Latin languages. His terms of tuition were:

Spelling, reading, and writing, three dollars for twelve weeks; arithmetic and geography, four dollars for twelve weeks; English grammar, history, use of the globes, natural philosophy, etc., five dollars for twelve weeks.

Extra charges were made for pens, ink, and pencils, and for fuel. His sister, Miss Maria Layng, gave instructions in plain and ornamental needle-work to young ladies. Mr. Layng was a classical scholar, as well as an accomplished gentleman. His school was

well patronized. Mr. Layng removed to Pittsburgh, where he studied law, and became a successful attorney. He died some years ago. He was followed by Henry Montgomery in 1836, a native of New York State, who taught school near the "Gap," in this county, from which place he came to Columbia.

Like his predecessors, he used the rod freely, which on several occasions stirred up the ire of the "bad boys'" parents, who came to the school-room to return the compliment on the teacher, which was not always a success. Mr. Montgomery found that the profession of teaching was not the one best adapted to the development of his abilities. He was in political faith an Anti-Mason, and entered into the personal warfare carried on in the newspapers between the parties with a good deal of vim. He established the *Pennsylvania Courant* in Columbia in 1837, and while he was connected with this paper, which was about two years, he was in "hot water" all the time, and was never satisfied unless he could find some political opponent to pound. As a political writer in a heated campaign he had few equals. He remained in the newspaper business for many years in Harrisburg, Lancaster, and Detroit, Mich. He married Ann, daughter of Robert Spear, Esq., late of this place.

He was followed by Michael R. Keegan in 1837, who taught school in the town hall and at the corner of Front and Union Streets for ten years. He removed to the State of Ohio.

**Washington Institute** was created and brought into existence by the trustees of the Public Ground Company, whose funds were a trust designed by the founder of Columbia for the sole benefit of the citizens of the town he laid out, which is known as "Old Columbia."

Before the free-school system was adopted in the State, the citizens of Old Columbia frequently met and endeavored to convert the income of this trust to establish free schools in the town. There was no one who could devise a plan calculated to make the scheme a success, and hence every attempt in that direction was a failure.

There was jealousy and envy among the citizens of Old and New Columbia over the disposition of this trust fund, and different projects were proposed, which led to a confusion of counsel, and the consequence was that nothing was done.

In the spring of 1854 the board of trustees of the public ground concluded to purchase a tract of land on the north side of Lancaster Avenue, between Locust and Cherry Streets, from John L. Wright, upon which they designed to erect a school building. In the year 1856 a contract was made with Michael Clepper for its erection for \$8040, and it was finished the same year.

June 30, 1857, a school board composed of five members were elected, to wit: Samuel Truscott, Philip Shreiner, Jonas Ruple, Joshua Vaughen, and Henry Minnich, of the board of trustees of the

public ground, and Joseph W. Fisher, Hugh M. North, Samuel Shoch, and Dr. Benjamin Rohrer by the citizens of Old Columbia, who were to serve for one year.

In November, 1857, Professor Joseph D. Nichols was chosen principal, and in the following winter Morris D. Wickersham and Grace Clarkson were chosen assistants. In 1859 he was assisted by Mr. Gamwell and Miss Herntz. The school was not self-sustaining, and on the 1st day of March, 1859, the company gave the buildings to Mr. Nichols free of rent. During the summer and fall of that year the school was reported to be in a flourishing condition, but it soon declined again.

On the 1st day of July, 1860, the Institute was rented to Rev. A. Essick for a period of one year. He was assisted by Mr. Patton for a few months. The following two or three years were periods of depression, and the board of trustees made an effort to sell or rent the buildings to the school board of the borough.

In February, 1863, Professor Howard Gilbert and Professor Vicroy and Miss Johnson taught in separate rooms. In April, 1863, a free school was taught for three months by Professors Peck, Richards, Johnson, and Haldeman.

In the month of September, 1863, the Institute building was taken by the United States government for a hospital, and so occupied for two months.

In October, 1863, it was rented to Professor H. S. Alexander, and a portion of the building was converted into a dwelling. In January, 1864, Mr. Alexander leased the buildings for a period of eight years.

In April, 1866, Mr. Alexander sold his lease to President Sacket, who found the school in a prosperous condition, but let it run down, when Mr. Alexander took charge of the school again in 1868. In March, 1868, the trustees purchased from J. H. Mifflin, for eighteen hundred dollars, a tract of land adjoining the Institute grounds which extends to Locust and Sixth Streets. In the same year the buildings were enlarged. Under the management of Professor Alexander the school was in a flourishing condition and profitable. His health and that of Mrs. Alexander was such that they had to abandon the profession they had adorned with so much grace and ability, and in March, 1871, they retired from the Institute and were succeeded by the Rev. Ewing. In January, 1873, Mr. Alexander again took charge of the school, but he was not able to make it self-supporting.

In February, 1876, the school board of the borough leased the Washington Institute buildings and the grounds purchased from John L. Wright for a period of twenty years, at an annual rental of four hundred dollars. It is now called the Columbia High School, and under the superb management of Professor B. G. Ames, superintendent of the public schools of Columbia, and Misses Lillian and Mary Welsh and Mr. Hoffman, his able assistants, who have charge of the

schools, it is second to none in the State in school government and the thoroughness with which they instruct in the several branches of study in accordance with the curriculum.

A day- and boarding-school for boys, English and classical, was established in the second story of the town hall, on April 18, 1853, by Professor Alfred Armstrong, principal. The school was removed to the building in the rear of the Presbyterian Church on Fourth Street. A number of scholars received a classical course of studies, and were prepared to enter upon a collegiate course of studies. The school was scarcely self-sustaining, and Mr. Armstrong removed to Harrisburg, where he again established an academy.

Up to the year 1834 there was no uniform system of education in the State for the common people. Every township and town had its private schools, conducted frequently by incompetent teachers in their own way. They were peripatetic in their movements, and seldom remained longer in one place than three winter months. In the country they boarded around among the farmers, and sometimes behaved very dishonorably.

Long and persistent efforts in behalf of the common school system in New England by Horace Mann crowned his efforts with success about the year 1830. Friends of the educational cause in Pennsylvania took up the subject, and began to agitate and mould a public sentiment in favor of the common school system. The subject was brought before the Legislature and discussed there. Governor Wolf rendered valuable aid. Among the ablest and most persistent champions in the Legislature of these measures was Thaddeus Stevens, then of Adams County. His eloquence and matchless argument brought a majority of the Assembly to his side, and the common school law was passed in 1834. There was a provision in the law requiring the districts to accept the same before it was brought into practical operation.

When the Legislature adjourned and the full scope of the law became known to the people, there was great opposition to its enforcement.

On Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1834, a meeting of the citizens was held in the town hall to ascertain the sentiments of the people on the subject of adopting the school law. Dr. Joseph Clarkson was chairman and J. Houston Mifflin secretary. Thomas E. Cochran addressed the meeting in favor of the school law. Dr. R. E. Cochran, John Barber, Esq., and J. Houston Mifflin were selected or nominated by the meeting for school directors, and Samuel Boyd, Christian Horshey, and John Musselman were selected for school directors from West Hempfield township.

When the Legislature met in 1835, a majority of its members were in favor of repealing the law of 1834. Thomas H. Burroughs, who was then Secretary of State under Joseph Ritner's administration, was a warm friend of the law, and worked very hard to save

it. Opposition grew rapidly, and everything seemed to be lost. Upon making a private canvass among the members, it was found that a large majority were in favor of repealing the law. When the question came up upon second reading, Mr. Stevens arose, and under the inspiration of the moment made one of the grandest and most successful efforts ever undertaken in a deliberative body of people to change a large majority to the minority side. He had barely taken his seat when there was a call from every member to vote upon the question. The law was sustained, and it has never been disturbed since, except to improve it. A copy of this speech should be printed and hung upon the walls of every school-room in the State.

There was considerable opposition to the seventh section of the school law, which required a tax to be levied in the borough of Columbia and East and West Hempfield townships.

On the 16th day of May, 1835, a public meeting of the citizens of Columbia and the township named was held at the public-house of Joshua Kehlers, one mile and a half east from Columbia, along the Columbia and Lancaster turnpike, of which Samuel Boyd was president; J. Houston Mifflin, secretary.

West Hempfield, which included Columbia, was among the first townships in the county to accept the law.

**The Public Schools.**—After the system of common schools came into general use, the improvement made was gradual. The schools were better attended, more care was taken by the directors in the selection of competent teachers; but little real progress was made, however, until the Normal School at Millersville was fairly under way and a class of teachers trained and equipped to enter a profession they adorned.

Another step in advance was taken when graded schools were introduced. In 1857 a committee was appointed by the school board, with J. G. Hess as its chairman, to grade the public schools of Columbia. This was something new, and but little progress was made, promotions were gradual and few. There were six separate school buildings in the place, some of which were substantial brick structures. The citizens wisely selected some of their best educated and most prominent citizens for school directors. Their education and training enabled them to select competent teachers from merit alone, and to them much credit is due for the advances made in the cause of education in Columbia. Of the number may be mentioned Samuel Shoch, Hugh M. North, J. W. Fisher, Amos S. Green, J. Houston Mifflin, and also Joseph M. Watts, Samuel Grove, Phillip Shreiner, David W. Griffith, J. G. Hess, Samuel Young, Abraham Bruner, George Young, Jr., Daniel Waun. The most successful teachers were Calvin Stewart (now pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Colerain township), William Murphy, Morris Wickersham, Frederick S. Pyfer, Mary Shoch, Grace Clarkson, Georgian Houston, and Mary Miller.

The board of directors in 1862 decided to erect one school building large enough to accommodate all white children of lawful age in the place. Accordingly a building was erected on Cherry Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets, three stories high, and containing eighteen commodious school-rooms, ten of which were furnished and prepared for the reception of scholars in 1863. The building was constructed of brick, and was modeled after the High School building on Broad Street, Philadelphia, and when completed was one of the largest and finest school buildings in the State. At the time of its erection it was thought that it was sufficiently large to accommodate all of the white children in the place for many years to come. When filled it would seat two thousand scholars. Although it was a great stride in educational progress, experience has since demonstrated that it was not altogether a wise movement to collect the scholars in an entire district as large as Columbia and place them under one roof. The system has its advantages, but there are many disadvantages which more than balance the good ones. The original cost of the building was sixteen thousand dollars.

The borough superintendency of public schools was adopted for Columbia April 1, 1875. In May they agreed to advertise for a superintendent, and agreed to pay him an annual salary of fourteen hundred dollars. Out of fifty-seven applicants Benjamin G. Ames, of Bridgeton, N. J., was chosen to fill the new position. He was an accomplished scholar, and had rare qualifications to fill a position of this kind; more than thirty years of his life has been devoted to the cause of education.

His system of promotions was different from the old one, and he gradually made a number of other changes, which experience has proven to have been wise and salutary. The most accomplished and thorough teachers in the schools are graduates of the High School.

Miss Lillian Welsh, a daughter of the late Gen. Thomas Welsh, is now vice-principal of the High School, and is one of the most successful and talented teachers in the State. Her sister Marie is her assistant, and is well fitted for the position.

Mr. Hoffman has also risen from the lower to the front rank as a teacher. The entire body of teachers are excelled by few anywhere, and Columbia may well feel proud of the position her schools hold in relation to others in the State.

**Lyceum.**—The system of social lyceums became very popular with the people in the United States about the year 1830, and it did not decline for ten or twelve years. Josiah Holbrook, who was actuary of the Universal Lyceum, was the principal organizer of lyceums in the United States. The Columbia Lyceum was organized Dec. 2, 1835. The exercises generally opened with a lecture delivered by one of the members, or a subject selected which was debated

by members chosen by the chairman. This feature of the lyceum was always entertaining. Among the members who delivered lectures were Henry Montgomery, S. S. Haldeman, Dr. J. S. Clarkson, Samuel A. Black, Dr. William S. McCorkle, James J. Given, Thomas H. Pearce, E. C. Lewis, Dr. R. E. Cochran, Owen B. Goodman, H. Bingham, Philip Gossler. Many of these lectures were illustrated with scientific apparatus. When the lyceum ran out of home material for lecturers, they were supplied by young and promising lawyers from Lancaster. Among the number we recollect Amos Slaymaker, Esq., Nathaniel Ellmaker, Esq., George M. Kline, Esq. The meetings of the lyceum were held in the old brick school-house on Third Street, near the town hall. After its decline many of its members formed an organization called the Senate. Members were divided and assigned to each of the States. This organization was copied after the United States Senate. Its most pleasing and interesting feature was the political discussions between the members, who were supposed to represent the same political parties which elected the United States senators in their respective States, and they generally adhered to the line of argument used by the members of the United States Senate, whom they were supposed to represent. These discussions were animated and often acrimonious. Among the most active members were J. H. Mifflin, John S. Given, Joseph W. Fisher, Napoleon B. Wolfe, Samuel Evans, Alexander Caldwell,<sup>1</sup> James B. Cowden, John Frederick Houston, Stewart D. Elliot, Hugh M. North, Philip Gossler, Amos S. Green, J. G. L. Brown. This organization lasted several years.

**Public Libraries.**—On the 14th day of January, 1829, a number of prominent citizens subscribed various sums to be expended in the purchase of books for the mutual benefit of all those concerned in a library company to be formed. The company was organized in the spring of 1829 by the election of Evan Green, president, and William Dick, secretary; Miss Haines, librarian. A large and judicious selection of books and pamphlets were purchased. Much interest was at first taken in the enterprise, but debts were accumulated gradually, and in four years from its organization the books and property of the "Columbia, Pennsylvania, Library Company" were sold at auction to pay its debts. Enough was realized also to pay each shareholder two dollars on each share of stock, the par value of which was five dollars. The building opposite the Franklin House was occupied by the library. Herewith we publish the names of each shareholder, so far as we are able to ascertain :

John Arms.  
William P. Beatty.  
George Beatty.  
Robert Barber.  
Owen Bruner.

John L. Boswell.  
Mary Bethel.  
Christian Dachman.  
Elizabeth W. Boudé.  
George W. Boudé.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Caldwell was elected United States senator to represent the State of Kansas in 1867 or 1868.

Abraham Bruner.  
Sarah Barber.  
Dr. Abraham Bitner.  
E. G. Bradford.  
Christ. Brenneman.  
Henry Brenneman.  
Levi Brenneman.  
Gideon Brenneman.  
John Barber.  
Jeremiah Brown.  
Joseph Cottrell.  
John Campbell.  
John Cooper.  
Joseph Cooper.  
Israel Cooper.  
James Collins.  
William C. Cornwell.  
Jacob Clyde.  
Richard E. Cochran.  
William Dick.  
Richard Derrick.  
Peter Epley.  
Dominick Eagle.  
Michael Elder.  
Preston B. Elder.  
John Evans.  
John L. Fathey.  
John Forry, Jr.  
Evan Green.  
Amos S. Green.  
Benjamin Green.  
Joseph Green.  
John Guy.  
Peter F. Gonter.  
Jacob Gossler.  
James Given.  
Owen B. Goodman.  
Jacob B. Garber.  
Elizabeth A. B. Heise.  
Peter Haldeman.  
Christian Haldeman.  
John Hoover.  
Solomon Heise.  
Daniel Hamaker.  
Robert B. Houston.  
William B. Hunt.

Benjamin Herr.  
George Haines.  
William Harrah.  
Joseph Hogentogler.  
Joseph Jeffries.  
Samuel Johnson.  
Joshua Kehler.  
G. W. Layng.  
Thomas Lloyd.  
Edward C. Lewis.  
George W. C. Lloyd.  
James E. Mifflin.  
Samuel W. Mifflin.  
Moses Montgomery.  
John McKlasick, Jr.  
Jacob Mathlot.  
Samuel Mathlot.  
William Mathlot.  
John McMullen.  
Hugh McCorkle.  
Henry Martin.  
George Mireick.  
George Peters.  
William Poist.  
Jacob Purkypfle.  
Jacob L. Rowand.  
Charles Odell.  
Benjamin Peart.  
William Todd.  
Robert Spear.  
James Sweeney.  
Abraham Shirk.  
Jacob Strickler.  
Henry H. Strickler.  
Dr. Beaton Smith.  
Henry Y. Slaymaker.  
Robert B. Stille.  
Henry F. Slaymaker.  
John L. Wright.  
Charles N. Wright.  
James Wright.  
Michael Way.  
Moses Whitson.  
William Wright.  
Lewis Wisler.  
Isaac Vaughn.

The Franklin Library was organized in the spring of 1834, John L. Boswell, secretary. The stockholders purchased the books of the Columbia Library, and added to them a large number of new books. This was, like its predecessor, a circulating library. It flourished for a few years, and then went down rapidly. There was no public library in the place from 1836 to 1862.

In the year 1862, Samuel Shoch, president of the Columbia National Bank, donated to the public schools of Columbia five hundred dollars for the purpose of procuring books and establishing a library. The school board accepted this fund and established a library, and named it after its donor. This was the plant of a large and select library. Mr. Shoch has given liberally of his abundant means since, and the school board have at various times made large appropriations and purchased several thousand volumes of choice books. They have, and it is their duty to make, an annual appropriation for the purchase of books and meet incidental expenses. The library is now established on a permanent basis, and will become in time one of the grandest institutions in the county.

At present a large room on the first story of the public school building on Cherry Street has been set apart for the library. Only one danger confronts the friends of this enterprise, and that is the possibility of fire wiping out of existence in a few hours the accumulated work of many years. It is hoped that there may be found in the community enough of generous-minded citizens who will provide sufficient means to erect a fire-proof building upon the public ground at the corner of Fifth and Locust Streets, or in that vicinity, that will protect this library from a calamity so disastrous.

Samuel Grove, a prominent citizen of the place, twenty or more years ago commenced to purchase books with a view of establishing a circulating library. He made additional purchases from time to time until he has several hundred volumes in his library-room on Third Street, between Locust and Cherry Streets. His books are generally of a religious cast.

**Old Residents' Society.**—On the 27th day of November, 1874, a number of citizens of Columbia organized a society of old residents of Columbia, the object being to cherish the social interests and friendly relations by holding frequent meetings, under the name of the "Ancient Citizens of Columbia." Following is a list of the members:

Joseph M. Watts (president).	George W. Bowyer.
J. Houston Mifflin (secretary).	John A. Hook (dead).
Samuel Shoch (treasurer).	John B. Glven.
Samuel B. Helse.	John K. Eberlein.
William Mathlot (dead).	Henry N. Kehler.
Francis X. Ziegler.	Samuel Evans.
John Frederick Houston (dead).	Thomas E. Cochran (dead).
Samuel W. Mifflin.	Samuel Nelson Houston (dead).
James Barber.	Henry Wisler.
Henry Breneman (dead).	Henry H. Houston.
Martin Niel.	William F. Lockard.
Harford Fraley.	George W. Haldeman.
Christian Breneman (dead).	Jacob L. Gosler.
George Bogle (dead).	Jacob Ely (dead).
James Wright (dead).	Samuel Wright.
Henry E. Wolfe.	Abram Bruner.

To become a member of this society a residence of *fifty years* is required. Several have attained an age of more than fourscore years. As will be seen from the foregoing list, their numbers are rapidly growing less.

**Banking.**—The Philadelphia Branch Bank was opened on the 22d day of May, 1809. John McKissick was the first cashier, and was followed by Dr. Beaton Smith. This bank did business in the brick house at the corner of Locust and Front Streets, now owned by Jacob Snyder. The Philadelphia Bank had its branch in Columbia for about fifteen years.

The great increase in the population of the State, and the travel incident thereto between sections divided by our great river, the Susquehanna, rendered it necessary to adopt other means than a ferry to accommodate the traveling public who desired to go to either side of this stream; we find, therefore, that in the onward progress of the internal improvements of

the State that the construction of bridges, although a novel and untried enterprise, found its advocates, and was undertaken with hopeful confidence of good results; therefore, "An act authorizing the Governor of Pennsylvania to incorporate a company for the purpose of making and erecting a bridge over the river Susquehanna, in the county of Lancaster, at or near the town of Columbia," was passed by the Legislature and approved the 28th of March, 1809, the State being pledged therein to take \$90,000 of the stock.

A charter was accordingly granted by Governor Snyder on the 19th of October, 1811, and on the 23d of December following the stockholders organized by electing as managers, viz.: William Wright, president; Thomas Boude, Samuel Bethel, James Wright, Samuel Miller, John Evans, Christian Breneman, John Forrey, Jr., Abraham Witmer, Henry Slaymaker, William Barber, Jacob Eichelberger, John Tomlinson, and William P. Beatty as treasurer, and John Barber secretary.

On the 8th of July, 1812, articles of agreement were entered into with Henry Slaymaker and Samuel Slaymaker, of Lancaster County, and Jonathan Walcott, of Connecticut, for the erection of a bridge for the sum of \$150,000, but which before its completion cost \$233,000. The piers were fifty feet long, and ten feet wide at top. The spans each one hundred feet in length.

Stock to the amount of \$400,000 was subscribed for, and after paying for the cost of the bridge the remaining balance was appropriated to banking purposes, and an office of discount and deposit was opened on 5th July, 1813, and notes were printed and issued as bank notes. This proceeding being declared illegal, a charter was afterwards obtained on the 27th March, 1824, for the establishment of a bank under the title of "The Columbia Bridge Company," Christian Breneman being elected president, and John McKissick, cashier. Since then this title has been changed to "The Columbia Bank and Bridge Company," "The Columbia Bank," and lastly, the "Columbia National Bank," which it still retains, with a capital of \$500,000, having been increased from time to time from its original charter amount of \$150,000, to \$250,000, \$322,500, and in 1864 to its present amount.

Since 1824, Christian Breneman, Christian Haldeman, John Forrey, Jr., John N. Lane, David Rinehart, John Cooper, Col. James Meyers, Dr. Barton Evans, John Cooper, George Bogle, and lastly, the present incumbent, Col. Samuel Shoch, have severally acted as presidents, and during their several periods of service John McKissick acted as cashier until 1832, Preston B. Elder, his successor, until 1839, and Col. Samuel Shoch until 1878, a period of thirty-nine years, when he was elected president, in which capacity he still officiates, although in the eighty-seventh year of his age.



PHIL. ZEISS DEL.

*Samuel Hoeb*



In 1832 the bridge was carried away by an ice freshet, and rebuilt at an expenditure of \$157,300 and the *debris* of the old bridge. In June, 1863, the bridge, as rebuilt, was burned as a military necessity under an order from Gen. Couch, commandant of the Susquehanna division of the Federal army, to prevent the rebels from crossing, as the best protection for Eastern Pennsylvania. The bank, owning the bridge, sold the piers and the abutments, with the franchises as a bridge company, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for \$57,000, and has therefore sustained a loss of \$100,000, for which a claim has been preferred against the United States government with hopes of its being allowed.

The First National Bank was organized in May, 1863, with a capital of \$100,000. President, Ephraim Hershey; Cashier, S. S. Detweiler. This bank increased its capital to \$200,000, and its surplus amounts to \$40,000. The present officers are Hugh M. North, Esq., president; S. S. Detweiler, cashier. The bank building is located at the southeast corner of Locust and Second Streets. The amount of deposits is very large, and the bank is in a prosperous condition.

E. K. Smith & Co.'s banking house is located at the northwest corner of Locust and Second Streets. Its capital unlimited. The members of the firm are E. K. Smith and Christian E. Graybill.

The Columbia Deposit Bank was organized in March, 1870, with E. K. Smith, president, and C. E. Graybill, cashier. This bank closed in 1880.

The Dime Savings Bank was organized in 1869. The treasurers were Samuel Allison and Ephraim Hershey. The bank suspended business in 1880.

**COL. SAMUEL SHOCH.**—Michael Shoch, the grandfather of Col. Samuel, was a native of Germany, and on his emigration to America settled near Philadelphia. He had several children, among whom was John, whose birth occurred at the paternal home near Philadelphia. He in 1792 removed to Harrisburg, Dauphin Co., and there remained until his death in 1842. He married Miss Salome Gilbert, of Philadelphia, and had children,—Mary, Sarah, Rebecca, Eliza, Cassandra, Samuel, John, Jacob, and one who died in childhood. Samuel, whose life is here briefly sketched, was born in Harrisburg, May 28, 1797. His career covers some of the most eventful periods in our national history, and has been so closely identified with local events that it forms an inseparable part of them. His early education was commenced at preparatory schools before the establishment of the present school system, and continued at the Nottingham Academy, Cecil Co., Md. His further education and preparation for professional life were the result of personal application directed only by himself.

As early as 1812 he was recorder of patents under John Cochran, secretary of the land-office, and recorder of surveys in the office of Andrew Porter, then surveyor-general. In September, 1814, he joined the Harrisburg Artillerists, a company formed within

twenty-four hours after the British had burned the capitol at Washington, and was the youngest man in the four companies that volunteered from Harrisburg on that occasion. The company marched to York and thence to Baltimore, and remained on duty there until the British withdrew and abandoned their contemplated attack on that city.

In May, 1817, he began the study of law under Hon. Amos Ellmaker, attorney-general, and was admitted to the Dauphin County bar in 1820. He was always aggressive, and as a young lawyer displayed great energy and fearlessness in prosecuting what he believed to be wrong. He took an active part in an unsuccessful attempt to impeach Judge Franks, of the Lebanon and Dauphin district, for alleged offenses.

In 1835 he was elected clerk of the House of Representatives by a union of the Whig and Anti-Masonic members, defeating Francis R. Shunk, the Democratic candidate. In 1837 he was secretary to the convention which gave us the Constitution under which Pennsylvania lived from 1838 to 1873, and at the adjournment of that body was unanimously thanked. The colonel finds special pleasure in recounting his services with that body.

In 1839 he cast his fortunes with Columbia, and went there to live, having been elected cashier of the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company. The company had a nominal capital of \$150,000, but actually not more than \$80,000 to \$100,000, as a bridge costing more than \$175,000 had been swept away by an ice freshet in 1832, and the loss had not been wholly made up. The capital was afterwards increased, first to \$250,000, and in 1837 to \$322,500, with a change of title to Columbia Bank. In 1865 the bank accepted the national bank law and became the Columbia National Bank, with a capital of \$500,000, at which it still remains, with a surplus fund of \$150,000. He has thus maintained official relations with the corporation as its cashier and president for forty-four years, during a period the events of which are matters of local history.

Col. Shoch was, in 1842, married to Mrs. Hannah Evans, daughter of Amos Slaymaker, of Lancaster County, who was the leading manager of the line of stages between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Her death having occurred in March, 1860, he contracted a second alliance in August, 1865, with Miss Anna E., daughter of Robert Barber, of Columbia, Pa.

In 1848, Col. Shoch was appointed aid to Governor William Johnson, which by courtesy conferred upon him the title of colonel, a title by which he is better known than by his Christian name.

In 1860 the colonel was a member of the State committee of the Republican party, and a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln, the martyr President.

During the war he was foremost in deeds of charity and patriotism, and presented to the first company formed in Columbia a beautiful and costly silk flag.

He always took a warm interest in our public schools, and through his active exertions and liberal donations the "Shoch Library," in honor of its patron, was established.

Col. Shoch also took an active interest in local enterprises, and was at one and the same time president of the Columbia Gas and Water Companies, the Old Public Ground Company, and the Marietta, Chestnut Hill and Washington Turnpike-Road Companies. He was also treasurer of the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company, but resigned in 1862, before going abroad on a continental tour. He was for ten years president of the school board of the borough of Columbia, during which period a spacious edifice, devoted to the use of the public schools, was erected. He served a term as director of the poor of Lancaster County, two terms as county auditor, was a trustee of the Millersville Normal School, and director of the Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Railroad. If responsible official positions are a measure of public confidence, then Col. Shoch was favored above all his fellow-citizens.

The colonel was always an active worker in the Sunday-school cause. In the early part of his professional career he was both a teacher and superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Lutheran Church in Harrisburg. Within the last ten years his youthful enthusiasm for the cause has been specially reawakened, and his active services as teacher of a Bible class in the Columbia Fifth Street Presbyterian Sunday-school, together with the erection, furnishing, and endowment of their beautiful chapel (named "Salome" in honor of his mother), attests the sincerity of his motives. In 1854, and for several years thereafter, he maintained at his own expense a public night-school, employed teachers, and furnished books, etc., for the benefit of apprentices and other young persons who could not attend school during the day, and was happily rewarded by finding the school well attended. Many of the pupils since grown up have become prominent and well-to-do citizens, who gratefully acknowledge the advantages they derived from the enterprise.

In politics he has been uniformly and radically anti-Democratic, a great admirer of Thaddeus Stevens, and is in full accord with Republican administration.

The colonel's has been an eventful and busy life, and even now, when he has just crossed the threshold of his eighty-sixth year, not a single duty is neglected, not a responsibility evaded, and not an energy relaxed.

Having faithfully performed the duties of cashier of the Columbia National Bank for a period of thirty-nine years, he was, in December, 1878, elected its president, and notwithstanding his age, continues his routine of duties, beginning at eight o'clock in the morning and remaining to witness the settlement of all accounts after the bank closes. His principal di-

version is his violin, an instrument of unusual excellence, which affords him many happy hours.

With a mind fresh and vigorous, and with a remarkable activity of body and buoyancy of step, he has reasonable expectations of passing many more years of usefulness.

**Newspapers.**—*The Susquehanna Waterman* was started in the year 1811 by Thomas A. Wilson, a practical printer, who learned his trade in the borough of York. He established a printing-office in a one-story frame building which stood on the north side of Locust Street below Second Street. In the following year he purchased a half lot of ground on the south side of Locust Street, nearly opposite his frame shop. Upon this lot he erected a three-story brick house, to which he moved his printing-press, etc. He probably used the third story of this building for an office, for he did not plaster the walls. The reaction in business and values of all kind after the war of 1812-15 left him stranded, and his property was sold to James Cyde, Esq., in the year 1818. Mr. Wilson returned to York, thence to one of the Southern States, where he remained for many years. Some of his descendants reside in Wrightsville, York Co.

William Greear published a small newspaper in Lancaster called the *Hive* in 1804. He removed his job-printing press, etc., to Columbia in the year 1812. In the winter of 1814-15 he was elected printer of the "Rolls" by the Legislature, and he removed his printing-press to Harrisburg. He returned to Columbia and commenced the publication of a newspaper called *The Columbian* on the 24th day of July, 1819, in a two-story brick building he purchased from Dr. Eberle. After publishing eighteen numbers it was suspended for want of support. After six or eight months it was revived. It was not self-sustaining, and its publication ceased altogether in a few months. He removed his printing-press to Washington, D. C. He was a Quaker and a person of strict integrity. *The Columbian* was published in 1840 by Thomas Taylor, and edited by N. B. Wolfe. The editor wrote a romance called the "Bandit," which ran through several numbers of the paper, which seems to have knocked the life out of the paper. Before the story was completed the paper ceased to exist.

*The Monitor* was established by Dr. William F. Houston on the 24th day of April, 1823. It was printed in Dr. Houston's dwelling, now owned by Theodore Urban, on Locust Street below Second. Like the *Columbian*, it was neutral in politics. It was strongly religious in tone. It was published several years.

*The Columbian Courant* was established by Scheaff & Heinitch, who purchased the press and type belonging to the *Pioneer* in Marietta and brought it to Columbia. They sold out to John L. Boswell, a young printer who came from the State of Connecti-

cut, who, on the 3d day of June, 1830, commenced the publication of the *Columbia Spy and Literary Register*, which was neutral until June 23, 1831, when its title was changed to *Columbia Spy and Lancaster and York County Record*, and the "Henry Clay" banner was nailed to its head, with the "American System" inscribed upon it. For that period in the history of journalism it was ably conducted, and was devoted to the interests of Henry Clay, whom the editor desired to be President of the United States. On the 6th day of July, 1833, the paper was enlarged to twenty by thirty inches. In 1834, Mr. Boswell and Carpenter McCleery, of Lancaster, established the *Lancaster Union*, published in that city. The editor of the *Spy* gave a portion of his time to that paper. On the 24th day of May, 1834, Thomas E. Cochran took formal charge of the editorial department of the *Spy*. In the spring of 1836, Mr. Boswell sold the *Spy* to Preston B. Elder, cashier of the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company, and purchased the *Hartford Courant*, and removed to Hartford, Conn. Ercurius Beatty published the *Spy* for the proprietor from that time to September, 1837, when it was published by E. Beatty & Co. Under the editorial management of Mr. Elder the paper obtained a high rank among the literary papers in the country. He was an accomplished writer and poet.

After Mr. Elder's death in 1839, Theodore D. Cochran, who was then an apprentice in the office, took editorial management of the paper. He developed great talent as a political writer, and had few equals among his editorial brethren. While yet in his minority he took charge of the *Old Guard* in 1840, an Anti-Masonic paper, established in Lancaster in 1839. Evan Green, the administrator of Mr. Elder (who died in 1839), sold the paper to James Patton, collector of tolls at the canal basin, who changed its name to the *Columbia Spy and Lancaster and York County Democrat*. It advocated the election of Martin Van Buren for President. In 1842, Mr. E. Maxson was taken into partnership, and in the spring of 1843, Eli Bowen and Jacob L. Gossler purchased the paper. They were both minors, but young men of ability. In the fall of 1844, Mr. Bowen started the *Protector*, a tariff paper, and sold his interest in the *Spy* to Charles J. Barnitz, of York, who also purchased Mr. Gossler's interest in 1845. In June, 1847, Charrick Westbrook purchased the *Spy*, and Dec. 11, 1847, William H. Spangler purchased an interest in the paper. In the summer of 1848 they sold to George W. Schroyer, who sold to Eshleman, Kammerer & Gochenauer in 1849, who sold to J. G. L. Brown in 1850. In 1853 it was published by Brown & Greene, who sold to Coleman J. Bull in 1855. In 1856 it was purchased by Stephen Greene (Mr. Brown taking a position in Forney's Press office), who sold to Samuel Wright in 1857, was appointed to a position on Gen. Thomas Welsh's staff, and went into the army. He sold to Andrew

M. Rambo in 1863, who on Sept. 4, 1869, sold to Maj. James W. Yocum, the present proprietor. It is a conservative Republican paper and conducted with ability.

*The Columbia Daily Spy* was started by A. M. Rambo & Son in 1868, and was published for a period of eighteen months. It was Republican in politics.

*The Pennsylvania Courant* was started in 1837 by Henry Montgomery. Ercurius Beatty subsequently became the publisher and proprietor. It lived until 1843. During the gubernatorial canvass of 1838 this paper was particularly strong in its political department.

*The Protector* was started by Eli Bowen and Jacob L. Gossler in March, 1843. As its name implies, it was a devoted advocate of the cause of protection and the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency. After a few numbers were published Mr. Gossler retired, and sold his interest to Mr. Bowen, who became editor, publisher, and carrier. He had but little money, and often not the means to procure a meal. He would go barefooted, and often sleep in an outhouse when out of money. He walked to Lancaster, and purchased an old Ramage press from Hugh Maxwell, and two hundred pounds of type, on trust. He struck off an edition of one thousand copies, and carried his papers to Lancaster and neighboring towns, and sold the entire number, which put him upon "his feet." He bid fair to be one of the best newspaper men in the country, but he was erratic, and did not tread the paths of journalism for a period longer than four or five years. *The Protector* lived but six months.

*The Water-Spout* was started during the height of the Washingtonian temperance movement, and was devoted to that cause. James Klinedriest was publisher and Theodore D. Cochran editor. It lived but six months.

*The Columbian* was started by Charrick Westbrook in 1846, and published by him until he purchased the *Spy* in 1847, when it was merged in the latter.

*The Columbia Herald* was established in December, 1867. Several leading men in the Democratic party subscribed a sum sufficient to start a paper, and George Young, Jr., who was then an officer in the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, was chosen as editor. He became sole owner. Mr. Young, Jr., sold an interest in the paper to W. Hayes Grier in 1873, and subsequently to that time it was published by Grier & Moderwell. Several years ago Mr. Grier purchased Moderwell's interest, and is now sole proprietor and editor. Mr. Grier has been recently appointed superintendent of the State printing-office at Harrisburg. He was a private in the late war (see military chapter). He is also justice of the peace for the Second Ward, Columbia.

*The Daily Telegram* was started by Frank S. Taft in 1869. It lived about two months.

*The Democrat* was started in the summer of 1872 by W. Hayes Grier. It advocated the election of

Horace Greeley for President, and was discontinued in November, 1872.

The *Weekly Courant* was started by Andrew M. Rambo & Son in 1870, and is now published by the former. It is an ably-conducted paper, and is radical Republican in politics.

**Foundries and Machine-Shops.**—The expansion of the iron interest in this place and vicinity since the first machine-shop was erected, forty-seven years ago, is truly wonderful. In the year 1836, Jeffrey Smedley and Thomas Hood, of Chester County, started a small machine-shop at the canal basin. The first steam-engine built in the county was the one they built to drive their machinery. The firm was dissolved in September, 1837, and the business was then carried on by Mr. Smedley. He manufactured stationary engines and machine work generally, and in this was greatly aided by the establishment of a foundry near his shop. He carried on business at that place until 1850, when he purchased the old Shultz Brewery, a large four-story stone building, situated on Second Street below Union, and converted it into a machine-shop. A short time after this purchase he took his son-in-law, Henry Brandt, into partnership. In September, 1854, Mr. Smedley died of cholera, then raging in Columbia. Mr. Brandt continued the business until October, 1857, when a stock company, entitled the Columbia Manufacturing Company, took possession of the property, and added a foundry thereto. The members of this company were Henry Brandt, Thomas R. and Zimmerman Supplee, brothers, who came from Bridgeport, Montgomery Co., Pa., where they had been carrying on the business for several years. They removed all of their machinery from there to the works in Columbia, which greatly increased the facilities of this establishment. The company arrangement was not successful, having carried on the works at a period of great depression in business. The Supplee Brothers leased the works and built up a large trade. Finding their buildings and ground limited in extent, they sold this property and purchased a large tract near the Columbia and Reading Railroad, at Fourth Street, where they erected larger and more extensive works in 1870. A few years ago a stock company was formed, called the Supplee Iron Company, under which name it is now conducted.

In the year 1837 Frederick Baugher and George Wolf, residents of York, Pa., formed a copartnership, and erected a foundry at the canal basin. When railroads were first built, in order to get around the curves without slipping it was necessary to have one loose wheel upon every axle. James Wright, Jr., of Columbia, conceived the idea of making a wheel with a beveled tread. He erected a circular railroad upon John L. Wright's lot, upon which he experimented. When Baugher and Wolf started their foundry they were the first in the country to manufacture car-wheels under Mr. Wright's patent. This firm also

invented a wheel with solid hubs and concave and convex plates in 1837. Previous to that time all car-wheels were made with split hubs with spokes. Mr. Baugher, being an Anti-Mason, obtained a good deal of State work under Governor Ritner's administration, and when David R. Porter was elected Governor, in 1838, George Wolf, who was a Democrat, obtained a share of the State work. Mr. Baugher retired from the firm in 1839.

Samuel Truscott, who was their principal pattern-maker, and to whom this firm was indebted for some of their inventions and the excellent work they turned out, came from Baltimore, Md., to work for them in 1837, and was taken into partnership by Mr. Wolf on the 1st day of May, 1846. Mr. Wolf died in 1859, when the firm was dissolved and Mr. Truscott retired, and in a few years embarked in the coal-oil refining business where the Columbia Stove-Works now stand. After the removal of Mr. Smedley's machine-shop to Second Street, Wolf and Truscott erected a large machine-shop adjoining their foundry. These works were carried on by the heirs of George Wolf until Feb. 1, 1871, when they were sold to the Messrs. Perrottet and Hoyt. In the year 1872 they sold their property to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to make room for their new round-house. The firm purchased property in the rear of the round-house fronting on Bridge Street, where they erected larger and more extensive works.

James Perrottet was a bound apprentice to the late firm of Merrick & Son, of Philadelphia. He afterwards went to the State of Louisiana and thence to the West Indies, where he erected and took charge of machinery in sugar-mills built by him. Their specialty has been the manufacture of sugar machinery for Cuba and other sugar-making countries.

William J. Hoyt also learned his trade in Philadelphia, and worked for Merrick & Son. He was promoted by that firm to various positions, and remained with them until they sold their works in 1870.

There is a machine-shop connected with the Keeley Stove-Works which manufactures small stationary engines, and is conducted by Zimmerman Supplee, which is a separate establishment from the stove-works. Their business is increasing, and the works in the near future are to be enlarged.

**Saw-Mills.**—Jacob Strickler erected a saw-mill on the bank of the river, a short distance above Fairview Grist-Mill, about the year 1818. A wing wall was built some distance up the river from the mill, which caught the current. There was only two or three feet fall of water. When the dam was constructed across the river, in 1838, for the Susquehanna and Tide-Water Canal, this mill was taken away, and another and much larger one built a short distance farther down the river. A sluice was left in the breast of the dam, which gave a greatly-increased power. This mill has been rebuilt and enlarged by its present owner, Frederick S. Bletz.

In 1830, John McKissick, Jr., John Forry, Jr., and Samuel B. Hise erected a saw-mill along the river shore, a short distance above the present outlet-locks at the canal, in the northwestern section of the borough. The falls were called Little Conewago. A wing wall was built which gave about three feet fall of water. It was partially destroyed repeatedly by floods in the river. It was torn down in 1847, and a new mill built by Dr. J. J. and J. S. Grier & Co., which was wholly run by steam-power. After the public works were sold by the State, the mill was torn down, they having to depend entirely upon the patronage awarded them by their party friends.

In 1844, Jonathan Pusey built a saw-mill at the mouth of Shawanese Run, which was run by steam-power. It was afterwards owned by his son Isaac, after whose death, fifteen years ago, it was sold to Abraham Bruner, and about ten years ago it was torn down and a much larger mill was built by Abraham and Cyrus Bruner along the river shore, close by the old mill-site.

**Planing-Mills.**—The first planing-mill was built on the south side of Union Street, between Second and Third Streets, by Jacob F. Markley & Co. This mill was built in 1837. The Daniels patent planer was used. The grooves and tongues of the flooring were made entirely with a series of circular saws. The Woodworth patent rotary planer entirely superseded this mode of making flooring. The mill building was converted into a lamp-black manufactory by J. H. Mifflin. The place is now occupied by dwelling-houses.

In 1850, Joseph Pownall, Joseph Dickinson, Hiram Draucher, and John B. Bachman leased ground from John L. Wright at the rear end of his mansion, and erected a planing-mill, where not only flooring-boards were manufactured but all kinds of house-carpenter work. The mill was removed farther away from the railroad to make room for more tracks, and finally taken down and rebuilt along the river shore. It is and has been for years owned wholly by John B. Bachman, Esq. It is now one of the best-equipped planing-mills in the State. The business is conducted by John B. Bachman and John Forry.

In 1881, Edward Smith erected a planing-mill on the river shore above Union Street. Additions have been made since its erection, and new and modern machinery is constantly being added to it, and in a few years it will rank among the best in the State.

Frederick S. Bletz erected a planing-mill below the mouth of Shawanese Run, along Front Street, in the year 1848. All kinds of building material are also manufactured at this establishment. It has been in operation ever since, and is still owned by Mr. Bletz.

Michael Liphart erected a planing-mill at the corner of Lawrence and Second Streets in 1870, which was destroyed by fire some years ago, and has not been rebuilt.

The Keeley Stove-Works, located on the corner of

Second and Maple Streets, were erected in the summer and fall of 1882. They are operated by a stock company, whose charter was dated May 5, 1882, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and subsequently increased to \$150,000. The works have a capacity of twenty thousand stoves per annum, and employ in their manufacture nearly two hundred men. The following-named persons are the present officers of the company: President, George W. Haldeman; Treasurer, S. S. Detwiler; Secretary, J. W. Ziller; Manager, W. H. Pfahler.

**Tanneries.**—Samuel A. Atlee, son of Col. Samuel John Atlee, erected a tannery on Shawanese Run near the Lancaster turnpike in 1798, which he sold to William Todd a few years later. He sold to — Houston and Joseph Mifflin. On the 13th day of March, 1835, it was entirely destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt by them, and in a few years they sold out to Andrew John, who sold the property to the Chestnut Hill Iron Ore Company.

John Hollinger erected a tannery on the same run on the north side of the Lancaster turnpike about the year 1868. The establishment is a very large one. Mr. Hollinger also erected an additional currying-shop farther down the stream, at Fourth Street.

The Columbia Water Company was organized under an act of Assembly approved the 29th of May, 1823. William Wright was made president. The company met with but indifferent success, and failed to answer the expectations of the people. In 1858, after being in operation for thirty-four years without making a dividend or furnishing a proper supply of water for domestic use, the company was compelled to make an assignment for the payment of debts, and some time during that year the charter, with franchises and all the property, was sold at public auction to Samuel Shoch for fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, when a new organization was made.

The new company by an expenditure of more than \$100,000 has erected a dam, two large reservoirs, with important improvements, and laid through the streets of Columbia large iron pipes in place of the smaller ones laid by the old company, by which the several steam-engines for the extinguishment of fires and other machinery requiring water can be abundantly supplied as well as the demands for domestic use. A full quantity of excellent water is drawn from natural springs north of the town and also from the Susquehanna River.

The capital has been enlarged to the sum of \$100,000, and the affairs of the company are managed by Samuel Shoch, president; Joseph H. Black, Col. Wm. W. McClure, Samuel Truscott, K. A. Fondersmith, James A. Meyers, and W. Latimer Small, directors; Simon C. May, secretary and treasurer; W. B. Foeseq, superintendent.

**Columbia Gas Company.**—By act of Assembly of 10th April, 1851, the Columbia Gas Company was chartered, and, after erecting suitable buildings, went into

operation for the purpose of making and supplying gas. Samuel W. Mifflin was elected president, and Amos Slaymaker Green treasurer and secretary. The capital was at first \$37,500, but afterwards increased to \$60,000, at which it remains. I. G. Hess was at one time president. In 1865, Samuel Shoch was elected president, and still continues in that office. In 1874 the Lowe process of making gas out of oil was introduced, by the use of new apparatus and machinery, and thus far has proved an entire success. The gas produced is of the best quality. The company is at present under the management of Samuel Shoch, president; H. M. North, Samuel Truscott, H. F. Bruner, William W. McClure, Charles H. Henkle, C. E. Graybill; Charles H. Henkle, secretary and treasurer; Robert Beecher, superintendent.

**Riots.**—From the day the manumitted slaves of Isard Bacon and others, of Virginia, located in Columbia (in 1818-19) their numbers were largely increased from that source, and fugitives from human bondage in their flight to a land of freedom—who were not a few—brought with them, and thus increased the number of colored people to more than a thousand. They did all the labor for the lumber merchants along the river during the most profitable and busy seasons of the year. This excited the envy and hatred of not a few white people.

Stephen Smith, who was born a slave in Paxton, and was purchased for a limited time (until he arrived at the age of twenty-eight years) by Gen. Thomas Boude in 1802, was a bright and intelligent boy, and he soon developed a business talent not easily checked in an ambitious youth. Before he was nineteen years of age Gen. Boude gave him the entire management of his lumber-yard, and in the same year he was clandestinely married to a beautiful mulatto girl, who resided in the family of Jonathan Mifflin. He proposed to Gen. Boude to buy the remainder of his servitude, and that gentleman agreed to take one hundred dollars. He went to his friend John Barber and told him of his designs, when that large-hearted gentleman handed him one hundred dollars. He purchased his freedom, and then, with fifty dollars he had saved by doing extra work, he commenced to buy a little lumber and speculate in every venture in which he could turn a penny to profit. His profits increased rapidly until he owned one of the largest lumber-yards along the shore. He also invested money in real estate, and whenever a property was offered for sale he was one of the foremost and liveliest bidders. In the height of his prosperity, in 1834, he was served with the following notice:

"You have again assembled yourself among the white people to bid up property, as you have been in the habit of doing for a number of years back. You must know that your presence is not agreeable, and the less you appear in the assembly of the whites the better it will be for your black hide, as there are a great many in this place that would think your absence from it a benefit, as you are considered an injury to the real value of property in Columbia. You had better take the hint and leave.

MANY."

To this he gave but little attention. James Wright, William Wright, and John L. Wright promptly offered a reward for the detection of the author of this notice. In the spring of 1834 there had been a number of riots in several cities in the Northern States against the colored people. Excitement ran high everywhere.

On the 11th day of August, 1834, some person or persons broke into Smith's office, which stood on Front Street, a short distance below the round-house, and destroyed his books and papers. This was a great loss to him, but one that he could bear. He stood up manfully for his rights, and did not quail before the men whom he was well assured were encouraging a clamor against him and invoking mob law. This lawless feeling against a worthy colored man, who was not to be "browbeaten" or driven away by threats of personal violence, was turned against his less courageous colored friends who resided in the northeastern section of the town. On the 16th, 17th, and 18th of August, 1834, a mob drove the colored people from their homes and destroyed much of their property. They fled to the hills surrounding the town and to Bethel's Woods for safety, and some of them remained there several days without shelter or food. David Miller, high sheriff of the county, swore in a large number of "deputies," who went from Lancaster to Columbia and arrested a number of persons supposed to be the leaders in the riots. They were tried, but none of them were convicted and sent to prison as they deserved to be.

Mr. Smith removed to Philadelphia in 1842, where he engaged in business. He also retained his lumber-yard in Columbia, and gave William Whipple, a colored man, who resided in Columbia, an interest.

**First Steamboat on the Susquehanna.**—On Saturday evening of June 11, 1825, the first steamboat that attempted to navigate the Susquehanna River from its mouth to its source arrived unexpectedly at this place. The following day was spent in taking pleasure-parties to "Big Island," "Goose Island," etc. The citizens turned out in a body to witness the novel sight. The churches were all closed, and the Sabbath-schools presented an array of empty benches. It required several days to bring the boat from the mouth of the river to this point. Between these points the distance is forty-five miles, and the river at Columbia is two hundred and sixty feet higher than the head of tide-water, which is five miles above the mouth of the river. The channel is tortuous and rocky, and at that time it was exceedingly dangerous for any craft to attempt to navigate the stream against the current. Men ran out to the rocks on shore in advance of the boat in canoes, with anchors, to which ropes were attached, and on the bow of the boat the other end of the rope was fastened to a capstan, and the boat was "warped" over the most dangerous places. The boat left Columbia on Tuesday, the 14th of June, 1825, and it required three days to get it

through Little Conewago Falls, above the outlet lock, and at Chikis Rock. The citizens of Marietta welcomed its arrival with booming of cannon and fire-works. The boat was taken up the river as far as Wilkesbarre, where the boiler exploded and destroyed it.

**Asiatic Cholera.**—Columbia was suddenly visited by this dreadful disease in September, 1854, and it raged with great fury for ten days, and threatened at the height of the epidemic to destroy the entire population. It was confined entirely to the town, and was altogether one of the most remarkable epidemics in this country of which history gives any account. The month of August and first week in September of that year was unusually dry and hot. On Thursday, September 7th, a warm wind came across the river from the south, wafting noisome odors, which was supposed to come from the decaying vegetable matter in the river. This was a subject of remark, and many citizens thought it foreboded no good for the health of the people. They anticipated malaria only, and never dreamed of the impending danger, which visited the town almost as suddenly and unexpectedly as a bolt of lightning.

When the railroad cars came from Philadelphia in the evening of Sept. 7, 1854, they left a family of emigrants. Two of them were sick, father and son, and they were taken to an unoccupied dwelling on Front Street. Physicians were called to attend them, and they pronounced the disease *Asiatic cholera*. Two or three citizens waited upon them during the night. The father died in the morning, and the son some time during the day.

No uneasiness was felt on the part of the citizens, and the death of these two emigrants caused but little remark. On Friday, the 8th of September, Francis Bradley, a notary public and worthy citizen, was taken sick suddenly with the disease, and in an hour or two he was a corpse. When Saturday morning, the 9th, dawned it found its citizens in a panic. During Friday night many persons were seized with the disease, and when daylight came long processions of men, with despair or anxiety depicted upon every countenance, were hurrying to the drug-stores or to the physicians. The disease spared neither age or sex, rich or poor, high or low in society, but swept all before it.

The large list of deaths on Saturday and Sunday attest the severity of the disease. On Sunday the hegira of the citizens commenced, and half of the population fled from the place. Fortunately for them and the country the disease did not spread any farther, although there were many cases in Pittsburgh, brought there by some emigrants who came to this country with those that were left with the disease in Columbia. A number of physicians came from other places to assist those here. Several citizens distinguished themselves by their benevolence and untiring efforts in behalf of the sick. There was one who de-

serves special mention. I refer to Daniel R. Craven, who volunteered as nurse, and was a most faithful one.<sup>1</sup>

A number of persons apparently in good health were taken sick suddenly on the street, and in an hour afterwards they were dead. A large number of those whose names we give were taken sick, died, and were buried on the same day. Following is a list of the victims of this epidemic:

## Friday, 8th.

Francis Bradley, Front Street.

## Saturday.

Robert Spratts, Fourth Street.  
Mrs. William Hippey, Cherry Street.  
E. A. Howard, Front Street.  
Dr. R. E. Cochran, Walnut Street.  
J. J. Strickler, Herr's hotel.  
John Green, Perry Street.  
H. H. Lichty, Locust Street.  
Samuel Hinkle, Union Street.  
James Keely, Harkins' tavern.  
Mrs. S. Lysle, Laurens Street.  
Mrs. Samuel Atkins, Laurens Street.  
John Gilbert, Perry Street.

Miss Ann Harnly, Locust Street.  
Mrs. Stephen Felix, Fourth Street.  
Mrs. C. David, Union Street.  
John Boyd, Locust Street.  
Charles Benner, at Jacob Hardy's, Union Street.  
Peter Remler, Perry Street.  
— Weaver, at Minch's tavern.  
Margaret L. Hagan, Walnut Street.  
Charles Jackson (colored).  
Webster Fox (colored).  
Mathias Neldinger, Union Street, at Mack's brewery.

## Sunday.

Simon Snyder, Front Street.  
Mrs. J. W. Shuman, Front Street.  
Mrs. Jacob Crosby, Union Street.  
Mrs. Harris, Perry Street.  
Mrs. Rider, Third Street.  
Mrs. William Rees, Cherry Street.  
Mrs. R. Dick, Second Street.  
Andrew Bentz, at G. Braudi's tavern.  
Lorenzo Krab, Third Street.  
William Carson, Enny's office.  
Mrs. Shillo, Third Street.  
Mrs. Ell Derrick, Locust Street.  
Mrs. Clarissa Richards, Third Street.  
Samuel Bough, Front Street.

Richard Costello, Union Street.  
Miss Margaret Fisher, Cherry Street.  
Mrs. Harriot Hinton, Walnut Street.  
William Waites, Third Street.  
A German, name unknown, hospital.  
Whiteman Benner, at Lancaster.  
Peter Hun's child (colored).  
Stephen Wikes (colored).  
William Wye (colored).  
Thomas Goodman (colored).  
Two Germans and a boy, names unknown.

## Monday.

Mrs. Catharine Swartz, Perry.  
Bernard Campbell, Union Street.  
Mrs. Elton Kimburg, Third Street.  
John Miesberger, hospital.  
Mrs. Payne's child, Walnut Street.  
Mrs. H. K. Minch, Front Street.

J. W. Shuman's child, Front Street.  
An Englishman, name unknown, hospital.  
Henry Barney (colored).  
Eliza Stots (colored).

## Tuesday.

Robert Irwin, in the country.  
John Loucks, hospital.  
Samuel Slater, hospital.  
Henry Bell's son.  
Mrs. Boyd, Cherry Street.

John Kidders, Locust Street.  
Jesse Harry, Cherry Street.  
Hannah Wilson, Cherry Street.  
Evan Green, Front Street.  
Henry Davis (colored).

## Wednesday.

Henry Smith's son, Locust Street.  
A. M. Haines, Manor township.  
George Boyd's child, Cherry Street.  
John Kingbell, Fourth Street.  
Mrs. Waltman, at Lancaster.  
George Beaver's child, Locust Street.  
Alwels Leibinger, hospital.

Samuel Reed's child, Cherry Street.  
Mrs. Ziegler, Walnut Street.  
Mrs. George Plumm, Union Street.  
A German, name unknown, hospital.  
A German and child, names unknown.  
Stranger, canal basin.

<sup>1</sup> In the following year, 1855, when the yellow fever visited Norfolk, Va., Dr. J. Clarkson Smith, a brilliant and promising young physician of this place, and Daniel R. Craven volunteered and went to the assistance of that city, which sent up a cry for help. In two or three days after their arrival both took the disease and died the same day.

*Thursday.*

J. W. Shuman's child, Front Street. | Anna Parker (colored), hospital.  
Sarah Hall (colored), hospital. | Michael Baker, Walnut Street.

*Friday.*

William Bell, Perry Street. | Mrs. Hippy, Cherry Street.  
Mrs. Sweeny, Fourth Street. | George Sheneberger, York County.  
William McBride, Third Street. | John Fotch, hospital.  
Mrs. R. Wright, Germantown. | James Brown, Locust Street.  
Mrs. Odell, Walnut Street.

*Saturday.*

John Craig's child, Cherry Street. | Mrs. Evans, corner Fourth and  
Zachariah Richard, Front Street. | Cherry Streets.  
Jeffrey Smedley, Charlestown, | Timothy Toole, hospital.  
Chester Co. | Henry Gormley, Mount Joy.

*Sunday.*

Samuel Baldwin, Fourth Street. | Mrs. George W. Hinkle, Harris-  
James McKeever, outlet lock. | burg.  
John Jordon's child, Fourth Street.

*Monday.*

John Kock, St. Charles Furnace. | William Pearson, Chestnut Hill.  
Sol. Turner (colored). | Mrs. Welsh, canal basin.

*Tuesday.*

Mrs. Lentze, Pequea. | Leonard Kock, St. Charles.  
John Shaffer, at Brandt's. | Albert White (boy), canal basin.  
Frederick Snyder, Locust Street.

*Wednesday.*

Daniel Zahm, Locust Street. | Irish woman, canal basin.  
Mrs. Jarvis, Locust Street. | Irish child, canal basin.  
Mrs. Mary Grismeyer, hospital.

*Thursday.*

John Shuman's child, Front Street.

*Friday.*

Lewis Stross, at Brandt's. | Irish child, canal basin.  
— Tinkle's child, Second Street.

*Sunday.*

Mrs. Morrison, Laurens Street. | John Hamilton's boy, canal basin.

**Railroad Strike.**—In the early part of the summer of 1877 there was a great deal of agitation among railroad employes all over the country. Secret organizations were formed in every town and city bordering along the trunk lines of the great railways, which embraced very nearly all employes of the several railroads, day laborers only excepted. The several classes of employes had distinct and separate organizations, and worked under various titles, but all had one common object, to wit, the securing of more remunerative wages, and helping each other in case of sickness, etc. The aggregate number belonging to these several societies embraced many thousands. In July, 1877, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company declined to accede to a demand made by some of their employes, and the latter suddenly quit work. The news was flashed over every telegraph wire in the country, and gradually others quit work for this company. The members of the different secret societies sympathized with their friends along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and were carried away by the excitement of the hour, and were drawn into the "strike." There was no outward indication that the storm started in Virginia was about to burst upon the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad Companies.

On Saturday, July 21, 1877, the employes commenced to "strike" at Harrisburg, and on Sunday, July 22, Columbia received the shock, and the engineers and others refused to permit the moving of any freight trains.

A mass-meeting, composed of railroad employes, numbering several hundred, met on the same evening at the public ground below the bridge. Committees were appointed whose duty it was to obstruct entirely the movement of the rolling-stock of the railroad. A mob of disorderly and disreputable persons took possession of the town. Some of them marched around among the farmers and enforced contributions from them for the support of alleged "strikers."

Saloons and taverns were ordered to be closed by the "strikers," and in one or two instances the mob forced some of the grocerymen to give them flour, groceries, and provisions.

The company was at the mercy of the strikers, and they were very much afraid that their property in the borough, which amounted to a million dollars or more, would be destroyed by fire. The danger-point was not passed until the leader and chief conspirator, Truxell, was arrested and taken to jail, which occurred on Thursday, July 26th.

**Fire Companies.**—Just when, where, or by whom the pioneer fire apparatus of the old Columbia Company was purchased we cannot ascertain, as the earliest records are lost or destroyed. However, we find that the company was organized and owned a fire-engine as early as February 27, 1806, and an account of one hundred and fifty dollars having been paid towards its purchase, and the same year eleven dollars was charged by the treasurer as having been paid for repairs to the carriage. This is supposed to mean the hose-carriage, though not definitely stated. In 1814, at a reorganization of the company, the following persons were enrolled as members: Samuel Miller, William F. Houston, William B. Hunt, John Wilson, John Haldeman, Michael Elder, William F. Beaty, Joseph Jeffries, John McKissick, Joseph Mifflin, Jacob Williams, Thomas Wright, Thomas M. Mifflin, John Forrey, John Brumfield, Robert W. Houston, C. Breneman, Dominick Haughey, E. Green, Amos H. Slaymaker, Benjamin Brubaker, John L. Wright, John Gontner, Jr., James Willson, Jr., John Mathiot, A. B. Breneman, John Greenleaf, Peter Yarnall, John Evans, James Clyde, James Sweeney, Thomas Lloyd, Joshua King, William Wright, James E. Mifflin, Charles N. Wright, Hugh McCorkill, William Liston, John W. Patton, Israel Cooke, James Collins, Nathan Roberts, Jr., Benjamin Worrell, Henry Martin, Robert Barber, Jacob Mathiot, Casper Peters, John Hippey, Th. A. Willson, Robert Magill, Thomas Trump, John Dicks, William Kirkwood, George W. Gibbons, George Mason, James Todd, George Peters, Christian Haldeman. The engine- and hose-house of this company is located on Locust Street, between Second and Third, and is conveniently and elegantly fitted up for the



comfort of the members of the company and their visitors. The officers for 1883 were: President, John Tyson; Vice-President, William Findley; Secretary, H. M. Sample; Treasurer, J. W. Yocum; Chief Engineer, D. A. Wayne; Chief Director, Eugene Conley.

The Good Intent Fire Company was organized in April, 1835, and a fire-engine was purchased in the summer of the same year. This company was composed of the wealthiest and best citizens in the place.

The Vigilant Steam Fire-Engine and Hose Company, No. 2, whose engine-house is located at No. 24 North Second Street, was originally organized as the "Good Intent Fire Company," and subsequently (about 1844) the name was changed to "Vigilant Fire Company," and at the outbreak of the Rebellion nearly all the members "shouldered arms and marched to the front." In the latter part of 1865 the company was reorganized and consolidated with the old "Susquehanna Fire Company," under the name of "Vigilant Steam Fire-Engine and Hose Company, No. 2." The property at No. 24 North Second Street is owned by the company. They have in charge a fourth-class Clapp & Jones steamer, built in 1882, and have upon their rolls the names of about two hundred men. The officers of the company for 1883 were as follows: President, George R. Bennett; Vice-President, James Kiskaddon; Treasurer, N. Gilman; Secretary, George W. Schroeder.

The Shawnee Steam Fire-Engine and Hose Company, whose engine-house is located on North Fifth Street, in the Fourth Ward of the borough, was organized June 4, 1874, with the following officers and members, the first election taking place June 12th of the same year. The following were the first officers elected: President, James E. Wolf; Vice-President, Frank Conroy; Secretary, George L. Lyle; Treasurer, Daniel F. Gohn; Trustees, William G. Lutz, John Elliott, Philip Schlack; Foreman, George W. Wike; Assistant Foreman, C. Swartz, O. Shillot, D. Coleman; Hose Guards, John Wolf, James Hickey, David Barr, Andrew Lane, Samuel Blackson, George Shoemaker, Ed. Gause, Frederick Hardnele. The steamer in charge of this company is a third-class Clapp & Jones machine, built and purchased in 1876. The company had, July 30, 1885, two hundred and seventy-four members on their rolls. The officers for 1883 were as follows: President, Andrew Hardnele; Vice-President, George Hardnele; Secretary, George F. Lutz; Treasurer, Daniel F. Gohn; Chief Engineer, Joseph Bowers; Assistant Engineer, Harry Dinkle; Trustees, A. H. Gilbert, Peter Book, Joseph Sweitzer; Janitor, John Honadle; Chief Hose Director, Ed. Tracy; First Assistant, George Dinkle.

The borough purchased a small fire-engine called the "Bravo" about the year 1825. The box was supplied with water carried in buckets from the river or some adjoining pump. There was a crank-handle on each side, where two men could stand and turn

the handle, which forced the water over an ordinary house.

It was of great service in case of fires, and could be taken into any of the back yards and other places where a larger engine could not go. But little care was taken with it, and the wood-work shrank and let out the water at first about as fast as it was put in.

The cylinder lay horizontal, and the shaft between the handles ran through the centre. Two men could work this little engine very easily.

It went to pieces more than twenty years ago. In 1832 it was given in charge of Columbia Fire Company.

**Eastern Star Lodge, No. 169, F. and A. M.**, was constituted about 1812. The records of the lodge are lost, but it is known that it continued work till about 1830, when its communications ceased. The last surviving Mason who was a member at that time, Thomas B. Dunbar, died in June, 1883.

**Columbia Lodge, No. 286, F. and A. M.**, was constituted Feb. 16, 1854, under a charter granted to C. S. Kauffman, W. M.; Daniel Herr, S. W.; Jacob M. Strickler, J. W.; James S. McMahan, S.; Thomas Lloyd, T.; and Peter A. Kinburg, John Eckert, and John Barr, charter members. The first place of meeting was Herr's Hotel, corner of Fulton and Walnut Streets. Its communications were held here till 1873, when it removed to Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner of Second and Locust Streets, its present place of meeting.

The Worshipful Masters of this lodge have been C. S. Kauffman, Daniel Herr, Joseph Buchanan, Francis H. Ebur, J. L. Wolfe, L. Frederick, A. M. Rambo, E. K. Boice, A. J. Kauffman, C. H. McCullough, J. A. E. Reed, J. A. Myers, William W. Upp, A. R. Breneman, C. A. Fondersmith, J. G. Pence, Franklin Hinkle, David B. Willson, Silas A. Vache, George F. Rathvon, S. B. Clepper, John A. Slade, James Perrottet, Theodore L. Urban. The present officers are Joseph W. Yocum, W. M.; Abraham G. Guiles, S. W.; Simon C. Camp, J. W.; James A. Meyers, T.; and A. J. Kauffman, S.

The total number initiated in this lodge is two hundred and eighty-eight. The present membership is one hundred and forty-three. The lodge has a fund of \$12,500 invested.

**Corinthian Royal Arch Chapter, No. 224, F. and A. M.**, was constituted June 24, 1869, with A. J. Kauffman, H. P.; Franklin Hinkle, K.; George F. Sprenger, S.; E. K. Boice, T.; M. M. Strickler, Sec.; David Hanauer, A. M. Rambo, George Seibert, Jacob S. Snyder, C. S. Kauffman, and John C. Bucher, charter members.

The following have served as H. P.: A. J. Kauffman, Franklin Hinkle, William H. Eagle, William H. Pfahler, Charles H. McCullough, C. L. P. Boice, T. J. Clepper, Andrew M. Rambo, Stephen B. Clepper, Jacob G. Pence, Peter A. Krodell, John A. Slade, Elias B. Herr.

The present officers are Joseph W. Yocum, H. P.; William G. Taylor, K.; Theodore L. Urban, S.; Charles H. Pfahler, T.; A. J. Kauffman, Sec. The last has been Grand Commander of the Knights Templar in Pennsylvania.

The present membership is seventy-three, and it has a surplus invested.

**Cyrene Commandery, No. 34, K. T.**, was constituted first by dispensation March 25, 1869, and by charter June 9, 1869. The charter members were Andrew J. Kauffman, E. C.; Andrew M. Rambo, G.; George F. Sprenger, C. G.; Matthew M. Strickler, T.; Franklin Hinkle, Rec.; George Seibert, Samuel Carter, Jacob S. Snyder, John C. Bucher, Christian S. Kauffman, and Andrew M. Rambo.

The Past Commanders are as follows: C. S. Kauffman, A. J. Kauffman, A. M. Rambo, William H. Eagle, Stephen B. Clepper, Thomas J. Clepper, Sullivan S. Child, Daniel J. Griffith, Peter A. Krodell, Stephen S. Clair, John A. Slade, Isaac D. Landis, Simon C. Camp, and Christian Hershey.

The present officers are William H. Pfahler, E. C.; George J. Rathbon, G.; Robert McAnall, C. G.; W. G. Taylor, T.; A. J. Kauffman, Rec.

The present membership is sixty-two.

**Susquehanna Lodge, No. 80, I. O. O. F.**, was organized in the borough of Columbia in December, 1842. The charter members were John Frederick Houston, N. G.; T. B. Odell, V. G.; E. J. Sneider, Sec.; Nicholas Springer, Treas. This lodge is one of the oldest and most prominent of the lodges in Pennsylvania, and is yet in fine working order, with a membership far above the average. The roll-books of the lodge contain the names of men who have since become prominent in railroad, State, and national affairs. We may mention the late Thomas A. Scott, late president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, also Assistant Secretary of War under President Lincoln, and a number of others who have held similar positions of honor and trust. We copy the following list of names from the roll of membership forty years ago:

John F. Houston.	H. Murray.
E. J. Sneider.	J. Smedley.
Nicholas Springer.	B. C. Lloyd.
Martin Neil.	James Kerr.
Francis Bradley.	J. M. Kulp.
William McCheesney.	Ell Bull.
G. G. Clalborne.	D. E. Gardiner.
William F. Carothers.	G. H. Rutter.
William Cowden.	William Shaw.
H. Suydam.	D. K. Bixler.
A. Gohn.	John B. Wolf.
G. O. Franciscus.	Abraham Hartman.
O. Mellinger.	R. Chalfant.
John D. Wright.	S. B. Carnahan.
John Gallagher.	Charles Mathlot.
John Stewart.	H. H. Houston.
R. Mullison.	J. Wall.
J. O. Pfahler.	M. Clepper.
John W. Shuman.	Samuel Caley.
J. J. Houston.	W. W. Martin.
Isaac Finkebine.	J. W. Berntheisel.
O. Tyson.	Godfrey Keebler.

Paskil M. Taylor.	George Moore.
Jacob Wolf.	Thomas A. Scott.
William S. Cochran.	P. M. Haldeman.
E. C. Parkhurst.	M. Leibhart.
J. W. Strebig.	A. Harper.
Samuel Gohn.	H. Harnley.
John Eddy.	William Wiggins.
Joseph A. Barr.	J. H. Roberts.
H. Pfahler.	J. F. Beecher.
John Lloyd.	John Kerr.
A. S. Green.	Joseph Black, Jr.
P. Goodman.	Daniel Leibhart.
Jacob Grubb.	Samuel S. Hively.
E. A. Howard.	P. Dellinger.
A. McMichael.	C. Westbrook.
S. D. Young.	B. F. Whitson.
J. H. Brooks.	T. Tyrrell.
H. R. Musser.	S. R. Lewellyn.
John Jordan.	William F. Lockard.
A. D. Boggs.	A. M. Haines.
William Caats.	C. McCullough.
Samuel Brooks.	R. W. Smith.
R. A. Spratts.	Levi Duck.
T. G. Hughes.	William R. Beck.
E. A. Lowe.	John Smeltzer.
G. W. Barrack.	H. Fraley.
J. McCorkle.	J. B. Flury.
H. Krenson.	B. Young.
C. Rawlings.	P. Morris.
William Bell.	Joseph Hougendobler.
Joseph Hess.	William Roberts.
John F. Craig.	Jacob K. Habaker.
Elias Raub.	William Schalck.
Joseph Withers.	Samuel Bruckhart.
M. Leese.	Conrad Kraus.
N. O. Gove.	John H. Kauffman.
Nelson Sulton.	Joseph B. Habaker.
William Patton.	John Kessler.
William S. Dickey.	H. A. Hougendobler.
H. Brenneeman.	John M. Weller.
D. Murphy.	William Brown.
J. C. Bowyer.	Daniel Flury.
J. B. Edwards.	G. W. Rathfon.
William Rees.	Henry H. Upp.
M. Hoye.	Joseph Hiddleston.
William A. Rodgers.	Michael S. Shuman.
William F. Rich.	Samuel Stambaugh.
John R. Furnell.	A. Pelan.

A number of the prominent members of this lodge formed an association, and erected a large four-story building at the northeast corner of Second and Locust Streets, measuring forty feet on Locust, and extending along Second Street eighty feet, in the year 1850. The lodge-room is in the fourth story. The third story is used by the order of Red Men and the Masonic fraternity. The second story is used for a public hall, and the first story for law-offices and drug-store. The association is a stock company.

The membership of Lodge No. 80 is very large. Since its organization more than thirty thousand dollars have been paid out in benefits to members and their families.

The Past Grands of this lodge who are now living are Martin Neil, Samuel B. Heise, D. I. Bruner, Samuel Truscott, William F. Caruthers, H. H. Houston, H. M. North, Harford Fraley, Peter Fraley, Hiram Wilson, T. J. Kuch, Stephen Green, William Reese, A. M. Rambo, John Shenberger, M. S. Shuman, E. A. Becker, A. J. Musser, William B. Fasig, H. F. Bruner, C. H. McCullough, S. C. May, John L. Long, John

B. Mullen, J. D. Stacy, J. D. Fisher, Benjamin Haldeman, Andrew Henderson, Henry Hippey, Jacob Bahn, John A. Brush, William Clark, George D. Huff, J. G. Pence, L. D. May, A. J. Hoffman, James B. Douglas, John B. Eshleman, L. C. Overton, Hugh Donley, Michael Schavivley, Samuel H. Boyd, Henry Myers, George B. Breneman, Samuel H. Hoffman, Joseph Funk, James T. Schroeder, Isaac Anwerter, B. F. Dean, and Jacob Tracy.

The present officers are E. D. Fry, N. G.; R. S. Dunbar, V. G.; Samuel H. Boyd, Treas.; R. J. M. Little, Sec.; John E. Tyler, Asst. Sec. The present membership is two hundred and one. The lodge has a surplus invested of five thousand dollars.

**Orion Lodge, I. O. O. F.**, was organized May 25, 1874, with the following-named officers: W. Hayes Grier, N. G.; Simon P. Wayne, V. G.; J. S. Smith, Sec.; H. H. Roberts, Asst. Sec.; George W. Schroeder, Treas.; George W. Sener, A. C. Eckert, V. J. Baker, Trustees; C. W. Stevenson, Con.; S. P. Moderwell, S. W.; Samuel Greenawalt, J. W.; Harry C. Lichty, R. S. to N. G.; George A. Souders, L. S. to N. G.; James S. Nowlen, R. S. S.; Evan G. Hamaker, L. S. S.; S. M. Williams, R. S. to V. G.; Charles B. Schuster, L. S. to V. G.; James Crowther, I. G.; Samuel Hippy, O. G.; H. C. Sprout, Janitor. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, and numbers about one hundred and forty-five members in good standing, and a fund of three thousand dollars in the treasury. Their lodge-room is in the third story of the Vigilant Fire Company, on Second Street, between Locust and Walnut Streets.

**Shawnee Encampment, No. 23, I. O. O. F.**, was organized, but after a few years it surrendered its charter, and was subsequently reorganized. The Past Chief Patriarchs are Samuel Truscott, Samuel B. Heise, Hiram Wilson, D. I. Bruner, Andrew Henderson, J. W. Fisher, A. M. Rambo, John Shenberger, (H. F. Bruner,) John L. Long, Daniel Culley, George D. Huff, Simon C. May, R. J. M. Little, E. A. Becker, John A. Brush, A. J. Musser, William Clark, C. H. McCullough, Jacob Bahn, Samuel P. Graver, L. C. Oberlin, Othneil Geiger, Michael Scheibley, H. C. Lichty, Orrick Richards, M. H. Newcomer, James B. Douglass, George D. Schroeder, Henry Myers, C. D. Stevenson, Charles N. Sinms, Isaac Gibb, James A. Allison, and Eli Roberts. The present officers are Samuel C. Schwartz, C. P.; John E. Tyler, S. W.; F. P. D. Miller, J. W.; George D. Schroeder, T. R. J.; M. Little, S. The membership of the encampment is ninety-three. It has a fund invested of three thousand dollars.

**The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of the United States, Canada, and Mexico, Division No. 104**, was organized in Columbia in the month of June, 1869. None but locomotive engineers can become members of this order. The object of this association is for "mutual protection and the elevation of its members in society, and their advancement in

their occupation." There is also a beneficial and life insurance feature of the order, which pays the family of a deceased member the sum of three thousand dollars, and also the same amount for total disability. In case of sickness or partial disability the sum of eight dollars per week is paid to the beneficiary.

The officers are John T. Richards, Chief Engineer; George Irwin, First Engineer; Henry Beck, Second Engineer; James B. Strawbridge, First Assistant Engineer; Hayes Smith, Second Assistant Engineer; Joshua Hughes, Third Assistant Engineer; David Leyman, Guide; Jesse Godecker, Chaplain.

The stated meetings of this order are on the first Sunday of each month and the third Wednesday evening of each month. Their room is on the third story of Fenrich's Hall, on Locust Street, between Front and Second Streets.

There are thirty-two members of the order belonging to this division. The following-named members have died: Thomas Powers, Michael Shuman, Jacob Armstrong, John Neiman. Martin Mellinger was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Glen Lock, in the winter of 1871, while standing on the track, oiling his engine. In case of death the sum is made up by an assessment of one dollar each in the whole order.

The rules of the order prohibit drunkenness, and its members are not permitted to keep drinking saloons or taverns. The motto of the order is "Truth, Justice, Sobriety, and Morality." The members are all respectable and well-to-do citizens.

**Chiquesalunga Tribe, No. 31, Improved Order of Red Men**, was organized in 1857, with Joseph S. List, S.; J. W. Tyler, S. S.; J. B. Rahm, J. S.; J. H. Freet, P.; G. Branett, K. of W.; Dudley D. Upp, C. of R., and others as charter members. It has maintained an unbroken existence to the present time. The Sachems have been V. J. Baker, Edward Billet, William L. Cope, B. F. Clair, Joseph Ellsinger, David R. Fisher, Samuel Greenawalt, George Hardnele, Andrew Hardnele, John Harsh, Isaac Broom, Adam Krotzer, W. R. Meckley, Harry Maze, Lawrence McCracken, Jacob Milligsack, H. C. Matthews, William Preston, Daniel Rethaiser, George Roberts, John Ritter, George W. Seamer, Amos Symons, L. M. Williams, G. W. Snider, Nicholas Wolf, George Young, Emanuel Newcomer, William Blackson.

The present officers are Charles Filbert, S.; Jacob Krotzer, S. S.; Albert Newcomer, J. S.; William Meckley, P.; Emanuel Newcomer, C. of R.; E. J. Baker, K. of W.

The tribe has two hundred and two members, and its assets above its liabilities are four thousand dollars.

The wigwam of this tribe is tastefully furnished, and the walls are decorated with characteristic paintings.

**Oseeola Tribe, No. 11, Improved Order of Red**

**Men**, was organized Jan. 17, 1874, with Smith Swords, S.; A. J. Musser, S. S.; J. H. Downs, J. S.; P. A. Krodel, C. of R.; James Schroeder, K. of W.; William Paxson, Prophet; Josiah Gramme, George F. Berger, Charles Grove, Andrew M. Rambo, Peter Hoffman, Henry A. Weaver, Calvin A. Bahn, Clayton J. Reisinger, Henry Bixler, John Bahn, Jacob A. Devine, Abram Guiles, Charles C. Hopton, Joshua Earnshaw, Jacob H. Lutz.

This was the reorganization of a tribe by the same name that was chartered much earlier, and at the time of its reorganization James Schroeder, now dead, was the only living member of the original tribe.

The Sachems of this tribe have been, in succession, Smith Swords, William Paxson, Josiah Gramme, S. B. Clepper, John H. Downs, Peter Hoffman, George Little, John D. Lowry, Benjamin F. Mann, Joseph G. Moore, H. S. Kimmel, John B. Slaymaker, Filbert Smith, D. L. Weim, G. W. Berntheisel, Thomas J. Clepper, Adolphus Redman.

The present officers are B. H. Eicherly, Sachem; George Studenroth, S. S.; George C. Hill, J. S.; G. W. Berntheisel, P.; G. Benton Clepper, C. of R.; Henry Nolte, K. of W. The present membership is one hundred and forty-six. The tribe has a surplus of several hundred dollars in its treasury.

**The Red Rose Conclave, No. 10, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine and Attendant Orders.**—This was first organized as No. 59, under a charter from the Grand Conclave of England, dated June 16, 1871. June 14, 1872, the conclave was renumbered by the Grand Council of Pennsylvania.

The charter members were A. J. Kauffman, M. P. S.; S. B. Clepper, Vice; Charles J. Fondersmith, S. G.; Abraham R. Breneman, J. G.; William H. Pfhaler, H. P.; Charles H. Pfhaler, Treas.; P. A. Krodel, Rec.; George F. Rathvon, Christian Hershey, D. D. Upp, Jacob Z. Hoffer, and Franklin Henkle.

John A. Slade is the present M. P. S., and A. J. Kauffman, Recorder. The last named has held the position of Grand Sovereign of Pennsylvania.

**Assembly No. 20, A. O. M. P.**, was instituted in December, 1875, with A. J. Kauffman, Master Artisan; John A. Slade, Superintendent; A. J. Musser, Inspector; S. A. Bockius, Recorder; J. L. Pinkerton, Cashier; Dr. Alexander Craig, Medical Examiner; Christian Hershey, Hugh Donnelly, A. R. Hogendobler, Daniel C. Wann, John B. Eshleman, Abram G. Guiles, Samuel Filbert, Rev. John McCoy, Henry Hippey, John E. Metzger, Milton Wike, Samuel S. Klair, Edward H. Staman, H. H. Heise, Henry Nolte, S. H. Miller, Frederick Bucher, Hiram Wilson, H. F. Bruner, H. S. Hershey, Dr. J. K. Lineaweaver, David Hanover, Abram Bruner, John C. Clark, Edward S. Stair, Cyrus Bruner, John Sternberger, Frederick Bruner, Jacob A. May, Charles D. May, Jacob Bruner, George C. Haldeman, Dr. W. G. Taylor, W. Hayes Grier, John B. Devlin, H. C. Sprout, and William B. Foesig as charter members.

The Past Master Artisans are A. J. Kauffman, John A. Slade, H. A. Musser, John B. Eshleman, D. C. Wann, A. R. Hogendobler, Cyrus Bruner, Jacob Bahn. The present officers are F. P. D. Miller, M. A.; Jacob Smith, S.; H. F. Yergy, I.; D. C. Wann, R.; H. S. Hershey, Cashier; Dr. J. R. Lineaweaver, Med. Ex. The present membership is forty-nine. No death has occurred among the members of this Assembly. The funds of the Assembly amount to fifteen hundred dollars.

**Pennsylvania Castle, No. 76, R. O. of the K. of the M. C.**, was organized in October, 1874, with Thomas Jackson, chaplain; A. N. Wilson, Sir Kt. Commander; William Redman, Sir Kt. Vice-Commander; John Letz, Sir Kt. First Lieutenant; H. C. Sprout, Sir Kt. Recording Scribe; George Hardnail, Sir Kt. Assistant Recording Scribe; John P. Hall, Sir Kt. Financial Scribe; Sir Kt. Treasurer, Samuel Bruckart; Sir Kt. Inside Guard, Henry Heiser; Sir Kt. Outside Guard, James I. McEnnis; Sir Kt. Past Commanders, James I. McEnnis, James Hardnail, and John H. Bletz, and thirty-seven other charter members.

The castle has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity, and it now numbers one hundred and ten knights. The present officers are B. F. Mann, Sir Kt. Commander; — Detwiler, Sir Kt. Vice-Commander; William Trapnell, Sir Kt. First Lieutenant; Simon Gramme, Chaplain; W. G. Taylor, Sir Kt. Treasurer; E. K. Getz, Sir Kt. Recording Scribe; J. G. Paine, Sir Kt. Assistant Recording Scribe; A. J. Hogentogler, Sir Kt. Inside Guard; Adam Eagle, Sir Kt. Outside Guard; Phillip Clark, J. S. Purple, and — Diffenderfer, Trustees. The Past Commanders are S. J. Ashton, Tobias Manning, A. J. Hogentogler, D. R. Rattew, E. K. Getz, Uriah Sourbeer, Jacob Wimer, — Diffenderfer, A. G. Lindsey, James I. McEnnis.

**Conestoga Lodge, No. 463, Knights of Pythias**, was organized March 15, 1880, with the following charter members: J. F. Metzger, Frederick Thumm, John Weber, Frederick Abendschein, Frederick Brumer, William Buchholz, H. Beinhauer, D. Yung, Christian Metzger, Christian Ladenburger.

The first officers were Ch. C., J. F. Metzger; V. Ch., J. Nicolaus; Prelate, W. Buchholz; Master at Arms, J. Weber; K. R. and S., Christian Metzger; Treas., F. Thumm; M. of Ex., D. Yung; I. G., H. Bierhauer; O. G., Christian Ladenburger.

The presiding officers were J. F. Metzger, J. Nicolaus, N. Bushholz, John Weber, St. Rühl, Ed. G. Collin, J. Ehman.

The present officers are: Ch. C., L. Schuler; V. Ch., J. Henz; Prelate, V. Xuenzer; M. A., Charles Reiner; K. R. and S., W. G. Dattenhofer; Treas., F. Thumm; Exec., Christ. Ladenburger; I. G., F. Stoll; O. G., J. Weber; Trustees, William Harm, F. Abendschein, William Buchholz. The number of members is seventy-three.

**Gen. Welsh Post, No. 118, G. A. R.,** at Columbia, was organized and mustered March 21, 1868. It is named in honor of Brig.-Gen. Thomas Welsh, a distinguished soldier, who served through the Mexican war and in the war of the Rebellion. His military history is given elsewhere. He was severely wounded at Buena Vista, and his leg was saved from amputation by Dr. Blanton, after whom his only son, Blanton, was subsequently named. The latter is a graduate of West Point Military Academy, and a lieutenant of the Fifteenth United States Infantry. Gen. Welsh organized the Forty-fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was subsequently promoted to brigadier-general. His lieutenant-colonel was James A. Beaver, afterwards also a distinguished brigadier-general.

Gen. Welsh Post is one of the strongest, numerically and financially, and one of the best organized and successfully conducted posts in the interior of the State. Its muster-roll contains nearly three hundred names, comprising many of the leading citizens of Columbia, including merchants, members of the different professions, skilled mechanics, numerous employés and officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and farmers from the suburban districts. It is an organization which very fairly represents the character, patriotism, and intelligence of our citizen soldiery, commanding the respect and enjoying the confidence and sympathy of the community.

The post controls a beautiful plot of ground in Mount Bethel Cemetery, where soldiers, dying without friends, are buried. It annually observes Memorial Day with solemn and appropriate services. The post owns a valuable siopticon and dissolving views, used in the illustration of its ritual; has a large and well-organized drum corps, and is now negotiating for a more convenient and suitable post-room.

The Past Commanders are Henry Mullen, the present postmaster; J. F. Cottrell, M.D.; J. F. Frueauff, attorney-at-law; W. Hayes Grier, Esq., editor of *The Columbia Herald*; J. W. Yocum, Esq., editor of *The Columbia Spy*; and Edward A. Becker, Esq.

**Putnam Circle, No. 113, B. U. H. F.,** was organized Feb. 10, 1875, with Peter Ingroff, P. E. M.; John Stickler, M.; Samuel G. Sheaffer, C. M.; Henry Apply, C. J.; James G. Richardson, H. R.; William Maple, H. Treas.; George Maple, H. S. K.; Orthneel Geiger, C. F.; Jacob Gohn, U. D.; Townsend Stone, U. N. The present officers are Joseph Shartzner, E. M.; Wayne Leighteiser, C. M.; Henry Nulty, C. J.; A. N. Eshleman, C. F.; John Meimer, H. E.; E. K. Getz, H. S. K.; A. L. Yountz, H. R.; John Temple, H. T.; Elias Ulmer, U. D.; George O. Fisher, U. N. The membership is sixty-two.

**Riverside Home Circle, No. 27,** was organized April 28, 1877, with the following officers: Annie Lindsey, P. G.; A. G. Lindsey, G.; Mary Anderson, P. R. O. T.; Henry Appley, Prophet; Annie Smith, Prophetess; Jacob R. Gohn, Priest; Mary Schalk,

Priestess; E. K. Getz, H. S. R.; Amanda Kirk, H. R.; John M. Eberley, Treas.; Eliza Goodman, U. D.; Sarah Fisher, U. N. The present officers are Carrie Swartz, P. G.; Jane Hippey, G.; Sarah Long, P.; Lydia Fonwalt, Prophet; J. Hilliar, Prophetess; Mary Yountz, Priest; Mary E. Hoffman, Priestess; E. K. Getz, H. S. K.; A. L. Yountz, H. R.; L. P. Metzger, H. T.; Annie Keeseey, U. D.; Mary Baltzley, U. N.

**The Opera-House.**—The erection of a new public hall was first discussed in Council, March 18, 1870, on a proposition from the Masonic Hall Association to purchase or lease for that purpose the borough lot at the corner of Third and Locust Streets. Three days after a special meeting of Council was held to consider the proposition, when it was agreed to obtain legislation to authorize the borough to borrow forty thousand dollars to build a hall, if approved by a vote of the people. The election for that purpose was held April 9, 1870, when four hundred and ninety-three votes were polled for, and fifty-five against, a new town hall. Plans for the hall were submitted May 28th, a building committee appointed; proposals invited. They were found to be so high that they were referred back to the committee and architect for revision, and were never considered again. In 1871, the hall project was revived.

In 1873, at an adjourned meeting held May 30th, it was resolved, "that the Borough Council proceed to erect an additional market-house and town hall combined." At the same meeting a building committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Bachman, Kauffman, Detwiler, Craig, and Steacy. On August 18th, of the plans submitted, that of E. F. Durang was adopted. September 10th ground was broken by Chief Burgess Shenberger. September 18th the work of tearing down the old town hall was commenced. The foundation walls for the new structure were completed during the autumn, and carefully protected against the exposures of winter.

Feb. 24, 1874, the contract for the building, exclusive of clock, bell, stage, and auditorium furniture, upholstering, heating apparatus, gas fixtures, etc., was awarded to Michael Liphart, being the lowest bidder, at fifty-four thousand three hundred dollars. The building committee of 1873 was continued, Mr. Haldeman having succeeded Mr. Detwiler, whose term had expired. In 1875, the terms of Messrs. Craig and Steacy having expired, Messrs. McClure and Wolfe were appointed to succeed them. E. W. Goerke, C. E., was employed as superintendent. Mr. Liphart died Jan. 30, 1875, and his contract was completed by his sureties, Messrs. A. Bruner and E. Hershey. The bell in the tower was used for the first time after it was hung in tolling his sad funeral notes.

The Opera-House cost \$85,824.15. It was formally opened by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 24, 1875, in the presence of over seven hundred people. Before the concert a

short dedicatory address was delivered by H. M. North, Esq.

**Prominent Families and Individuals.**—Robert Barber was born in England. He was bound to his uncle, Robert Barber, to learn the "art and mystery of cordwaining." They came to Chester in the latter part of the seventeenth century. In the summer or fall of 1708, Robert Barber died, leaving no issue. His estate was large for that time. He devised to his nephew, the subject of this sketch, who was then living with him and had not attained his majority, its largest portion. When he became of age he decided to follow a seafaring life. He was taken by the French and thrown into prison in France, and when he was released he returned to Chester. He and his uncle were Quakers, and it is probable that the experience he had while in a French prison, and a prospect of being recaptured by French privateers if he continued to follow a maritime life, diverted his mind from what seemed to be a vocation of much peril to a more peaceful one, and he concluded to settle in Chester. He had an active mind, which was well developed, a body healthy and vigorous, capable of enduring hardships.

He married Hannah Tidmarsh, of Philadelphia, a member of the Society of Friends, and a person endowed with great energy and a mind of more than ordinary character. In the year 1719 he was a candidate for sheriff of Chester County, but was beaten by Nicholas Fairlamb. In the fall of 1721 he ran for coroner in the same county, and was elected. In the year 1724 he was elected a member of the Board of County Assessors.

When this county was organized he was appointed sheriff, and at the general election in October, 1729, he was chosen to the same office by the people.

He was ambitious to secure the location of the county-seat upon his farm, and at his own expense he erected a temporary log jail in front of his dwelling, which stood where is now the garden of Jacob S. Stoner, the present owner of the premises. This jail is known in history as the place where Sir James Annesly was confined. Until the county-seat was permanently located where it now is, Mr. Barber did not give up all hope of getting it upon his land. It caused him some anxiety, and when he became assured that he could not succeed he was greatly disappointed.

In the fall of 1730 he declined to be a candidate for sheriff, and he returned to his farm and private life. He built a saw-mill in the meadow south of his dwelling, to which he gave attention. There were but a few acres under cultivation, which was barely sufficient to provide grain enough to support his family and feed his stock. He had a very large family, and it required his best energies to provide for them. He was elected county commissioner for the years 1740-41. He took an active part in behalf of the Penns during "Cresap's war."

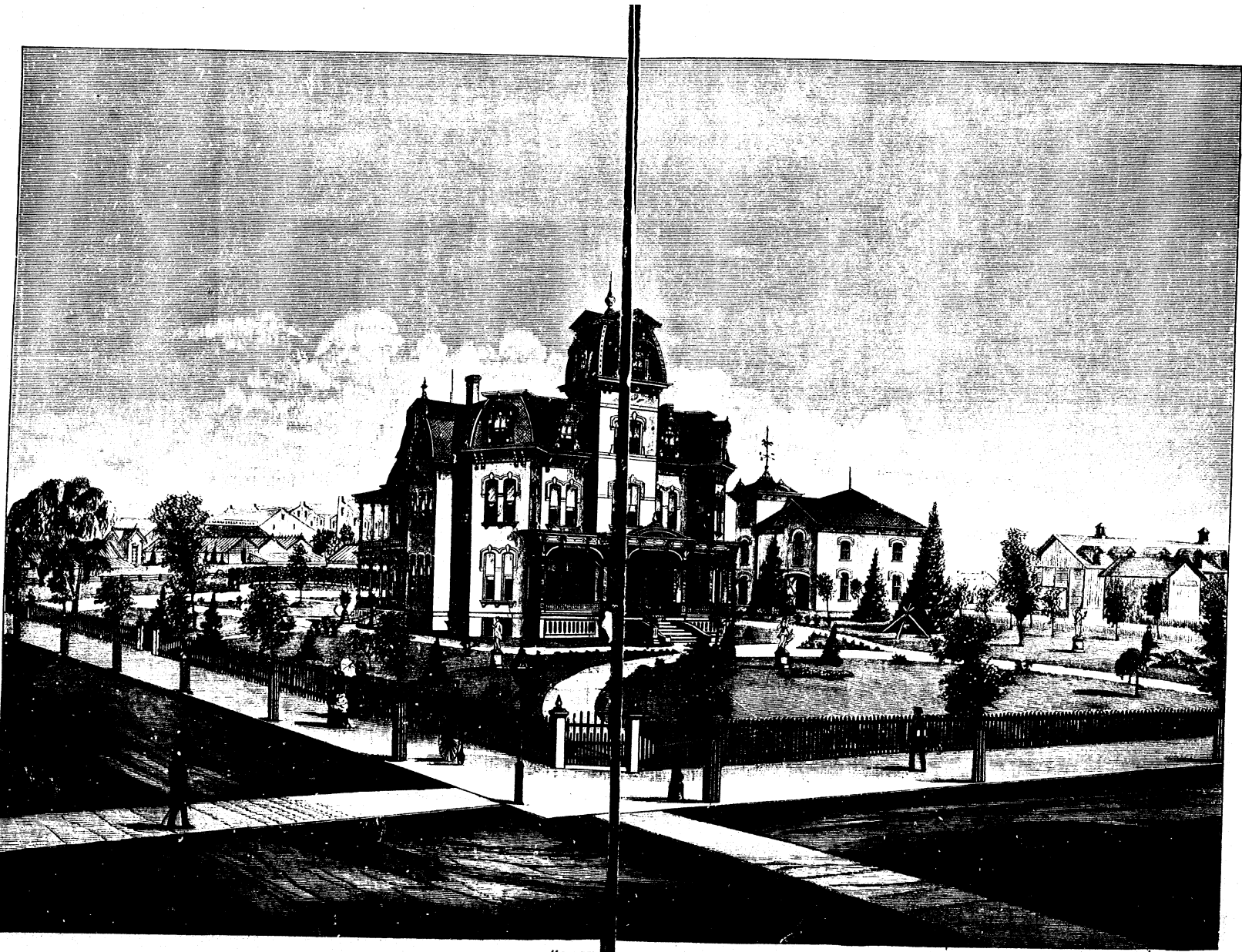
Robert Barber died in the year 1749, aged about fifty-seven years. He left a widow, Hannah, and ten children, namely: John, was "read out" of the Society of Friends in 1755 for "marrying out." He was killed by the Indians at the Ohio while trading. Robert, who married, Sept. 26, 1746, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Taylor; Thomas, who died in his minority; Nathaniel, who settled where his father built his mansion, and retained a portion of the land. He died in the spring of 1804, leaving five children. Elizabeth, who died in her minority; James, married; Samuel; Eleanor, who married John Wright, Jr.; Mary, and Sarah.

The second generation of Barbers gradually left the Society of Friends, and we find that there were several members of the third generation who entered the Revolutionary army and served their country faithfully.

Samuel Blunston was the son of John Blunston and Sarah, who came from Hallam, in the county of Derby, England, in 1682. He was a minister of the Society of Friends, a warm personal friend of William Penn, and a member of his Council. He was also a member of Assembly. He died in 1723, and his wife, Sarah, died Oct. 4, 1692. Their children were John (1685-1716), Samuel, Joseph (1691-92), and Hannah, who married Thomas Pearson, of Kingsessing.

Samuel Blunston was born Sept. 2, 1689, at Darby, Chester Co., Pa. He married, June 4, 1718, Sarah Bilton, the widow of — Bilton, who kept a ferry over the Schuylkill. He studied land-surveying. He had considerable means of his own when he married, which was largely increased by his wife's fortune. She had no children by her first husband, nor did she bring any to her second one. They came to the Susquehanna in the fall of 1726. She lived but a few years after coming here. He was appointed by Peter Evans, the register-general of wills, deputy register of the county, on the 2d day of August, 1729. When the county was organized he was appointed one of the justices, although he was in commission as a justice from Chester County previous to that time. He was not recognized as a strict member of the Society of Friends after he came to the Susquehanna, and his name does not appear upon the minutes of the Quarterly or Monthly Meeting records. He was a generous liver, and entertained a great deal of company. Thomas Penn was at his house in 1736, and Logan and other prominent officials were there frequently. He was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1732, 1741, 1742, and 1744. He and his life-long friend, John Wright, stood up manfully when in the Legislature and opposed Governor Thomas in his arbitrary measures.

When the court-house and jail were built, he was frequently consulted about their erection, and he seems to have had a general supervision of the work. In 1732, when troubles commenced between the Marylanders and Pennsylvanians, in Conagohela Valley,



"ROSE LAWN."  
RESIDENCE OF JOHN FENDRICH,  
COLUMBIA, LANCASTER CO., PA.

four miles below Wrightsville, to the day the former struck their flag and left the soil of Pennsylvania forever, he was untiring in his efforts to bring the freebooters to justice. He employed Benjamin Chambers (the founder of Chambersburg) to go to the enemy's camp in Maryland and discover their designs. Although captured, he escaped and reported to Mr. Blunston the true state of affairs. He was sent to Donegal, where the Scotch-Irish had a house-raising. They stopped their work and gathered up what firearms they had, and hastened to the west side of Wright's Ferry, and just arrived in time to give the Marylanders a warm reception. For the time being a conflict was prevented.

After all of the German settlers in the valley had either joined the enemy or fled to the east side of the river, a large force was collected and placed in the Ferry-House on the west side of the river for defense. Mr. Blunston at his own expense kept a large number of men there. Governor Ogle, of Maryland, offered a reward of one hundred pounds for his head, and they actually arranged a plan to capture him when returning from the funeral of the wife of the Rev. James Anderson, at Donegal, in 1736. He became aware of their plans, and avoided the trap they had laid for him. About this time he became very much discouraged in consequence of the dilatory actions of the Governor and his Council. He saw the danger to the interests of the proprietors by delay, and knew the necessity for prompt action. He sent frequent messengers to the Governor, with letters couched in caustic and bitter terms, that must have had a salutary effect upon the mind of the Governor and his friends. On the 3d day of April, 1736, he was appointed deputy surveyor for the townships of "Derry, Hempfield, Dunnegal, and Lebanon." At the same time he, in behalf of the inhabitants of these townships, presented a scheme for appeasing the "tumults and animosities among them," which was adopted, and it put an end to the troubles about the titles to their land. He had a large field to cover, and the duties which called him there were very exacting. But for the assistance of that remarkable person, Susannah Wright, who copied and assisted him in his writing, he could not have accomplished successfully the work he did. His health became greatly impaired, and in the summer of 1746 he was compelled to give up all out-door work. He died in September, 1746. He left no issue, and he gave his valued friend, Susannah Wright, a life estate in all his large property, which consisted of nearly nine hundred acres of land. He made several bequests, among which was one to the poor of the county. He owned a number of slaves, and gave them their freedom after a term of a few years.

John Wright was born in Lancashire, England, about the year 1667. He came to Chester in the year 1714. He was a public speaker among the Quakers, and he came recommended from that society in Eng-

land. He was not long in Chester before he was elected to the General Assembly, and was also appointed a justice of the peace. Before he came to the Susquehanna he had been at Conestoga, where he preached to the Indians. He may have gone up as far as Shawanese Run, where that tribe had a village, and thus became acquainted with the locality where he subsequently settled. Robert Barber went in advance, and the first survey was made in his name, and he conveyed to John Wright in August, 1726, one hundred and fifty acres.

He built his dwelling upon a level spot of ground fronting the river. This dwelling was torn down in 1874 to give place to a more stately brick mansion of modern times. The logs used in its construction were hickory, white and Spanish oak, and a number of black walnut. The dwelling, as first constructed, seems to have contained but one room upon the first story and one upon the second.

In the year 1729, John Wright was elected to a seat in the General Assembly, and re-elected in the years 1730 and 1731 without opposition. He was again a candidate in 1732. Accidentally or otherwise John Wright's name was omitted from some of the ballots and another name inserted in its stead, which caused his defeat by half a dozen votes. He carried the contest to the General Assembly, but was again beaten. George Stewart, who resided in Donegal, was elected to the General Assembly in the same year, but he died before taking his seat, and John Wright was elected without opposition to fill the vacancy. He was re-elected for seventeen successive terms thereafter, and on Oct. 15, 1745, he was elected Speaker of the General Assembly.

George Thomas was appointed Governor in 1738. Almost from the commencement of his administration he undertook to carry measures through the General Assembly of an arbitrary character which were in direct opposition to the policy of that body. Among the number of those who led the opposition was John Wright, whose integrity stood the test of all the cajolery or threats the Governor and his friends could bring to bear. The replies of the Assembly through their Speaker, who presented addresses to the Governor in answer to his messages to that body, displayed great ability. Governor Thomas became so enraged at Wright and others for their opposition that he determined to punish them for their temerity. He announced that he would issue new commissions of the peace in place of those held by Wright and other recusant members of the Assembly. This was intended as a threat to coerce them into his measures.

In the year 1733-34 he was appointed a loan commissioner, one of the most important positions of trust in the province. During the period of Cresap's war, which lasted three years, the farm which he had bought upon the western side of the river was frequently run over by bands of hostile Marylanders. His tenants and laboring men were often driven



away. In the month of July, 1735, when he was having a field of wheat reaped, Thomas Cresap, with about twenty persons, armed with guns, swords, pistols, and blunderbusses, marched into the field with drum beating. This military display was not very imposing, but it was calculated to terrify and drive away from his land a farmer who was opposed to the use of personal force to resist it. Wright walked to the valiant warrior, Cresap, and demanded to know what he meant by appearing in so hostile a manner to the terror of His Majesty's peaceable subjects employed about the lawful and necessary business of husbandry. Cresap replied that he came to fight several persons who came over the river, if they would accept his challenge. He drew his sword and cocked his pistol, and presented them at the person of Mr. Wright, who very coolly commanded Cresap and his company to keep His Majesty's peace, and that he would proceed on his lawful business. Cresap brought a number of wagons with him to carry off Wright's grain. He changed his mind when he discovered that he could not intimidate him, and he and his men retreated, leaving the wagons in the field in charge of the owners, who could not resist the persuasive powers of Mr. Wright. They assisted to put the grain upon their own wagons, and hauled it to the ferry, where it was placed in boats and taken to the eastern side of the river.

Governor Ogle, of Maryland, afterwards offered one hundred pounds reward for Mr. Wright's head. He held many conferences with different Indian tribes, and sometimes made long journeys on horseback to meet them. He was afflicted with rheumatism, which often confined him to his bed. He married Susannah Crewason. They had five children,—Susannah, Patience, John, Elizabeth, and James.

Susannah was born in England. When her parents removed to America she was at school, where she remained and finished her education, and followed her parents a few years after they left England. Although she was a member of the Society of Friends, prominent persons of birth, education, and culture sought her society. She was brilliant in conversation and endowed with an extraordinary mind. She could not have been a strict follower of George Fox in all things, or she would have devoted herself to the ministry. After the death of her mother, which took place shortly after her arrival at Chester, she became the ruling spirit in her father's family.

Many of the leading men of the province sought her company, whom she entertained and edified with her conversation. Of this number there was but one young Quaker who made an impression upon her heart, and that person was Samuel Blunston, who married another. After the decease of the latter their old friendship and love for each other was renewed and they became inseparable friends. They did not marry, probably for the reason that she had entire charge of her father's affairs and her younger

brother, to whom she was much attached. There were but a few families settled here, but all seemed to belong to one family, and all of them looked up to her as the ruling spirit in the neighborhood.

In business affairs she was consulted by every one. She could draw up any legal paper, and her judgment upon ordinary legal matters was sound, and it was safe to follow her advice. She gave her attention also to the study of medicine, and probably read the few medical books she could find, with the view of being better equipped to fight against sickness. She had some taste for painting, and in her leisure moments from other pursuits she painted a number of landscape scenes. She corresponded with Logan, Benjamin Franklin, and other leading men in the province and in England upon matters best calculated to elevate the race.

She was one of the first persons in America to demonstrate the fact that the climate was adapted to the culture of silk. She procured silk-worm eggs, from which she raised a large number of the worms. She sent the raw silk to Europe and had it woven into manilla. One piece alone measured sixty yards, a portion of which she gave to the queen, who presented her with a silver tankard, which is still retained among the descendants of her brother James. Benjamin Franklin, who was then in France, became greatly interested in this experiment of silk culture in his adopted province of Pennsylvania, and he wrote to Miss Wright upon the subject, and called the attention of a number of leading men in England to the matter. There are a few specimens of this silk now in the rooms of the Historical Society.

Samuel Blunston gave her a life estate in his property, and after his death she and her father and brother, James, removed to the Blunston mansion.

Patience Wright was also born in England. She married Richard Loudon on the 5th of June, 1728, at the dwelling of Samuel Blunston. He purchased a farm in Strasburg township in 1727, adjoining the lands of Samuel Taylor. When the county was organized and the permanent county-seat located where it now is he was appointed keeper of the prison. Mr. Loudon purchased a farm in Manheim township and a small tract near Graff's landing.

Col. John Loudon, son of Richard and Patience (Wright), became a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war, and was in a number of battles. At the close of the war he located in Buffalo Valley, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River.

John Wright married Eleanor Barber, daughter of Robert Barber, the first sheriff of the county. He settled upon his father's land on the west side of the river, and built the ferry-house there. He was a member of the General Assembly from York County for a number of years, and held other positions of trust in that county.

Elizabeth Wright married Samuel Taylor on the 8th day of May, 1728, at the house of Samuel Blun-

ston, Esq. Samuel Taylor was the son of Christopher Taylor. He came from "Tinicum" to this county in the year 1728, and purchased land in Strasburg township near the Bart township line, where he erected a grist- and saw-mill upon a branch of Beaver Creek.

James Wright was born in Chester in the year 1714 or 1715, and was the only one of John Wright's children born in America. About the year 1738, he, in connection with Samuel Blunston, erected a corn- and grist-mill near the mouth of Shawanese Run. He married out of the Society of Friends. About the same time he erected the stone mansion now along Second Street, between Locust and Cherry Streets, known thereafter as "Wright's Ferry Mansion," and was on land attached to the ferry-house. He at once took a front rank among the leading men of the county. He was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1745, and continued to serve in that body until the year 1771. He and his father and brother, John, were members of that body at one and the same time. It was an unusual circumstance for three members of the same family to serve so many years together in a legislative body. Through all the turmoil, excitement, and bitterness which grew out of the French and Indian war of 1755-60, and Pontiac's war of 1763, which was followed by the destruction of the Conestoga Indians, but few Quakers could face the storm which followed them into the General Assembly and drove a number of them out. James Wright rode safely through it all, and this fact alone speaks in favor of his prudence, judgment, and integrity. He served on many important committees, and was intrusted with matters which required sound judgment and tact to prevent Indian outbreaks.

During the campaign of Gen. Forbes against the French and Indians, in 1758, several battalions of troops raised in the eastern part of this province and elsewhere, numbering twelve hundred, marched as far as Lancaster, but refused to go any farther unless they received more rations. James Wright came forward and agreed to provide for the troops until they arrived at Harris' Ferry, about two days' march farther west. They then moved promptly. In this connection it is well to mention that these pioneer Quakers who settled at the Susquehanna were a law unto themselves, and for many years refused to have anything to do with the Yearly or Quarterly Meetings of Friends elsewhere. James Wright was married (2d), July 2, 1753, to Rhoda Patterson. Their children were Samuel, Elizabeth (who married Col. Thomas Boude), John, Thomas, Susannah, James, William, and Patience (who married Dr. Vincent King).

Maj. Thomas Boude was the son of Dr. Samuel Boude, of Lancaster, who married Mary, the daughter of Samuel Bethel, mentioned elsewhere. He and his family were Episcopalians. Before he attained his majority he showed a fondness for military matters,

and when the conflict between Great Britain and the colonies came, he and his brothers were among the first to enter the Continental service and march to the front. He entered the army as a lieutenant under command of Gen. Anthony Wayne. He was in the brilliant action at the taking of Stony Point, on the Hudson, and was in command of one of the volunteer squads of twenty called the "forlorn hope," and would have been the first person to enter the sally port-holes but for the fact that a much larger and more powerful person at his side pulled him back and forced himself in front. After the capture of the fort, Lieut. Boude found in an officer's room a watch, which is now in possession of his descendants. For gallant conduct upon this occasion he was promoted to a captaincy, and afterwards to major. He commanded a body of Light Troops at Gen. Washington's headquarters, and was also a member of his staff. He was in a number of battles, and acquitted himself with honor. He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati, and was appointed general of militia by Governor Thomas Mifflin. He married Elizabeth Wright, daughter of James Wright. They had one child, Elizabeth, who never married. He was married the second time to Emily, daughter of Col. Samuel John Atlee, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary war, by whom he had four children,—Mary, Sarah, Samuel, and Washington.

Col. Thomas Boude, at the close of the Revolution, removed to Hempfield township, and lived upon the farm belonging to his first wife, and now owned by B. Musser. When his brother-in-law, Samuel Wright, laid out the town of Columbia, he purchased a number of lots, among which were several fronting the river above Walnut Street. He erected the brick mansion now owned by Michael S. Shuman. He embarked in the lumber business, and was one of the first persons who bought lumber and piled it along the shore to resell. He was a Federalist, and took a prominent part in building up that party. He was elected a member of the State Legislature for the years 1794, 1795, and 1796. He also represented the county in Congress from 1801 to 1803. He was again a candidate for Congress on the Federal ticket, but was defeated by John Whitehill. The Federal party was losing ground rapidly, and when the parties were nearly equal in numbers the political campaigns were carried on with great bitterness. William Hamilton published the Federal newspaper, and William and Robert Dixon published the Jefferson paper which opposed the Federalists. After the defeat of Major Boude, in 1804, Hamilton charged the opposition with cheating at the election-poll held in Elizabethtown, where a number of Irish laborers, who were working on the new turnpike at that place, were induced to vote more than once, when they had no legal right to vote at all. In reply to this charge the Dixons charged Maj. Boude with voting *twice* in

Lancaster borough, to which place the voters in Columbia and Hempfield had to go to vote.

Maj. Boude had the Dixons arrested for libel. They gave bail, and before the case was tried the proceedings were removed from the County Court by *certiorari* to the Circuit Court. This was probably the last of the case.

Maj. Boude became totally blind some years before his decease, which took place Oct. 24, 1822, in the seventieth year of his age.

Samuel, son of S. Bethel, son of Samuel and Susan (Taylor) Bethel, married Sarah Hand, a daughter of Gen. Edward Hand, of Lancaster. He was educated in the city of Philadelphia, with the expectation that he would enter the medical profession. But he preferred that of the law. He studied law in Philadelphia, and was admitted to practice at the bar in that place. In the year 1795 he was admitted to the bar in Lancaster on certificate. He did not remain there, but came to Columbia and settled upon his estate, which was very large, and required his whole attention. (This estate was inherited by his grandmother, Sarah Bethel, and Hannah Pearson, from their brother, Samuel Blunston. Mrs. Pearson sold her interest to the Bethels, who became the sole owners of nearly nine hundred acres.) He was elected to a seat in the State Legislature for the years 1808 and 1809. He was fond of literature, and had a large and select library. He was considered one of the best mathematicians in the State. He was one of the foremost and most liberal patrons of the schools and libraries in Columbia, of which mention is made elsewhere. He built an addition to the Blunston mansion, now owned by his nephew, Samuel Bethel Heise, at the northern terminus of Second Street. Here he resided and here he died in the year 1819.

William P. Beatty was born at Neshaminy, Bucks Co., March 31, 1766. His parents were Rev. Charles Beatty (of Log College memory) and Ann Reading, daughter of Governor Reading, of New Jersey. Both of his parents died before he was six years of age. He was apprenticed to the tailoring business. While thus engaged he devoted his leisure moments to the study of books, and when he attained his majority he wrote an elegant hand and displayed an aptitude for figures.

These qualifications prompted him to go to Philadelphia, and obtain a clerkship, with the expectation of making himself familiar with mercantile pursuits, which these attainments seemed to indicate that he was best qualified for.

In 1798 we find him engaged in the office of Mr. Nicholson, the Comptroller of the State.

In 1798 he removed to Columbia, and opened a store on Front, between Locust and Walnut Streets, in connection with Richard S. Leech. He married in 1799. In 1802 he was appointed postmaster under John Adams' administration, and retained this position until 1807. In 1808 he was appointed a justice of

the peace by Governor Thomas McKean. In 1810 he was appointed secretary and treasurer of the "Susquehanna Lottery Improvement Company," and in the following year treasurer of the "Susquehanna and York Turnpike Road Company," and two or three years subsequent to this time he was appointed treasurer of the "Columbia Bridge Company." In the year 1813 this company was given power by an act of Assembly to do a banking business, and he was chosen their cashier, a position he retained until the year 1821. He held the position of chief burgess and also treasurer of the water company for several years. In the year 1825 he was reappointed postmaster by John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, a position he retained until the year 1837. He was a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church for many years. There were many minor offices of trust which he held, not mentioned in the above list. In personal appearance he was tall, stately, and dignified in his carriage, and always wore a *queue*.

He removed to Harrisburg in the year 1843, and died at Philadelphia at his son's (Dr. George) home, July 28, 1848, in his eighty-third year. He left surviving him,—

Dr. George, who is now living in Philadelphia.

William P., who died at Harrisburg in 1866.

John R., who died at Harrisburg in 1866.

Ann Eliza, who married Thomas H. Pearce, who was an officer in the Mexican war of 1846. He resided for some years in Columbia, and held a clerkship in the collector's office at the canal basin. He died at Steubenville, Ohio, where his widow is living.

Ercurius, who learned the printing business in the *Spy* office while John L. Boswell published the paper. On the 21st day of April, 1861, he enlisted in Capt. Robert M. Henderson's company, which was connected with the Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, and was made lieutenant. He was on Gen. McCall's staff at Tennytown and Camp Pierpont, Virginia; was wounded at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862, and was promoted to first lieutenant and captain Sept. 17, 1862, and to brevet major and brevet lieutenant-colonel.

Michael Whisler was born near the Trappe, in Montgomery County, Pa., in the year 1756. In the month of May, 1776, he enlisted for twenty months in Capt. Henry Christ's rifle company, in Col. Samuel Miles' rifle regiment. He was in the battles of Flatbush, on Long Island, where but one-fifth of Col. Miles' command escaped; at White Plains, at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and Germantown, and discharged at Valley Forge on the 1st day of January, 1778. He was twice wounded in these battles.

He enlisted and marched to the western part of the State with the army raised to quell the Whiskey Insurrection. When the troops lay at Wright's Ferry waiting to be taken over the river, he was impressed with the beautiful scenery all around and the location

of the town, and he concluded as soon as he returned from the army to bring his family to the place and locate.

One of the most pressing wants in the place was a person who understood the manufacture of bricks. He brought his family to Columbia in the same year and purchased a lot from Samuel Wright, upon which he erected a dwelling. By trade he was a shoemaker, but he also knew how to manufacture bricks. He leased a meadow along the northern boundary of Columbia from the Barbers, where he established a brick-yard, and for more than eighty years brick have been burned at this place which are esteemed the most durable of any manufactured in the State. His son, Lewis Whisler, purchased the brick-yard and farm, and they are now owned by his son Henry.

He died Sept. 14, 1824, leaving a wife, Sophia (Herbel), and children,—Lewis, John, Kitty, who married William Christy; Magdalena, Peggy, who married Samuel May; Sally, who married Ezra Breece; Phillip, Nancy, who married Jacob Mathiot, and Michael.

Joseph Pool was a captain in the Revolutionary army, and participated in a number of battles. He was at the battle of Brandywine, and when on duty a British soldier thrust a bayonet through his tent which wounded his wife, the marks of which she carried to her grave. They removed to Columbia eighty years ago. He rented the old "Ferry House," where he kept a store for a few years. They removed to the corner of Walnut and Third Streets. Their son, Joseph, accidentally shot Miss Susanna Cookmar and killed her.

Francis Ottomar Zeigler, a native of France, in the year 1777 joined an expedition under Baron De Steuben, and came to this country as aide-de-camp to that officer, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The detachment of troops landed from the frigate "Le Flamand," at Portsmouth, N. H., and from thence marched to York, Pa., where they were duly mustered into the army, and the officers commissioned by order of Congress. Col. Zeigler participated in a number of battles. After the war was ended he settled in Lancaster, where he followed the business of whitesmithing.

While in that place he married Mary Frances Hook (or Huck, as the name was spelled at that time), and shortly thereafter removed to Baltimore, Md., where their children were born. In 1798 they returned to Lancaster, and from thence to Columbia in 1800, where he purchased a lot on Front Street, about midway between Walnut Street and the Pennsylvania Railroad round-house. Before getting possession of this property he occupied a log house on the same street, a short distance from Walnut, where he took malarial fever and died in the autumn of that year. He left five children, namely, Ann Mary, who afterwards married Tempest Wilson (who kept a tavern in

Martie township, from which place he removed to Wright's Ferry, and rented the tavern and ferry upon the western side of the river); John, who died in 1836; George, who died in 1838; Barbara, who married John Arms; and Andrew, who died in 1818. The widow of Col. Zeigler carried on a bakery for many years. She died Dec. 26, 1825.

There were several other Revolutionary soldiers in Columbia, concerning whom full biographical data cannot be obtained.<sup>1</sup>

Evan Green was born near Quakertown, Bucks Co., Pa., in 1778, and learned the hatting business with his father, who lived on a small clearing of one or two acres. During the winter months he was sent to the common schools of the neighborhood. He was fond of books, and read them with great avidity. The family being Friends, he had access only to books written and published by the early Quakers. He committed to memory the few poetical works written by them. He came to Columbia in the year 1804 and commenced the manufacture of hats in a little shop on Front Street, and from there he removed it to Walnut Street. He was one of the foremost in every enterprise calculated to benefit his fellow-men and extend and foster the best interests of his adopted town, hence we find him organizing schools, libraries, erecting public buildings, and urging internal improvements.

He established a lumber-yard and leased ground from Samuel Bethel at the canal basin, where he conducted that business for fifteen years. In the year 1810 he erected three two-story brick houses on Front Street, above Locust, in one of which he lived. He married Isabella Slaymaker, daughter of the Hon. Amos Slaymaker, a member of Congress in 1811.

He was a member of the Federal party while it existed, and afterwards joined the Whig party. He was opposed to Southern slavery, although rather conservative in his views. He did not belong to or encourage what came to be known as the "Underground Railroad," but he rendered valuable aid to the colored people and assisted a number of fugitive slaves in their efforts to obtain their freedom. Charlotte and her husband, Charles Green, were both fugitive slaves; the one was a domestic in his family, and the other his coachman.

About the year 1832 the former was suddenly seized

<sup>1</sup> Robert Barber, a grandson of the old pioneer settler, was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and was in the battle of Long Island and other engagements.

Joseph Boyd was a private, and served through the Revolutionary war. He was a blacksmith, and carried on his business at the corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets. He died about 1849.

James Upjohn enlisted in May, 1777, in Capt. Kern's company, in Col. Patton's regiment of the Pennsylvania Line. He was in a number of battles, and was wounded at Monmouth, N. J. He removed to Columbia after the war, and died here.

William Poor enlisted in June, 1779, in Capt. Thomas Wylie's company, in Col. Benjamin Flowers' regiment of artillery. He served four years and two months. He was a "fuller."

by her master while sweeping in front of the house, and carried to Lancaster before the judges, who remanded her back to slavery. Mr. Green did all in his power to save her. In that he failed, but he prevented two of her children from being carried and sold into slavery. Charles Green collected six hundred dollars, and went to Baltimore to buy his wife. When he arrived there he was seized and sold into slavery, and nothing more was ever heard from him.

His wife was sold several times, and finally got to New Orleans, where she was hired out by her master as a yellow fever nurse. She finally purchased her own freedom, and married a Creole and became very rich.

Mr. Green was for many years a director in the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company, and held a number of minor trusts. He always declined to hold a political office of any kind.

His children were Amos S., who was born in 1816, became a prominent and influential citizen, and was elected to the Legislature in 1858 and 1859; Cornelia, who married Dr. Spence and removed to Virginia; Benjamin; Henry, followed a seafaring life for some years; and Jasper.

Dr. Beaton Smith was the son of the late Jonathan Smith, president of the United States Bank. He was born in Chester County, Pa. He went to Paris and attended medical lectures, where he graduated with high honors, when he returned to Philadelphia. He married Miss Hiddleston, and was appointed teller in a branch of the Pennsylvania Bank, and removed to Columbia soon after the war of 1812. He remained in charge of the bank for several years, and until it was removed from Columbia. He remained in the place and practiced medicine, and was also appointed agent for the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company in Columbia. He was a person of ability, and took a very active part in the temperance movement, and was one of their principal speakers. He removed to Germantown in 1831, and died in Philadelphia a few years ago at a great age.

William Kirkwood was an Irish Quaker. He came to Sadsbury township, in this county, about the year 1806 or 1807, where he taught school, and married Rebecca Cooper about the year 1809. He removed to Columbia, where he taught school in the brick school-house on Third Street and on Locust Street for ten years. He abandoned teaching and became a tenant farmer. He first rented a farm at Wrightsville, where he also burned large quantities of lime. He returned to Columbia and opened a lumber-yard, and also farmed for the Wrights near Columbia. He was a public speaker at Friends' meetings, and became an ardent temperance advocate. He was also a fine writer. He died in Columbia about the year 1833.

John McKissick was born in Chester County, and came to Lancaster about the year 1800, and held a position under the State government until the capital

of the State was removed to Harrisburg. He came to Columbia in 1809, and was appointed an officer in the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania, and afterwards cashier of the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company, a position he held for many years. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church. He died in this place about the year 1838, and left two children surviving him,—Eliza and Mrs. Laird.

John McKissic, Jr., married Capt. Clyde's sister Sarah, and came from Chester County to Columbia, and took a position in the Branch Bank of Philadelphia as clerk. He had one son, James, who graduated at Lafayette College with high honors, was admitted to practice law, and opened an office in Columbia. He died suddenly in 1853. John McKissic and Sarah had also daughters,—Sarah and Mary. The latter married John B. Edwards.

Dr. Hugh McCorkle was born in Chester County. He came to Columbia about the year 1805, and commenced the practice of medicine. In 1812 he married Miss Strickler, daughter of Jacob Strickler, who resided near Columbia. His son, William S., married Elizabeth Heise, daughter of Samuel B. Heise. Another daughter married John L. Boswell, the editor of the *Columbia Spy*.

Hugh McCorkle was clerk in the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company for several years prior to 1819.

Capt. James Clyde was born in Northampton County, Pa., in 1783, and came to Columbia in 1810 and engaged in the lumber business. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1812.

In 1814 he took command of a volunteer company of soldiers (which was recruited by Moses Montgomery, who was disabled the evening before he was to march) and marched to Baltimore. He was married the first time to Miss Horner, and moved to Washington County, in Ohio, in 1823.

He was married the second time to Miss Sally Downing, of Downingtown, now living in Columbia. Capt. Clyde returned to Northampton County in 1842, and died upon his farm in that county in 1866.

Capt. William Vicary was a sea-captain. He married a daughter of Philip Gossler, who kept the Ferry House and rented Wright's Ferry. He owned and lived in the first frame house below the brick Ferry House hotel, on Front Street, now occupied by Bridge Street. It is said that he was the first person in the United States who introduced the tomato in the country. He brought some seed with him from the Sandwich Islands. He did not intend to raise them for table use, but rather as something ornamental. He was one of the earliest burgesses of the town.

Thomas Welsh was born in Columbia about the year 1825, and for a number of years resided with John Cooper, late president of the Columbia National Bank. He enlisted as a private, and marched with several other Columbians to Mexico. He was wounded at the battle of Monterey in his leg, and was brought home, where by kind attention and the

best medical attention he was able to be out again in a few months. Having shown a talent for the military profession, many of his friends persuaded him to accept a lieutenant's commission in the regular army. He was duly appointed and marched to Vera Cruz, and participated in several battles under Gen. Scott. After the war he resigned his position in the army and returned to Columbia. For some years he kept a store at the basin, and owned several canal-boats. In 1856 he was elected a justice of the peace. In the spring of 1861 he raised one of the first volunteer companies in the State and entered the three months' service.<sup>1</sup>

Capt. James Caldwell came to Columbia from the central part of the State when the public works were being built, he being one of the contractors. When the war with Mexico commenced he raised a company of volunteers and marched to Mexico. He participated in all the battles between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico. While advancing at the head of his company, after the capture of Chapultepec, to the gates of the city of Mexico, and passing along the causeway, he received a wound in the foot from the fragment of a shell, from the effects of which lockjaw set in, and he died in two weeks.

His son, the Hon. Alexander Caldwell, of Kansas, who was about fourteen years of age, was by his father's side when he received his wound. Gen. Pierce appointed him commissary clerk when he landed at Vera Cruz. For gallant and meritorious conduct he received a lieutenant's commission about the close of the war.

He did not enter the regular army, but returned to Columbia, where he entered the produce-store of Joseph M. Cottrell as clerk, and thence to the Columbia Bank as teller. In 1858 he removed to Kansas, where he was afterwards elected to the United States Senate.

His success as a business man has been phenomenal.

Richard E. Cochran, Jr., was the son of Dr. Richard E. Cochran, and was born Nov. 16, 1817, in the State of Delaware. In 1838 he was appointed second lieutenant in the regular army, and at once went into active duty in Florida and along the western border of Arkansas.

When the war with Mexico commenced in 1846 he joined his regiment, and was in the battle of Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, and on the next day in the battle of Resaca de la Palma, and when entering the captured intrenchments, sword in hand, he was killed. Some months later his body was brought to Columbia, and interred with the honors of war. The citizens of the place erected a marble monument over his grave. He received a collegiate education, and was rather above the standard of ability in this remarkable family. His military genius gave promise of a future brilliant career.

Capt. Theodore D. Cochran was the fourth son of Dr. Richard E. Cochran. He was born in Delaware in 1821. He was sent to the common schools in Columbia. About the year 1836 he entered the *Columbia Spy* printing-office, where from the beginning of his apprenticeship he developed talent as a political writer. After the death of Preston B. Elder, the proprietor of the *Spy*, in 1839, he took charge of the *Old Guard*, an Anti-Masonic and Whig paper, published in Lancaster, which was established in the interest of the Hon. John Strohm. He was elected to the Legislature in 1844 and 1845. He understood but little of the arts of the orator, but when a member of the Legislature he made one of the most brilliant speeches of the session in favor of the "right of way" for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad through the western part of the State.

He received a commission as lieutenant in the regular line, and marched to Mexico. He was conspicuously brave at the battle of Molino del Rey and Chapultepec. He returned to Columbia after the war with greatly impaired health, and again entered the editorial field, for which he was so well equipped.

He resided at York when the Rebellion of 1861 broke out, when he immediately raised a company of volunteers and entered the three months' service, and after its close accepted a commission in the regular service, but was compelled from ill health to resign. He died in York at his brother's, Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, in July, 1863.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### THE HOUSTON FAMILY.

The Houstons of Lancaster County are of Scotch-Irish descent. The origin of the family is ancient, the name coming from Sir Hugh De Padvinan, A.D. 1160, he being possessed of the lands of Kilpeter, in Strathgrief, Scotland. In 1250 the name of Houston was adopted, and the titles follow in direct line through the oldest sons to the present time, George Ludovic Houston being in possession of the baronetcy and estates at Johnstone, Renfrew County, Scotland. From existing evidence it appears that the younger sons of the original family left Scotland for the north of Ireland early in the seventeenth century. We now find them scattered through the counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, and Tyrone, from whence came the first of the Houstons of Lancaster County, Pa., between 1725 and 1730. From these families came the Houstons of Virginia and Tennessee. Sam. Houston, of Texas, left Lancaster County with his father's family when a child for Virginia, and after the death of his father went, with other children of the family and his mother, to East Tennessee. The family remaining in Lancaster County are the descendants of John

<sup>1</sup> See sketch of Welsh G. A. Post.

Houston, who had six sons and two daughters, all born at the farm in Pequea Valley, immediately facing Gap Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The sons were Daniel, Dr. John, William, James, Thomas, and Samuel. One daughter married the Rev. Dr. Proudfit, the other Mr. John Johnson, of Mercersburg, Franklin Co., Pa. Both daughters had large families. The Proudfits now live in New York and vicinity, and the Johnsons in Franklin County and farther west in Pennsylvania. The five elder boys (Samuel was too young) were soldiers in the Revolutionary army, and with the exception of James, who was killed at Paoli, fought through the war. After the war Daniel moved to Franklin, and afterwards to Washington County, Pa., William to Trumbull County, Ohio, and Thomas to Rockbridge County, Va.

The youngest son, Samuel, remained in Pequea Valley, Lancaster Co., during his life.

Dr. John Houston, the second son, was born at Pequea in 1748. He finished his studies at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, graduating in 1766; studied medicine with Dr. Shippen, of Philadelphia; commenced the practice of medicine at York, Pa., then a frontier town; married Susannah Wright, of Columbia, June 17, 1778. He entered the army as a surgeon. Gen. James Ewing married Patience Wright, Mrs. Dr. Houston's sister. They were the only children of John Wright, the holder of large properties on both sides of the Susquehanna River, at Columbia and Wrightsville. After the war, Dr. Houston spent the remainder of his life at his winter home in Columbia or on his farm, on the west side of the Susquehanna, in York County, now a part of Wrightsville. His wife, Susanna Houston, survived him many years, and died in 1829. Their children were James, John, Martha, Eleanor Wright, Anna S., William Frederick, Robert Wright, and Samuel Nelson.

James married Nancy Wright. He erected the flouring-mill and first saw-mills near the mouth of Kreitz Creek, at Wrightsville. Their children were Susan E. and John W. Susan married James E. Mifflin. James E. Mifflin, now of Columbia, is their son. John W. married Mary B. Martin, of Lycoming County, Pa. They had sons and daughters,—George, now living in Missouri, and William, at Cincinnati, Ohio. His daughter Annie married Col. Lewis Merrill, of the United States army; Emily married Col. Alexander, of the United States army; and Eliza married Capt. Warner, United States army.

Martha married Joseph Mifflin, a prominent scholar, and for a part of his life a bank-officer in Philadelphia. Their children were Deby Ann, John Houston, James H., and Joseph. Deby Ann died in Columbia in 1829. James H. died at Eatonton, Ga., in 1838. J. Houston married Elizabeth B. Heise, of Columbia. He is still with us, a hale, hearty artist-poet-farmer. Though past the allotted space of threescore and ten, long may he live to enjoy the comfort and companionship of his four bright sons! Joseph married Julia Duncan

Stewart, and is living on his farm in Cumberland County, enjoying the comfort of a well-spent life.

John and William F. both studied medicine. John died just after graduating.

William, having abandoned the practice of medicine for the pulpit, lived for many years a devoted minister of the Presbyterian Church. He married in early life Amy McCorkle, of Philadelphia. They had two children,—Christiana M. and John Frederick. Christiana married Rev. James L. Scott, of the Presbyterian Church, in 1837, and immediately sailed for India. After remaining ten years there, Mrs. Scott's health became impaired and she was ordered home. She died on shipboard just after passing the Cape of Good Hope. They had three children,—two (Amy and Edward H.) died after reaching man and womanhood. Anna E., the surviving daughter, is now and has been for many years in the mission-field in India.

John Frederick married Catharine J. Fisher, of Pine Ford, Dauphin Co., Pa. He was one of the lightest young men of our country. He was born in Columbia, and lived there all his life. He graduated at an early age at Amherst College with high honor; adopted the profession of a civil engineer; was engaged on the construction of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, Gettysburg Railroad, the State works of Pennsylvania, in progress between 1834 and 1839. He abandoned the engineer service and studied law with his brother-in-law, Judge Robert J. Fisher, of York, Pa. He commenced the practice of law in the counties of York and Lancaster, continuing his home in Columbia, and was fast gaining prominence, when at the early age of thirty-five he was stricken with paralysis, after which he lived nearly thirty years, respected by all who knew him. He has three surviving children,—Georgianna F., at Harrisburg; William F., at San Francisco, Cal.; and Harry, at Denver, Col.<sup>1</sup>

Robert W. lived in Columbia all his life. He was an enterprising and highly respected citizen. For many years a merchant, and afterwards a contractor in the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad and Pennsylvania Canal. He married Sarah Ann Jones, of Great Valley, Chester Co. She died in Columbia in 1834. They had two daughters,—Mary and Susan W. Mary died young. Susan married the Rev. Robert Gamble, of the Presbyterian Church; they are now living in Chanceford, York Co., Pa.

<sup>1</sup> The daughters, Eleanor W. and Anna S., who lived respectively eighty-two and eighty-four years, remained unmarried, during all those years living together and keeping house that was always a home for their nephews and nieces and their children. All their means and all their personal attention devoted to hospitality to their relatives and to their friends,—long lives of unselfishness and affectionate care. Of Anna S., but for the constraint of this duty of her heart, her fondness for reading and her talents as a poetess would have distinguished her in literature. Both were zealous members of the Presbyterian Church. Even in her age, until physical infirmity forbade it, Eleanor especially visited the poor and the needy in their humble homes, prescribing food and medicine and Christian comfort, "going about doing good."



Henry A. Houston



Samuel Nelson was born in 1791; finished his education at Burlington College, New Jersey; studied medicine and pharmacy in Philadelphia in 1811 and 1812; returned to Columbia on account of ill health; spent his time in the field and saddle for two or three years (we cannot refer to the exercise which restored the health of Mr. Samuel N. Houston without remarking that he was of uncommonly handsome personal appearance; that in those days before fox-hunting was one of the lost arts, while he was distinguished for all manly and athletic exercises, he was especially noted as a magnificent rider); was an active member of Capt. Shippen's troop of horse of Lancaster County, in the war of 1812; entirely regained his health, and in 1816 married Susan Strickler, daughter of Col. Jacob Strickler; they had five children,—John James, Henry Howard, Emily Strickler, Eleanor Wright, Martha Mifflin. He died November, 1878, aged eighty-seven years. John James married Ann Blakiston, of Philadelphia. He was for many years engaged in transportation in Pennsylvania and Western States; lived the most of his life in Columbia, a few years in Pittsburgh, and died in Philadelphia in 1869. His wife survives him. They had no children. He was a wonderful man, and though with a slight frame and delicate constitution, he by determination and pure grit accomplished great results, and of him we can say he died as he always lived,—ready.

Henry H., the second son of Samuel N. Houston, was early at work in a mercantile house, and soon left it for that of transportation.

Emily Strickler died in Columbia, aged seven years.

Eleanor W. died at fifty-five years of age, in 1881.

Martha Mifflin, the youngest daughter, married Stephen Greene, in Columbia, in 1855. They went to Philadelphia in 1860, where they now reside with a family of six children.

The only other branch of the original John Houston, first referred to, that remained and grew up in Lancaster County, was Esquire Samuel Houston, of Pequea Valley, of which family we regret we cannot give a full account. He married Miss Hopkins, of Lancaster, and had children—John, James H., Franklin, William, Samuel, Horatio, Sarah Jane, Martha, and Louise.

John married Gertrude Truxton, daughter of Commodore Truxton, and had sons and daughters. Several of the boys were in the navy, and daughters married officers in the United States army. One of the sons, James Buchanan Houston, is president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

James H. married Miss Henderson, and had sons and daughters. One of the sons, J. Hopkins Houston, was rapidly becoming prominent as a railroad officer, but died young at Prairie du Chien, Wis., while occupying an important position.

Franklin lived and died in Lancaster County, was married, and most of his children are settled in this county.

Gen. William married Miss Jacobs, of Lancaster County. He was engaged for many years in the manufacture of iron in Centre County. He had several sons. Part of the family went to California, and part to Missouri. He died in California.

Dr. Samuel married Agnes Humes, of Lancaster. They had sons and daughters. The doctor died in Washington, where his family now resides. One of his sons, a prominent army officer, died young of yellow fever in Havana.

Horatio was an officer in the navy, and died young.

Sarah Jane married Dr. Harris, of Bellefonte, Pa., and after his death married Mr. Yardly, a prominent merchant of Cincinnati. He lived but a few years. She lived several years a widow, and died in 1881, and is buried in the family burying-ground, Pequea Valley, Lancaster Co.

Martha married Col. William Baker, of this county. They have several children. She died in 1881.

Louise is living with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Dr. Samuel Houston, in Washington, D. C.

#### HENRY HOWARD HOUSTON.

Henry Howard Houston, the youngest son of Samuel Nelson Houston, and now the oldest living grandson of Dr. John Houston, of Columbia (bearing his name), was born at the Houston farm, Wrightsville, on the 3d day of October, 1820. He left school at fourteen to enter the mercantile house of Mr. John S. Futhey, in Wrightsville. This was probably the best house in its day in this section of the country for qualifying boys for a thorough business life. Mr. Futhey was a man of large means, great industry, strict integrity, high moral character, always on duty himself, and kept his boys at their post. Proverbially he dealt in "everything that grew, was manufactured, or consumed." This gave those with him a knowledge of the value of products and material rarely obtained in one establishment. During the five years young Houston was with him, say from 1834 to 1839, the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad (Wrightsville to York), the Tide-Water Canal (Wrightsville to Haver de Grace), the dam across the Susquehanna River, and towing-path bridge were being constructed, and supplies for most of the contractors and laborers on these works were furnished by Mr. Futhey, which, with the bulk of the trade of the rich region within five miles of Wrightsville, gave him an extensive business. Houston's associates in this house were Samuel M. Smith, afterwards a successful merchant; Samuel D. Young, who went early into the transportation business at the Columbia Canal basin, and at the time of his death was superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Harrisburg; Jasper W. Boyd, son of the first superintendent of the Tide-Water Canal; and J. Smith Futhey, now Judge Futhey, of West Chester, Pa.

At twenty Houston went with Mr. Samuel M. Rey-

nolds, of Lancaster, to Lucinda Furnace, in Clarion County, Pa. After remaining there three years he joined Mr. Edmund Evans in rebuilding and operating Horse Creek furnace, on the Allegheny River, in Venango County, Pa.; remained there two years, and returned to Columbia in January, 1845; remained at home one year, then made a tour of the Southern and Western States, reaching home in December, 1846. In February, 1847, entered the Philadelphia office of Leech & Co., canal and railway transporters. Continued with this company in Philadelphia and New York until December, 1850. The Pennsylvania Railroad was then completed to Hollidaysburg and with the State Portage Railroad over the mountains and the canal (Johnstown to Pittsburgh) furnished a through line from Philadelphia to the Ohio River. Col. William C. Patterson, then president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, selected him to organize the freight department of the new road. The rail line was completed to Pittsburgh in 1853, and from this time until 1860 the efforts required to secure and maintain trade against rivalry in the North and South was incessant and laborious. He continued in charge of this department for fifteen years.

Since then he has, with associates, been largely interested in the construction of local railroads and roads across the continent. He is now engaged in lake and ocean transportation, being part owner of a line of nine steamships on the ocean and a fleet of twenty steamers on the northwestern lakes; was an early and successful producer and operator in petroleum, a miner of coal in Pennsylvania and Western Virginia, and interested in gold and silver mines in Montana and Colorado. He is now in the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, the Pennsylvania Company, the International Steamship Company, the Erie and Western Transportation Company, besides others of less importance.

He married Miss Sallie S. Bonnell, of Philadelphia, in 1856. They have had six children. The first, a daughter, died in infancy. Henry Howard, Jr., the eldest son, who traveled during school and college vacations the entire chain of the lakes between the head of Lake Superior and Quebec, through the Southern and Western States and part of Mexico, across the Rocky Mountains and north to British Columbia. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1878. Then made a tour of Europe, the region of the Nile and Palestine, returned to Italy *via* Turkey in Europe, and died in Rome in June, 1879, just as he reached his twenty-first year.

Eleanor Anna, the third daughter, died at twelve years of age, in January, 1875. The remaining children are Sallie B., Samuel Frederick, and Gertrude. The family reside in Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia, where they have lived for twenty-five years. Mr. Houston is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has been rector's warden and superintendent

of Sunday-school of St. Peter's Church, Germantown, since the organization of that parish.

#### JOHN HOUSTON MIFFLIN.

John Houston Mifflin, of whom the following brief sketch is given, is a Pennsylvanian of the seventh generation. The first John Mifflin came from England with William Penn in 1676, and took up four hundred acres of land, now included in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. A son of John, born in 1660, married in 1683, and from his son John descended John (4th), whose son, Joseph Mifflin, was the grandfather of John Houston Mifflin, and a successful merchant in Philadelphia, as were also his brothers. The second Joseph Mifflin, the father of the subject of this sketch, came to Columbia and married Martha Houston, a daughter of John Houston, whose father, John Houston, emigrated from Scotland about 1680 and settled in Pequea township, one of the finest farming regions of Lancaster County, Pa. His son, John Houston, J. H. Mifflin's grandfather, was sent to Edinburgh to complete his education as a physician, and there received his medical diploma. He served as a surgeon for seven years during the Revolutionary war. He married Susanna Wright (more particulars of their several children, as well as of the ancestors of the family, being given in the biographical sketch of Henry H. Houston, Esq.). John Houston, after the close of the Revolutionary war, continued the practice of medicine in Columbia, and was commissioned a justice of the peace by Governor Mifflin. Mr. Mifflin's father, Joseph Mifflin, removed to the neighborhood of Columbia and married Martha Houston, daughter of John Houston and Susanna Wright Houston. He was occupied in teaching for some years in Columbia, and afterwards as a book-keeper in the first bank in that place. John Houston Mifflin was the first of several children of Joseph and Martha Mifflin, and was born on the 7th day of February, 1807. When about six years of age his parents removed to Philadelphia, his father assisting his own brother, Lloyd Mifflin, in the banking-house of the Camden Bank of New Jersey, at their office in Church Street, Philadelphia. There he attended an excellent private school until the death of his mother, which occurring at an early age, he was sent to the celebrated boarding-school of the Society of Friends, or Quakers (that being the religious faith of his family), called Westtown, near to West Chester, and about twenty miles from Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Mifflin both died in Philadelphia, where their remains are interred. The subject of this biographical sketch having early shown fondness and facility for drawing, after abundant drawing-lessons under I. R. Smith, then celebrated in Philadelphia, and opportunities of painting at the Academy of Fine Arts in that city, had the privilege of instruction from Thomas Sully and John Neagle, two of the most



Eng<sup>d</sup> by A. H. MASON

*J. H. Whipple*



*Wm. F. Loveland*

distinguished portrait-painters of that day. He pursued his art as a portrait-painter in the city where his boyhood was passed, and where his many friends kept him moderately busy, until his old and particular friend and fellow-student at drawing-school, James DeVeaux, enticed him to the South to spend the winters. Here he found such hospitality and high appreciation of his art as to influence his return in the winter to its hospitable cities, and to protract his visits till the early summers of the sunny South attracted him to view the wonderful and romantic scenery of the northern part of Georgia,—in particular, those localities where mountains and water-falls compressed all Switzerland within a radius of thirty miles, and which he traversed, occasionally sketching during this period. In his business as a professional portrait-painter Mr. Mifflin was amply rewarded by his friends and liberal patrons in the South, and in company with his artist-friend, DeVeaux, made the tour of Europe, visiting in 1835-36 the galleries and museums in parts of England, in London, Brussels, and Paris, and nearly all the collections in every city in Italy. Later he returned to Augusta and Savannah, Ga., and was greeted with hospitality and success.

Upon one of his revisits to his native town, Columbia, Pa., he married Miss Elizabeth A. Bethel Heise, daughter of Solomon and Patience Bethel Heise, of that place. For a time Mr. Mifflin attempted to pursue his favorite art of portrait-painting in Columbia. Its population, however, not furnishing patient sitters to dispute the celerity of the daguerreotype or the rapidity of the photograph, the palette and pencil were laid aside. The management of the landed interests of the family gradually absorbed his time, and he gave much attention to the improvement of this property. He may justly claim to be identified with the growth and development of Columbia, having erected more than forty dwellings within its limits. He also laid out a cemetery adjoining those denominational burial-places which were being overcrowded, and afterwards furnished additional ground for the beautiful spot, chartered under the name of the Mount Bethel Cemetery Association of Columbia, of which he is the president. He has been honored by the confidence and trust of his fellow-citizens, when political partisanship had no influence in their selection, with many positions of importance, such as school director for several terms, treasurer of the Public Grounds Company, and president of some manufacturing companies. He was for thirty successive years elected a trustee of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Mifflin and most of his relatives are members, although his parents were members of the Society of Friends, which entitled their children to membership in that society. In his political affiliations Mr. Mifflin was formerly a Whig, and subsequently adopted the principles of the Republican party, though he is devoid of ambition for distinctions of a political character.

He has a love for literature, and a facility for

writing verse, of which he printed a small volume called "Rhyme of an Artist," for private distribution. He contributed essays and poetical pieces, some of which were set to music, to *Graham's Magazine* and to *Burton's Gentleman's Magazine* in Philadelphia, and frequently wrote spicy articles for the local papers of Columbia. He was also an elocutionist as far as dramatic recitation indicated the capacity, and frequently entertained his friends and benevolent organizations with lectures, readings, or recitations. Mr. Mifflin has evinced during his lifetime a desire to become a useful citizen rather than to achieve marked distinction in literature or art, in both of which fields he might, doubtless, with application and study, have won renown.

He is of a cheerful social disposition, beloved by a large number of friends, and most affectionate and devoted to his family as husband and father.

Mr. and Mrs. Mifflin were blessed with several children, of whom Lloyd, Houston, James DeVeaux, and Charles West survive. The eldest, Bethel, Martha Elizabeth, and Mary Bethel, rest in the Mount Bethel Cemetery, beside the grave of their mother.

#### WILLIAM FORDNEY LOCKARD.

The subject of this biographical sketch was born of German ancestry. His father, Charles Lockard, resided in Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa., and during the earlier years of his life followed the occupation of pilot on the Susquehanna River. In later years he became a contractor, and died at Peach Bottom, Pa., in 1826, at the early age of thirty years, having been at the time of his death engaged in the construction of a public canal. He married Elizabeth Fordney, daughter of William Fordney, who emigrated from Germany to Columbia, Pa., where he died in 1825. Mrs. Lockard survived her husband fifty years, and died at Columbia, Pa., in 1876, at the ripe age of seventy-nine years. She was a devoted Christian mother through all the vicissitudes of a long and well-spent life. Her beloved and venerated character still lives in the memory of the children who survive.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lockard the following children were born: Sophia, Samuel, Charles O., Hannah, William F., and Eliza. The birth of William F. occurred Jan. 19, 1825, at Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa., where his boyhood was passed. Soon after his father's death, and when nine years of age, William was indentured to James Moore, a farmer of Union County, Pa., who was also by occupation a bridge-builder, having erected the second bridge across the Susquehanna River, between Columbia and Wrightsville, Pa., in the year 1834. (This bridge was destroyed by fire July, 1863, during the invasion of Gen. Lee's army into Pennsylvania, on the occasion of the battle of Gettysburg.) William F. lived six years in Union County, Pa., and on returning to his

native town was employed in the construction of the new line of railroad then being built to avoid the inclined plane at Columbia, Pa. This contract being finished, he engaged upon a canal-boat running between Columbia and Hollidaysburg, Pa., and served his superiors faithfully for two years. He then accepted the position of agent on a train of cars running over the "State Road" between Columbia and Philadelphia, Pa., owned by Messrs. Bingham, Dock & Stratton, one of the few transportation houses then doing business on the Columbia Basin.

At the age of eighteen he became fireman upon a locomotive, and four years later rose to the rank of a locomotive engineer in the employ of the State of Pennsylvania. He continued in that capacity until the year 1857, at which time the main line, owned and controlled by the State, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, was sold to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, they assuming full management of the same. William F. was, in the summer of 1858, made dispatcher of trains at Columbia, and remained thus employed until March 1, 1867, when he was appointed and confirmed by the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the position of superintendent of the Philadelphia Division of said road, with his office in Philadelphia. This caused the removal with his family from Columbia, Pa., and occasioned the separation from many warm personal friends, who, however, rejoiced at his promotion. He continued to fill the position of superintendent for fourteen years, when, in the summer of 1881, owing to continued ill health, contracted by the arduous duties of the office, he was compelled to tender his resignation. It was reluctantly accepted by the board of directors, who, being unwilling to lose his services, appointed him superintendent of the Junction Railroad, a position of like responsibilities though less laborious, which office he now holds.

William Forduey Lockard is essentially a self-made man, and has not depended upon accidental good fortune to make his career one of success. His energy, industry, and inherent force have been the powerful levers which have lifted him from dependence to a position of influence and independence. In the various positions he has held the confidence and respect of his superior officers has invariably been manifested towards him, while the most flattering testimonials have evinced the affection of his subordinates.

William F. Lockard married at Middletown, Dauphin Co., Pa., on the 6th day of March, 1850, Margaret B., daughter of Daniel Fager, formerly of Reading, Pa. Their children are Jennie B., Samuel L., Thomas G., Edwin J., Letitia, Minnie, and Lucy F. All are living with the exception of Letitia, who died in infancy.

The Lockards were from the earliest records of the family in Germany members of the German Lutheran Church. This family still adheres to the faith and worships with the same denomination.

#### JOHN B. BACHMAN.

Mr. Bachman's paternal ancestors are of German extraction, while on the maternal side is traced a union of Scotch and Irish antecedents. Felix Bachman, his great-grandfather, emigrated from Switzerland about the year 1740, and purchased of the heirs of William Penn six hundred acres of land in Bart township, Lancaster Co.



*John B. Bachman*

He had two sons, George and Jacob, the latter of whom was born on the ancestral land, and in the dwelling erected by his father soon after his purchase, which is still standing. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Ann Heidlebach, of this same township. Their sons were George, Samuel, and Jacob, and their daughters Ann and Elizabeth.

The birth of Samuel occurred upon the paternal estate in 1791, in the vicinity of which his life was spent as merchant, landlord, and farmer. He was a man of enterprise and judgment, and his services were much sought in the settlement of estates in his native county. He married Rebecca G. Baird, whose grandfather, Thomas Baird, emigrated to America from Tyrone, Ireland, in 1753. John Baird, the father of Mrs. Bachman, was a soldier of the Revolution, and a magistrate both in Bart and Colerain townships. His death occurred in 1822. The children of Samuel and Rebecca were John B., Hiram F., Samuel H., and Ann A.

Mrs. Bachman's death occurred in 1881, and that of her husband April 1, 1882. Their son, John B., was born March 22, 1820, on the homestead in Bart



Frederick Bunker  
FB



*A. Muller*



township, and his childhood was spent in the immediate vicinity of his birthplace. His educational advantages were confined to the select schools of the neighborhood, after which he became clerk of a country store, and filled a similar position in the village hotel. At the age of eighteen he became a carpenter's apprentice, and having acquired the trade conducted an extensive business. Desiring a larger field of labor than the country afforded, he removed in 1852 to Columbia, and availing himself of the new inventions in machinery then in use, engaged largely in the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds. He is doubtless the oldest manufacturer in the State engaged in this branch of industry, and still conducts an extensive planing and lumbering business on the site of his original purchase.

Mr. Bachman was married in 1847 to Miss Isabella, daughter of Matthew Knox, of the same township. Their children are Florence R. (Mrs. Breneman), Hyde L., Jenny Gail, and Mary Gertrude. Mr. Bachman has by his ambition and public spirit added much to the growth and development of Columbia. He has for many years been actively engaged in building, the dwellings he erected having especial reference to the comfort and improved condition of the laboring classes. He has been since the casting of his first ballot on conviction an Old-Line Whig, and readily espoused the platform of the Republican party on its formation. He has been prominent in municipal affairs, and frequently a member of the Council of the borough of Columbia.

Mr. Bachman may justly be regarded as a promoter of all schemes having for their object the improved condition of the community.

#### FREDERICK BUCHER.

The parents of Frederick Bucher were Joseph Max and Barbara (Bernauer) Bucher, of Deggingen, Würtemberg, Germany, where the former died in 1870, having during his active life been a leading merchant of that village. Here his son Frederick was born, Sept. 18, 1830. On reaching manhood he decided upon America as a future field of labor, and emigrated in 1858. Christian, his brother, followed in 1856, and Max, another brother, in 1858, both of whom are since deceased.

Frederick settled in Columbia, and at once sought employment with Jonas Ruple in the hardware business. After a brief period he engaged with Henry Pfähler, of the same place, with whom he remained until 1860, and later became associated with J. W. Cottrell. In 1866 he embarked in the grocery and hardware business, and has since been thus occupied. He is also largely interested in real estate transactions, and has erected many dwellings in the borough of Columbia.

He was married in 1859 to Miss Louisa, daughter of Michael Bartz, of Chestnut Hill, Lancaster Co.,

to whom were born children,—Mary, Frederick, Amelia, and William.

Mr. Bucher, in 1857, had partially decided upon California as a future home, but was influenced by circumstances to return to Pennsylvania after an extended tour, including a journey of great interest through the South.

He revisited his native land in 1880, having traveled extensively through Germany, France, and Italy. The journey was made with a view to reviving the scenes of his childhood experiences and enjoying the companionship of his mother and three sisters, who still occupy the parental abode. Mr. Bucher, while in the hardware business, was successful in the invention of a stove for heating purposes, which was patented in 1858. A disastrous fire having destroyed the patterns, prevented the manufacture of the article. He is an active Odd-Fellow and a member of the Susquehanna Lodge, No. 80, of Columbia, as also of the Artisans' Order of Mutual Protection of the same borough.

In politics he is a Republican, though not an active politician.

#### ANDREW J. MUSSER.

Peter Musser, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was of Swiss parentage, and married a Miss Dietz, to whom were born children,—John, Christian, Henry, Peter, and Annie. Peter, of this number, was born Nov. 29, 1776, in Lancaster County, and died July 2, 1848, in his seventy-second year. He married Elizabeth Rhorer, of the same county, who was born Aug. 14, 1788, and died Oct. 8, 1822, in her thirty-fifth year. Their children were Henry R., Mary, Annie, Joseph, and Betsey.

Henry R. was born June 18, 1808, and died June 1, 1878, in his sixty-fifth year. He was three times married, the second union having been with Annie, only daughter of John and Barbara Mouk. Their children were Elias H., Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Andrew Jackson, and Barbara Ann, who became Mrs. Horn. Andrew Jackson was born March 2, 1841, in Lancaster County. The early years of his life were spent in West Hempfield township, his home after his fourth year having been with his maternal grandfather, John Mouk. At the age of eighteen he removed to Columbia, and served an apprenticeship of three years at the trade of cabinet-maker, subsequently pursuing his vocation until Aug. 9, 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served for a period of nine months, during which time he participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. On his return he resumed his trade, which was continued until 1871, when he purchased the old and established business of George Seibert, cabinet-maker and undertaker, which he has greatly enlarged, having added extensive facilities for fine upholstery.

Mr. Musser was married in 1861 to Miss Cassandra E., daughter of John and Mary Shenberger, of York County, Pa. Their children are John S. and Frank B., both of whom are associated with their father in business.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Musser is in politics an active Republican. He has been for three years a member of the Council of the borough of Columbia, and was during the last year its president. He is also an enthusiastic Mason and member of the Columbia Lodge, No. 286, of Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of the Susquehanna Lodge, No. 80, of Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, in which he has taken all the degrees, and was representative to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Artisans' Order of Mutual Protection of Columbia, and a director of the Commonwealth Mutual Insurance Company of Columbia, as also of the Columbia Building and Loan Association. Mr. Musser, in business enterprise and public spirit, is among the foremost citizens of the place of his residence.

#### HENRY H. HEISE.

The Heise family are of Swiss extraction and early settlers in Lancaster County. Solomon Heise, the grandfather of Henry H., was a resident of West Hempfield, where he followed farming employments. He married Patience Bethel, of Scotch descent, and had children,—Samuel B., Henry, George W., Frederick K., Susan, and Elizabeth. The death of Mr. Heise occurred on the homestead March 16, 1833, in his seventy-second year, and that of his wife March 28, 1855, aged eighty-two years. His son Henry was born during the year 1804 at the homestead, where he conducted farming on an extensive scale. He married Anna, daughter of John and Franey Forrey, the latter of whom died in West Hempfield township in her one hundred and fourth year. Mr. Heise married a second time Miss Hannah Heidler, niece of John and Franey Forrey, of Rapho township. Their children were Henry H., Benjamin F., Elizabeth (Mrs. Nolt), Anna M. (deceased), Salinda H. (Mrs. Wilmot), Sarah H. (Mrs. Agnew). Mr. Heise died Feb. 10, 1862, in his sixtieth year. Henry H., his son, was born June 30, 1840, in West Hempfield township, his childhood having been spent at the home of his parents. He availed himself of such advantages as the neighboring school afforded, and afterwards engaged in labor on the farm. In 1866 he became a pupil at the People's Business College at Reading, Pa., and in 1867 made an extended tour through Europe. In 1870 he embarked in the hardware business in Columbia, where he is still an active merchant. He was married April 28, 1874, to Miss Susan, daughter of John S. Mellinger, of Creswell, Manor township. Their children are Harry Elvin,

<sup>1</sup> The youngest has also acquired the art of telegraphy, in which he is regarded as an expert.

who resides with his uncle, Dr. David Mellinger, in Manor township, and Susan Florence, who died in infancy. Mrs. Heise died Jan. 11, 1877.

The firm of Heise & Kauffman, with which Mr. Heise was formerly connected, is the patentee of Heise & Kauffman's "patent combined feed tobacco and heating steamer," and Mr. Heise is the patentee of H. H. Heise's latest improved "hydraulic ram." For both of these an extended demand has been created. Since the spring of 1888 Mr. Heise has been sole owner of the extensive hardware business formerly conducted with his partner. He is in politics a Republican, but not an ardent politician. He is a director of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company of Columbia and of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, also of Columbia. The family are in their religious belief Presbyterians, and Henry H. has not departed from the faith of his ancestors.

#### WILLIAM PATTON.

Mr. Patton is of Irish extraction, his grandfather having been Matthew Patton, who resided in the County Tyrone, Ireland. Among his children was James, born in 1788, who still survives in his ninety-fifth year. He emigrated to America in 1817, and having purchased a tract of land in Chester County, Pa., devoted his life to farming employments. He married Ann, daughter of Samuel Ramsey, of County Armagh, Ireland, and had children,—William, Scott, Harriet (who became Mrs. Burton), and five who are deceased. Their son William was born May 12, 1817, in the County Tyrone, Ireland, and with his parents came to America when an infant. His boyhood until his twenty-second year was spent in Chester County, where he was principally engaged in labor upon the farm.

Having received the appointment of State agent on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, he held the office for one year, after which he became connected with the road as locomotive engineer. In the fall of 1841 he married Miss Susan, daughter of Joseph Withers, and granddaughter of John Withers, who was a captain in Col. John Ferree's battalion during the Revolution, and later a farmer in Strasburg township. The children of Mr. Patton are Emma, Anna F., Olivia, Josephine, and Clara (Mrs. Denny). The year of his marriage Mr. Patton purchased a forwarding house, lumber- and coal-yard at Fair View, Lancaster Co. At the expiration of the third year he received an appointment as train dispatcher at Columbia, and also embarked in the lumber and coal business in that borough. Two years later he, with his brother, engaged in mercantile interests, having still retained the former business.

Mr. Patton, in 1852, turned his attention to contracting, having as the initiatory step built the round-house for the State in connection with the Columbia Railroad. He later constructed the larger part of



*F. H. Weise*



*Wm. Patterson*

the Huptingdon and Broad Top Railroad and the Stonerstown bridge.

Together with other partners he also built eighty-two miles of the western end of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. He returned to Columbia and embarked in the iron business as general manager of the Susquehanna Iron Company's works, with which interest he has been since identified.

This industry, under his competent supervision, has become one of the most successful iron interests of the State, its products being unsurpassed in quality by any rolling-mill in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Patton has been largely identified with the growth and development of the borough of Columbia, and for many years actively interested in building enterprises. He is a director in both the Susquehanna Iron Company and the Keely Stove Company.

In religion he is a supporter and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Columbia, with which Mrs. Patton and their daughters are also connected.

In politics he has during his lifetime espoused the principles of the Democratic party.

#### MILTON WIKE.

George Wike, the grandfather of Milton, emigrated from Germany and settled in Lancaster County, where he followed his trade of shoemaker. Later he removed to Columbia, where he continued to be industriously employed. He was twice married, and had children,—George, John, and three daughters, Mary (Mrs. Henry Mathiot), Sarah (Mrs. John Hudders) and Betsey (Mrs. Mullen). Mr. Wike's death occurred in Columbia in advanced years. His son, George, was born in the above borough, Jan. 11, 1805, in the immediate vicinity of which his life was spent. He acquired the trade of a cooper, but soon after followed the life of a boatman, and became a pilot on the Susquehanna River. Subsequently he engaged in contracting, and built a portion of the Tide-Water Canal, extending from Wrightsville to Havre-de-Grace. He was on the 26th of April, 1827, married to Sarah, daughter of John Eberlin, of Columbia. Their children are Susan, John F. E., Milton, Ann Jane (Mrs. Wall), Nathaniel E., Emma Frances, George Washington, Henry M., Hannah G. (Mrs. Mullen), Samuel F., Andrew J., Albert, Eunice (Mrs. Stair), and Franklin. George Wike died Dec. 31, 1857, in his fifty-second year. His widow, who survives him, resides in Columbia.

Milton Wike was born Jan. 25, 1831, in Manor township, and removed when an infant with his parents to Columbia, where he attended during his youth the public school of the borough. He then became familiar with the business of a butcher, which was for several years successfully conducted, after which he engaged in the purchase and sale of stock. He later retired from active business pursuits and devoted his attention to a farm owned by him in Martic

township. He was in January, 1861, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Hinkel, of Columbia. Their children are George, Edith, and Flora. Mr. Wike is in politics a Republican. He has for three successive terms been elected school director of the borough of Columbia, and was a member of its Council during the period of the late war. He is also one of the board of directors of the Old Columbia Public Grounds. He is a member of Columbia Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Cyrene Commandery of Knights Templar of Columbia. Mr. Wike's family worship with the Lutheran denomination, of which he is a liberal supporter.

## CHAPTER XXXI.

### MOUNT JOY BOROUGH.

THE borough of Mount Joy is a handsome and thrifty town situated upon the Pennsylvania Railroad, twelve miles west of Lancaster. The Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike passes through the town and forms its principal street. The earliest habitations within the present limits of Mount Joy were two taverns, which were built upon this thoroughfare many years before it was made a turnpike, and they may be considered the nuclei around which the town was developed. The first of these was a house which stood on the northern or Mount Joy side of the turnpike, and now forms a portion of the Exchange Hotel. It was a small brick house, built by Alexander Campbell in 1768. These facts were for many years set forth upon a stone which capped the apex of the brick arch of a dormer-window, so that he who ran might read, but when the structure was altered and improved the stone was dislodged from its position, and it is now said to be in the attic of the hotel. The second tavern was on the southern or Donegal township side of the stage-road, where it is crossed by the Manheim road, in the western part of the town. The farm embracing this neighborhood was purchased at an early day by Michael Nichels, and the house was built by him in 1783. It stood upon the now vacant corner lot adjoining the residence of Mr. Hildebrand, and was known as "The Cross-Keys." Nichels had a wife, Eva, who was a virago, noted for her ungovernable temper. The place thus became widely known as "the three crosses,"—the cross-roads, "The Cross-Keys," and "the cross landlady." This tavern was carried on until a comparatively recent date by various landlords, and was finally destroyed by fire. A stone from the old building is now to be seen in the rear wall of the Washington Hotel or Plummer House. It bears in clearly legible characters this inscription: "*Erbaut durch Michael Nichels & Eva, 1783,*"—that is, built by Michael and Eva

Nichols. "The Cross-Keys" was a favorite place of resort for the roistering convivialists of the region round about in Mount Joy, Rapho, and Donegal townships long years before the town, which afterwards included it within its bounds, was laid out, and while its site was covered with woods. During the Whiskey Insurrection, at a militia training there, several persons spoke loudly in favor of the insurgents, declaring they were ready to go to their assistance. They were subsequently arrested and taken to Lancaster, but excused themselves by saying that their apparent disloyalty was only the result of a drinking bout.

**Rohrerstown.**—The first or eastern portion of the town was laid out in September, 1811, by Jacob Rohrer, who came from Sporting Hill, and was called Rohrerstown. It consisted of one hundred and thirty-four lots, laid out around a centre square, and equally divided by the Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike. A lottery was devised for the distribution of lots, after a common custom of the time, and tickets were sold at eighty-five dollars each. They were not all immediately disposed of, but those remaining in Rohrer's possession were sold within two or three years. Rohrer built the wooden portion of the Exchange Hotel as an addition to the old tavern erected in 1768, which has already been described, and a small building adjoining the site of the present National Bank, in which he kept the first store within the present limits of Mount Joy. Prior to this time the nearest store had been one kept by a Mr. Reeser, one mile west of the site of Mount Joy, on the Manheim road, where now is the farm-house of Abram Hiestand, in Rapho township.

Rohrer removed soon after the war of 1812 to Marietta, and became president of a bank organized there, which finally met with disaster. Prior to that time, however, he returned to the town which he had founded, and served here many years as magistrate. He died in Mount Joy about 1840.

The newly laid out village was settled with considerable rapidity during the war of 1812 and the few years following, but afterwards, for a score of years, the accessions of population were few.

One of the early residents<sup>1</sup> of Mount Joy, or Rohrerstown, has given the writer facts concerning the early history of the village, which enable him to present quite a complete view of the place as it appeared in the war of 1812 period. He estimates that it then contained thirty-three families, and identifies the locations of all the houses. Where Dr. Zeigler now lives, on the north side of the Main Street and the corner of the Centre Square, was a house built by Brice Curran, in 1812, for a residence, but soon given up by him to James Sterrett, who kept in it the second store

<sup>1</sup> Robert Dysart, of Lancaster, who was born in 1804, became a resident of Rohrerstown when it was laid out, and for many years was one of the leading citizens of Mount Joy.

that was opened in the village. On the adjoining property west was a house built in 1812 by a Mr. Wilkinson, who became afterwards a justice of the peace. There were two houses between this and the place where the railroad crosses, the first occupied by a Mr. Earl and the second by the Galbraith family. Beyond, where the Exchange Hotel now is, was the small tavern, built in 1768, which has been described, and beyond that came what is now the bank building, Rohrer's store. When Rohrer left the new village his stock in this store was taken by Jacob Myers, who sold goods for many years. Myers lived beyond this store in a one-story log house which had been built before the town was laid out, and probably as early as 1780. This house is still standing, and is weather-boarded, so that it does not look much older than some of its neighboring dwellings. It is occupied by the widow of Jacob Myers, Jr. Henry Myers is now the oldest native-born resident of the borough.

On the same side of the street and east of the square, in the order given, were houses built and occupied by Mr. Mencer, John Mateer, and Frederick Hoffman, and at the extreme east end was the gate-house of the turnpike. Another toll-house was soon after built, to take the place of this one, and it was removed into a more central location, and became the first shop of the town. It has been for more than half a century occupied as a shoe-shop by Alexander Dysart. Altogether there were twelve houses on the north side of the street in 1812.

On the south side of the street there were seven. The first one which would appear to a traveler approaching the village from the east was a small house owned by Mrs. Jane Dysart. Back of it was another log habitation. These houses were built by Martin Krider, probably in 1810. They were not within the limits of the town proper. Going west, the next house was a two-story brick, built by Mr. Mancer, and now owned and occupied by James A. Patterson. Near the upper corner of the square was a double log house, which was built by Perry Woods. It is now weather-boarded. The building now occupied as a newspaper office by Mr. Hoffer was not in existence in the period of which we write, but was erected by John Brindler about 1817. The next house, now used as a restaurant by James Mooney, was built in 1816, and owned until very recently by Robert Dysart. Then came the Red Lion tavern, built by a Mr. Navy, a cabinet-maker. It forms a part of the present large building. The original structure was occupied at different periods both for store and tavern purposes, its best-known proprietor in the latter being Oakey Henderson, who began as landlord about 1818, and kept it for many years. Just before coming to the Marietta turnpike the traveler would see the two houses now owned by Messrs. McFarland and Longnecker. The first of these, like Myers', on the opposite side of the turnpike, was probably built before the town was laid out. This house was owned

by David McNeely, from Bucks County, who added a second story, and the adjoining one by his son, who bore the same name and was a captain.

On Donegal Street, the first house on the south side was a small one, built prior to 1812 by a weaver named Snell, who lived in it during the war. Andrew and Nancy Dysart, father and mother of Robert and Alexander Dysart, lived in a double log house on the right-hand side of the street, nearly opposite Snell's. This house was built by Alexander Patterson. Farther westward was the log residence of John Hayes, who owned a number of lots on this street.

On Barbara Street there were in 1812 ten houses, five of which were on the northern side. The first, counting from the east, belonged to a Widow Tod, and the next, a small log, to one Craig, while the third, a double log house, was occupied by James Laird, the fourth was the property of John Alsbaugh, a cooper, and the fifth a house which John Mateer had built for his daughter, a widow. On the south side of the street, James Laird had a butcher-shop at the corner of the street which runs north and south through the square, and a little west of this street was the residence of the Donahue family, of which one of the sons, James, is still a resident of the borough. Still farther west were the houses of Mrs. Sherrer and Mary Eshelman, and the last of the five was a small log house owned by Joseph Lytle and built before the town was laid out. This was on the lot now owned by McFarland and Breneman.

These were all the houses in Rohrerstown during the period of the second war with Great Britain, but many others were built soon after its close, among them the Bell school-house. In the mean time, however, another town had been platted, which was ultimately to be merged with that which we have described.

**Richland.**—The period of the war of 1812 was one prolific in projects for land speculation, and among them was the laying out of a town at the cross-roads as a rival of Rohrerstown. This flat embraced lands lying both north and south of the turnpike from Lancaster to Harrisburg, in Mount Joy and Donegal townships, and included the old "Cross-Keys" tavern, which was spoken of at the outset of this chapter. The lands lying in proximity to this tavern had been owned by Michael Nichols. The deeds set forth that his executors sold to Peter Linderwood and Peter Bishop, who sold to Christian Leib, who in turn sold to John Bartruff, of Manheim, and that he then laid out one hundred and twenty-two lots in 1812. It also appears that Hoffer and Roth were engaged in the enterprise, and it is certain that their plans in laying out the town were not consummated until 1814, and even then many of the lots were not sold. Richland did not grow so fast as Rohrerstown, but made some progress. The taverns of Richland and Rohrerstown did a more thriving business than any other institution, and their patronage was derived principally

from the teamsters of the great Conestoga wagons. One old resident of Mount Joy says that he has often seen at early day over fifty of these teams, each of four horses, quartered for the night at the stables of the two taverns, while the drivers crowded the houses to their utmost capacity.

As time passed on the lands lying along the turnpike between Rohrerstown and Richland were platted in lots by small parcels. The first was the triangular piece of ground lying between Main Street, the Marietta turnpike, and Delta Street. This five and a half acres was covered with timber when it was bought by Christian Choick, in 1828, for eight hundred dollars. He cleared it and laid it out in lots in 1830.

In 1834 or the following year Jacob Walleck (or Wallich), who had a long, narrow strip of land running across the Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike to the Manheim road, laid it off in eighty lots, which he disposed of by a lottery. He removed to the West not long after this transaction, some features in which had made him unpopular.

Henry Eshelman laid out a small addition on the south side of the pike and several others surveyed off a few lots, while George Myers laid out what was called the "Richland extension."

Lots were sold in all of these plats and buildings erected, and the two original villages gradually grew together and became practically one, which slowly and evenly increased in population and prosperity.

**Incorporation as a Borough.**—Mount Joy was incorporated as a borough by act of the Assembly passed Feb. 10, 1851, and its boundaries were made to include Rohrerstown, Richland, and the several other plots or additions lying between them, and upon April 1st of that year the following persons, having received a majority of the votes, were, by Justice of the Peace J. Shertzer, installed as the first officers, viz.: Burgess, Joseph Hougendobler; Clerk, Jacob Stauffer; Treasurer, A. Strickler; Town Council, (West Ward) Samuel Minichan, Henry Bender, John Reams, (East Ward) Henry Shaffner, Samuel Dyer, James Moore.

Following are the principal officers for each subsequent year:

**BURGESSES.**—Isaac Shertzer, 1852-54; John Patterson, 1855; B. M. Greider, 1856-57; John H. Breneman, 1858; S. M. Myers, 1859; Jacob Ulrich, 1860-61; C. M. Martin, 1862; J. L. Zeigler, 1863-64; B. M. Greider, 1865-72; Henry Shaffner, 1873-76; Jesse Kennedy, 1877; B. M. Greider, 1878-83.

**CLERKS.**—J. Stauffer, 1852-58; C. W. Johnson, 1859-62; J. B. Landis, 1863; B. F. Eberle, 1864; J. E. Cassol, 1865-66; G. R. Hondrickson, 1867-71; A. K. Martin, 1872-83.

**TREASURERS.**—A. Strickler, 1852; Jacob Ulrich, 1853; L. Rickoecker, 1854-83.

**COUNCILMEN.**—(Two members elected annually for three years, one from each ward.)—P. Helman and H. Shaffner, 1852; H. H. Greiner and William Brady, 1854; H. Shaffner and H. Bender, 1855; Samuel Kohr and Samuel Myers, 1856; J. Leader and D. Flory, 1857; Samuel Ehrman and H. Bender, 1858; J. B. Landis and C. Grube, 1859; Benjamin Eby and H. Sherbahn, 1860; S. Patterson and P. Helman, 1861; J. Leader and C. Grube, 1862; F. A. Ricker and A. M. Hershey, 1863; S. R. Baer and B. F. Nustray, 1864; C. Stohler and John Hildebrandt, 1865; B. F. Eberle and Jacob Hamaker, 1866; J. L.

Longnecker and P. Helman, 1867; Eli Hamaker and S. H. Kurtz, 1868; William Kuhn and B. F. Eberle, 1869; D. Boyce and P. Helman, 1870; S. H. Kurtz and C. Grube, 1871; Eli Hamaker and William Kuhn, 1872; John M. Brandt and H. F. Stager, 1873; S. H. Kurtz and P. Helman, 1874; John B. Shelly and Henry Garber, 1875; S. N. Eby and H. F. Stager, 1876; C. H. Nissly and S. H. Kurtz, 1877; A. Dillingner, B. Hostetter (three years), and J. H. Rober (two years), 1878; S. N. Eby and H. F. Stager, 1879; A. P. Root and Joseph Detwiler, 1880; S. S. P. Lytle and B. Hostetter, 1881; S. N. Eby and M. M. Brubaker, 1882; Joseph Detwiler and M. Himmelspark, 1883.

**JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.**—Jacob R. Long, April 15, 1851; James Moore, April 11, 1854; Isaac Shitzer, April 10, 1855; C. M. Martin, April 16, 1856; Jacob R. Long, April 16, 1856; Samuel I. Shay, June 19, 1856; James Barlow, March 20, 1857; Jacob Urech, May 6, 1858; C. M. Martin, April 9, 1861; John H. Breneman, April 9, 1861; Christian Scholl, April 9, 1861; James A. Patterson, April 14, 1863; Robert McFadden, April 14, 1863; C. M. Martin, April 14, 1866; C. W. Johnson, April 14, 1866; George R. Hendrickson, April 14, 1868; Robert McFadden, April 14, 1868; C. M. Martin, April 14, 1871; J. H. Zeller, April 14, 1872; Robert McFadden, April 14, 1873; F. A. Ricker, April 14, 1874; C. M. Martin, April 14, 1876; F. A. Ricker, April 14, 1876; John H. Zeller, April 14, 1877; Robert McFadden, April 14, 1878; R. H. Long, April 14, 1879; F. A. Ricker, April 14, 1881; Robert McFadden, April 14, 1883.

**Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity.**—Originally the Lutherans of this neighborhood formed a part of the Maytown congregation, but in the year 1827 the Mount Joy members resolved to form a church of their own. They at first met in the school-house, but the society increasing in size they built a church in 1829 (the corner-stone being laid August 15th, on which occasion there was preaching in both English and German). The building committee consisted of the following persons: Samuel Dyer, John Beard, Peter Lindenmuth, Henry Waltman. The society was organized and the church built under the pastoral care of Rev. J. Frederick Ruthrauff, who commenced his labors with the congregation Dec. 15, 1827. He remained as pastor until March 15, 1832, when he was succeeded by Rev. John H. Berneheim. After the severance of his connection with the church, in 1833, Rev. P. Sahn became pastor, and remained until 1835. Since that time to the present the pulpit has been filled by the following ministers, viz.: Rev. Miller, 1835-38; L. Gerhart, 1838-45; W. Heilig, 1845-49; J. W. Menges, 1849-50; G. W. Scheide, for period of three months; J. B. Christ, 1852-55; William G. Laitzell, 1856-62; D. P. Rosenmiller, six months, 1865; a Committee of Conference, 1866-67; J. W. Early, 1867-68; F. W. Weiskatlin, 1868-78; G. H. Trabert, 1873-77; H. J. H. Lamicke, 1877-81. Since the last date the congregation has been served by a Committee of Conference.

**United Brethren.**—As nearly as can be ascertained, there was preaching by the United Brethren in Mount Joy as early as 1820. Revs. Neidig, Rupp, and the Lights (Felix, John, and Casper) were for years accustomed to preach in what was known as the Old Bell School-house, which was used as a preaching-place by a number of ministers of different denomi-

nations before they had their own churches. In 1860 a class was organized in Mount Joy, with George Geyer as leader. He kept up regular class and prayer-meetings for a number of years. In 1865-66, Rev. L. Peters, who was then preaching on Lancaster Circuit, took up a Sunday afternoon appointment in the Lutheran Church of this place, and thus prepared the way for the building of a house of worship. Accordingly the Quarterly Conference of Lancaster Circuit assembled at Springville (now Florin) May 25, 1867, appointed George Geyer, S. S. Royer, George Eby, John Miller, and John Shroff as trustees, with instructions to build a church in Mount Joy, in conformity with the discipline of the United Brethren in Christ. The corner-stone was laid July 28, 1867, by Revs. E. Light and W. S. H. Keys, D.D., and the church building dedicated Jan. 19, 1868, by Bishop J. J. Glosbrenner, D.D., assisted by E. Light, Father Stehman, I. Carpenter, and others. The church edifice was erected under the pastorate of Revs. Hackman and Evers, at an aggregate cost of seven thousand dollars, about five thousand dollars of which amount was paid at the time of dedication and the remainder in 1875, during the pastorate of Rev. J. W. Etter, at which time the interior was also refitted at considerable expense. At the Annual Conference of 1868, Rev. D. O. Farrell was appointed to the circuit and served one year, after which Rev. J. C. Mumma served two years. At the Annual Conference held in Mountville, Pa., March 8, 1871, Mount Joy was constituted a station, embracing Strickler's Church and the town of Mount Joy, and Rev. John Fohl appointed the pastor for one year. The church was served from 1872 to 1875 by Rev. J. R. Meredith, and from 1875 to 1877 by Rev. J. W. Etter. In 1876, Strickler's Church was detached from Mount Joy and united with Spring Garden Circuit. In 1878 a parsonage was built adjoining the church at a cost of about two thousand five hundred dollars, under the pastorate of Rev. J. K. Fisher. In 1879, Rev. M. P. Doyle, of the Allegheny Conference, was appointed preacher in charge until 1881, when he was succeeded by Rev. G. W. M. Rigor, who served two years. The church, since 1868, has been steadily growing in numerical strength and moral influence, and now numbers one hundred and twelve members. Rev. J. W. Etter is the present pastor.

**Methodist Episcopal Church.**—There was a class-meeting organized here about 1834, of twenty members, of which Samuel Meldrum was the leader. Susquehanna Mission was a circuit, of which Mount Joy was one of the appointments, and the years and preachers as they appear in the general minutes are as follows: 1836, T. B. Tibbles; 1837, T. B. Tibbles and J. A. Watson; 1838, T. Sumption; 1839-40, H. Sutton; 1841, J. Edwards; 1842, J. Edwards and J. H. Wythe; 1848, E. Reed and J. W. Arthur; 1844,

<sup>1</sup> For those in this locality prior to 1851, see chapter on Mount Joy township and the chapter containing the civil list of the county.

<sup>2</sup> By Rev. Thomas Montgomery.



L. K. Berridge and S. Pancoast; in 1845 the circuit was called Mount Joy, and the preachers were R. McNamee and A. W. Milby; in 1846 the circuit was called Marietta, and the preacher was R. McNamee; 1847-48, John Ruth; 1849, R. M. Greenbank; 1850, R. M. Greenbank and S. R. Gillingham; 1851, M. D. Kurtz and W. H. Burrell; in 1852, Mount Joy became a separate charge, and G. W. Brindle was preacher, and in 1853 was again appointed; 1854, J. T. Gracey; 1855-56, Thomas Montgomery; 1857, J. Cook; 1858, J. M. Wheeler; 1859-60, A. Howard; 1861, T. Kirkpatrick; 1862-63, O. W. Landreth; 1864-65, J. Stringer; 1866-67, J. T. Miller; 1868, A. Howard; 1869-70, S. A. Heilner; 1871, J. Robinson; 1872-73, T. Harrison; 1874, J. A. Watson; 1876-76, J. Dungan; 1877-78, M. Graves; 1879-80, W. H. Aspril; 1881-82, C. Roads; 1883, Thomas Montgomery.

The old church was built in 1837, and sold in 1867. The basement of the brick church was dedicated Jan. 12, 1868. The whole edifice was completed and paid for in 1882,—value \$10,000. The church was chartered Sept. 2, 1867. The parsonage, valued at \$1500, on the same lot as the church, was built in 1877, and has a debt of \$1000.

The number of members and probationers is seventy-five; the Sabbath-school, sixteen officers and teachers; seventy-five scholars.

The official members of the church are: Trustees, H. H. Mellinger (president), W. H. Metzgar (secretary), E. M. Trexler (treasurer), A. H. Comp, W. C. T. Reed, A. B. Cling, B. M. Root; Exhorters, Alexander Dysart, H. H. Mellinger, W. C. F. Reed, J. T. Wilson; Leader of Class No. 1, A. Dysart; Leader of Classes Nos. 2 and 3, pastor; Sunday-school Superintendent, J. T. Wilson.

**First Presbyterian Church.**<sup>1</sup>—This church was organized by the Rev. E. Phelps, of the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia, assisted by the Rev. William Ramsey, of the First Presbytery of Philadelphia, on the 1st day of December, 1839, and consisted at that time of eighteen members. William D. Slaymaker and John H. Brown were elected as elders, and David McNeely and Amos H. Slaymaker as deacons. Rev. James W. Phillips, of the Presbytery of Winchester, was unanimously elected pastor Feb. 8, 1840, and installed by the Presbytery of Harrisburg on the 19th of June succeeding. The charter of the church was obtained Aug. 4, 1840, and the present house of worship was erected that year. The trustees under the charter, who presumably superintended the building, were Joseph Pinkerton, David McNeely, Sr., Amos H. Slaymaker, James W. Hendrickson, and James Laird. Rev. James W. Phillips, the first pastor, resigned his charge in the spring of 1841, and from the fall of that year until February, 1845, Rev. H. Loomis served as stated supply. Rev. J. Miller was called as

pastor in March, 1845, and resigned in the spring of 1847, being succeeded by Rev. Franklin Harris as stated supply from 1847 to September, 1850. Rev. J. L. Rodgers was elected pastor in May, 1852, installed in November, and remained until 1856. The church in 1852 was transferred, at its own request, from the care of the Presbytery of Harrisburg to the Presbytery of Donegal. In the summer of the same year the church building was removed. Resuming the succession of ministers, we find that the Rev. James Smith was called as pastor in 1857, and resigned after eleven years' service, in 1868. The Rev. John Edgar was elected to fill his place Jan. 13, 1869, installed in April, and resigned in April, 1870. The Rev. James Campbell was given a call in December, 1870, but after supplying the church for three months declined to accept the call. From September, 1871, to April, 1880, the church was served by the Rev. W. B. Browne as stated supply. The Rev. C. B. Whitcomb was called as pastor in November, 1880, installed in April, 1882, and the pastoral relation was dissolved by the Presbytery Sept. 28, 1882. The Presbytery the same month appointed Rev. Robert Gamble as stated supply until the next meeting of the Presbytery, in April, 1883, when, on the unanimous request of the church and congregation, he was again appointed as a supply for six months. The elders elected since the organization of the church have been David McNeely, Sr., Dr. A. Sheller, E. F. Witmer, Jacob Stauffer, Rev. N. Dodge, Thomas G. Wright, S. C. Pinkerton, and John McFarland. Three of the elders died while members of the session, viz., David McNeely, Sr., Rev. N. Dodge, and Dr. A. Sheller. John H. Browne, William D. Slaymaker, Jacob Stauffer, and E. F. Witmer, having removed from the bounds of the church and received their certificates of membership, ceased to act as elders. The present officers of the church are Rev. Robert Gamble, stated supply and moderator of sessions; Thomas G. Wright, S. C. Pinkerton, and John McFarland, elders. The trustees are John Pinkerton, John McFarland, S. C. Pinkerton, Simon J. Eby, and S. S. P. Lytle.

**The Evangelical Church.**—The first book of records of this church has been lost; but the deed of the lot on which its house of worship stands shows that it was bought Oct. 18, 1843, of D. Maurer. The trustees of the church at that time must have been David Grissinger and Lewis Halmner, of Richland (by which name the western portion of what is now this borough was called), and C. Hannobeger, of Mount Joy township,—at least they were the persons to whom the property was deeded. The same year that this lot was purchased, Rev. John Hensel then being pastor, a church edifice was erected. This was used for thirty-seven years, or until 1880, when the present structure was built. It was dedicated by Rev. W. H. Hershey July 25th, and since July 25, 1881, the society which worships in it has been served by the present pastor, Rev. J. W. Hoover.

<sup>1</sup>By Mr. S. C. Pinkerton.

**St. Mary's Catholic Church.**—There being no Catholic Church in Mount Joy, the Rev. Anthony F. Kaul, rector of St. Anthony's Church, Lancaster, took measures in the spring of 1879 to organize a congregation with the few families located there and in the immediate vicinity.

He selected the lots corner of David and New Haven Streets, and purchased the same from Henry Garber for four hundred and fifty dollars. He erected a two story brick building thirty-six by forty feet, of which the first floor is used as a chapel, and the second is a hall divided into rooms suitable for school and parochial residence.

For two years it was attended by Rev. A. Kaul, then the Rev. Charles McMonigle attended for one year, and now Rev. Jules Foin, of Elizabethtown, has charge.

**Schools.**<sup>1</sup>—The excellence of the public schools the borough of Mount Joy now enjoys had its inception in the old log school-house, which is known as the East Ward Bell school-house. It was built in 1817, on the southern terminus of what is now called Barbara Street. In the little village of Richland, now a part of Mount Joy, nine years later, in 1826, was founded by subscription Richland Academy. This school flourished several years, and at the same time the building was used as a church by different denominations of the community. Later Richland Academy building was used for a public school, known as the West Ward Bell. At that time Mount Joy had the East and the West Ward Bell school-houses and three primary schools,—one in the little brick building near the Mount Joy Academy, a second in the brick school-house on Cemetery road, and another in the frame house on West Donegal Street. In 1855 the West Ward Bell School was organized into a high school, the East Ward Bell and the brick school-house on Cemetery road being used for secondary schools. Another primary school about ten years later was established in the Council chamber on Market Street. In these buildings the schools were conducted until March, 1878. For a decade prior to this time the old log and frame buildings were in a dilapidated condition. There was a crying demand for more suitable accommodations. After a long-continued agitation a fine school-building was erected on a central site, which commands a fine view in any direction. It is a two and a half story building of brick, erected at a cost, including heating apparatus, furniture, and ground, at upwards of twenty thousand dollars. The building, which can accommodate four hundred children, is admirably adapted for them in every particular. The design and its execution reflects credit on Architect Albert N. Dabb and H. H. Nissley, builder, and equally creditable is it to the board of directors, Messrs. John Plinkerton, Benjamin Hostetter, P. A.

Pyle, Peter Brunner, A. D. Hostetter, and Benjamin Root, during whose administration the school-house was erected.

In March, 1878, the schools were transferred to this building, and for the remainder of the term the schools were conducted by the same teachers who taught in the old buildings. In the fall of 1878 the organization of the schools was completed by increasing the number of primary schools from three to four. The corps of teachers embraced seven, including the principal, Mr. Douglass Patterson, of Princeton College, class of 1852. Under his efficient supervision the schools reached a high standard of excellence. At one time there were attending the high school ten pupils, who, the following winter, commenced to teach in the public schools in various parts of the county. Of the schools one who is competent to judge, County Superintendent B. F. Shaub, in his annual report, said, "All the schools of Mount Joy borough were in very good condition. An examination of the work of these schools, now on exhibition in Pennsylvania Educational Hall, will convince any one of the neatness, thoroughness, general excellence, and extended scope of the same."

Among the names of the educators who are prominently identified with the school history of Mount Joy are Rev. N. Dodge, A.M., E. L. Moore, David Denlinger, Matthew Marble, D. M. Martin, and Douglass Patterson.

Rev. Dodge established Cedar Hill Female Seminary in 1837. Young ladies from eleven different States attended this institution. The name of the school was changed to Cedar Hill Seminary in 1874, when Professor D. Denlinger took charge of the school, instructing pupils of both sexes. It is now a defunct institution.

In 1838, J. H. Brown founded the Mount Joy Institute for boys. This school is not in operation.

Mount Joy Academy was chartered in 1851. E. L. Moore and J. W. Simonton were associate principals. This building is now used for a soldiers' orphans' school.

**Mount Joy Soldiers' Orphans' School.**—The friendless condition of two soldiers' orphans, clad in rags and timidly asking for bread at the Executive mansion, Harrisburg, on Thanksgiving-day, 1863, inspired the patriotic soul of the old "War Governor" with the idea of founding homes and asylums to adopt and educate at the State's expense the children of her fallen dead. The grand thought of Curtin, directed by his untiring energy and stalwart policy, prepared the press and the public to receive and organize his beneficent scheme of placing the destitute and fatherless under the State's providence. It was hailed as a promise to the soldier redeemed. His wife and little ones would be protected, and the loyal heart of the old "Keystone" would dedicate to her fallen sons a beautiful temple of justice, *not charity*, for her widows and orphans.

<sup>1</sup> By J. B. Hipple.

Professor J. P. Wickersham, then principal of the State Normal School at Millersville, was requested to prepare a bill embodying the leading ideas and features of the system, which was to be laid before the Legislature. The carefully-prepared bill of Wickersham, after many lengthy discussions, was curtailed to a special enactment instructing the Governor to appropriate the fifty thousand dollar donation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the State for the use and protection of the soldier's widow and child. On the 16th of June, 1864, Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, LL.D., was commissioned superintendent of soldiers' orphans and requested to continue the good work. The several features of the defeated bill were incorporated in the scheme of Burrowes and presented to the Executive. It received his approval, and became the basis of future operations. Homes were secured in the various sections of the State. The *Old Guard* opened its doors, through Professor J. R. Carothers, at Strasburg, in November of the same year. His school was formally opened on the 20th of December, 1864. But the accommodations being inadequate, the academy buildings at Mount Joy were purchased of Professor E. L. Moore, A.M., and the sixty-four orphans in attendance transferred thither during the annual vacation of 1865. This vacation began July 28th and ended September 4th.

The change from Strasburg to Mount Joy not only secured better facilities to the school, but was an advantage to it in other respects. Its location was now a most desirable one. In a small rural town, beautifully situated, healthful in climate and environments, possessing excellent railroad conveniences, in proximity to Lancaster and Harrisburg, and reputed for the large number of its excellent citizens were certainly all that taste and comfort could desire. The building, a three-story substantial stone structure, with two-story structures of same material on east and west sides, presented an inviting appearance. This edifice is still occupied, and has a beautiful yard in front, laid out in walks and shaded with trees.

The institution continued under the management of Carothers. Additions were made to buildings, and the number of pupils were steadily increasing. Principal Carothers, however, did not satisfy the State authorities in his supervision. A change was contemplated by the school department. Finally Professor Jesse Kennedy, then principal of the McAlisterville S. O. School, was prevailed upon to purchase the property at Mount Joy and assume control of that school. He took possession on the 1st day of December, 1867.

The reputation of Kennedy inspired public confidence. His efficient administration attracted children to the school until there were in attendance nearly three hundred pupils. Improvements were made in yards and buildings, requiring large expenditures of money. The institution rapidly rose in rank to a position among the best of the State.

The various departments of the school were organized under a code of thorough system in this administration, and the discipline characterized by strict conformity to the method and practice of parental authority in the old New England home. During the ten years Mr. Kennedy was principal of this school he educated and schooled for the active duties of life quite a number of young men and women, whose life and influence have been an honorable testimony of his careful training and instruction.

Congressional aspirations induced Kennedy to negotiate with Senator George W. Wright, of Mercér County, Pa., for the sale of the school property. It was bought, and Senator Wright took possession in September, 1877. The change was again a fortunate one. The new proprietor combined with keen executive ability a long and successful experience in schools of this kind. He fully understood the wants and necessities and wisely anticipated the wishes of his students. The comfort and happiness of the children were made prominent features. A home feeling was created that moulded a sentiment for this institution among officials and the public as "a pleasant and happy children's home." New pupils were admitted, swelling the attendance to three hundred and thirty-five, the maximum, and averaging through the ensuing years to the present about three hundred per annum. A two-story frame building was erected; play-rooms for inclement weather built; pipes conducting water from the town reservoir were laid and distributed to the various departments; other changes were made calculated to strengthen the comfort and convenience of the institution; a milder policy in the general discipline of the school was inaugurated, and a new era dawned upon its already prosperous record. Happy days and a contented spirit prevailed among the wards, time sped unconsciously, and warmest words were spoken by its occupants.

Among the principal instructors employed from its foundation were I. M. Gable, from 1869 to 1872, now a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church; George G. Kunkle, three years principal teacher, and now superintendent public schools, Bethlehem, Pa.; George W. Geiger, two years, now engaged in some Western business; Joseph M. Martin, from 1877 to spring of 1880, now financial clerk of firm of Williamson & Foster, Lancaster, Pa.; M. J. Brecht, from 1880 to fall of 1883, now superintendent of public schools Lancaster County; and J. B. Hipple, a young man of recognized professional merit, its present principal and educator.

Col. Wright has continued as the able manager of the home. While engrossed in various business interests, he ever jealously guarded the trust confided to his charge. Hundreds have gone out from his fostering care to combat with life's difficulties to achieve honor and distinction. A brief *résumé* of the inner life in the institution under the senator's administration will give the reader a more intelligent idea of

the nature and object of these schools. The boys wear a full blue cadet uniform, with State buttons, while the girls are well dressed in neat modern styles of flannel and Gerster goods. Personal cleanliness is taught, and all the children receive regularly an *entire* bath once a week. The industrial training receives marked attention. Every child obtains daily practice in the regular routine labor of domestic and farm work. The girls are taught to sew by hand and machine, to cut and fit ordinary clothing, to do fancy work, to handle the flat-iron as well as the pen or drawing-pencil.

In moral and religious culture, the child has been taught to appreciate the beautiful in life, the excellent in character. Sabbath-school has been held in the home every Sabbath. Church attendance is enjoined as a regular Sabbath duty. Worship, accompanied by scriptural talks, has been held regularly morning and evening in the chapel.

Visitors are always welcome. Each department is thrown open to public inspection every day. The management encourage visits, as shown by the royal way it takes care of them while guests. Military instruction is given the boys daily. They must master the evolutions of army discipline, together with the manual of arms.

The Mount Joy school enjoys the esteem of the intelligent community in which it is located, and stands high in the affections of the orphans and their mothers. It has done and is doing a noble work, of which the State may be justly proud.

**Banking.**—The first financial establishment in the borough was the Mount Joy Savings Institution, which was incorporated in 1853. By a supplement to its charter this was made, in 1860, the Mount Joy Bank, and in 1865 it was organized, under the national banking law, with the name Union National Mount Joy Bank. At the time of the original organization, in 1853, Henry Eberle was made president and Andrew Gerber secretary and treasurer. In 1860, J. G. Hoerner was elected president, and in 1865 he was re-elected, and still holds the office. Jacob R. Long, the present cashier, has held that position since 1856. Originally the capital of the bank was \$50,000, and it is now \$125,000.

**Manufacturing forms**, in proportion to the size of the town, quite an extensive industry. The earliest enterprises in this line were of the kind common to all villages, wagon-making and blacksmithing. The earliest manufacture of other character than these was that undertaken by one Brady, who early in the twenties began making axes upon a small scale. The business was subsequently carried on by his sons, who enlarged it and for a time were very successful, but finally abandoned the industry when larger works in other localities came into competition with them. Following are brief notes upon the most important of the present manufactories:

The agricultural implement works conducted by

Messrs. Marsh & Comp were established in 1853 by a stock company. In 1857–58, Marsh Brothers came in possession of the works, and carried it on until 1872, when they were succeeded by John A. Grier. He in turn was succeeded by the present firm in 1876. This firm has materially enlarged its facilities for manufacturing, and has several extensive buildings, in which about thirty men are employed. They manufacture improved mowers and reapers, land-rollers, separators, portable engines, and other heavy machinery.

Another large manufactory of farm machinery is carried on by the firm of Geyer & Metzler, which grew out of and is the commercial descendant of John Snyder, who began the manufacture of edge-tools in Mount Joy about 1848, and five years later entered upon the manufacture of threshing-machines, horse-powers, etc. In 1872 the firm of Walgemuth & Geyer was formed, and continued the business up to the death of the senior partner in 1876. The present partnership was formed in 1881, and the manufacture of reapers, mowers, threshing-machines, separators, horse-powers, engines, and boilers continued and enlarged.

The Mount Joy Roller Process Flouring-Mills, conducted by Brandt & Manning, were erected in 1855 by Gabriel Bear. J. M. Brandt rented the mill in 1867, and purchased it in 1873. In 1881 he took Mr. Manning into partnership, and very soon thereafter the Hungarian process rollers were substituted for the old-fashioned burrs. This necessitated an addition to the original mill, which is substantially built of stone, four stories in height, and covering an area forty-five by fifty feet. In 1882 a Chase (Chicago) elevator was erected, which affords storage room for upwards of twenty-five thousand bushels of grain. Fifteen men are employed, and a seventy-five horse-power engine is used to propel the machinery. The output of this mill is about one hundred and fifty barrels per day.

The Landis Coach-Works, one of the most important manufacturing establishments in the borough, employing about twenty-five men, and turning out excellent work upon an extensive scale, are carried on by A. B. Landis. The works were established by Christian Landis, in 1824, in East Hempfield, and removed to Mount Joy in 1858 by the present proprietor, who succeeded his father in 1843. Mr. Landis has a very large Southern, as well as Northern, patronage, and his manufactory is constantly run to its fullest capacity.

D. Root, Son & Co. are engaged in the manufacture of plows, cultivators, corn-planter, corn-shellers, shovel-plows, harrows, etc. The business was commenced at Bird-in-Hand, in 1851, by D. Root, and removed to Mount Joy in 1868. Mr. B. M. Root was admitted to a partnership at that time. In 1877 the firm was reorganized, it then being composed of B. M., A. F., and A. B. Root. In the fall of 1881, A. F.

Root's interest was transferred to A. D. Root, and the present partnership was thus formed. This firm has a building of stone, three stories high, and sixty by twenty-five feet in extent, and several others aggregating several times that area. The buildings are supplied with the best machinery, and it is driven by a seventy-five horse-power engine.

The Mount Joy Gray Iron Casting Company was founded in 1881 for the manufacture of H. S. Stauffer's patent post support and Sholl's reversible blind and shutter drop-hinge. Other specialties were afterwards added until a full line of small hardware articles and toys were produced. The business was originally established by Mr. Stauffer, and Mr. S. N. Eby afterwards became a partner. The works employ about twenty-five men, are supplied with a twenty horse-power engine, and have a melting cupola of three tons capacity.

The Mount Joy Malt-House, owned by Philip Frank, employs twelve men in the manufacture of superior malt from Canadian barley. The proprietor began buying and selling grain on a small scale in 1856, and entered his present line of business in 1858. His malt obtained such a reputation that he was soon obliged to erect the building which he now occupies, containing five floors, and covering a space forty by one hundred and seventy-four feet.

Furniture was manufactured in Mount Joy many years ago by Martin Spickler. He was bought out in 1874 by D. H. Engle, who, having enlarged the facilities for manufacturing, is now doing an extensive business.

**The Press.**—The *Mount Joy Herald*, which is the leading journal of the town, is one of the oldest newspapers in Lancaster County outside of the city. It was originated in 1854 by Frank H. Stauffer, who is now a popular writer of fiction. In 1863, J. R. Hoffer, the present owner and publisher, bought it from Mr. Stauffer, assuming active control in March of that year. It was started as a four-column folio, but soon enlarged to a six-column folio. With the exception of widening the columns to thirteen and a half ems primer, Mr. Hoffer published the *Herald* in the same size and form until 1880, when he supplied the office with a cylinder press and steam-power, and enlarged the paper to an eight-column folio. The *Herald* is and ever has been Republican in politics, and is a valuable local journal ably conducted.

*The Star and News*, as its name implies, is the product of a consolidation of two newspapers. These were the *Milton Grove News* and the *Mount Joy Star*. The latter paper was originally published in Mastersville, on the 8th of November, 1872, by David Courtney and Joseph Stigler, and was a five-column folio. Mr. Courtney retired, and Mr. Stigler removed the paper to this place in April, 1878, where it was rechristened the *Mount Joy Star*, and soon transferred to L. M. and Harry Gallagher, whose names first appeared at its column head on May 14th. One year

later Harry Gallagher retired, L. M. Gallagher remaining as editor and L. D. Gallagher becoming proprietor. The paper at this time was enlarged to seven columns, and during the year L. M. Gallagher became proprietor. In January, 1878, L. D. Gallagher became the publisher, and Milton M. Leib the editor. The other branch of the paper was started March 20, 1875, by J. R. Missemer and S. L. Brandt, under the title of the *Milton Grove News*, with J. J. Sprenger, of Lancaster, as publisher. After one year's life it was suspended, but was revived Nov. 23, 1876, by J. R. Missemer, editor and proprietor. The papers were merged in 1879 under the title as given at the outset of this paragraph. It has since been conducted by J. R. Missemer, and of late changed from the old form to a six-column quarto.

**Water-Works** add to the attractiveness of the town as a place of residence. They were built in 1873-74 by the borough, the action having been authorized by a vote taken in 1872. The borough secured water-supply and water-power by purchasing the old Hiestand mill, on Little Chikis Creek. The water is forced from here to a large reservoir on the ridge by the Mount Joy Cemetery, whence it flows through mains to nearly all parts of the town, affording an effective means for fighting fire, as well as for sprinkling the streets and grass-plats. The cost of the works, with the mill, was forty thousand dollars. The building committee consisted of Samuel Kurtz, William Kuhn, and John M. Brandt. From the first William Kuhn has been superintendent, and he is at present in that office.

**Gas-Works** were constructed in 1879 by a chartered corporation organized by T. S. C. Lowe. Most of the business houses and some residences are lighted by the medium which these works furnish, but the consumption is not large.

**Friendship Fire Company, No. 1**, was organized Jan. 27, 1868. The officers then elected were: President, Henry Shaffner; Vice-Presidents, H. B. Dunlap, John A. Grier; Secretary, F. A. Ricker; Assistant Secretary, J. E. Hoffer; Treasurer, A. B. Landis; Chief Engineer, R. P. Kelly; Assistant Engineers, M. Himelspark, Aaron Smaling, Henry H. Kriner, W. F. Brown, Henry S. Coover, James F. Youtz, George Buckius, Jr.; Chief Hose Director, Robert Whitehead; Assistant Hose Directors, F. G. Pennell, William McNeal, Jr., J. G. Metzger, Henry Peffer, Albert Culp, Jonas E. Risser, W. H. H. Gillums; Investigating Committee, J. W. Gilbert, A. B. Culp, H. H. Kriner; Trustees, William Brady, Charles C. Marsh, John Hildebrand; Collector, Jacob Shelley; Messenger, Col. F. E. Nagle. The members who organized the company on the 27th day of January, 1868, were Henry Shaffner, H. B. Dunlap, John A. Grier, F. A. Ricker, J. E. Hoffer, A. B. Landis, R. P. Kelly, W. F. Brown, Henry S. Coover, James F. Youtz, Michael Himelspark, Aaron Smaling, Henry H. Kriner, George Buckius, Robert Whitehead, F. G. Pen-

nell, William McNeal, Jr., J. G. Metzger, Henry Pef-fer, Albert Culp, Jonas E. Risser, A. B. Culp, W. H. H. Gillums, John W. Gilbert, Jacob Shelley, John Hildebrand, Harry H. Nissley, Jerry Hagy, William Brady, John L. Gates, J. V. Long, W. R. Hartman, A. S. Brady, J. T. Miles, Owen P. Bricker, William C. Grier, Stephen J. Owens, Peter Waltz, Charles C. Marsh, Harrison Helman, John Fenstermacher, Cuvier Spangler, Lewis Grogg, L. D. Gallagher, J. D. Good, H. Sholl, Col. F. E. Nagle, M. P. Seltzer, John A. Huber, Samuel Riddle, Michael Dräbenstadt, James Bell, A. B. Welsh, J. S. Welsh, Henry Helman, Jacob S. Carter, B. M. Greider, John H. Dulabon, S. Donovan, A. K. Martin, Jacob Fenstermacher, Samuel Kurtz, Philip A. Pyle, Levi Ricksecker, H. Austin Brady.

The membership at present is the same in numbers as it was at the date of organization. The company is supported by an annual appropriation from the borough Council; has a good first-class Button & Blake hand-engine, which, however, has been in disuse since 1875, as a pressure sufficient to throw water over any house in town is placed on the pipes direct from the water-works in time of fire.

The present officers are: President, Levi Ricksecker; Vice-Presidents, M. Himelspark and Peter Waltz; Secretary, F. G. Pennell; Treasurer, Phillip A. Pyle; Chief Engineer, S. M. Warner; Chief Hose Director, M. Himelspark.

**Casiphia Lodge, No. 551, F. and A. M.**—This lodge was constituted Sept. 21, 1877, with eighteen charter members. The first officers were J. V. Long, W. M.; Rev. William B. Brown, S. W.; R. N. Long, J. W. Meetings are held Friday, on or before the full moon of each month, in a room over Phillip Pyle's drug-store expressly fitted up for Masonic purposes. The present number of members is forty-nine, and the lodge is in excellent financial condition. The present officers are Henry N. Nissley, W. M.; Dr. James P. Zeigler, S. W.; Henry L. Stager, J. W.; and William M. Speva, Treas.

**Mount Joy Lodge, No. 277, I. O. of O. F.**—This lodge was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Nov. 7, 1847. Its first officers were: N. G., John Kolp; V. G., Robert Dysart; Sec., Jacob L. Nagle; Asst. Sec., John L. Long; Treas., John Patterson. The present officers are: N. G., J. B. Hipple; V. G., Harrison Helman; Sec., F. G. Pennell; Asst. Sec., C. M. Hershey; Treas., Levi Ricksecker; Trustees, J. V. Long, William Kuhn, and O. M. Hershey. The present number of members is sixty-three. The lodge meets on Tuesday evening of each week in a well-furnished hall; pays to its sick or disabled members five dollars per week benefits, one hundred dollars on the death of a member, and fifty dollars on the death of a member's wife. The lodge has at the present time a well-invested fund of over five thousand dollars.

**Cave Lodge, No. 301, K. of P.**—This lodge was

instituted June 22, 1871. The officers then elected were: V. P., W. S. Bruckart; W. C., Joseph A. Schlegelmilch; V. C., M. M. Brubaker; R. S., J. Vernor Long; F. S., J. W. Roland; Banker, B. F. Eberle; Guide, Harry Sholl; I. S., Henry B. Culp; O. S., Henry F. Brandt. The lodge has a membership at present of one hundred and twelve. On July 1, 1873, the titles of the various officers were changed by the Sovereign Grand Lodge. The present officers are: C. C., William Mooney; V. C., Dr. John J. Newpher; Prelate, S. M. Rupp; M. at A., J. B. S. Zeller; M. of E., M. Himelspark; M. of F., M. M. Brubaker; K. of R. and S., F. G. Pennell; I. G., John W. Brandt; O. G., George Haines.

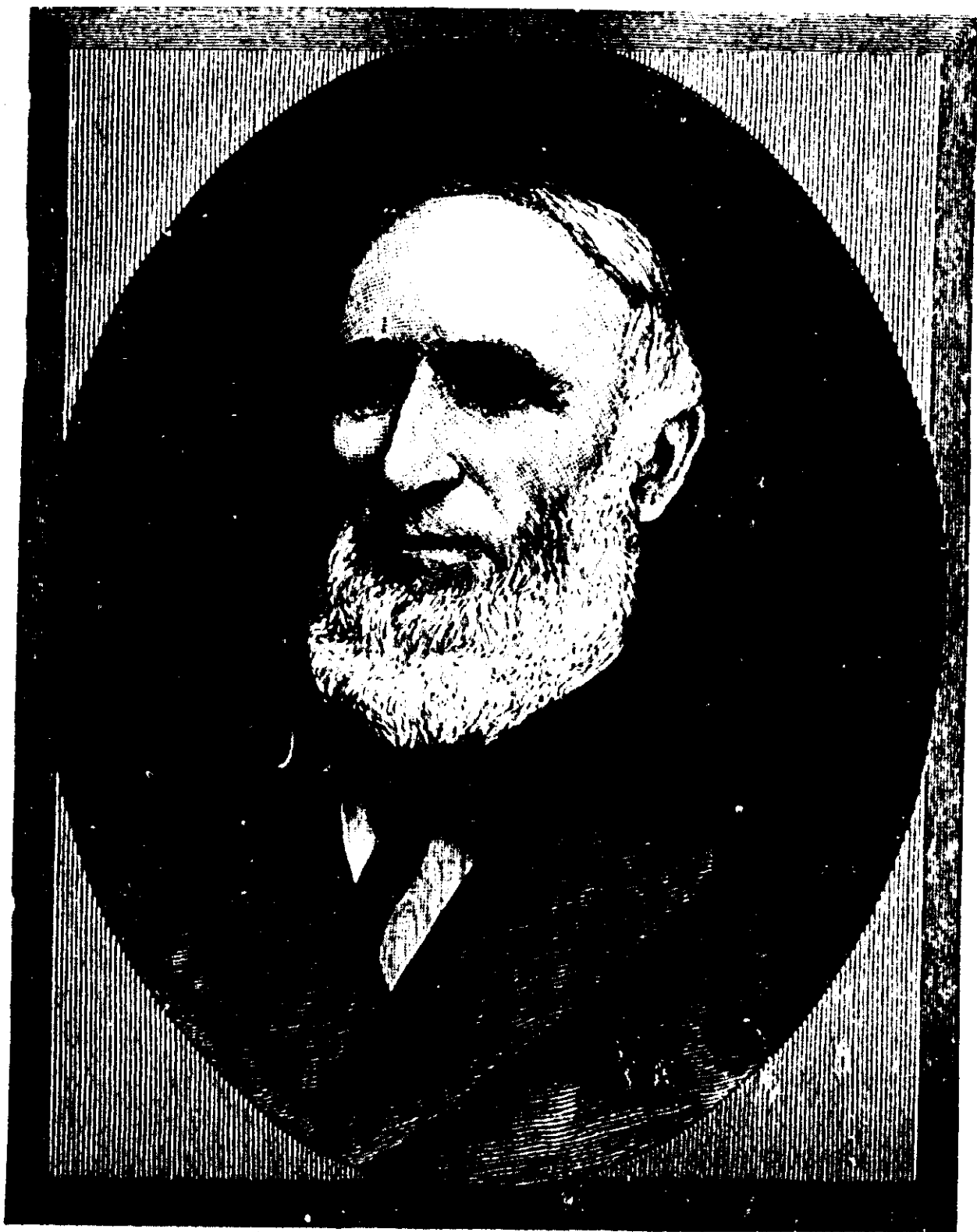
**Otsego Tribe, No. 59, I. O. R. M.**, was instituted in September, 1865, with the following members, viz.: John M. Culp, R. P. Kelly, William R. Hartman, A. D. Reese, A. B. Culp, and B. F. Eberle. A. B. Culp was made Sachem, R. P. Kelly, Senior Sagamore, and Mr. Eberle, Treas. The lodge has now fifty-eight members, and is in a flourishing condition, having about sixteen hundred dollars invested in various ways for its own use.

**Cemeteries.**—The oldest incorporated cemetery association is that which established and now controls Mount Joy Cemetery, which consists of six acres of land on a gently rising ridge, just north of the borough. This land, together with two acres since sold to the borough, to afford a site for the water-works reservoir, was purchased from Peter Heilman, soon after the association was formed in 1868. It has since been very tastefully laid out, and richly beautified by the planting of ornamental trees and shrubbery. Nearly eight hundred and fifty burials have been made in the cemetery during the twenty years since it was laid out. The records show that the date of incorporation was Aug. 19, 1863, and the incorporators B. M. Greider, John Myers, George Wenger, C. M. Martin, Henry Stager, F. A. Ricker, David Brady, Henry Bechtold, S. P. Beckley, David U. Stoner, Alexander Patterson, Lewis P. Brudy, J. M. Culp, F. H. Stauffer, Dr. J. L. Zeigler, A. G. Good, H. H. Landis, Samuel Eshelman, J. R. Hoffer, Henry S. Myers, Alexander D. Reese, Peter Bruner. The officers were: President, George Wenger; Secretary, J. R. Hoffer; Treasurer, B. M. Groider; Superintendent, Jacob Lawrence.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

### JAMES AGNEW PATTERSON.

The subject of this biographical sketch is the grandson of James and Margaret Agnew Patterson and the son of James and Mary Watson Patterson. The ancestry of the family having been more fully given in the sketch of Judge D. W. Patterson, renders repetition here unnecessary. James Agnew



*Jas. A. Patterson*

was born Sept. 26, 1810, in Rapho township, on the east bank of the Little Chikis. His youth was spent on the farm of his parents, the log school-house of the neighborhood, supplemented by a brief season at Mount Joy, affording him all the opportunities for education then at command. He early adopted agriculture as a calling, and soon became proficient in the management of a farm. He was married Nov. 14, 1844, to Miss Sarah M., daughter of Thomas Sterrett, of Rapho township. Their children are Mary W., Martha S., J. Howard, William S., Margaret J., and one who died in infancy. Of these Mary W. and William S. survive. The death of Mrs. Patterson occurred in the fall of 1858. By the removal of his father to Mount Joy, Mr. Patterson, just previous to his marriage, became the occupant of the homestead, on which he resided for several years. He later, desiring a respite from active labor, removed to Mount Joy, which has since been his place of residence. He has been identified with the interests of the borough and active in projects having for their object its advancement. All efforts towards the promotion of the cause of education have received his cordial co-operation; the Mount Joy Academy, now the Soldiers' Orphans' School, numbering him among its earnest supporters. He has also served for several terms as school director.

In politics Mr. Patterson was formerly an Old-Line Whig and an Anti-Mason; and later became a Republican. He is not, however, a strong party man, giving his ballot for men of integrity and capacity irrespective of party ties. He is a gentleman of retired habits of life and of no political aspirations. His name will, therefore, not be found on the roll of office-seekers or those who bear the palm of victory in the struggles for place and preferment. Mr. Patterson is in his religious convictions a Presbyterian, and an elder in the Donegal Church of that denomination.

## CHAPTER XXXII.

### MANHEIM BOROUGH.

The borough of Manheim is situated ten miles north of Lancaster, and on the Reading and Columbia Railroad. It lies wholly within the township of Rapho, and its eastern boundary is partially co-extensive with it, being the mill-race and the Big Chikis Creek.

The town was originally laid out by Henry William Stiegel, late in the year of 1762. The land was taken up by patent in 1788 by James Logan, and reverted to Isaac Norris, who married a daughter of Logan's. In February of 1762, Isaac Norris and his wife, Sarah, deeded to Alexander and Charles Stedman a tract of seven hundred and twenty-nine acres, and they, in September of the same year, deeded an one-third in-

terest to Henry William Stiegel, who immediately thereafter laid out the town of Manheim. The name of the town was derived from the village of Manheim, in Baden, from whence Stiegel came.

**Early History.**—At the time of the formation of the town there were two houses standing within its limits. These were both log structures, and one of them is yet standing on South Prussian Street. In 1762 there were five houses standing, at least two of them built by Stiegel. He first built a house on West High Street, near Market Square, afterwards on the northeast corner of East High Street and Market Square. This last house is now standing, though it has been nearly rebuilt, and is now the property of Henry Arndt. The office built by Stiegel, on the corner of North Charlotte Street and Market Square, is still standing. Among the earliest settlers in the borough were the Heintzelman, Minnich, Keiser, Long, Nauman, Wherly, and Stauffer families. John Heintzelman built the first hotel, the Black Horse. This house is now standing upon South Prussian Street, though no longer used as a hotel.

Andrew Bartruff was the first store-keeper. The store was located on North Prussian Street, and was also used for many years as a hotel. It was burned down April 19, 1861. The Spread Eagle Hotel was established about 1804, and owned by John Bartruff.

**Legendary History.**—Of Henry William Stiegel, or Baron Stiegel, as he is generally called, there are a great many stories told, and though they are probably exaggerated, there may be some foundation in fact. He was certainly a very eccentric character, and of a decidedly energetic and speculative disposition. Upon the top of the house corner High and Prussian Streets, built by him, was a cupola in which was stationed a watchman. Stiegel made frequent trips from Manheim to Elizabeth Furnace in a large coach drawn by four (some say eight) beautiful horses. Upon his approaching the town it was the duty of the watchman to fire a cannon, used for that purpose, to let the people know of his arrival. Immediately upon hearing the sound of the cannon the people flocked to the house, and a band of music, made up from among the employes of the factory, proceeded to the cupola, and the baron made his entrance into the town amidst the firing of the cannon, the sound of music, and the cheers of the inhabitants. Among many tales of his eccentricity is a story of recorded fact that the lots upon which the Evangelical Lutheran Church was built were deeded to them for the consideration of a red rose, to be paid yearly upon demand. It is a matter of record that this was paid at two different times; whether these are the only demands made for the rent it is not possible to state.

**Baron Stiegel's Houses.**—The second house built by Baron Stiegel was upon the corner of East High Street and Market Square. It was a large square building, made of red brick imported for that purpose. The building was about two and one-half stories



in height, and its two principal rooms were a dining-room upon the ground-floor, and a chapel or meeting-room on the second floor. The dining-room contained a fireplace at one end, surrounded by Dutch tiles, and was hung with tapestry representing principally figures of the chase, with life-size paintings of horses, dogs, men, etc. The tapestry was in a good state of preservation when taken down about twelve years ago, and many of the tiles may yet be found in the hands of the older citizens and of connoisseurs in the village. The tapestry is now at the rooms of the Historical Society in Philadelphia. The chapel upon the second floor contained a pulpit, from which the baron was wont to preach to his servants and the employés of the glass-factory. When Stiegel's property was sold by the sheriff in 1779 this house was bought by Michael Dieffenderfer, who sold it to William Bauseman. It was afterwards owned by Robert Morris, then James Jenkins. The building is now the property of Henry Arndt, and though its interior arrangement is entirely changed, the south wall is the same as in the original building up to the second story.

About this time Stiegel built a business office on the corner of High and Charlotte Streets. This was also of red brick, and remains to-day in very nearly the same condition, as regards its outward appearance, as when erected.

The following is a list of the taxable inhabitants of Manheim in 1780:

	Houses and Lots.
Albright, David.....	1
Bretz, Frederick.....	1
Bongartners, Hoobert.....	2
Betz, Andrew.....	2
Betz, Martin.....	2
Bretz, Phillip.....	1
Bausman, William.....	1
Calsey, Nonth.....	1
Carchayd, Henry.....	1
Carocher, Frederick.....	1
Custers, Henry, smith.....	1
Davis, Gabriel, clockmaker.....	1
Druckemiller, Ludwig, shoemaker.....	1
Dyer, John, carpenter.....	1
Druckenmiller, Frederick, potter.....	1
Erhard, Jacob.....	1
Fisher, Peter, cooper.....	1
Fishoff, George.....	1
Godlip, Spoon.....	1
Hanton, Ab:am.....	1
Hotz, George, weaver.....	1
Henselman, Jeremiah, tavern.....	1
Higens, Henry.....	1
Hotz, John, weaver.....	1
Hoover, George.....	1
Houusteln, George, weaver.....	1
Huber, John, mason.....	1
Houusteln, Henry.....	2
Hershelrode, Christian.....	1
Judy, Michael.....	1
Judy, Jacob.....	1
Long, Matthias, smith.....	1
Levy, Nicholas, saddler.....	1
McKenny, Mordecai.....	1
Murry, Enoch, hatter.....	1
Mire, Jacob.....	1
Miller, Albright.....	1
Matzbacher, Adam, tailor.....	1
Miller, Jeremiah, shoemaker.....	1
Miller, Jacob.....	1
Mires, Jacob.....	1
Newman, Benjamin.....	1
Newman, John, weaver.....	1
Noecker, John, smith.....	1
Newman, Frederick, mason.....	1
Patort, Andrew.....	8
Reese, Adam.....	1

	Houses and Lots.
Smith, Charles, mason.....	1
Sole, Jacob.....	1
Spoon, Ulrich.....	1
Smith, William, doctor.....	1
Sherzer, Jacob.....	1
Tetrah, Christian, tailor.....	1
Warner, George, shoemaker.....	1
Wert, Gour d.....	1
Wilson, Lover, forty acres.....	1
Waltz, Stephen.....	1
Werly, Henry, Joiner.....	1
Whitmers, Sebastian.....	1
Yettors, Martin, carpenter.....	1

Freemen.

John Kwing.	John Shelhorn.
Edward Waterson.	Martin Nissley.
John Vance.	Daniel Shitz.
Christian Erlsman.	Michael Horner.
Robert Ellis.	Samuel McClun.
Peter Walter.	William Mears.
Jacob Aaron.	John Brand.
Abram Metz.	George Gignlin.
John Kissar.	Baltzer Stake.
Jacob Segrist.	Jacob Stouffer.
John Mincher.	John Brown.
Christian Winger.	William Allison.
John Boggs.	James DeFrance.
John Beard.	George Berglebrough.
Abraham Holderman.	John Hoffman.

**Land Titles.**—The tract of land upon which Manheim was laid out was taken up by James Logan in 1783, and contained about twelve hundred acres. At Logan's death he willed to Sarah, his daughter, and her husband, Isaac Norris, what remained unsold of this tract, in all about seven hundred and twenty-nine acres. On Feb. 17, 1762, Isaac Norris and Sarah, his wife, deeded to Charles and Alexander Stedman this tract of seven hundred and twenty-nine acres, and September 20th of the same year they deeded to Henry William Stiegel an one-third interest in the same. In 1769 (August 4th) the Stedmans sold their interest in the property to Isaac Cox, who sold to Henry William Stiegel, Feb. 1, 1770. At this time, therefore, Stiegel was the sole proprietor of all the land, excepting such lots as had been sold to individuals, including those lots subject to ground-rent. The lots had been sold in three ways,—in fee-simple, by paying in part for the land and a yearly ground-rent, and making no payment whatever but only paying ground-rent. The rent, when no payment was made, was two dollars and twenty cents per year for each lot, without regard to its situation. On March 30, 1775, the property was sold by the sheriff to Michael Dieffenderfer, who deeded to William Bauseman. At Bauseman's death the property was willed to William B. and John B. Bauseman and Elizabeth Hiester. The heirs of William Bauseman deeded their several interests in the ground-rents to John D. Hiester, who became sole owner. The collecting of the rent was allowed to go by default for some years, and when an attempt was made to collect it met with a great deal of opposition. After many years of strife and opposition to the collection of the rent, suit was brought, in 1866-57, to enforce its payment, and a considerable amount was collected. In 1880 a com-

mittee was appointed to make a settlement, and an arrangement was made to pay six thousand five hundred dollars for claims amounting to about thirteen thousand dollars. On March 29, 1881, all the interest of the Hiester heirs to ground-rent in the borough was deeded to a committee, composed of Abraham Kline, Dr. John M. Dunlap, Aaron H. Danner, James W. Numbers, Henry M. Ensminger, who in turn deeded to the individual lot-owners.

**Erection of the Borough.**—In 1830 the question of making the town a borough and incorporating it was a subject of considerable agitation, and the feeling in regard to the matter ran very high. A large number were in favor of it on account of the additional privileges and benefits to be derived from a separate organization, while its opponents were principally afraid of increased taxation. The matter rested till 1837, when a petition was sent to the Legislature for an act of incorporation, which was granted May 16, 1838. The first officers of the borough were David May, burgess; John Rice, John Musser, John Arndt, Jr., Jacob Stauffer, George Eby, and Samuel Deyer, councilmen; Benjamin Hunsinger, constable; David Fisher, supervisor; Thomas W. Veazey, clerk; Daniel Danner, treasurer. The first meeting of the Borough Council was held at the Central School-House, and the first committee appointed was a committee to examine into the condition of the roads and thoroughfares. The first tax levied was for the sum of two hundred dollars. The number of the taxable population being three hundred and sixty-five, the tax per capita was a little less than sixty cents each. Though this seems a very small amount, it caused considerable grumbling.

CIVIL LIST.

- 1838.—Burgess, David May; Secretary, Thomas W. Veazey; Treasurer, Daniel Danner.
- 1839.—Burgess, David May; Secretary, Thomas W. Veazey; Treasurer, George Arndt.
- 1840.—Burgess, David May; Secretary, William Gleim; Treasurer, George Arndt.
- 1841.—Burgess, Nathaniel Ranck; Secretary, William Gleim; Treasurer, George Arndt.
- 1842.—Burgess, Adam Smith; Secretary, William Gleim; Treasurer, George Arndt.
- 1843.—Burgess, Lewis Gible; Secretary, William Gleim; Treasurer, George Arndt.
- 1844.—Burgess, Lewis Gible; Secretary, William Gleim; Treasurer, George Arndt.
- 1845.—Burgess, Lewis Gible; Secretary, William Gleim; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
- 1846.—Burgess, Michael B. Moyers; Secretary, David May; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
- 1847.—Burgess, Dr. Daniel L. Carpenter, Sr.; Secretary, David May; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
- 1848.—Burgess, Dr. Daniel L. Carpenter, Sr.; Secretary, David May; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
- 1849.—Burgess, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Secretary, David May; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
- 1850.—Burgess, Lewis W. Gible; Secretary, David May; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
- 1851.—Burgess, Joseph McCorkle; Secretary, David May; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
- 1852.—Burgess, Jacob Huber; Secretary, Frederick Ensminger; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.

- 1853.—Burgess, Jacob Huber; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
- 1854.—Burgess, Nathan Worley; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
- 1855.—Burgess, Dr. C. J. Snavely; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Michael White.
- 1856.—Burgess, Dr. C. J. Snavely; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
- 1857.—Burgess, Jacob E. Cross; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
- 1858.—Burgess, Henry Arndt; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
- 1859.—Burgess, Gabriel Shaffner; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
- 1860.—Burgess, Gabriel Shaffner; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
- 1861.—Burgess, Gabriel Shaffner; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
- 1862.—Burgess, David May; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
- 1863.—Burgess, David May; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
- 1864.—Burgess, J. M. Hahn; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
- 1865.—Burgess, H. C. Gingrich; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, David May.
- 1866.—Burgess, W. Litzberger; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, David May.
- 1867.—Burgess, W. Litzberger; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, David May.
- 1868.—Burgess, M. E. Bomberger; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, H. C. Boyd.
- 1869.—Burgess, H. G. Hogendobler; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, H. C. Boyd.
- 1870.—Burgess, H. G. Hogendobler; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, H. C. Boyd.
- 1871.—Burgess, Nathan Worley; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, H. C. Boyd.
- 1872.—Burgess, Nathan Worley; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, Henry Arndt.
- 1873.—Burgess, A. Kline; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, Henry Arndt.
- 1874.—Burgess, B. D. Danner; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, F. G. Brosey.
- 1875.—Burgess, H. E. Shimp; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, F. G. Brosey.
- 1876.—Burgess, J. Z. Eby; Secretary, H. M. Ensminger; Treasurer, F. G. Brosey.
- 1877.—Burgess, J. Z. Eby; Secretary, H. M. Ensminger; Treasurer, F. G. Brosey.
- 1878.—Burgess, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Secretary, H. M. Ensminger; Treasurer, F. G. Brosey.
- 1879.—Burgess, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Secretary, H. M. Ensminger; Treasurer, F. G. Brosey.
- 1880.—Burgess, H. O. Boyd; Secretary, H. M. Ensminger; Treasurer, F. G. Brosey.
- 1881.—Burgess, M. E. Bomberger; Secretary, H. M. Ensminger; Treasurer, F. G. Brosey.
- 1882.—Burgess, M. E. Bomberger; Secretary, H. M. Ensminger; Treasurer, H. S. Danner.
- 1883.—Burgess, M. E. Bomberger; Secretary, H. M. Ensminger; Treasurer, S. A. Ensminger.

**Justices of the Peace.**—Prior to 1840 the justices were elected by judicial districts. A full list will be found in the General History.

- |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1840. David May.           | 1867. Benjamin H. Danner. |
| 1845. John Thorne.         | 1868. Horace Dasher.      |
| Henry Keyser.              | Martin V. Coko.           |
| 1850. Henry Keyser.        | 1869. Horace Dasher.      |
| David May.                 | 1872. B. D. Danner.       |
| 1852. Frederick Ensminger. | 1874. Horace Dasher.      |
| 1855. Gabriel Shaffner.    | 1877. B. D. Danner.       |
| 1860. Gabriel Shaffner.    | E. S. Danner.             |
| 1862. Jeremiah M. Hahn.    | 1878. H. C. Gible.        |
| 1865. David May.           | 1883. H. S. Danner.       |

**Early Industries.**—Some time between 1763 and 1768, Baron Stiegel erected a large glass-factory upon the corner of South Charlotte and Stiegel Streets. The building was of red brick, and was a very large one. It is stated that from the ground to the cupola, which surmounted the building, was over one hundred feet. The manufacturing of glassware and glass bottles was carried on quite extensively, skilled workmen being brought from Europe to carry on the work. That a very superior article was produced at these works is evidenced by samples in existence now, and by the following extract from a letter written by David Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, to Rev. Mr. Barton, of Lancaster. "I am obliged to you for the glass tube; it will make a pretty barometer, though the tube is somewhat too small. I have compared it with an English tube, and do not think the preference can with any reason be given to the latter." In the same letter he asks Mr. Barton to procure him "some tubes of a size fit for spirit-levels." This property was sold by the sheriff in 1779, and after being unoccupied for forty years the building was taken down in 1809, and the brick used in building a hotel in Neffsville.<sup>1</sup>

In 1817 the business interests were general stores by John Thorn and Christian Stauffer; tannery, by Jacob Arndt; brickmaking, Dederick Baehler; saddlery, by Peter and George Britz; hardware, Mrs. Heintzelman; shoemakers, Kline & Faertig; cabinet-makers and carpenters, Emanuel Dyer, John Rico, John Wagner; blacksmiths, Joseph Stanem, Joseph Frantz, Jacob Long; cooper, John Schneider, — Schauer; tailors, George D. Miller and David May, Phillip Waltz; wagon-makers, Peter Gruber, George Long, John White; stocking-weaver, Martin Bauder; weavers, Henry Brahm, Adam Danner, — Boehler, William Wagner, John Brosey, Henry Brosey, Jacob Koch; watchmaker, George Rudisell; dyer, — Waltz; locksmith, John Long; painter, Adam Sill; Jonas White and his father made bone combs; the two physicians were Michael Kaufman and John Heintzelman. There were three hotels,—Washington House, kept by Jacob Meyer; Black Horse, by Mrs. Heintzelman; and Spread Eagle, by John Bartruff.

**Old Mill.**—Much farther back than the oldest inhabitant can remember, nearly south of the present mill of E. B. Bomberger, was standing an old limestone mill. This was built by Peter Longenecker some time between 1763 and 1780. It remained standing till 1838, and in an early day a wooden fulling-mill was attached to it. The present mill was built by Abraham Hostetter, in 1829, and passed through the hands of J. H. Bassler, John Hostetter, and Benjamin M. Stauffer before it came to be the property of its present owner, E. B. Bomberger, in 1866. The mill is a fine property, and is furnished

with both steam- and water-power. It contains six run of stone, and has a head of fourteen feet of water.

The **Manheim National Bank** was organized Feb. 11, 1865. Its first officers were Abraham Kaufman, president; J. Hoffman Hershey, cashier; And. Brubaker, teller. The business was at first conducted in Mrs. Uhler's building, on Market Square and North Prussian Street, and moved to its present location in 1866. Its capital is \$150,000, and its stock owned mostly by parties in and around Manheim. The present officers are Jacob L. Stehman, president, and H. C. Gingrich, cashier.

**JACOB L. STEHMAN.**—The family are of German descent. Christian (whose orthography of the name was Steman), the grandfather of Jacob L., was born March 31, 1771, and resided in Manheim township, where he was a farmer. He was married to Miss Anna Huber on the 18th of November, 1790, whose birth occurred July 7, 1768. Their children were Maria, John, Christian, Anna, Jacob, Elizabeth, Henry, Samuel, Magdalena, Benjamin, and Veronica. Mr. Stehman died July 26, 1844, in Manheim township, in his seventy-fourth year. His son Christian was born June 26, 1795, in Manheim, on the homestead farm, and married Catherine, daughter of Jacob Leib, of Warwick township. Their children were Anna (Mrs. Hershey), Jacob L., Elizabeth (Mrs. Kraatz), Magdalena (Mrs. Becker), and Catherine (Mrs. Buch).

Mr. Stehman after his marriage removed to Warwick township, where the remainder of his life was spent in business or farming occupations. His death took place on the 8th of November, 1877, in his eighty-third year.

His son Jacob L., the subject of this biographical sketch, was born upon the paternal estate on the 28th of September, 1820. Here his growing years were spent, either in labor or at school in the immediate neighborhood or under the instruction of Professor John Beck, of Lititz. Having decided upon an agricultural life, he eventually inherited the farm of his father. He was married in December, 1846, to Eliza, daughter of John Hostetter, of Penn township. His wife having died, he was again married in November, 1881, to Mrs. Eliza McDowell, daughter of Solomon Sell, of Stark County, Ohio. Mr. Stehman, in 1868, retired from his farm, and removed to New Haven, in the same township, and in May, 1882, made Lititz his home. He is in politics a Republican, and has filled the office of school director for twelve successive years, though preferring the quiet of his own fireside to the excitements of a public career. He is president of the Manheim National Bank, and a director of the Northern Mutual Insurance Company of Ephrata, Lancaster Co. He enjoys the confidence of the community to so great an extent as to have been frequently appointed to the office of guardian and selected as the custodian of important trusts.

<sup>1</sup> Rupp's History states that after its sale it was conducted as a glass-factory by James Jenkins. No positive proof can be found of this now.



*Jacob L. Stehman*

Mr. Stelman was educated a Mennonite in religion, but is a supporter of all evangelical creeds.

**The Manheim Mutual Fire Insurance Company** was incorporated July 20, 1877, J. M. Dunlap, president; J. M. Ensminger, secretary; Abraham Kline, treasurer. Its officers remain the same in 1883, with the exception that the secretary is now H. S. Danrer.

The most important business industries of to-day are agricultural implements, Abraham Kline, Hershey & Ely; planing-mill, H. E. Shimp & Co.; flour-mills, Eby & Reist and E. B. Bomberger; dry-goods and general stores, George H. Danner, H. C. Boyd, Henry Arndt, and J. M. Hahn; foundry, Eby & Reist; Manheim Coach-Works, Arnold & Ulrich; furniture dealer, A. R. Brandt. The principal tobacco dealers are J. M. Hahn and Bomberger & Becker; clothing dealers, Hostetter & Hummer.

The borough now contains four hotels—Washington House, Martin Schreider; Summy Hotel, S. C. Summy; Centennial, J. D. Warfel; American Hotel, John Boemsnyder.

**The Press.**—The first printing-office in Manheim was established by Jacob Stauffer in 1830, but the business was not a successful one and was abandoned. In 1838, John M. Ensminger opened a job-office on Market Square, near South Prussian Street. As he made his business a success he enlarged it, and on Jan. 6, 1846, issued the first newspaper of Manheim. This was a small folio, ten by fourteen in size, and containing four columns of matter, and was called *The Planet*.

In 1849, Mr. Ensminger sold out his interest to D. B. Rock, who changed the name of the paper to the *Sentinel*. The office was burned out in 1851, and in July, 1851, was carried on in a building opposite the German Reformed Church on North Prussian Street. In 1852, Mr. Ensminger again became owner of the paper, and it has since been in his hands. He moved into the present building on South Prussian Street in 1853, and changed the name of the paper to *Sentinel-Advertiser*. The paper is now an eight-column folio, and looks very little like the diminutive *Planet* of 1846. In politics this paper has been independent always. It has now a circulation of about one thousand.

**Fire-Engine Companies.**—In 1810 the citizens, feeling the need of organized protection in event of fire, started a subscription for the purpose of building a house and purchasing apparatus. An engine was purchased, which was called the "Union," and a house built. The house was painted red, and was known as the "Red House," and the Union Fire Company was organized.

In 1841 a meeting was called to decide what to do with the Union Engine, whether to sell it and purchase a new one, or to keep it as it was. It was decided that nothing would be done at that time. In 1846 the Borough Council decided to purchase a new engine, and bought the Globe Engine and one

hundred and thirty-three feet of hose. In 1851 the Union Engine was sold to New Ephrata, now Linden. In 1860 the engine-house was moved from Market Square to North Charlotte Street. The property on North Charlotte Street upon which the engine-house stood was a part of that upon which the Hiesters claimed ground-rent, and being fearful that the building would be levied upon for rent, it was sold to George Long in 1863. The building was removed to his lot on South Prussian Street, and is now used as a shoe-shop. The Council bought a new lot upon North Prussian Street, and erected upon it a two-story building, the first floor to be used as an engine-house, and the second as a Council chamber. The cost of this building was four hundred and fifty dollars. The organization of the department had gradually become broken up and its members discouraged. The engine was neglected and the hose was in poor condition. From 1863 to 1869 there was no company and no organization worthy of the name. In 1869 the Star Fire Company was organized, and also Hose Company No. 1, and the Globe Engine was rebuilt. In December, 1871, a new hose-cart was purchased and the name of the company changed to Hope Fire-Engine Company and Hose Company No. 1. The organizations are in existence at the present time, though in a feeble and unsatisfactory condition.

**Schools.**—Prior to 1830 there were no schools in the borough except the subscription private schools, and of these none of sufficient distinctive importance to be noted. One of the old teachers, and one who taught for many years, was Adam Smith. Between the years 1830 and 1836 there were three school buildings erected, known respectively as the Upper, Lower, and Central schools. In 1836, after the adoption by Rapho township, of which Manheim was then a part, of the district school system of public schools, the schools of the borough were controlled jointly by the district school board and six trustees for the borough. In 1855 the borough became a separate school district, and shortly after this the schools were graded, the Upper school being the grammar, the Lower secondary, and the Central the primary grades. At this time the school year was five months, and the average salaries of the teachers thirty dollars per month. In 1862 the school year was lengthened to six months, and in 1882 to seven months. In 1868 the present fine large building was erected, and the school was divided into four grades. These have now been increased to six grades, and the school has a fine reputation, both for its high standard of scholarship and its excellent discipline. The present school board is composed of D. W. Erb, president; H. S. Danner, secretary; F. G. Brosey, treasurer. Directors, J. L. Sharpe, George D. Miller, Jr., H. F. McCloud, E. F. Hostetter.

**Societies.**—Manheim Council, No. 154, Sr. O. U. A. M., was organized April 10, 1868: Its officers at

date of organization were J. G. Leber, C.; J. M. Dunlap, V. C.; F. R. White, R. C.; M. E. Bomberger, Treas. Its present officers are F. K. Brosey, C.; A. A. Barthold, V. C.; J. M. Shoemaker, R. C.; S. A. Ensminger, Treas.

Manheim Council, No. 32, Jr. O. U. A. M., organized Aug. 11, 1868. Officers, C. J. Mengle, C.; B. A. Donoven, V. C.; W. B. Mixell, R. C.; J. M. Rice, Treas. Officers for 1883 are Frederick Ensminger, C.; Harry Fry, V. C.; George H. Ulrich, R. C.; H. M. Ensminger, Treas.

Selah Lodge, No. 657, I. O. O. F., organized March 11, 1869. Officers, J. M. Dunlap, N. G.; H. S. Stauffer, V. G.; J. M. Dunlap, Sec.; Abraham Schopp, Treas.

Gen. Heintzelman Post, No. 300, G. A. R., organized Dec. 31, 1882. Officers, Christian Baer, Com.; J. Ruff Shearer, Adjt.

Aureola Circle, No. 42, B. U. (H. F.) C. of A. Officers, 1883, M. J. Stoner, C. W.; C. F. Fisher, Jr., C. J.; L. Barthold, Jr., C. F.; H. C. Gible, H. S. K.; S. S. Young, H. T.

P. O. S. of A., organized Oct. 2, 1874. Officers, H. M. Ensminger, Pres.; F. McMullen, V. P.; H. C. Gible, Sec.; B. D. Danner, Treas. This society disbanded in April, 1883.

Manheim Lodge, No. 640, I. O. of G. T., organized Sept. 24, 1868, but was discontinued in 1871.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Manheim was organized in 1859, but was discontinued in 1863, a large part of its members entering the service during the civil war. The society was reorganized in 1879, with F. G. Brosey, president; H. H. Gingrich, secretary, who are its present officers (1883).

**Kauffman Park.**—There was no public park in the borough till 1876, when Abraham Kauffman presented to the Borough Council a tract of land for park purposes. This land was three acres in extent and contained a beautiful spring. The property has been improved and added to until it now contains about ten acres, and is a beautiful park property.

The **Evangelical Lutheran Church** was built first in 1770, and was rebuilt in 1857. The lot upon which the church was built was given by Baron Stiegel, the consideration being a red rose, to be paid annually. The first minister was Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg. From 1849 to 1851, J. H. Menger was in charge as minister; C. Reese, in 1852; G. Haines, 1857-58; D. P. Rosenmiller, 1858-64; J. R. Focht, 1864-68; — Kemper, 1868; Jacob Peters, 1870.

The **Methodist Episcopal Church** was built by a Free-Will Baptist Society in 1864. They failed to establish a successful organization, and in 1868-69 the building was purchased by the Methodist Episcopal Society. The first minister was Samuel Huff. The society is small, and has no regular service.

**St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.**—The first Episcopal services held in Manheim were conducted by G. W. Mayer in 1861. On Feb. 9, 1862,

Rev. A. M. Able conducted services in the German Reformed Church. In 1867, J. Brinton White rented the German Reformed Church and read services. During part of 1868 the Rev. Douglas, of Columbia, and F. B. Barker, of Lancaster, conducted services during the week. In 1869 the parish was organized, and adopted the name of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. The corner-stone of the present church was laid in October, 1869, by Rev. A. M. Able and F. B. Barker, and the building was consecrated May 3, 1870, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Stevens. The first regular rector was Rev. A. Bernstein; succeeding him were W. S. Bigton, S. Edwards, E. P. Brown, John Graham, William Thorn, and their present rector, Rev. John Graham. The first warden was J. Brinton White. The church officers (1883) are J. M. Dunlap, senior warden; J. Henry Moore, junior warden.

**St. Paul's German Reformed Church.**—The exact date of the building of the first German Reformed Church cannot be positively ascertained, though it is claimed to have been built in 1769. The lots upon which the church was built were deeded to Sebastian Witmer, John Dener, and Michael Katz, in trust, by Michael Diffenderfer, May 22, 1775. A new church was built in 1852. The first minister was probably Casper Shaeffer. The present minister is S. B. Sheaffer. Members of consistory, Philip Arndt, Abraham Kline, James M. Dunlap, Henry C. Boyd, John Fulmer, Ephraim Summy, Howard Gingrich.

**Evangelical Association.**—In 1820 the first society of this denomination in Manheim was organized by Rev. Jacob Albright and John Seybert. As they had no church in which to worship, services were held at the private houses of Catharine Hassler, Jacob Reich, and — Fasig. The first church was built in 1826 by Rev. John Seybert, and was located on the corner of North Charlotte and Cranitz Streets. The building committee was Rev. John Seybert, Jacob Long, Jacob Hassler, Dr. Mellinger, and Joseph Landice, and the edifice was dedicated by Rev. John Seybert, John Kleinfelter, and — Ettinger. This church was used until 1842, when it was removed, and a larger one erected on the same site. This new building was called "Zion's Evangelical Church," and was erected by Rev. John Senszl, John Seybert, and J. C. Reisner. Trustees, Fred. Danner, D. Fisher, and J. Musser. The ministers who have served this charge are John Breidenstein, J. C. Reisner, J. P. Loip, F. Hoffman, L. Neitz, Thomas Sebald, Jacob Adams, Jacob Zern, J. O. Lehr, M. Dissinger. From 1860, Revs. R. Deisher, R. Stetzel, and F. P. Lehr; 1861, Revs. R. Litzenberger and T. Harper; 1862, Revs. R. Litzenberger and O. H. Baker; 1863, Revs. M. Dissinger and S. S. Chubb; 1864, Revs. M. Dissinger and — Ficht; 1865, Revs. O. H. Baker and J. N. Metzgar; 1866, Revs. O. H. Baker and J. O. Hornberger; 1867, Revs. J. Zern and J. Zimmerman; 1868, Revs. J. Zern and A. M. Stirk; 1869, Revs. Joseph Specht and A. M. Stirk; 1870, Revs. Joseph Specht and W. A.

*Chas. Reese*

Shoemaker; 1871, Revs. William Weidner and U. H. Hershez; 1872, Revs. William Weidner and U. H. Hershez; 1873, Revs. J. Laros and W. Black; 1874, Revs. J. Laros and A. Markley; 1875, Rev. C. S. Brown; 1876, Rev. J. M. Oplinger; 1879, Rev. Joseph M. Specht; 1882, Rev. B. D. Albright; 1883, Rev. B. D. Albright.

The society is now erecting a fine building upon the corner of Market Square and Charlotte Street, to be called "Bishop Seybert's Memorial Church," in honor of the first bishop of the denomination who resided near Manheim, and who built their first church. The church is to be a fine brick structure, two stories in height, surmounted by a cupola containing a clock and a bell, and forty-two by seventy-five feet in size. The building is under the superintendence of the pastor, B. D. Albright. The corner-stone was laid July 29th by Rev. L. Neltz, of Reading, and Rev. B. D. Albright. The trustees of the church are W. Litzenberger, F. G. Brosey, S. Young, Samuel Ruhl, and J. M. Yeager. The Sunday-school connected with this church has a membership of over one hundred. Its superintendents are S. S. Young and A. A. Stauffer.

**United Brethren in Christ.**—[It has been impossible to obtain any information in regard to this denomination.]

**Borough Cemetery.**—In connection with most of the churches there is a cemetery where the people of its denomination are buried. The first borough cemetery was given to the borough by Dr. Michael Kaufman, but no deed was made, and at the time of his death no provision was made for conveying the title. The property was then bought by the Borough Council for forty dollars.

**Population.**—The population of Manheim borough was 778 in 1850, 856 in 1860, 1122 in 1870, and 1666 in 1880.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

### SIMEON GUILFORD SUMMY.

The Summy family are of Swiss descent, John, the grandfather of Simeon Guilford, having lived at Sporting Hill, in Rapho township, where he was both a miller and a farmer, and also embarked in various speculations. His children were John, Peter, Christian, Jacob, David, Henry, Elizabeth (Mrs. Ensminger), Anna (Mrs. Gibble), Maria (Mrs. Miller). Jacob, of this number, was born near Neffsville, in Manheim township, and resided in the immediate vicinity during his youth. He succeeded to the occupation of his father, that of a miller, and was also a popular landlord. He married Martha, daughter of Simeon Minnich, and had children,—Angoline, Simeon G., Lavinia, Henry C., Jacob, John, Emma, Catherine, and Anna, of whom four are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Summy still survive, and reside in Lap-

caster County. Their son, Simeon G., was born Sept. 2, 1844, at Manheim, and early removed to Sporting Hill, where his youth was spent. The school of the neighborhood, and subsequently the Mount Joy Academy, afforded him the rudiments of education, after which he engaged in labor on the farm. He afterward embarked in the purchase and sale of cattle, and later became a successful auctioneer. Having discerned in Manheim borough a wider field for his abilities, he made it his residence, and in 1881 erected the "Summy House," one of the most attractive hotels in the north portion of the county, of which he is the successful landlord. Mr. Summy has manifested much interest in the growth and development of Manheim, and was chiefly instrumental in locating the stock-yards at that point. Through his energy a large and growing cattle trade has developed, which is now one of the most active business features of the place. Mr. Summy is a member of the order of American Mechanics, of Manheim. In politics he is a Republican, though not actively identified with the political movements of the day. He is not identified with any religious sect, but is in sympathy with all measures for the promotion of good morals and the welfare of the community. Mr. Summy was married, in 1865, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Jacob Balmer, of Neffsville. Their children are Harry B., Elmer B. (deceased), and Homer B.

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

### ELIZABETHTOWN BOROUGH.

**Titles—The Town Laid Out.**—A patent for the land on which Elizabethtown was afterwards built was secured by Thomas Harris, an Indian trader, who then lived on Conewago Creek, on Nov. 12, 1746. Harris and his wife Mary, on July 15, 1751, sold the farm, which included several hundred acres, to Lazarus Lowrey, and he and his wife Ann conveyed the property, on June 13, 1753, to Barnabas Hughes, who laid out what is now the western part of the borough the same year. The town was named after his wife. Hughes was a tavern-keeper, and had lived on the Paxton road a number of years prior to this time. He died in January, 1765, and left his property to his sons Daniel, John, Barnabas, and Samuel. To the last named the other brothers released the land, and he having in the mean time become a resident of Hartford County, Md., sold to Alexander Boggs on Oct. 28, 1790, two hundred and thirty acres on the northwest side of Elizabethtown for £1360.

George Wealand bought this tract from Alexander Boggs and Ann Boggs, his wife, on Feb. 21, 1809, and laid out upon it an addition to the town in 1812.

A portion of the town site was also included in a tract patented in 1785 by Christopher and Mary Etter.

who sold a part Aug. 4, 1791, to Isaac and Barbara Ream, and they sold one-half to Michael and Elizabeth Reeby, Jan. 21, 1795. The main portion of that half was sold by them to Martin Stouffer on May 2, 1814, and by him to Dr. John Eberle, of Salome, and Samuel Z. Geehr, of Manheim, on June 18th of the same year. On Aug. 20, 1814, Eberle and Geehr sold to Henry Brubaker and Mahlon Roberts, both of Manheim, about forty-five acres, receiving therefor nine thousand dollars. Christopher Etter had laid out some lots, probably in 1791; Reeby had laid out some later, and now (1814) Brubaker and Roberts made an addition of one hundred and forty lots, which they advertised to be disposed of by lottery at one hundred and ten dollars per ticket.

Another addition was made as late as 1861, Kirk Few and H. A. Wade laying out on January 20th of that year seven lots of forty feet front each on Manheim Street.

**Development of the Town.—Early Settlers.**<sup>1</sup>—Returning to the origin of the town, we find that it was a natural sequence of its site having been upon the great trail from Philadelphia to the West. This old Indian path as the country became settled was the road of the whites, and the present Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike is almost identical with its line throughout its length. As the travel westward increased, and larger numbers of people were obliged by the necessities of trade and public business to pass to and fro between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, taverns were established at frequent intervals along the road, and one of the earliest was within the present limits of Elizabethtown,—a log house, situated on the spot now occupied by Kolp's blacksmith-shop, which withstood the ravages of time until 1835. The second tavern at this place was the "Black Horse," which is still in existence and serving the same purpose for which it was originally built. Just when it was erected is not known, but it was probably prior to the laying out of the village by Barnabas Hughes. Until very recent years a license was in existence which was granted to George Redsecker in the year 1757, and bore the signature of George II., as well as that of the Provincial Governor. It granted the right of selling wine and rum to the general public, but prohibited the sale of any kind of liquor to the Indians under pain of a heavy penalty. The "Black Horse" was constructed of logs, as would be evident now were the more recent weather-boards removed. The stone addition was made about 1790, and another one in 1836.

Around and near these two taverns, well supported by the travelers passing through the country, the settlement grew slowly until at the time of the Revolution quite a thriving little village appeared, and

being about equidistant and considerably removed from the larger towns, almost exactly eighteen miles from Lancaster, Harrisburg, and Lebanon, it became a place of rendezvous and a point of trade for the inhabitants of quite a large area of country. Another tavern had been built and named the "General Washington," and another, a small log structure, stood where Mrs. George Patterson now lives. One of the largest of the log dwelling-houses was upon the ground now occupied by the buildings of E. Hoffman and James Lynch. Another stood where John Breneman's residence now is, and the others of most consequence of which the localities can be identified were where the residences of Mrs. Wieland, Mrs. Julia Wade, and George F. Wagner now are, while there was another on the lot west of the "Black Horse" tavern, and altogether probably more than a score.

The war brought hard times to the little village, as it did to nearly all localities. The price of commodities increased to a wonderful extent, and land had fallen to as low a price as nine pounds per acre, Pennsylvania currency. A number of the residents of Elizabethtown were absent from home on military duty, heavy travel upon the wagon-road had almost ceased, and the village wore a deserted and desolate appearance; but after the close of the war affairs at once assumed a promising aspect, and the period of progression lasted until the war of 1812.

By 1790, or very soon afterwards, another tavern had been built. This was in the northernmost part of the town, and was the property of one of the sons of Barnabas Hughes, who laid out the town. It was called the "Black Bear." What is now the Greenwalt House was built not long after the Hughes inn, by a Mr. Coble, who also erected a stone dwelling adjoining it, in which the post-office was at one time kept. Still another tavern was put up by Samuel Ebersole, a brick building, and the second of that kind in town.

A Mr. McClure kept a general store about the close of the last century at the northeast corner of the square, in a frame building. He owned the property for a number of years and carried on business there, but finally sold it to Adam Campbell, who afterwards erected the present brick dwelling and store. On the corner, where Jacob Baxtresser's dwelling and store-room now is, was at that time a log dwelling, occupied by a Mr. Gardner, who also carried on in it a saddle and harness shop, and a short distance back of it was another log building, in which chairs were manufactured by William Wilson.

In 1798, George Redsecker was still the keeper of the "Black Horse," and Caleb Thornberry was landlord of the "Black Bear," while Jacob Eckert kept the "General Washington." The last-named tavern, at the period of which we have been writing, the closing years of the last century and early ones of the present, had come into a prominence which rivaled that of the old "Black Horse," and some time between 1800 and 1810 it surpassed it. A three-story

<sup>1</sup> Many of the facts in this chapter have been gleaned from the "Reminiscences" of Mr. B. F. Daer ("Dupont"), published in 1881 in the *Elizabethtown Chronicle*.



building was put up as an addition, and this structure was at the time the most imposing one in the village. It is to-day one of the most substantial in the borough, notwithstanding the fact that some ambitious examples of modern architecture have taken their places upon the streets. Its outer walls are about twenty inches thick, and a partition wall in the entry, carried clear to the roof, is fourteen inches thick. This building (which has undergone several modifications and changes of ownership, now in possession of the Odd-Fellows) was erected by John R. Montgomery, Esq., a leading lawyer of his time in Lancaster, and the brick of which it is built was nearly all brought from that city. A brick stable was built at the same time the house was put up, in which sixty horses could be stabled. The two buildings cost about seventeen thousand dollars. The large addition to the "General Washington" and the building of the stable were necessities caused by the great increase in public travel by stages (of which we shall have more to say further on in this chapter), and the fact that this tavern had been made the stage-office.

In the southwest part of town was the first brick building put up in its limits, that now owned by A. Dissinger. It was originally a two-story building, and was occupied by Thomas Eagan, who carried on the sale of general merchandise. Below this stood a log or frame building, and then came the stone building known as a tavern-stand for a number of years, and now occupied by Robert Ross as a store. The brick building below this, in which is the Farmers' Bank and residence of Samuel Eby, was built by George Redsecker.

As we have heretofore intimated, the running of stage-coaches and the increased travel by other means had a marked effect upon the liveliness and prosperity of the village. As a preliminary to this was the improvement of the roads, especially the great east-and-west thoroughfare. The Lancaster, Elizabethtown and Middletown turnpike was commenced in 1805, and finished without delay a distance of twenty-six miles. A few years later there was an entire turnpike communication from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. There was another turnpike which in its palmy days was of great benefit to the place. This was the Fal-mouth pike, commonly called the Hardscrabble pike, and in later years the Pumpkin-Vine pike. The road was built a distance of six miles in 1811. Before the construction of the State Canal there was a very large amount of travel over this road, and it was caused by the fact that until the construction of the State Canal nearly all of the freight shipped up or down the Susquehanna was by this détour brought around the troublesome and dangerous Conewago Falls at Fal-mouth. Upon this pike the heavy Conestoga wagons, drawn by four or six horses, were often seen in lines of twenty or thirty, and they appeared also in great numbers upon the through east-and-west pike, while stage-coaches were also numerous upon the latter.

Caring for the passengers and drivers and horses was a task of considerable magnitude and revenue, and the taverns of that time were well supported. The scene of greatest activity was the "General Washington," which, as has been remarked, was the stage-office, and had the most extensive stable; but the others obtained an incessant and extensive patronage from the drivers of the great Conestoga teams.

The breaking out of the war of 1812 cast a dark cloud over the community for a time, and some of its most active men were drawn away from their home industries by the call for soldiers. Tetrah Jones received the appointment for enlisting soldiers, and had his headquarters at some tents in the upper part of the town. Peter Force, John Negley, Phillip Fisher, and Samuel Gruber all went into the service from this village. Peter Force, who was in the marine service and fought bravely on Lake Erie, died in the borough in 1868, at the age of seventy-three years.

After the war business was more prosperous than ever before, and in a few years some new industries were established which are spoken of at greater length elsewhere in this chapter. By 1820 improvements had been made in the stores, and larger stocks of goods were kept than formerly. The merchants in business during the period extending from this time to the year 1825 were Messrs. Wagner & Brother (where A. Dissinger now is), Adam Campbell, Robert Dempsy, Samuel Redsecker, John Herr, and William Campbell. Produce of all kinds was at that time very low, and was taken at the stores in exchange for groceries, which were relatively much higher. Butter was six and a quarter cents per pound, and eggs six to eight cents per dozen. Coffee sold at forty to fifty cents per pound, sugar from twenty to twenty-five cents per pound, and that which was called loaf-sugar, put up in conical form, forty to fifty cents per pound. Dry-goods were equally high, the common calico selling at more than half a dollar per yard. Whiskey was sold by all of the merchants, and an unadulterated article of good quality could be procured for ten or twelve cents per quart.

At this time (1820-25) there were living in the village a number of the early settlers, men who had lived as far back as the Revolutionary war, and prominent among them was Peter Schaeffer, who had served through its campaigns and returned to enjoy a long and peaceful life in the quiet town. He died here in 1848, and, as he was born in 1751, he was in his ninety-eighth year. George Redsecker, the early landlord of the "Black Horse," was living here nearly as late as the period of which we have spoken. He was a captain in the Revolutionary war, Lowry's battalion, and was at the Brandywine and Germantown. He had one son, Samuel, and a number of his descendants are now residents of the borough. Simon Gross, another Revolutionary character, was also living here about 1820, as well as

Frederick Byrod, who had served in the war and settled here soon after its close, probably in 1785. He was a native of Lancaster, and born in 1762. He followed shoemaking after locating in Elizabethtown, and was the first burgess of the borough. He died here in 1840. His son George, the only one of his thirteen children now living, was born in Elizabethtown in 1802, and is probably the oldest person in the borough born here.

Stephen Stephenson, one of the early residents and a store-keeper, was a captain in the Whiskey Rebellion. Some time after that organized opposition to the Federal authority he went to Philadelphia to purchase goods, and soon after he started back was taken sick on the stage with yellow fever. He returned to Philadelphia and died the same day, such was the virulence of the disease.

Among the other settlers living in Elizabethtown between the years 1812 and 1825 were Tetrah Jones (a school-teacher, who died not long after the war of 1812), Alexander Kirchener (landlord of the "General Washington"), Charles Wade (whose grandchildren now live in the borough), Michael Auxer, John Heffley, James Close, George Walfley, Andrew Gross, Thomas Eagan, John Herr, John Walfley, — Engle (a saddler), — Saymiller, Joseph Atwood, Bernhard Klouse, Jacob Gorgas, John George, Dennis Kane, William Youse, Michael Coble, William Wallace, — Merrow, John Willett, John Gross, William Heller, and Caspar Young.

**Incorporation—List of Borough Officers, 1828-83.**—By 1826 the village had so increased in population that its residents deemed it expedient to have a municipal government organized. Petition was consequently made to the Legislature, and on April 13, 1827, an act was passed incorporating the borough of Elizabethtown. It was the third borough incorporated in the county. Whether or not officers were elected in 1827 is uncertain, but the first showing on the record are those for 1828. The following is a list of those elected from that time to the present, so far as the records show them:

- 1828.—Burgess, Frederick Byrod; Clerk, Jacob Peeler; no record of Council.  
 1829.—Burgess, Jacob Peeler.  
 1831.—Burgess, Andrew Wade; Clerk, George Byrod.  
 1832.—Burgess, William M. Baxter; Clerk, S. Forry.  
 1833-40.—No record.  
 1847.—Burgess, Jackson Shaeffer; Clerk, Daniel Balmer.  
 1848-49.—Burgess, Jackson Shaeffer; Clerk, Jacob Redsecker.  
 1850-51.—Burgess, Jackson Shaeffer; no record for clerk.  
 1852.—No record.  
 1853.—Burgess, Isaac Redsecker; Council, James Wilson, Abram Breneman, Joseph Clinton, John Rhoads, George Byrod, George W. Boyer.  
 1854.—Burgess, Charles Ebbokee; Council, A. Breneman, George W. Boyer, James Wilson, George Byrod, Henry Boll, Jacob Hoster; Clerk, B. F. Baer.  
 1855.—Burgess, William Wilson; Council, A. Breneman, James Wilson, Henry Boll, Jacob Hoster, Henry Shultz, George Wealand; Clerk, B. F. Baer.  
 1856.—Burgess, John A. Koons; Council, Henry Boll, Jacob Hoster, Henry Shultz, George Wealand, A. L. Harrouff, Dr. S. Keller; Clerk, B. F. Baer.

- 1857.—Burgess, James Wilson; Council, Henry Shultz, George Wealand, A. L. Harrouff, Dr. S. Keller, George W. Boyer, Christ. Foltz; Clerk, Henry Harmony.  
 1858.—Burgess, Daniel Balmer; Council, A. L. Harrouff, Dr. S. Keller, George W. Boyer, Christ. Foltz, Abraham Greenawalt, Ambrose Shroad; Clerk, H. Harmony.  
 1859.—Burgess, H. A. Wade; Council, George W. Boyer, Christ. Foltz, Col. Greenawalt, Ambrose Shroad, Peter Hoffer, John Ebersole; Clerk, H. Harmony.  
 1860.—Burgess, James Wilson; Council, Col. Greenawalt, Ambrose Shroad, John Ebersole, Peter Hoffer, Phillip Fisher, Henry Shultz; Clerk, H. Harmony.  
 1861.—Burgess, Jacob H. Bletz; Council, John Ebersole, Peter Hoffer, Henry Shultz, Phillip Fisher, F. S. Bryan, W. Marquart; Clerk, H. Harmony.  
 1862.—Burgess, George W. Boyer; Council, Henry Shultz, Phillip Fisher, F. S. Bryan, James Wilson, Christian Foltz, Jos. Clinton; Clerk, H. Harmony.  
 1863.—Burgess, Jacob Felix; Council, F. S. Bryan, James Wilson, Jos. Clinton, John Eby, A. L. Harrouff, A. Harchenrader; Clerk, J. W. Shaeffer.  
 1864.—Burgess, Henry Harmony; Council, Jos. Clinton, John Eby, A. L. Harrouff, A. Harchenrader, Jos. Eckert, J. W. Roeting; Clerk, J. P. Balmer.  
 1865.—Burgess, James Wilson; Council, A. L. Harrouff, A. Harchenrader, Jos. Eckert, J. W. Roeting, John Eby, Wm. Balney; Clerk, H. T. Schultze.  
 1866.—Burgess, B. Breneman; Council, Jos. Eckert, J. W. Roeting, John Eby, William Balney, John F. Balmer, George Wealand; Clerk, B. H. Lehman.  
 1867.—Burgess, A. L. Harrouff; Council, John Eby, William Balney, John F. Balmer, George Wealand, John Oldweiler, Abraham Greenawalt; Clerk, S. L. Yetter.  
 1868.—Burgess, A. L. Harrouff; Council, John F. Balmer, George Wealand, Abraham Greenawalt, Jos. F. Eckinger, Jacob Felix, George D. Lour; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.  
 1869.—Burgess, Jacob Dyor; Council, Jos. F. Eckinger, Jacob Felix, George D. Lour, Abraham Breneman, Samuel McLanigan, George W. Boyer; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.  
 1870.—Burgess, John Oldweiler; Council, Jos. F. Eckinger, Jacob Felix, Samuel McLanigan, George W. Boyer, Henry Disinger, John Eby; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.  
 1871.—Burgess, James Wilson; Council, Samuel McLanigan, George W. Boyer, Henry Disinger, John Eby, George Wealand, David Coble; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.  
 1872.—Burgess, James Wilson; Council, Henry Disinger, John Eby, George Wealand, J. B. Buch, H. A. Wade, John Ingtra; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.  
 1873.—Burgess, John Hildebrand; Council, J. B. Buch, John Myers, H. A. Wade, Henry Disinger, J. C. S. Horst, Matthew Simpson; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.  
 1874.—Burgess, John Hildebrand; Council, J. B. Buch, John Myers, J. C. S. Horst, Matthew Simpson, H. A. Wade, Martin Hess; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.  
 1875.—Burgess, Daniel Balmer; Council, J. C. S. Horst, Matthew Simpson, H. A. Wade, Martin Hess, G. D. Lour, Martin Kolp; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.  
 1876.—Burgess, A. Harchenrader; Council, H. A. Wade, Martin Hess, G. D. Lour, Martin Kolp, Samuel Epler, Abraham Greiner; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.  
 1877.—Burgess, A. Harchenrader; Council, G. D. Lour, Martin Kolp, Samuel Epler, Abraham Greiner, Martin Hess, Matthew Simpson; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.  
 1878.—Burgess, A. Harchenrader; Council, Samuel Epler, Abraham Greiner, Martin Hess, Matthew Simpson, H. A. Wade, J. C. S. Horst; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.  
 1879.—Burgess, J. H. Drubaker; Council, Martin Hess, Matthew Simpson, H. A. Wade, J. C. S. Horst, D. D. Courtney, B. G. Groff; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.  
 1880.—Burgess, A. Harchenrader; Council, H. A. Wade, J. C. S. Horst, D. D. Courtney, B. G. Groff, J. G. Stauffer, Phillip Singer; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.  
 1881.—Burgess, G. D. Lour; Council, Abraham Greiner, B. G. Groff, J. G. Stauffer, Phillip Singer, Jos. F. Eckinger, A. K. Pierce; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.  
 1882.—Burgess, G. D. Lour; Council, J. G. Stauffer, Phillip Singer, Jos. F. Eckinger, H. K. Pierce, Abraham Greiner; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.

1883.—Burgess, J. H. Brubaker; Council, Jos. F. Eckinger, H. K. Pierce, Abraham Greluer, Martin Hess, J. G. Stauffer, Addison Buch; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.<sup>1</sup>

Jacob Redsecker, April 14, 1840.	Samuel Eby, April, 1861.
George Byrode, April 14, 1840.	George Byrode, April, 1865.
George Byrode, April 16, 1845.	Daniel Bolmer, April, 1868.
Jacob Redsecker, April 16, 1845.	James Lynch, April, 1868.
Jacob Redsecker, April 9, 1850.	George Byrode, April, 1870.
Daniel Bolmer, April 9, 1850.	Henry Harmony, April, 1873.
George Byrode, April 11, 1854.	Samuel Eby, April, 1875.
Isaac Hoffer, April 10, 1855.	J. B. Decker, April, 1878.
Henry M. Breneman, June 10, 1868.	Henry Harmony, April, 1880.
George Byrode, April 10, 1859.	John W. Shaffer, April, 1880.
Henry M. Breneman, April 14, 1863.	John R. Decker, April, 1883.

**Schools.**—Little that is authentic can be said concerning the early history of the schools in this borough. The first were, of course, in all essential particulars like the primitive schools of other new settlements.

About the beginning of the present century a log building, which had originally served as a place of worship for the Catholics, was supplanted so far as religious purposes were concerned by a finer structure and devoted instead to educational. A school was kept in it for many years prior to 1840. There was another log school-house in the village, the site of which was afterwards occupied by a brick school-house. This was afterwards used as a public hall and then as a dwelling-house, and is now owned by Henry Boll.

In 1843 the borough accepted by vote the conditions of the free school law of 1834. The western or upper portion of Mount Joy township and also Conoy township then voted here as well as the inhabitants of the borough. The question of "free school" or "no free school" was to be decided in Mount Joy township and Elizabethtown by a majority of the combined vote of town and country; a majority in Elizabethtown were in favor of free schools, but the majority opposed to the system in the country would have overwhelmed them had it not been for an unforeseen circumstance. It so happened that when the sun rose on the day of election it revealed a heavy snow three feet in depth and in many places covering the fences. This prevented the country opposition from coming into town to cast their ballots, and the Elizabethtown voters easily carried the day.

"The following day," says Mr. Baer, in his "Reminiscences," "showed how strong the opposition would have told against the free-schoolers, for the country people came to town on horseback, in sleighs and sleds, and on foot by the hundreds, and sought the justice's office to upset the election of the day previous. Such another hullabaloo among the seemingly quiet and staid country-people you never could have imagined. It was at times thought the matter would end in a row, or that the town would stand in danger of being besieged. An event took place that

did more, in all probability, to bring about quiet and peace than forty speeches could have effected." In the office of the justice of the peace (Jacob Redsecker) there was a large box stove, in which roared and crackled a huge fire of dry hickory. The stove was almost red hot, the room crowded and uncomfortably warm, although outside the mercury was down nearly to zero. Finally, when the temper of the angry mob as well as the atmosphere had reached its highest heat, and an outbreak was not unexpected, there came a sudden change. Every man in the room was seized with a short hacking cough or a rasping sneeze. All rushed for the door and fresh air. The room was cleared in less time than it had taken to tell it, and the remonstrators against the result of the election, effectually beaten, in a few hours wended their way homeward. Some mischievous person had thrown a large handful of red pepper upon the stove.

The free schools were put in operation very soon after the acceptance of the law. In 1855 there were two in the borough, each employing one teacher, and the total number of pupils was one hundred and forty-three. The amount of tax levied was three hundred and twenty dollars, and the amount received from the State appropriation sixty-four dollars and five cents. The cost of instruction was three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Under the old system of schools the best was undoubtedly one kept by Dr. J. W. B. Dobler, and in it a number of the leading citizens of the borough as well as many who have found residence elsewhere obtained their early education.

Under the new system, adopted by the vote of 1843, there was a slow but steady improvement, in which the most noticeable event was the building of the new school-house in 1873-74. This was a step rendered necessary by the increased attendance and growing educational necessities. The first move towards the accomplishment of the result was upon the 7th of October, when A. Harchenrader, Samuel Groff, and Levi Coble were appointed a committee to see where ground could be most advantageously purchased. This was followed, November 5th of the same year, by the whole board constituting themselves as a committee, as follows: A. Harchenrader, president; H. T. Schultz, secretary; Emanuel Hoffman, treasurer; Levi Coble, Cyrus Sweigart, and Samuel Groff; and the result of their conference was the selection, in January, 1873, of the lot on which the present school-house stands, which was purchased of Mr. S. Detweiler for eight hundred dollars. A petition was made to the court to authorize the board to borrow five thousand dollars, and a vote was taken of the taxable citizens, which resulted in a majority in favor of the proceeding. The board subsequently made application for authority to borrow an additional five thousand dollars, which was granted. Ground being broken, the building rose sixty-four by forty-eight. The mason-

<sup>1</sup> Those elected prior to 1840 will be found in the chapter containing the civil list of the county.

and brick-work was done by Samuel McLanahan, the carpentry by Cyrus Sweigart, who resigned from the board to take charge of it, and the painting contract was awarded to James Wilson. The dedication of the structure, completed and furnished at a cost of twelve thousand dollars, took place May 5, 1874, under the auspices of the board, to wit: President, Emanuel Hoffman; Treasurer, Levi Coble; Secretary, H. T. Schultz; Robert Ross, Samuel Patterson. A large procession, headed by the band, marched from Boll's Hall to the new building, and addresses were made there by Rev. G. H. Trabert, David Evans, Esq., W. H. Duhling, W. A. Wilson, Esq., William Riddle, and Professor B. F. Shaub, county superintendent. The first teachers in the new building were G. W. Irwin, principal; Miss A. Engle, Miss C. Gable, and Miss M. Kuhns.

The statistical report for 1882 shows that Elizabethtown has four schools, in each of which one teacher is employed, two being gentlemen and two ladies. The number of pupils is two hundred and seventy-one. The total receipts were \$4141.62, of which amount only \$213.44 was from the State appropriation, and the total expenditures were \$3981.15, of which \$1190 was paid as teachers' wages, and \$2791.15 for all other expenses. The liabilities were put down at \$5339.53.

**Christ's Evangelical Lutheran Church.**<sup>1</sup>—This congregation was in existence long before the Revolutionary war, but as the early records are very defective, its history cannot be as completely presented as we would wish it. According to existing church books the earliest regular pastor who can authoritatively be mentioned as laboring here was the Rev. Mr. England, who began in 1752. Until about 1775 services were held in a dwelling several miles from Elizabethtown, which was subsequently enlarged and converted into a church. About 1780 a log church building was erected in Elizabethtown in which services were held for more than a score of years. On July 1, 1804, the corner-stone of the present church was laid. The house was consecrated Oct. 11, 1807. Following is a list of the pastors from 1752 to the present, with the dates of the beginning of their respective pastorates: Rev. England, 1752; Rev. Thling (date unknown); Rev. Horsel, 1766; Rev. J. H. Chr. Helmuth, 1769; M. Enderline, 1771; J. D. Schroeder, 1778; J. V. Melsheimer, 1782; J. W. Kurz, 1786; P. Bentz, 1792; J. P. Ernst, 1802; J. P. Cramer, 1806; W. G. Ernst, 1812; J. Strein, 1815; J. Speck, 1823; F. Ruthrauff, 1829; J. H. Bernheim, 1832; L. Gerhart, 1838; William Gerhart, 1847; M. Soudhaus, 1852; William G. Laitzle, 1854; J. W. Early, 1866; F. W. Weiskotten, 1868; G. H. Trabert, 1873; H. J. H. Lemcke, 1877; G. S. Seaman, 1882. This congregation was formerly embraced in an extensive pastoral charge which included congre-

gations at Mount Joy, Maytown, Bainbridge, and Colebrook. Gradually the size of the charge was lessened until the spring of 1882, when this congregation decided to call a pastor of its own and constitute a separate charge. The church has now about two hundred and twenty-five communicants and a flourishing Sunday-school.

**Christ Reformed Church**<sup>2</sup> was organized about the year 1740 in what was then Donegal, now West Donegal township, about one mile south of its present location. In 1767, Peter Blazer and his wife conveyed one acre of land to the congregation for the consideration of twenty shillings, lawful money of Pennsylvania, and an annual rental of one grain of wheat. The deed says that "it is a piece of ground on which the church in which Rev. Conrad Bucher is pastor now stands." The trustees were Leonard Negley, Simon Carbach, Johannes Thommah, Nicholas Rizecker, and George Rizecker. This church was known as Blazer's Church. The early records and some later ones were lost a few years ago in the burning of the house of the secretary of the consistory. Before the pastorate of Rev. Conrad Bucher, Rev. Christian Henry Rauch was pastor in 1746. He performed extensive missionary labors among the Indians. During his ministry the earliest record in our possession begins. His charge covered considerable territory, viz., Heidelberg, Tulpehocken, Mühlbach, Matthias Dietz's, Swatara, Que-to-pa-hil-la, Donegal, Warwick, Leonard Bender's, Lancaster, Mode Creek, Coventry (Chester County), Oley (Berks County), and Skippack and Goshenhoppen in Montgomery County. In 1747 the congregation was visited by Rev. Michael Schlatter, the "father of the Reformed Church in the United States." The next pastor was the Rev. Conrad Templeman. Then came Rev. Bucher, mentioned in the deed. He came to this country as an officer in the Indian wars. His charge was even more extensive than Rauch's. During the war of the Revolution, from 1777 to 1784, Rev. John William Runkel became the pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Ludwig Lupp. Then came the pastorate of Rev. Jonathan Heister. The old log church no longer met the wants of the congregation, and, inasmuch as a town had been laid out and settled upon the turnpike, a new church was built. Thus in 1815 the corner-stone of the present church was laid. Rev. Henry Shaffner was pastor. His pastorate was the longest in the history of the congregation, extending over a period of thirty-four years. The lot on which the new church was built was donated by Leonard Negley, and a few years later his residence was purchased as a parsonage. This was afterwards sold by the trustees. After his resignation the congregation passed under a cloud of adversity. He was followed by Revs. <sup>SM</sup> Helfenstein and John Hoffhems, who served brief pastorates. Then for many

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. G. S. Seaman.

<sup>2</sup> Contributed by Rev. J. H. Pannabecker.

years the church was supplied by ministers from neighboring charges until 1857, when the Rev. John Nailla became pastor. During his pastorate the congregation recovered much of its former strength; the church was modernized at considerable expense. For some reason, however, the latter half of the pastorate witnessed a serious decline in prosperity. He resigned in 1868, and was followed by Rev. J. G. Fritchey as supply. He labored faithfully and successfully for six years, during which time the church was roused into new life. He was instrumental in erecting a fine parsonage. In 1874, Rev. J. H. Pannabecker, the present incumbent, became pastor. During his pastorate the congregation prospered greatly. The membership rose from sixty to one hundred and forty, the church was renovated and beautified, and the congregation may once more be ranked among the leading ecclesiastical organizations in the community.

**St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church.**<sup>1</sup>—Among the first Catholics who settled near Elizabethtown of whom we have certain knowledge were Henry Eckenroth and family, Conrad and Andrew Gross, George Witman, Peter and Anthony Youtz, John Kauffman, and others, who came here in or about the year 1752. Almost contemporaneous with these were the Eckels (now called Eagles), Allwines, Wades, Myers, Mastersons, Ovendorfs, Wilsons, and others. The first regular divine services were held in the house of Mr. Henry Eckenroth, and as most of the people were Germans, so the priests who at that time attended this mission were German missionaries, whose headquarters were with the Jesuit Fathers at Conewago, a station near Hanover, York Co., Pa. In or about the year 1768 a log church was erected near the present site of St. Peter's, and named St. Mary's of the Assumption. This building was in use until the year 1799, when the new stone church was ready for divine worship and called St. Peter's. Father Louis Barth, who lived and was associated with the Rev. Michael Egan (afterwards the first Bishop of Philadelphia) at Lancaster, had charge of this then growing congregation in the year 1795, and to his zeal and energy this present old church is mainly due, and his memory is still warmly cherished by the children whose parents dearly loved Father Barth.

On the 10th day of July, 1798, the congregation was visited by the Right Rev. Bishop John Carroll, the first and at that time the only bishop in the United States. The church continued to be in charge of the parish priests of Lancaster, notably among whom was the venerable and well-known Father Bernard Keenan, who took charge of this mission in the year 1825, and continued its pastor until 1832, when the Rev. Michael Curran, who resides at Harrisburg, became pastor, under whose administration the rear portion was added to the church, which gives

it its present cruciform shape. Father Curran was succeeded in 1835 by the Very Rev. W. Steinbacker, S.J., who in turn was followed by the popular Father Pierce Maher, of Harrisburg, Pa. In the year 1840, the Rev. F. X. Marshall was appointed resident pastor. Besides making many improvements in the church, Father Marshall directed the building of the parsonage which adjoins the church. Father Marshall was succeeded in 1853 by the Rev. M. Filan, at present the honored pastor of the Church of the Annunciation, in Philadelphia, who in turn was followed by the lamented Father John McCosker, who at the opening of the late Rebellion entered the army as chaplain, and after the war the good and patriotic Father John lingered a short time in the hospital at Philadelphia, where he died in 1865. At this time the principal members of the congregation consisted of Messrs. James Ferry, Henry Shitz, Joseph Strauss, J. Lynch, J. Halbleib, Henry Boll, Andrew Wade, Anthony Herkenroether, H. A. Wade, Daniel O'Donnell, John and Francis Eagle, James Boyle, Edward Sweeny, Paul Witman, Conrad Shaffer, S. Ulrick, and others, all well-known families of Elizabethtown and vicinity at the present time. The priest who succeeded Father McCosker was the Rev. Hugh Margorien, who died and was buried here in 1864. Father John J. McIlvaine then took charge, who in turn was followed by the Rev. Charles McMonigle, under whose pastorate an important addition was made to the parsonage. Father Neal McMenamin followed in the year 1877, and to his zeal and energy is especially due the opening of a way leading from the main street to the church, called St. Peter's Avenue, an improvement useful as it is beautiful.

Father McMenamin was succeeded in the year 1879 by the present pastor, Rev. J. C. Foin, who has been very successful in making many new and necessary improvements in and about the church. During his pastorate stained-glass windows of beautiful design and figures were put in the church; also a tower and bell were added. The bell, the largest in town, was presented by Mr. Henry Boll. Other improvements, such as paintings and statuary of rare beauty, were recently added, so that the church is one of the handsomest as well as one of the oldest in the county.

**The Church of God (Winebrennerian)** was organized in 1837 at the house of Michael Cramer, and originally consisted of just six members,—Abram Brenneman, Michael Cramer, Mrs. M. Cramer, Martha Kopp, Hannah Kopp, and Margaret Cramer. The first preaching to which these people and a limited congregation listened was in the brick school-house. This and other places of worship served the little church as a place for weekly meetings until July, 1853, when their present church was finished and appropriately dedicated, Rev. John Winebrenner preaching the sermon on that occasion. The first settled pastor of the church was Rev. Jacob Keller, who located in Elizabethtown in 1838. Following

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. J. C. Foin.

him, in 1840, came Rev. E. H. Thomas. Since his time the succession has been as follows, the pastors usually serving two years: Revs. Joseph Ross, 1842; E. H. Thomas, 1844; Joseph H. Bamberger, George U. Horn, Thomas Strom, 1845; David Kaylor, 1847; Abram Snider, William Mullenix, Jesse Hasfeigh, Jacob Keller, 1849; Carlton Price, 1850; Abram Swartz, 1852; Jacob Keller, 1853; J. Hasfeigh, 1855; George Zeigler, 1857; Carlton Price, 1861; J. S. Staum, 1863; E. H. Thomas, 1864; A. Swartz, 1865; W. O. Owen, 1866; Thomas Beam, 1868; J. W. Deshong, 1869; J. C. Seabroks, 1872; J. W. Felix, 1873; D. S. Shook, 1874; J. M. Speese, 1877; Joseph B. Lockwood, 1879; S. B. Howard, 1881; S. W. Naill, 1882. The church has a membership of about seventy-five, is in a flourishing condition both spiritually and temporally, and has in the past year given indication of the latter by the erection of a fine parsonage at a cost of twelve hundred dollars.

The United Brethren Church was organized in or prior to 1852. The present house of worship was purchased in the year mentioned from the Winebrennarians, or Church of God. The congregation is small, and is ministered to at present by the Rev. L. R. Kramer, who has three or four other appointments in the county.

**Post-Office.**—It is probable that the Elizabethtown post-office was established as early as 1781, and that George Redsecker was the first postmaster. The mail was received and dispensed at his tavern, the "Black Horse," for many years. The names of the postmasters prior to the last half-century cannot be obtained, but the succession since 1832 has been as follows: 1832, James McLaughlin; 1836, Jacob Redsecker; 1840, Samuel Redsecker; 1848, John Lynch; 1852, B. F. Baer; 1855, John A. Gross; 1860, William Wagoner; 1866, Miss Annie Wieland; 1878, Miss Rosa Raudabush. The office has been kept successively in the Black Horse tavern, J. Dyers' building, the stone dwelling of Robert Ross, in Andrew Dissenger's store-room, and in that of J. A. & A. G. Gross, in Lewin's building.

**Financial—Borough Scrip—A Bank.**—During the period of depression following the financial panic of 1837 the borough, like several others in the county, issued promissory notes, or, as they were afterwards contemptuously called, "shinplasters," in denominations of 6½ cents ("fips"), 12½ cents ("levies"), 25 and 50 cents, and probably some for larger amounts. These were quite a convenience to the business community. They were roughly engraved and printed on an old Franklin hand-press in this place by a German printer named Lieth, as were also those issued by the borough of Marietta. When the burgess of the latter place came to foot up his accounts after redeeming in specie the notes that were presented, he found that he had redeemed about six hundred dollars' worth more than had been issued. It was then discovered that many of the notes were counterfeits, and sus-

picion pointing to the printer steps were taken towards his arrest. Lieth doubtless suspected that he was watched, for a fire occurred in the chimney of his printing-office one morning, which the citizens were very sure destroyed the blocks and other articles which would have criminated him, and he soon after left town.

It was not until 1869 that the people were given the benefit of a regular financial institution. In that year the present Farmers' Bank was organized, with the following officers, viz.: President, Abraham Collins; Cashier, Samuel Eby; Clerk, John Hertzler.

**SAMUEL EBY.**—The progenitor of the Eby family in America, if tradition be correct, is Theodore Eby, a Swiss Mennonite, who, having suffered religious persecution, left his native place, and about the year 1700 settled for a brief time in the Palatinate, or Pfaltz, in Germany. About the year 1716, Theodore Eby, with several others of kindred belief, came to the United States under the auspices of William Penn, and settled on Mill Creek, in what is now Leacock township. He had six sons, all of whom were industrious mechanics or farmers. A few years later Peter Eby, a relative of Theodore, followed him to America. The sons of Theodore settled in various portions of Lancaster County, one named Christian locating on Hammer Creek, another (probably Peter) choosing a home on Pequea Creek, these two forming the branches of the family known as the Mill Creek, Hammer Creek, and Pequea Ebys. Peter, a grandson of Theodore, was a farmer, and probably the first Mennonite bishop in the county. He was ordained about the year 1800, and creditably filled the position both in the United States and Canada for many years. Peter was a positive man, of clear, native mind, a natural orator, and, though making no pretense to a thorough scholastic training, commanded, both in temporal and spiritual matters, the deference of his brethren. His death occurred April 6, 1843, in his eightieth year.

The great-grandfather of Samuel, the subject of this biographical sketch, was Peter Eby, who settled in what is now Upper Leacock township, on a farm of three hundred acres.

He had sons, Peter, Samuel, Andrew, Henry, David, Christian, and John, all of whom followed farming employments, and one daughter, Ann.

These sons, in accordance with their religious faith, were non-resistants, though during the period of the Revolution, when Washington was hard pressed by the British forces, Peter and Samuel, the eldest sons, voluntarily shouldered their own guns and joined the Continental troops, and were at New York when the city was captured. After the seizure of a quantity of wheat in the barn of Samuel Eby, four of his sons joined the army at Valley Forge during the winter, and, having served as volunteers under Washington, returned in the spring to their farm labor.

Samuel and Peter lived and died upon the mansion farm. John and Christian settled in Dauphin County,

Pa., where their lives were spent. Henry and David died in Cumberland County, Pa., and Andrew removed to North Carolina, where he reared a family and spent his declining years.

Samuel, the grandfather of Samuel above named, resided in what is now Upper Leacock township. His children were Samuel, Jonas, Elizabeth, and Barbara, of whom Jonas became possessor of the family property. He married Salome Line, daughter of a neighboring farmer, and had four children. Their son Samuel was born at the ancestral home in Leacock township in 1833. His early youth was spent on the farm, after which he received an academic education, and studied surveying and conveyancing under Israel Carpenter, of Lancaster. In 1858 he engaged in the pursuit of his profession in the borough of Elizabethtown, and after an extended business, in 1870 entered the Farmers' Bank of that place as cashier. He was in 1858 elected director of the Middletown Bank, which office he held for a period of six years. Mr. Eby was elected justice of the peace of the borough of Elizabethtown, and administered the duties of his office with marked discretion and judgment, no appeal having been taken from the decisions on his docket during his period of service. The office, however, not proving congenial to his tastes, he declined a further incumbency. He was chosen president of the Reading, Marietta and Hanover Railroad Company, but, owing to onerous demands upon his time, tendered his resignation, which was laid over for further action. Mr. Eby was married in 1865 to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Abram Collins. Their children are a son, Abram, and a daughter, Mary. Mr. Eby was reared in the faith of his ancestors, that of the Mennonite Church.

**Manufacturing.**—Elizabethtown has never attained note as a place for the encouragement of manufacturing. During the thirties the silk-worm excitement was quite prevalent in the country, and Elizabethtown did not escape the fever of speculative investment. The building now owned by William Fletcher was at one time literally filled with silk-worms, and the farmers in the surrounding country raised large quantities of *Morus multicaulis*. The project of silk production was soon abandoned, and the building which we have mentioned was then used for a time as a starch-factory.

The oldest of the present manufacturing establishments is the large steam tannery carried on by A. G. Redsecker & Son, and started forty years since by Isaac Redsecker.

The foundry and agricultural implement manufactory owned by Buch & Heisey was established on a small scale by the senior member of the present firm in 1868. A partnership was formed, one year later, between Mr. Buch and a Mr. Groff, and the present one was formed in 1876. In this year the shop was burned down, but it was immediately rebuilt on a much larger scale, and has been constantly carried on

and prosperously since that time. The works are run by steam-power and employ about fifteen men.

In 1876, Joseph Groff built a steam flouring-mill in the lower end of the borough, adjoining the agricultural implement factory, which he sold in 1877 to Jacob G. Stauffer, the present proprietor, who enlarged and improved it, and now has four sets or runs of stones in constant operation making flour. Mr. Stauffer also carries on a large warehouse and ships grain quite extensively. Two other warehouses, owned respectively by B. G. Groff and Pierce & Keener, are open to the farmers who seek a market for their grain.

**Newspapers.**—*The Trumpet*, started by B. F. Lehman in 1864, is the earliest Elizabethtown newspaper of which we have trustworthy information, although report gives credit to the existence of a newspaper in or before 1838, and it is remembered that several small publications—*The Gospel Banner*, *The Owl*, and *The Comet*—led ephemeral lives subsequently. For all practical purposes *The Trumpet* may be considered the beginning of newspaper printing in Elizabethtown. The name of this paper was changed to *The Gazette* soon after it was established, and in 1869 Mr. Lehman, suspending publication here, removed to Mount Union, where he issued *The News*.

*The Chronicle*, at present the only journal published in the borough, was established in December, 1869, by Messrs. Westafer & McCord. The former is now the sole proprietor, Mr. McCord having withdrawn in 1872. *The Chronicle* has been from time to time improved in various ways, and in 1882 was enlarged to an eight-column sheet, twenty-six by forty inches. It has a circulation of upwards of one thousand in Lancaster, Dauphin, and Lebanon Counties, and is a sprightly local news journal. In politics it is independent.

**The Thespian Society.**—In 1842 the young men of the borough organized a Thespian Society, which remained in existence for a number of years and was a notable institution of the town. A frame hall was built on the lot now owned by Col. N. H. Brenne-man, and a number of amateur dramatic entertainments were given there to good audiences. After a flourishing holiday season the structure was crushed by a heavy snowfall, and the society, having attained a good financial condition, immediately built another hall larger and more substantial than the first. This had seating capacity for over three hundred persons, and during the next holiday season it was repeatedly crowded to its utmost capacity. The performances given were of a good order of merit, and the company achieved a reputation which made it possible for them to visit other places and play before large audiences. Occasionally they were assisted by some strolling actor from Philadelphia or New York, and on those occasions the company was able to produce such plays as "Pizarro," "The School for Scandal," and "The Stranger." The company had an ex-

tremely good comedian in Mr. Frederick Leader. The society flourished for several seasons, and doubtless would have done so a considerable time longer but for the damper that was thrown upon their ardor by the absconding of their dishonest treasurer with a fund of several hundred dollars belonging to them.

**The Friendship Fire-Engine and Hose Company, No. 1.**—This company was organized in the year 1836, and had in use a small Vulcan engine, costing five hundred dollars, bought by subscription and an appropriation of Councils. Isaac Kauffman, Henry Smith, and Michael Kauffman were appointed to take care of and keep in repair the engine, which is yet in possession of the company.

The company was reorganized April 3, 1859, at a meeting of the citizens of the borough of Elizabethtown at the house of Col. A. Greenawalt, and the following members were enrolled, viz.: D. W. Balmer, Gabriel Young, Reuben Bender, Uriah Frank, Jacob A. Coble, Frank S. Andrews, Rufus Frank, Ambrose Shrode, Samuel Hoster, H. A. Wade, John W. Shaffer, Jacob H. Bletz, John Oldweiler, H. M. Breneman, Harrison T. Shultz, Christ. Ebersole, Christ. Foltz, Christ. Mickey, George F. Wagner.

At a meeting held April 26, 1859, a constitution was adopted, of which the following was the preamble:

"WHEREAS, The citizens of the borough of Elizabethtown, Pa., seeing the necessity of more amply securing and protecting their buildings, have deemed it advisable to provide a fire-engine for the protection of their property from the devouring and destructive element of fire, therefore we do hereby organize and form ourselves into a body politic, and adopt the following constitution for the government of the Friendship Fire Company of Elizabethtown, Pa."

At the same meeting the following officers were elected, viz.:

President, Col. A. Greenawalt; Vice-President, John A. Gross; Secretary, Jacob H. Bletz; Treasurer, James Wilson; Chief Engineer, Christian Foltz.

A Rogers engine was purchased from the Friendship Fire Company, of Baltimore, at a cost of eight hundred dollars, during this year, which was in service for twenty years. During the rebel raid into Pennsylvania it was loaned to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the purpose of pumping water for their engines at the depot, their water supply not being sufficient, owing to the running of all their trains of this branch of the road.

Monday evening, May 7, 1860, the following officers were elected: A. Dissinger, president; John A. Gross, vice-president; J. H. Bletz, secretary; James Wilson, treasurer.

Monday evening, Dec. 3, 1860, the company met in their new engine-house for the first time. It is yet used for that purpose, and in the mean time has been used for Council chamber and school-house. It was built at a cost of four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty-two cents, and Col. A. Greenawalt, Samuel Eby, Peter Hoffer, Jacob Felix, and F. S. Bryans were appointed trustees; Samuel Eby, presi-

dent; Jacob Felix, vice-president; George F. Wilson, secretary; H. M. Breneman, treasurer. These officers were re-elected for the following year.

The company disbanded in 1862, many of its members having enlisted in the Union army, and the Friendship was reorganized July 26, 1867, by the following gentlemen: S. H. Brubaker, A. Breneman, F. G. Saylor, A. B. Rult, Henry Boll, Reuben Coble, J. W. Shaffer, Reuben Betz, C. Brinsor, Charles Hoster, J. F. Rothermal, George Weber, Samuel Foltz, Abram Balmer, Ellis Haldeman, Emanuel Hippard, John Wiegand, John H. Stöiner. Samuel Brubaker was elected president; Amos Gantz, vice-president; Abram Balmer, secretary; A. Breneman, treasurer; Harry White, chief engineer. This organization continued but one year.

The last and present organization was effected July 14, 1876, when Samuel Eby was elected president; A. Eby, vice-president; J. G. Westafer, secretary; Joseph Heise, treasurer; Tobias Nissley, chief engineer.

Aug. 8, 1878, the following officers were elected: President, D. D. Courtney; Vice-President, J. G. Westafer; Secretary, Milton Wealand; Assistant Secretary, H. C. Lewis; Treasurer, Tobias Kehlor; Engineer, Tobias Nissley; Assistant Engineers, George W. Redsecker, Sebastian Keller, Jr.

A meeting was held Dec. 19, 1878, in the engine-house by citizens and members of the company, when some able remarks were made by Mr. A. Dissinger and others in regard to the purchasing of a steam fire-engine. A committee consisting of J. H. Brubaker, George Bynd, E. Hoffman, Tobias Kehlor, B. G. Groff was appointed to solicit petitioners for a new steam fire-engine, and to present the same to the Council for their consideration.

The Friendship Fire-Engine and Hose Company was chartered Dec. 30, 1878.

The new steam fire-engine manufactured by Clapp & Jones, Hudson, N. Y., arrived in June, 1879, when it was thoroughly tested and accepted by the Council.

The following officers were elected for 1880: President, D. D. Courtney; Vice-President, J. C. Redsecker; Secretary, H. C. Lewis; Assistant Secretary, W. A. Laird; Treasurer, Tobias Kehlor; Foreman, Harry Starlach; Assistant Foreman, William M. Barttels; Chief Engineer, T. W. Nissley; Chief Hose Director, R. S. Ross.

The first inspection of the company with their steam-engine and apparatus took place on Jan. 1, 1880, being conducted by the Burgess and Council.

Speeches were made by J. H. Brubaker, Burgess, and Councilmen H. A. Wade, B. G. Groff, and M. Hess, expressing themselves as well pleased with the condition of the company and its apparatus. Speeches in response were made by President D. D. Courtney, R. S. Ross, J. G. Westofer, and others.

The first fire that the company were at with their steamer was at Mr. Sweeny's, on May 29, 1880, when



they did efficient service in keeping the fire under control and saving the large warehouse opposite.

In January, 1881, the company elected officers as follows: President, D. D. Courtney; Vice-President, J. C. Redsecker; Secretary, H. C. Lewis.

Sept. 5, 1881, D. D. Courtney was elected delegate to Fireman's Association, held in Maennerchor Hall, city of Reading.

The company elected officers for 1882, as follows: President, D. D. Courtney; Vice-President, J. C. Redsecker; Secretary, R. J. Seitz.

In January, 1882, the company held a ladies' fair, from which they realized nine hundred and forty-two dollars and ninety-six cents, with which it is intended at some time to build an engine-house.

The following are the officers of the company at the present time: President, D. D. Courtney; Vice-President, J. C. Redsecker; Secretary, J. D. Weigand; Assistant Secretary, Harry Huntsberger; Treasurer, Tobias Kehlor; Foreman, J. R. Dickr; Assistant Foreman, J. D. Weigand; Chief Engineer, G. W. Redsecker; Assistant Engineers, J. D. Weigand, R. J. Seitz, J. B. Buch, E. E. Coble, J. G. Stauffer; Chief Hose Director, J. S. Groff; Assistant Hose Directors, Tobias Kehlor, S. Y. Heiscy, D. D. Courtney, H. H. Brubaker, R. S. Ross; Firemen, H. C. Bryan, H. U. Coble; Finance Committee, A. Dissinger, R. S. Ross; Property Protectors, J. G. Stauffer, A. Dissinger, Tobias Kehlor; Janitor, George W. Redsecker.

The company at the present time has forty-five men on the roll as active members, and is in a flourishing condition, with the prospect of increasing its strength.

**Cornet Band.**—As early as 1840 there was a brass band in the borough which had been organized by Dr. S. Keller, an effective instructor, whose activity in musical matters has extended through a period of nearly half a century. The band had much to do in the famous Harrison campaign of 1840, but became more meritorious by 1848, and from that time to 1856 had a reputation that extended to other towns. At this time the band had a uniform and a full line of fine brass instruments. The present Elizabethtown Cornet Band was organized July 19, 1867, and the body comprised Dr. S. Keller, Sr., as president; S. L. Yetter, vice-president; W. K. Jeffries, secretary; Jacob Buch, treasurer; and S. Keller, Jr., leader. The band was uniformed in the following year. In 1876 it was incorporated with the following charter members, viz., S. Keller, Jr., W. H. Duhling, Henry Sharlock, John C. Redsecker, J. P. Oeschgan, J. W. Murray, E. Greiser, H. J. Greenwalt, Philip Singer, J. D. Weigand, B. F. Dohner, J. A. Goble, L. Scheetz, J. C. Stambaugh, G. A. Schwan, C. B. Sherbahn, H. Louer, Frank Rutherford, H. J. Seitz, and R. J. Seitz.

**Elizabethtown Lodge, No. 128, I. O. O. F.,** was instituted Sept. 29, 1845, with Jacob Redsecker, Jack-

son Sheaffer, Sebastian Keller, Benjamin Sheffer, and Joseph Buchanan as charter members. Jacob Redsecker was elected Noble Grand; Jackson Sheaffer, Vice Grand; Joseph Buchanan, Secretary; and Sebastian Keller, Treasurer. The lodge has now forty members, and owns the building, valued at three thousand dollars, in which is its hall.

**Fidelity Beneficial Society.**—This organization was chartered and opened business on the 17th of September, 1879. The following were the original officers: President, Col. H. M. Brenneman; Vice-President, Daniel S. Will; Secretary, E. B. Bierman; Treasurer, A. Dissinger; General Agent, S. R. Hackenberger; Medical Director, J. W. Coble, M.D.; Solicitor, William A. Wilson, Esq.; Directors, David W. Crider, York; B. B. Brenneman, Elizabethtown; George W. Hoverter, Harrisburg; S. Hackenberger, Sr., Bainbridge; A. Dissinger, E. B. Bierman, H. M. Brenneman, J. W. Coble, M.D., S. R. Hackenberger, of Elizabethtown; Clerks, Daniel Will, Bainbridge; B. F. Baer and H. H. Brubaker, of Elizabethtown.

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

### BOROUGH OF MARIETTA.

MARIETTA is located on the left bank of the Susquehanna River, forty-eight miles from its mouth, and twenty-five miles below Harrisburg, the capital of the State. It is two miles long and one-fourth of a mile in width. In population it is the third town in the county.

Along the river shore the ground is level, extending back from four to six hundred feet, and is sometimes overflowed with water during a freshet. From the first alley, running parallel with Front Street, the ground in Waterford, or the western half of the town, rises gradually for a distance of two hundred feet to a terrace three hundred feet wide, when another and more abrupt ascent commences, and runs for a distance of four hundred feet to level ground. The ground in the lower half of the town ascends more abruptly, and continues to the level ground along the northern boundary of the town. The turnpike, or Second Street, was cut and leveled along the side of the sloping hill.

Through the centre there runs from north to south a stream of water, which rises upon the farm now owned by Abraham N. Cassel, and passes through the farms of James Duffy; it passes the borough line at a point between the lands formerly owned by James Anderson and David Cook, and thence through the land of the latter to the Pennsylvania Canal, into which it now empties.

**The Town Laid Out.**—Waterford was laid out upon land, containing three hundred acres, taken up by Robert Wilkins, an Indian trader, in the year

1719. In the year 1727 he sold it to James Anderson, the minister of Donegal Church, who, in 1740, by will gave it to his sons James and Thomas. Thomas and Mr. Anderson's widow released their interest to James, who gave the same to his son James, who gave it to his son James, who laid out the town of Waterford.

In 1719, George Stewart took up several hundred acres of land adjoining Robert Wilkins on the east. He died in January, 1743, and his eldest son, John, came into possession of the land, and in 1738 he took out a patent for three hundred and fifty acres and allowance. On the 25th day of November, 1748, John Stewart and his wife, Ann, sold the land to David Cook, who gave his son David two hundred and twelve acres adjoining Mr. Anderson's land, who gave the same to his son David, who laid out the town of New Haven.

David Cook also gave to his son James one hundred and fifty-nine acres adjoining his son David's tract on the east. On the 1st day of May, 1786, James sold his farm to Jacob Neff, of Hempfield township, who died in the year 1798, leaving several children, among whom was a daughter, Catharine, who married Henry Cassel after her father's death. On the 17th day of April, 1806, Henry Acher, the executor of Jacob Neff's estate, sold to Henry Cassel one hundred and sixty-two acres of the Stewart land, which was probably his wife's share in Mr. Neff's estate. On the 1st day of January, 1814, Mr. Cassel sold off forty-five acres of this farm, fronting on the river, to Jacob Grosh, for fifty-eight thousand five hundred dollars. Grosh laid the same out into building lots, which now constitute the eastern section of the borough, which he called Moravian Town, but it was nicknamed Bungletown, which latter name it retained for many years.

By reference to the plan of the borough, it will be seen that the boundary lines of the farms belonging to Mr. Anderson, Cook, and Cassel formed an acute angle with the river front. The surveyor, Isaac Taylor, commenced to lay out lands for the Indian traders in 1719, at a point a short distance below Conoy Creek, and ran his lines at right angles with the river front. The several farms to the south of that line were surveyed in the same week and year, and the side lines were made parallel to each other. Where the river approached the lower surveys, now embraced in Marietta, its course turned suddenly and ran in an easterly direction, which made the river front an acute angle with these division lines. Thus much in explanation of what seems to have been a very awkwardly drawn plan of the town.

**Additions.**—On Nov. 19, 1803, David Cook gave public notice that he was the proprietor of a "tract of land adjoining Mr. Anderson's plantation at Anderson's Ferry, and that he had laid out a town, to be named New Haven, containing one hundred and one lots, which he intended to dispose of by lottery,

each ticket commanding a prize; the price of each ticket to be fifty dollars, and the titles to the lots were to be in fee simple and free from ground rents."

This plan extended to Lumber Alley, a few hundred feet east of the "run" spoken of. This alley was laid out at right angles with the river shore, and extended north until it intersected the line of James Anderson's land, forming a triangle.

A few years later Mr. Cook laid out forty-eight building-lots adjoining his first town plan upon the east side, which he called "New Haven Continued."

At the time this town was projected measures had been taken to construct a turnpike leading from Anderson's Ferry to Lancaster, for the river business had increased wonderfully. Lots sold rapidly, and we find in the first year (1805) the following lot-holders: Shews Baugh, Adam Bahn, Barlin English, Martin Orider, John Coble, Henry Conn, John Longenecker, Lewis Leader, Jacob Bitner, Henry Sharer, John Smith, Henry Witmer, John White.

The following is a list of taxables for the year 1807, in addition to the other list, which indicates the rapid growth of the place: Philip Giesey, Widow Hyland, Alexander McCullough, Christian Longenecker, Frederick Heinselmann, James Mehaffey, James Walton, James Agnew, John Hess, William Hamilton, Reuben Armstrong (colored), Thomas Clark.

Following is a list of taxables in New Haven for the year 1812:

Widow of Reuben Armstrong.	Joseph Keesey.
Samuel Armstrong, carter.	Lewis Leader, joiner.
James Agnew.	Daniel Longderf, joiner.
Andrew Brooks.	Samuel McKinney, inn.
Peter Buzzard, cooper.	James Mehaffey, storekeeper.
Henry Clark, cooper.	Marsh & McKain.
George Christine, saddler.	Alexander McCullough.
Henry Conn, inn.	David Mumma, inn.
Henry Cassel.	Charles Nagle, stiller.
Widow English.	Jacob Berkley.
Jacob Garst, tailor.	John Roberts, inn.
Alexander Humbler, joiner.	Richard Robison, wheelwright
Joseph Hopkins, mason.	Mathias Rank, lumber merchant.
William Hinkle, inn.	Widow Balston.
William Hamilton.	Henry Sharer.
John Harney, cooper.	John Steel, joiner.
Hieronimus Perry, mason.	Hieronimus Sailor, blacksmith.
John Hain.	John Sutton.
Abraham Hertzler.	John White.
Mathias Heffer, cooper.	Abraham Zublin.

On the 16th day of November, 1804, James Anderson announced that he had "appropriated a tract of land on the north side of the Susquehanna River, at Anderson's Ferry, for a new town to be called Waterford, and wished to dispose of the same by a lottery." He also announced that the drawing of the lottery was expected to commence in the month of February or early in the month of March; tickets at sixty dollars each. And on the 14th day of June, 1805, he gave public notice that the deeds were all executed and ready for delivery. The water lots were forty by one hundred and thirty-two feet, and upper lots fifty by two hundred and six feet. "The bank of

the river was to be kept open for the use of the town lots, clear of ground-rent."

Although Mr. Anderson started his town one year later than Mr. Cook, from the start it grew more rapidly, and kept ahead of New Haven until the two were consolidated.

The taxables in Waterford for the year 1807 were:

Jacob Bitner.	Peter Nagel.
Henry Barranee.	Jacob Nicholous.
John McGlaughlin.	Jacob Reimer.
Oliver Cochran.	James Mehaffey.
Jacob Grosh.	Phillip Rank.
George Hayslop.	John Sheaffer.
John Long.	Christian Sherick.
John Lever.	William Smith.
David Mumma.	John Whitehill.
Frederick Nagel.	

The taxables for the year 1812:

James Anderson.	Christian Keesey, innkeeper.
Robert Aslum, joiner.	Frederick Klare.
I. Brenneman, innkeeper.	George Kneisley.
John Berance, innkeeper.	Michael Lanus.
John Burns, joiner.	James Lowe, negro.
Peter Bowman, storekeeper.	Frederick Long, tailor.
John Bidler, innkeeper.	John Law, joiner.
John Bealer.	Jacob Ludwig, storekeeper.
Samuel Bailey, cordwainer.	Benjamin Long, millwright.
John Bryans, joiner.	John Ludwig, innkeeper.
Daniel Bryans, joiner.	John Long, tailor.
John C. Creamer, storekeeper.	John Lever.
Oliver Cochran, joiner.	James McClelland, tailor.
William Childs, hatter.	William McClure, joiner.
Thomas Clark.	James Morris, tailor.
Conrad Crim, cordwainer.	Randal McClure, joiner.
Abraham Cassel.	John Miller, storekeeper.
William Cameron.	James McGinley.
Simeon Christine, joiner.	H. Blusser & Miller.
Stephen Edwards, joiner.	James Mehaffey, storekeeper.
Thomas Falkner, plasterer.	Frederick Nagle, butcher.
John Fullweiler, potter.	Jacob Nicholas, blacksmith.
Henry Flory.	Henry Nicholas.
Henry Foringer, storekeeper.	James Patterson.
Matthew Garner, cordwainer.	Matthias Rusht.
Thomas Dickey, clockmaker.	William Reckenbaugh.
Jacob Grosh, lumber merchant and storekeeper.	Jacob Radfang, gunsmith.
Jacob Graybill, innkeeper.	Hironerous Saylor, blacksmith.
Henry Grove.	George Snyder, innkeeper.
John Glaffen.	Hugh Spear.
Hannes Hoffman.	David Sands, millwright and lumber merchant.
James Henderson, plasterer.	Christian Sherick, joiner and innkeeper.
John Hoyer, joiner.	Christian Stewart, mason.
John Heart, cooper.	Henry Smith.
Widow Hiestand.	Phillip Silder.
James Humes.	Francis Shupp.
John Heckrude, hatter.	Ulrich Sharer.
John Jackson, cabinet-maker.	Jacob Wallack.
James Johnson, carpenter.	John Watson.
James Kain, naller.	Oliver Watson.
Martin Kindig, teacher and druggist.	Conrad Ziegler.
Michael Keller, blue-dyer.	

A few of these lot-owners resided in the neighborhood. There were also a few "tenants" and "free-men" not in the above list.

In November, 1813, David Cook (who then resided in Lancaster, with his son-in-law, Hugh Wilson) sold eighteen acres and eight perches for twenty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, fronting on the river, to John Myers, who laid it out into eighty-

three building lots, and called it "J. Myers' Addition." This land extended from the east line of "Cook's Addition to New Haven," and to the land sold by Henry Cassel to Jacob Grosh.

When James Anderson laid out Waterford he did not include the ferry-house and about twenty acres of land adjoining the ferry. He afterwards sold his ferry right and the land adjoining to Henry Sharer, Matthias Rank, James Mehaffey, John Pedan, James Duffy, and — Haines for one hundred and ten thousand dollars. This purchase also included a bridge charter. They laid this tract out into one hundred and six building lots, and named it "Henry Sharer & Co.'s Addition."

"Irishtown," although not within the corporate limits of the borough, is practically a part of Marietta, and is so regarded generally. On the 2d day of April, 1813, John Pedan, James Mehaffey, and James Duffy purchased from Mrs. Frances Evans one hundred and sixty-one acres of land adjoining the Anderson farm on the west, and laid out the entire tract into five hundred and sixty-two building lots. The town plan was distinct and separate from Waterford, and the streets did not connect in a straight line with those of the latter place. In the centre of the plat ground was reserved for a "market-house," and also for public buildings. In their advertisement to the public announcing that they had laid out a town they designated the place as "Marietta."

When the charter of the borough of Marietta was granted it did not include that part laid out by James Mehaffey and his associates. This was not an accidental omission. The place was never incorporated, and up to the present time the citizens have resolutely resisted the extension of the borough line to include their property.

Mr. Anderson laid out "High Street" along the edge of a terrace, which is and probably will ever remain the principal street in the borough. Mr. Cook called the street which is a continuation of High, Second Street. In order to get level ground for this street he was compelled to cut into the side of the hill.

Benjamin Long purchased about thirty acres of the Anderson farm, upon the top of the hill and down its southern slope, which he laid out into two hundred and eighty-two building lots, and called the same "B. Long's Addition."

At the time these towns were laid out the river trade had assumed large proportions, and the principal business for many years was carried on along the river shore. This fact probably was the principal reason which induced Mr. Anderson and Cook to take up the entire river front in their "plans," and in depth only about one-fourth of the distance.

After procuring a charter for the erection of a bridge over the river, Mr. Anderson expended several thousand dollars in grading a road from the south side of his ferry over the hills. The bridge

was not built, and he became greatly embarrassed, and removed to the borough of York.

Mr. Anderson and Mr. Cook finally agreed to procure a charter from the Legislature, which was granted, and the name agreed upon by them was Marietta. The town was said to be so named in honor of their wives.

**Taxables in 1814.**—The year 1814, being one of great prosperity, I herewith give a list of taxables for that year, which, when compared with the other lists, shows a large gain in two years:

James Anderson.  
James Agnew.  
John Armen, cooper.  
Widow Armstrong, colored.  
Ezekiel Allen, blacksmith.  
David Abbot, joiner.  
John Armer, cooper.  
George Ash, joiner.  
Christian Bucher, Jr.  
Peter Bassett, carpenter.  
Edward Bell, carpenter.  
John Beats, brickmaker.  
William Boyd, weaver.  
George Briscoe, schoolmaster.  
Abraham Bellows, cooper.  
James Bush.  
Henry Baker, tanner.  
Kelor Boston, distiller.  
John Bun, carpenter.  
Andrew Boggs.  
David Bowman.  
Thomas Buchanan, merchant.  
Henry Berentz, tailor.  
John Brien, carpenter.  
Samuel Bailey, cordwainer and postmaster.  
John Boggs.  
Henry Bartley, painter.  
John Beller, innkeeper.  
Widow Brenneman.  
Henry Brenneman.  
John H. Brenneman & Son.  
Francis Boggs.  
Israel Cadwalader, innkeeper.  
William Childs, conveyancer.  
John Cromwell, ferryman.  
Henry Clark, cooper.  
Samuel Cato, colored.  
Henry Conn, inn.  
Major Crosier, carpenter.  
David Cook, Esq.  
Abraham Cassel.  
David Cassel, storekeeper.  
Simeon Christine, carpenter.  
Conrad Crimm, innkeeper.  
George Christine, saddler.  
Oliver Cochran, carpenter.  
John C. Cremer, merchant.  
John Charles.  
John Cloud, boat-builder.  
Henry Cassel, bank director.  
George Cummins.  
Willis Davis, carpenter.  
Charles Dougherty, mason.  
Samuel Dunnen, nailer.  
William Dinmore, innkeeper.  
Morgan Davis.  
Thomas Dickey, clockmaker.  
Charles Dugan.  
Solomon Deratler.  
James Duffy, speculator.  
Henry Dunn, constable.

Stephen Edwards, carpenter.  
William Ebbel, conveyancer.  
Jacob Etter, innkeeper.  
Widow English.  
Dr. Samuel Fahnestock.  
Thomas Faulkner, plasterer.  
Frederick Funk, butcher.  
John Fullweiler, distiller.  
Stephen Fetter, tailor.  
Samuel Flory, blacksmith.  
William Foulk, carpenter.  
Henry Foringer, tailor.  
William Fishback, joiner.  
John Fondersmith, barkeeper.  
James Flint.  
Joseph Gettis, ferryman.  
Jacob Grosh, Esq., Assemblyman.  
Jacob Greybill, magistrate.  
John Grider, lumber merchant and stiller.  
David Galsb, tailor.  
John Graham, butcher.  
Matthew Garner, cordwainer.  
John Gerrard, painter.  
John Gault, cooper.  
William Garrett, doctor.  
Jacob Hipple.  
Heckrate & Darle.  
— Bowman, innkeeper.  
Widow Hays.  
Rhulder Hawkins, pilot.  
John Hiestand, cabinet-maker.  
William Hinkle.  
James Henderson, plasterer.  
Joseph Hopkins, mason.  
William Hamilton.  
John Henry, carpenter.  
John Horn, carpenter.  
John Hoyer, carpenter.  
Widow Heinselman.  
John Heart, cooper.  
William Honsegle, innkeeper.  
Alexander Hirtzler, brewer.  
Alexander Hummel, carpenter.  
John Hln.  
J. Hunchberger, stiller.  
Jacob Hiestand.  
Christian Hershey.  
J. Hayrock, carpenter.  
James Johnson.  
Joseph Jeffries, schoolmaster.  
Samuel Houston, doctor.  
John Huss, printer.  
John Hollinger.  
Christian Keesey, innkeeper.  
Joseph Keesey, gentleman.  
Martin Kindig, druggist.  
James Kaln, nailer.  
David Klime, laborer.  
Henry Klime, miller.  
Michael Lentz, joiner.  
Henry Liebhart, merchant.

Henry Liebhart, Jr., tobacconist.  
John Lenox.  
Frederick Long, lumber merchant.  
Jacob Ludwig, storekeeper.  
Lewis Leader, carpenter.  
John Lever.  
J. Loucke, wagon-maker.  
Benjamin Long, innkeeper.  
John Long, tailor.  
Jonas Mumma.  
James McGinness, joiner.  
Samuel McKinney, innkeeper.  
John Myers, lumber merchant.  
David Mumma, merchant.  
William Magridge, carpenter.  
James Mehaffey, lumber merchant.  
James McCleary.  
Jacob Mumma.  
Andrew Morrison, tailor.  
Henry Marbh, mason.  
James McCellan, tailor.  
Zachariah Moore, carpenter.  
Henry McKlosky.  
Randel McClure, carpenter.  
Abraham McCullough.  
Andrew Mehaffy, mason.  
John Miller.  
William Maxwell, merchant.  
John Nagle, butcher.  
Fred. Nagle, butcher.  
Jacob Nicholas, lumber merchant.  
Henry Nicholas, saddler.  
Peter Nagle.  
Robert Osborn, joiner.  
Benjamin Osborn, pilot.  
Samuel Ostler, tailor.  
Charles Odell, pilot.  
Jacob Oberly, pilot.  
John Plum, whitesmith.  
John Peden, gentleman.  
Nicholas Peek.  
John Plitt.  
James Park.  
William Pierce, scrivener and printer.  
F. Ackworth, joiner.  
Walker Able, joiner.  
Robert Agnew, plasterer.  
Francis Burge.  
Charles Bells, joiner.  
Henry Best, joiner.  
William Canuadey, joiner.  
Adam Deero, joiner.  
William Dicks.  
William Davis, joiner.  
Eli Dil, joiner.  
Samuel Druckamiller, tailor.  
Michael Dugan, blacksmith.  
Edward Danderson, scrivener.  
Henry Diffenderfer, merchant.  
John Eckers, cooper.  
John Evans, joiner.  
Henry Frue, joiner.  
Elisha Finne, chalumaker.  
John Fondersmith.  
Peter Funk, butcher.  
John Greider, lumber merchant.  
Godfried Greider, lumber merchant.  
John Graeff, bank cashier.  
James Griffin.

Henry Quest, cabinet-maker.  
Matthias Rank, lumber merchant.  
John Roberts, innkeeper.  
Richard Robinson, wagon-maker.  
John Robinson, hatter.  
Jacob Radfang, gunsmith.  
Jacob Rigler, butcher.  
George W. Ross, innkeeper.  
Jacob Rohrer, Esq., cashier of bank.  
Samuel Ross, schoolmaster.  
Stephen St. John, storekeeper.  
Owen Robinson (drowned in river).  
Ulrich Sharer.  
Christian Sharer.  
Henry Stauffer, trader.  
George Snyder, ferryman.  
David Sandal, lumber merchant.  
John Swolky, merchant.  
John Shank, cooper.  
Isaac Stein, joiner.  
Jacob Sticks, nailer.  
Christian Sherrick, innkeeper.  
Christian Stewart, mason.  
Henry Sherer & Co., ferry.  
Hieronimus Sallor, blacksmith.  
John Sprecher, cordwainer.  
George Shell, cordwainer.  
Peter Sallor, blacksmith.  
Peter Seese.  
— Sherrick, carpenter.  
Pretricious Smith, doctor.  
Henry Sultzbach, tanner.  
Leonard Shields, cordwainer.  
Henry B. Schaffner, minister of Reformed Church.  
John Frederick, millwright.  
James Townsen, schoolmaster.  
Abraham Varley, coppersmith.  
Oliver Watson.  
John White.  
Archibald Warner, colored.  
David Whitehill, storekeeper.  
George Weitzel, cedar-cooper.  
Joseph Wise, cooper.

#### Single Men.

Daniel Goodyard, joiner.  
John Gedick, joiner.  
John Haldy, blacksmith.  
Frederick Heverling, cordwainer.  
Isaac Hatborough, plasterer.  
Henry Heckrote, hatter.  
Edward Hand, clerk in bank.  
John Husas, printer.  
Jacob Honeberger, distiller.  
Joseph Irvin, plasterer.  
Joseph Jeffries, brickmaker.  
Isiah Jeffries, painter.  
Jacob Johnson.  
Charles Kelley.  
Henry Ludgen, nailer.  
Patrick Logan.  
Henry Liebhart.  
John McCreeger.  
David Marlin, joiner.  
John McCullough, nailer.  
Randel McClure, joiner.  
John Ort.  
William Pierce, scrivener and printer.  
John Robinson, wagon-maker.  
David Rinehart, joiner.

In this list there are the names of thirty-eight carpenters, which indicates that buildings were being

erected very rapidly. The list of taverns, storekeepers, merchants, and tradespeople was large also.

The first half of the second decade of this century was one of speculation, succeeded by disaster in every branch of business throughout the country.

The State Legislature was kept busy chartering banks, turnpikes, bridges, and trading companies of various kinds.

This extraordinary stimulation of business ran through the country like "wildfire." One of the outgrowths of this craze was the desire to lay out towns and speculate in building lots. By reference to the township histories may be seen a number of "lost towns," besides many that have an existence which they owe to this speculative era.

The extraordinary increase in the river business started a number of towns along the river a few years before the war of 1812, and each became the rival of the other and hoped to get the bulk of the business. Columbia had the start of Marietta by eighteen years, but the latter sprang into existence as if by magic, and commenced to crowd the heels of their Quaker neighbors, and for a few years rivaled the former in population. The place grew too fast; a large class of disreputable persons followed the stream of speculators who overflowed the place, and, like birds of prey, lived off the earnings of others. When the final crash came but few were able to weather the storm. The recovery of business prosperity was gradual but assured.

**Civil Organization.**—The records of Marietta borough previous to 1864 not being accessible, we can give only such officers' names as can be gleaned from the "ordinance book," and only a partial list can thus be given:

- 1830.—Chief Burgess, Abraham Zublin; Town Clerk, William McElroy.  
 1831.—Chief Burgess, John Spangler; Town Clerk, William McElroy.  
 1832.—Chief Burgess, Samuel D. Miller; Town Clerk, Samuel S. Grash.  
 1833.—Chief Burgess, Samuel D. Miller; Town Clerk, William McElroy.  
 1834.—President of Town Council, Abraham Warley; Town Clerk, A. N. Cassel.  
 1835-36.—No record.  
 1837.—President of Council, John J. Libhart; Town Clerk, A. N. Cassel.  
 1838.—No record.  
 1839.—President of Council, John J. Libhart; Town Clerk, I. Huss.  
 1840.—President of Council, Jacob Stohl; Town Clerk, William Childs.  
 1841.—President of Council, John W. Goodman; Town Clerk, William Childs.  
 1842.—President of Council, Henry Sultzbach; Town Clerk, William Childs.  
 1843.—President of Council, John Kline; Town Clerk, William Childs.  
 1844.—No record.  
 1845.—President of Council, Peter Longenecke; Town Clerk, John Huston.  
 1846-47.—No record.  
 1848-49.—President of Council, Henry Sultzbach; Town Clerk, William Childs.  
 1850.—President of Council, James Mehaffy, Jr.; Town Clerk, William Childs.  
 1851.—President of Council, Samuel Oberlin; Town Clerk, William Childs.  
 1852-53.—President of Council, Henry Sultzbach; Town Clerk, William Childs.  
 1854.—Chief Burgess, Jonathan Lazerler; Town Council, Benjamin F. Hiestand, Thomas Zell, Henry Sultzbach, Simon S. Nagle, John Stibgen; Clerks, William Childs, Jr., Israel Goodman.

- 1855.—Chief Burgess, Nicholas Chapman; Town Council, Samuel Oberlin, Henry S. Lithart, Jacob Songmaster, Michael Gable, Aaron H. Summy; Clerks, William Chapman, John Naylor.  
 1856.—Chief Burgess, Charles Kelly; Town Council, John W. Clark, John J. Libhart, Christian Stibgen, Frederick Mehling, Benjamin F. Hiestand; Clerks, Edward J. Trainer, Franklin R. Mosey.  
 1857.—Chief Burgess, Charles Kelly; Town Council, John W. Clark, John J. Libhart, Frederick Mehling, Benjamin F. Hiestand, Thomas Stense.  
 1858.—Chief Burgess, Samuel D. Miller; Town Council, Thomas Stense, John Crull, Barr Spangler, Edward P. Trainer, Aaron H. Summy; Clerks, Melchor Herline, Franklin K. Mosey.  
 1859.—Chief Burgess, Samuel D. Miller; Town Council, Barr Spangler, Thomas Stense, John Crull, Aaron H. Summy, E. P. Trainer; Clerks, William Chapman, Samuel Stense.  
 1860.—Chief Burgess, Samuel D. Miller; Town Council, Barr Spangler, John Crull, Thomas Stense, E. P. Trainer, Henry S. Libhart; Clerks, Israel Goodman, Theodore Hiestand.  
 1861.—Chief Burgess, James Park; Town Council, Barr Spangler, H. S. Lithart, John Fulks, Frederick Mehling, Samuel Hipple, Sr.; Clerks, James M. Anderson, Jefferson Thompson.  
 1862.—Chief Burgess, Henry S. Libhart; Town Council, C. C. P. Grosh, Frank Hipple, John Kline, Alexander Lindsay, Samuel C. Hiestand; Clerks, Abram Erisman, Theodore Hiestand.  
 1863.—Chief Burgess, Samuel Hipple; Town Council, C. C. P. Grosh, S. C. Hiestand, Alexander Lindsay, Franklin Hipple, John Kline; Clerks, Theodore Hiestand, J. M. Anderson.  
 1864.—Chief Burgess, George W. Mehaffy; Town Council, John J. Libhart, Benjamin F. Hiestand, J. P. Walter, H. S. Libhart, Girard Roth; Clerks, Abram Alsted, Theodore Hiestand.  
 1865.—Chief Burgess, Thomas Stense; Town Council, Barr Spangler, H. D. Benjamin, George A. Mayling, J. J. Lithart, A. H. Summy; Clerks, J. M. Anderson, T. Hiestand.  
 1866.—Chief Burgess, Thomas Stense; Town Council, H. D. Benjamin, G. A. Mayling, J. J. Libhart, S. C. Hiestand, Barr Spangler; Clerks, John L. Weaver, Jefferson Thompson.  
 1867.—Chief Burgess, Thomas Stense; Town Council, S. C. Hiestand, George U. Goodman, Louis Honseal, F. Walter, Alexander Lindsay; Clerks, T. Hiestand, James W. Fidler.  
 1868.—Chief Burgess, James B. Clark; Town Council, G. U. Goodman, Frank Hipple, John Barr, Christian Bucher, Samuel Lindsay; Clerks, Phil. M. Kline, Melchor Herline.  
 1869.—Chief Burgess, Thomas Stense; Town Council, Jacob Songmaster, Simon H. Mutch, P. M. Kline, A. Summy, Robert Carroll, Jr.; Clerks, Jacob R. Windolph, David Mattis.  
 1870.—Chief Burgess, George Shriner; Town Council, David Roth, J. Songmaster, Robert Carroll, Jr., Frank Hipple, S. Mutch; Clerk, Theophilus Hiestand.  
 1871.—Chief Burgess, George Shriner; Town Council, B. Spangler, A. N. Cassill, Dr. H. S. Trout, S. Mutch, Frederick Walter; Clerk, Jacob Windolph.  
 1872.—Chief Burgess, Samuel Hipple, Sr.; Town Council, B. Spangler, S. Hiestand, Jerome Hipple, David W. Coble, John Shillow, Lewis Linder-muth; Clerk, M. M. Caracher.  
 1873.—Chief Burgess, J. M. Larzalere; Town Council, John Z. Linder-muth, Walter Fryberger; Clerks, A. K. Erisman, M. M. Caracher.  
 1874.—Chief Burgess, J. M. Larzalere; Town Council, Jerome Hipple; Town Clerk, M. M. Caracher.  
 1875.—Chief Burgess, George Schriner; Town Council, C. M. Bucher, George F. Stibgin; Town Clerk, M. M. Caracher.  
 1876.—Chief Burgess, George Schriner; Town Council, A. N. Cassel, David Dennison; Clerk, J. R. Windolph.  
 1877.—Chief Burgess, Walter Fryberger; Town Council, Israel Goodman, Adam Bahn; Town Clerk, J. R. Windolph.  
 1878.—Chief Burgess, Walter Fryberger; Town Council, C. A. Schaffner, Onitus Hipple; Clerk, J. R. Windolph.  
 1879.—Chief Burgess, Walter Fryberger; Town Council, A. N. Cassill, David Dennison; Town Clerk, J. R. Windolph.  
 1880.—Chief Burgess, H. S. Trout, M.D.; Town Council, A. Bahn, Christopher Hauer; Town Clerk, J. R. Windolph.  
 1881.—Chief Burgess, H. S. Trout, M.D.; Town Council, Oristus Hipple, John Shillow; Town Clerk, J. R. Windolph.  
 1882.—Chief Burgess, Edward Rusing; Town Council, A. N. Cassill, Franklin Hipple; Clerk, J. R. Windolph.  
 1883.—The officers for the borough for 1883 are: Chief Burgess, Girard Roth; Assistant Burgess, Benjamin Ohmit; Councilmen, Oristus Hipple, John Shillow, A. N. Cassill, Franklin Hipple, Arthur Ben-

nett, and Jacob Songmaster; High Constable, Allen R. Ruby; Town Clerk, Theophilus Hiestand.

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

John Auxer, April 14, 1840.	C. C. P. Grosh, April 12, 1864.
Joseph T. Anderson, April 14, 1840.	E. D. Roath, May 8, 1865.
Joseph T. Anderson, April 15, 1845.	John Auxer, April, 1866.
John Auxer, April 15, 1845.	F. R. Mosey, April, 1867.
J. T. Anderson, April 9, 1850.	Frederick L. Baker, April, 1869.
Emanuel D. Roath, April 11, 1854.	E. D. Roath, April, 1870.
John Auxer, Nov. 10, 1855.	F. L. Baker, April, 1874.
Robert Dunn, April 13, 1858.	E. D. Roath, April, 1875.
E. D. Roath, April 10, 1860.	F. L. Baker, April, 1879.
John Auxer, April 10, 1860.	E. D. Roath, 1880.

**Market-Houses.**—The old market-house that once stood in the public square was built at a date to which the memory of man runneth not back. However, it was one of those quaint old structures standing on stilts that in after-years became an eye-sore to the more sensitive and progressive citizens of the borough, and in due time the old, unsightly thing was removed.

In 1874 a stock company was formed, a lot purchased on Walnut Street, and the present neat and commodious brick building erected at a cost of five thousand five hundred dollars, and first occupied in May, 1875. The stalls are rented to farmers and truck-raisers in the vicinity of Marietta, and are bountifully supplied twice each week with the best of everything in the market line that the surrounding country affords. The officers of the company are: President, B. F. Hiestand; Treasurer, John Spangler; Secretary, George F. Stibgen.

**Town Halls.**—For many years the upper part or room of the old market-house was occupied as a town hall. In 1847 the borough of Marietta purchased the diamond-shaped lot between or at the intersection of Walnut Street and Elbow Lane, and erected thereon what is now the old town hall. The two lower or first stories were built by the borough, and the third story by the Sons of Temperance, who at that time had a flourishing division in Marietta. The third story is now owned and occupied by the Knights of Pythias, the second story by the borough and Marietta Lyceum, and the lower story by the Marietta School Board. The new or Central Hall was built in 1874, and is located on Second. The lower story was built by the borough of Marietta, and is occupied by the post-office, E. D. Roath (justice's office), the fire department, and the Town Council, each having ample accommodations for each of their departments. The second story was built by the Central Hall Association, and contains one of the finest halls in the county for all purposes for which it was intended, being fitted up with a capacious stage and stage properties. The third story was built by the Odd-Fellows, and contains, besides their fine hall, another society hall, with all the necessary rooms for lodge purposes. The building is of brick, and built in the most substantial manner and heated throughout by steam, and lighted by gas.

**Financial.**—The First National Bank of Marietta was organized and chartered in 1868, and opened for

the transaction of business July 21st of that year. Its original number was twenty-five. The first directors and officers were elected April 28, 1863, as follows: Directors, John Hollinger, S. F. Eagle, John Haldeman, John Musser, J. E. Kreybill, Abram H. Musselman, James Mehaffy, B. F. Hiestand, and Barr Spangler; President, John Hollinger; Vice-President, James Mehaffy; Cashier, Amos Bowman. The present substantial banking-house, located on Market Street, which for comfort and convenience in all its appointments is not surpassed by any in the county, was built in the summer and fall of 1875, and occupied in the spring of 1876. The old charter having expired, the bank was rechartered May 27, 1882, as No. 2710, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, and a surplus of one hundred thousand dollars. The present directors are John Musser, S. F. Eagle, Henry S. Musser, John Zeigler, John Correll, Paris Haldeman, H. L. Haldeman, John S. Garber, and Barr Spangler; President, John Musser; Vice-President, P. Haldeman; Cashier, Amos Bowman.

The Exchange Bank was established in 1874, by several residents of Marietta and vicinity, and chartered by State authority in the same year, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. The first officers of the bank were B. F. Hiestand, president; J. J. Gilbert, vice-president; Joseph Clarkson, cashier. The banking-house is located on Second Street, a few doors west from Central Hall. The present officers are: President, B. F. Hiestand; Vice-President, Joseph Miller; Cashier, Joseph L. Brandt.

JOSEPH L. BRANDT is a descendant of one of the earliest settlers in the county, the name of Adam Brand being found among a number of Germans who settled in the county previous to 1718.

His great-grandfather, John Brandt, resided in Londonderry township, Lancaster Co., where he was born about 1740, and died 1784. His children were Christian, born 1765; John, born 1767; Barbara, born 1769; Samuel, born 1771; and Michael, born 1774.

His grandfather, John Brandt, was born Feb. 24, 1767, and indentured to George Root in 1784 to learn the joiner and spinning-wheel maker trade, where he served an apprenticeship of three years and eight months. He was married (1791) to Frena Bucher, born 1772, died 1857, a sister to Anna Bucher, born 1769, the paternal grandmother of Bayard Taylor, the noted traveler, author, and poet, of Chester County, and removed to what has since been known as the "old Brandt homestead," near Maytown. His children were Varonica (born 1792), married to James McGinnis, and after his death to Samuel Bossler, who died 1874; Anna (born 1793), married to Joseph Clepper, and after his death to Jacob S. Haldeman, who died 1880; Christian, born 1795, died 1870; John (born 1797), married to Catharine Hossler, died 1854; Joseph (born 1800), married to Anna Niesley (widow), who died 1845; Elizabeth (born 1803), mar-

ried to John Hollinger, who died 1829. Mr. Brandt was a house-carpenter during the few years after his marriage, and then became a farmer. He died Dec. 14, 1842.

His father, Christian Brandt, was born Sept. 12, 1795, and married (1827) to Elizabeth Long (born 1808), daughter of Abraham Long, who resided near Donegal Springs. He was a farmer, and resided on the old Brandt homestead during his lifetime. He was a member of the Mennonite Church, and an exemplary Christian. His death occurred Jan. 7, 1870. His eight sons were Jacob, born Oct. 11, 1829, who died from accidental scalding at the age of three years; John, born Jan. 1, 1831, and married to Mary Ann Hossler; Abraham, born Aug. 19, 1833, married to Anna Mary Creider; Christian, born April 19, 1836, married to Susan Rhoads; David, born April 6, 1840, married to Maria Hess; Samuel, born Oct. 16, 1841, married to Mary Stauffer; Solomon, born Feb. 8, 1845; and Joseph, the subject of this article, who was born May 21, 1847, about one and a half miles northwest of Maytown, where his father, brothers, and sisters were born and reared. He worked on his father's farm and attended the public school of the neighborhood until eighteen years of age, when he began teaching school, and continued in the profession until 1878. In 1867 he attended a summer session at the Millersville Normal School, and the following year graduated from Crittenden's Commercial College, Philadelphia. In 1875 he received a teacher's permanent State certificate. In 1876 he was the chosen candidate of the Democratic party for the State Legislature, but the county having been overwhelmingly Republican at that time, he was defeated. The same year Mr. Brandt was married to Miss Agnes May Nissley, oldest daughter of Rev. Joseph Nissley, residing near Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., and removed to Maytown. In 1878 he was elected justice of the peace for his township, East Donegal, and fulfilled the duties of the office, in connection with surveying and conveyancing, until the spring of 1880, when he was appointed cashier of the Exchange Bank of Marietta, which position he still holds.

**Industries.**—The present Marietta Hollow-Ware and Enameling Company was organized and commenced business in 1876. Their works are located on the north side of Pennsylvania Railroad, a short distance west from the railroad station, and cover one acre of land, donated by Mr. James Duffy, who also subscribed ten thousand dollars towards the original twenty-three thousand dollars stock of the company. The present company secured by purchase at a nominal sum the plant, blocks, machinery, etc., of a former company, whose buildings and property were destroyed by fire, and have also added new machinery, tools, etc., to facilitate work and lessen the cost of production of this kind of goods. Seventy-five men are employed annually by this company in the manu-

facture of their goods. The officers for 1883 were: President, James Duffy; Treasurer and Secretary, George W. Mehaffy; Manager, George F. Stibgen.

The Marietta Marble-Works were established on Walnut Street in 1842 by M. Gable, who is still engaged in supplying all kinds of marble-work for Marietta and the surrounding country.

The Marietta Machine-Shop and Foundry was established by George Roath, and it is now owned by Spangler & Rich, and operated by Samuel B. Gramm.

In 1807 or 1808, Henry Cassel established the lumber business on the site now occupied by his son, A. N. Cassel, who, in 1843, became identified with the business, and in 1872 built the planing-mill now operated by him. About three acres of ground are covered by the lumber and buildings of Mr. Cassel. His transportation facilities are of the best, being supplied by both canal and railroad. The business office is adjoining his lumber-yard, corner of Bank and Third Streets. This firm gives employment to about fifteen men.

The saw-, planing-mills, and lumber-yard of B. F. Hiestand & Sons was established in 1850 by B. F. Hiestand. The mills are at Chikis, and the machinery driven by water-power, while the lumber-yard and business office is at Bank and Second Streets, Marietta. They also have canal and railroad facilities equal to any other firm, and are connected with Columbia, York, and Lancaster by telephone. They employ about twenty men in their business.

In 1858 a steam saw-mill was built on the site now occupied by the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad by G. W. Mehaffy, James Duffy, and a Mr. Vandervoort, and subsequently destroyed by fire and never rebuilt.

Klumpp's tannery is located on Locust, between Second Street and Prospect Alley, and was built as early as 1815 or 1816, by P. Moyer, who conducted the tanning business here for several years, when it became the property of Kline & Wolf, who operated it for many years, when it finally passed into the ownership of the present proprietor, John C. Klumpp, who remodeled the tannery and applied steam-power in the process of tanning, and is now able to turn out nearly ten thousand sides of first-class leather per annum.

The Sultzbach tannery is located on the corner of Locust and Walnut Streets, and was built by Henry Sultzbach, who was a native of Switzerland. Just when it was built is not now known, but no doubt as early as 1812 or 1815. It subsequently passed into the hands of his son John, thence to Henry Sultzbach, father of Henry L. Sultzbach, the present owner, who took possession in 1870. Since his occupancy he has added one story to the main building, which is of brick, re-sunk the yard, and added steam to the motive-power. The tannery has at present a capacity of ten thousand sides of leather annually, and employs six men in their manufacture.

The "Lancaster County Vaccine Farm" was established in April, 1882, under the firm-name of Alexander & Grove, consisting of Dr. H. M. Alexander and David M. Grove. In October, 1882, Mr. Grove withdrew, and Dr. H. M. Alexander became sole proprietor. The buildings erected for this special purpose are as well arranged and equipped as any in the country. The stables are the only heated vaccine stables in the United States. Shipments of virus in large orders are made to all surrounding States, as well as to Missouri, New Mexico, Texas, California, Montana, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, and all New England States. It was sent safely to Canada and South America.

**Schools.**—Joseph Jeffries, an Irishman, was one of the first teachers in the place. Prior to the time he taught in Marietta he had been teaching at the log school-house at Donegal Church, and he also taught at Brenneman's, near Canoy. He did not stay long in one place. The only scholars now living who went to his school are Dr. Nathaniel Watson, John Paulis, Hon. A. E. Roberts (now of Lancaster), Rev. A. B. Grosh, Mrs. Ann Strickler.

William Pierce taught school for a few seasons, and in its connection was also a scrivener. He gave up teaching, and devoted his whole time to the publication of his newspaper and magazine. He came to Marietta after the war of 1812, and remained there several years.

Samuel Ross was the first person who taught school in the hall over the market-house, about the year 1817. He was also chief burgess, and was a person of some prominence.

James Townsen was contemporaneous with Ross, but taught school only one or two winters.

William Ebbles came from Elizabethtown to Marietta in 1817. He opened a scrivener's office, and also for a short time taught school.

William Hull taught school in 1820. There were several other teachers during the first decade in the history of the town, whose names are not now remembered; none of them, however, are worth particular mention. They belonged to that peripatetic class of teachers who came around in the fall of the year and remained three or four months, and then took up their line of march for some other locality.

During that time no effort was made to establish a classical or higher grade school; that was left for a future and more progressive generation.

A person named Stoner and a Yankee named Whitman also taught in the Bell school-house. Mr. Geary taught school where Brisco was in 1820.

Mr. Stansbury was one of the first teachers in the place. He removed to Columbia sixty years ago, where he opened a school, and taught there a number of years.

John V. Smith taught school in 1822, and remained for two years.

George Briscoe was one of the earliest teachers in

the borough. He taught school for a number of years in the one-story brick house east of the market-house, adjoining Maj. Huss' printing-office. The last of his scholars now living is the venerable ex-Judge John J. Libhart.

William Rankin belonged to the old school of teachers. He was an Englishman, and was one of the few classical scholars of his calling. He taught at Maytown some years, and came from that place to Marietta about the year 1822, and opened a school in the large room above the market-house. He believed in corporal punishment, and the writer can bear witness to its practical operation. He is gone, but not forgotten.

Aaron B. Grosh, son of Judge Jacob Grosh, was a bright and talented young man who taught school a few years in the Bell school-house, commencing about the year 1822. A year or two later he and his brother published a newspaper. He also became attached to the Universalist Church, and at different periods of his honorable career preached for that denomination. Of the teachers born in Marietta he was the most brilliant. He was equally distinguished in the realm of letters. He is living in New York State, aged eighty.

William Carter, a young man who had been studying law in the borough of York, came to Marietta about the year 1827, and taught school for several years. He returned to York, and commenced to gather material for a history of York County. He and Mr. Glossbrenner published the history about fifty years ago. It was about as large as the New Testament.

Rev. Abel Charles Thomas, the most accomplished and gifted of all the early teachers, came to Marietta about the year 1828, and taught school in the log building east of the Cross-Keys tavern, on Second Street. He was a Universalist preacher, and a fine elocutionist and writer. His character was above reproach, and he died loved and respected by his friends and neighbors. He moved to Philadelphia about forty-eight years ago. He embraced Universalism probably after he came to Marietta, and became a preacher.

Rev. Thomas Marshall Boggs, the pastor of Donegal and Marietta Presbyterian Churches, was a trained teacher of a number of years' experience. Both in Marietta and Mount Joy he had a class of boys he prepared for college. His brother, John Boggs, who was a graduate of college, started an academy, and taught the higher branches. The school went down for want of patronage. Mr. Boggs was a most excellent and competent teacher, and it was a subject of regret among the citizens that his school was not a success. He entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Timothy Simpson, a graduate of Montpelier College, Vt., came to Marietta in 1831, and took charge of the school above the market-house, which



Mr. Rankin left in rather a demoralized condition. He taught there one or two years, when he moved into a new two-story frame school-house built by the late James Wilson, one square northeast from the market-house. His school gradually increased, when he commenced to teach the higher branches.

One other college student, named Graves, came from a Vermont college to assist Mr. Simpson. He had a Latin class, composed of eight or ten students, whom he prepared to enter college. The last two years of his term the school assumed the dignity of an academy. Mr. Simpson became a Presbyterian minister, and was stationed at Harper's Ferry before the war. He was the first teacher in Marietta who introduced into the school at the close of each session what was then called an exhibition. It was a pleasing feature in the exercises, and the boys looked forward with a good deal of trepidation lest there might be some failure on their part. The boys that were ambitious and sharp went through easily.

George M. Clawges came from Clermont, Delaware State, where he had been teaching, to Marietta in 1836, and took charge of Mr. Simpson's academy.

He became a zealous member of the Presbyterian Church, and afterwards of the Methodist Church, in which for twenty-five years he was a local preacher.

He had been a wild young man. He became an ardent friend of the cause of total abstinence. He has been a teacher for fifty years, forty-eight of which was spent in this county in various towns and districts.

G. Washington Baker established a school for advanced scholars in 1847. He first taught in the "St. John's House," and from there he went to the Susquehanna Institute, and had charge of that institution for a short time. He was an accomplished scholar and a brilliant man, but somewhat erratic. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in Lancaster in 1847. He married a niece of President Buchanan. He went to California some years ago.

**Marietta Academy.**—The academy started by Mr. Baker formed the nucleus for another academy that was destined to longer life and greater success. This also started in the St. John's House, by a young man who had been teaching in the lower end of the county, who was a native of Chester County, and was educated in the Quaker schools of that county, which have always and deservedly stood high in the community. He had but little experience as a teacher, but it was soon demonstrated that he was fully equipped in "each and every particular" to make his school a great success. This young man's name was James P. Wickersham, so well known in school circles throughout the country. His success was phenomenal from the start. He purchased the large three-story brick building on the southwest corner of Market Square, and also erected a two-story brick academy building adjoining it on the east. His academy soon filled up, and many scholars came from

a distance. The late Maj. Pyfer, of Lancaster, and Dr. Pugh, ex-member of Congress from New Jersey, were some of his pupils.

The school, under his master management, flourished while he had charge of it. He was called to a larger and wider field of usefulness, and was compelled to give up the school he created and made a grand success.

I need not follow him any further in this connection.

**High School.**—After Mr. Wickersham left Marietta, the citizens, despairing of securing the services of a successful teacher, turned their attention to a public high school, which was soon erected at the rear end of the old Bell school-house. J. R. Sypher, who had been one of Mr. Wickersham's scholars, and a young man of unusual promise, was called to take charge of the school. He was a successful teacher, but ambition led him to seek a wider field, where there was a better prospect of being advanced in the legal profession.

He was followed by Professor Isaac S. Geist, who took charge of the high school in 1863. He filled the chair of Natural Science at Millersville State Normal School. From thence he took charge of a school in Rohrerstown, and remained there five years. From thence he removed to Magnolia, Putnam Co., Ill., where he took charge of an academy. From thence he came to Marietta, as before stated, where he has continued in charge of the high school to the present time.

The common schools of Marietta are excelled by few in the State. The board of public school directors have wisely selected teachers who are best fitted for their vocation, and not chosen from favoritism. Much more might be said in commendation of her schools, but space will not permit a more extended notice.

**A Female Seminary** was established in the second story of the school building erected by Mr. Wilson, where Mr. Simpson and Mr. Clawges taught. It lasted about two years, when it became a public school.

**Susquehanna Institute.**—Judge John J. Libhart, James Mehaffey, A. N. Cassel, and several other public-spirited citizens organized a boarding-school by issuing stock and raising a fund from that source. In the year 1840 the large three-story brick building at the eastern end of the town, built by the late Henry Cassel, was fitted up and arranged for an academy.

Edward A. Seiker and a corps of able teachers were selected. The school started fairly, and was quite successful for some time. The stockholders sold their interest to Mr. Seiker, who reorganized the academy and made an effort to establish it upon a firm basis. Although an accomplished scholar, he was no manager. He became involved financially, and the academy was sold by the sheriff.

**Newspapers.**—Few towns in the State outside of the cities have been more prolific in the publication of newspapers than Marietta. In the month of November, 1813, John Huss, who had just graduated from the *Journal* office in Lancaster, then under the management of William Hamilton, came to Marietta and established a newspaper called *The Pilot*, which he printed in the long one-story brick house on the south side of High Street, just below the market-house. In September, 1814, he closed his printing-office and marched to Marcus Hook as lieutenant of Capt. Grosh's company of volunteers, and when Capt. Grosh went to Harrisburg to take his seat as a legislator, Lieut. Huss took command of the company.

William Pierce purchased or took charge of the *Pilot* office and published a newspaper called the *Village Chronicle*. In 1816 this publication ceased, and he then commenced the publication of a monthly called the *Ladies' Visitor*, which was continued about two years, when he again embarked in the newspaper business and established the *Pioneer* in the fall of 1826, which he named after a steamboat of that name which worked its way up the river from the bay. In 1827 he sold the paper to Charles Nagle, who in the year 1828 sold it to A. Bayard Grosh and his brother, Rufus K. Grosh, who conducted the paper with great ability. Under their management it became a political paper, and supported the "Adams" party. In the year 1829 they sold the paper and presses to Sheaff & Heinitsh, who had just started the *Courant* in Columbia, who served subscribers of both papers.

The *Marietta Advocate* was started by William R. McKay. Dr. Woodhull, who was an accomplished speaker and writer, took charge of the editorial department. He came from New Jersey, and returned there in the fall of 1833. The paper lived until the following spring, when it was taken to Lewistown, Pa.

The *Ant* was started in 1840 by Thomas Taylor, and was followed in 1841 by the *Orb*, published by Israel Goodman. In 1842, Taylor & Goodman started the *Washingtonian*, a temperance paper. In the year 1844 the *Weekly Argus* was started by Israel Goodman and Frederick L. Baker as a Whig paper.

The *Little Missionary*, published by John F. Weischampel, was contemporaneous with the *Argus*.

The *Mariettian* was established on the 11th day of April, 1854, by a joint-stock company, with the view of advancing the material interests of the borough. It was neutral in politics. It was published by Israel Goodman; James P. Wickersham, late superintendent of the schools of the State, then principal of the Marietta Academy; John Jay Libhart, one of the associate judges of the County Court; Abraham N. Cassel, formerly a member of the Legislature of the State and a prominent business man; and Samuel Patterson, a prominent business man; and in 1856, Dr. William K. Mehaffey became sole editor, and Frederick L. Baker publisher. In 1860, Mr. Baker purchased the outstanding stock and became sole

proprietor, and he published it as an Independent Republican journal. Its name was changed to *Marietta Register*. In 1874 he sold the paper to Joseph L. Wolfensberger, who was one of the publishers of the *Columbia Spy*. In 1875 he sold the paper to Percy P. Shrock and Linville Hendrickson, and in 1880 the latter sold to Mr. Schrock, who is now the sole editor and owner.

The *Marietta Times* was established Nov. 25, 1876, by George Gilbert Cameron, by whom it is still published. It was originally a four-page, seven-column paper, twenty-four by thirty-six inches. April 1, 1883, the paper was enlarged to nine columns, and size of sheet twenty-eight by forty-two inches.

**Marietta Lyceum.**<sup>1</sup>—During the winter of 1836–37, Josiah Holbrook made a scientific missionary tour through parts of Lancaster County, lecturing on the natural sciences, and stimulating the establishment of lyceums and the formation of libraries, and the collection of natural objects. Among other places, he sojourned for a short season at Marietta, Pa., which resulted in the organization of the Marietta Lyceum of Natural Sciences. This association continued for some years, its places of meeting being the old Bell school-house and the Mennonite meeting-house, on Walnut Street, and occasionally the Bazaar Cotillion Hall. It held lectures and discussions on scientific and other subjects, procured a set of philosophical implements, and made a respectable collection of books, minerals, etc. Mr. E. Code, Professor Haldeman, Judge Libhart, A. N. Cassel, Esq., and others, delivered lectures before it. Although it stimulated the pursuit of the natural sciences in a few, yet the general interest in it soon waned, and after an active existence of three or four years it was dissolved, the individual property in it withdrawn, and the remainder either divided or specially deposited elsewhere. It never revived, and therefore became extinct. Its influence, however, so far as it pervaded the minds of its members, never died, and perhaps never will.

**The Libhart-Marietta Museum.**<sup>1</sup>—John Jay Libhart was an artist by profession, a man of marked scientific attainments and more than ordinary mechanical skill; and, even before the organization of the Lyceum, had commenced a collection of objects of *vertu*. His specialty in natural science was ornithology, and soon after the dissolution of the Lyceum much of the available space in his house was devoted to prepared specimens of birds, mammals, reptiles, fishes, shells, fossils, minerals, etc. These, with the addition of works of art, soon culminated in a museum; and, about 1840, he effected a lease on the large upper room of the market-house, which at that period, and for a long time previous, had occupied a part of the Centre Square of Marietta, and the Libhart Museum accordingly went into active operation.

<sup>1</sup> By S. S. Rathvon.

This museum was very artistically arranged in portable cases, and for a period of ten years was the only museum open to the public in the county of Lancaster. The market building had been erected during the "speculation fever," soon after the incorporation of the borough, about 1815, but never had been a very firm structure, and about 1860 it was declared insecure, and under a decree of the Town Council it was torn down and a market-house built on Walnut Street. No other room in the borough at that period being available for the reception of the museum, it became disintegrated, if not obliterated, but perhaps not entirely extinct, except as a whole. Many of the mammals, birds, fishes, reptiles, and minerals were donated specially to the Lancaster Athenæum, and subsequently transferred to the Linnaean Society. Another portion was transferred to the upper rooms of the old town hall, on Walnut Street, and others (drawer specimens) the proprietor retained in his own possession. But, as a living, active, public institution, it has been as thoroughly extinguished as has been the building that once contained it.

The Pioneer Fire Company of Marietta<sup>1</sup> was incorporated by the Legislature May 21, 1840, the incorporators being James Wilson, Samuel M. Yost, Jacob Stibgen, Robert Ramsey, John Bell, John Huston, William A. Spangler, Henry Charles, James T. Anderson, Samuel Algier, David Rinehart, John Park, Samuel Oberlin, John B. Maloney, Simon S. Nagle, John J. Libhart, Samuel D. Miller, Joseph Inhoff, and A. N. Cassel, of whom Simon S. Nagle, Hon. John J. Libhart, Joseph Inhoff, and Hon. A. N. Cassel are living. The first meeting of the company was held at the public-house of John Barr on Tuesday evening, Jan. 19, 1841. John Jay Libhart presided; A. N. Cassel was chosen secretary. The act of incorporation was read. A. N. Cassel, Henry Charles, John Huston, J. T. Anderson, and John Jay Libhart were selected a committee to draft by-laws for the company. Adjourned to meet Saturday evening, 23d, at same place. The second meeting: The company met agreeably to adjournment Saturday evening, Jan. 23, 1841. The committee on by-laws made their report, which was unanimously adopted. The company was then organized by the election of the following officers: John Jay Libhart, president; J. T. Anderson, vice-president; David Rinehart, treasurer; A. N. Cassel, secretary; Robert Ramsey, messenger; John Park, John B. Maloney, Henry Charles, Simon S. Nagle, and William Spangler, directors. The subsequent officers have been as follows:

- 1842.—John J. Libhart, president; J. T. Anderson, vice-president; A. N. Cassel, secretary; David Rinehart, treasurer.  
 1843.—John J. Libhart, president; J. T. Anderson, vice-president; A. N. Cassel, secretary; David Rinehart, treasurer.  
 1844.—John J. Libhart, president; J. T. Anderson, vice-president; A. N. Cassel, secretary; David Rinehart, treasurer.

- 1845.—William A. Spangler, president; John Park, vice-president; A. N. Cassel, secretary; David Rinehart, treasurer.  
 1846.—Samuel D. Miller, president; J. T. Anderson, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; David Rinehart, treasurer.  
 1847.—Robert A. Ramsey, president; J. T. Anderson, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; David Rinehart, treasurer.  
 1848.—J. T. Anderson, president; Charles Kelly, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; David Rinehart, treasurer.  
 1849.—William A. Spangler, president; S. S. Nagle, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; J. T. Anderson, treasurer.  
 1850.—S. S. Nagle, president; S. D. Miller, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; J. T. Anderson, treasurer.  
 1851.—S. D. Miller, president; J. J. Libhart, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; J. T. Anderson, treasurer.  
 1852.—James Mehauffey, president; Aaron Gable, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; J. T. Anderson, treasurer.  
 1853.—John J. Libhart, president; Isaac Reisinger, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; J. T. Anderson, treasurer.  
 1854.—John J. Libhart, president; Isaac Reisinger, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.  
 1855.—John J. Libhart, president; Isaac Reisinger, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.  
 1856.—John J. Libhart, president; Isaac Reisinger, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.  
 1857.—Charles Kelly, president; Samuel D. Miller, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.  
 1858.—Jacob Songmaster, president; John J. Libhart, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.  
 1859.—John J. Libhart, president; Jacob Songmaster, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.  
 1860.—J. M. Larzelere, president; John J. Libhart, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.  
 1861.—John J. Libhart, president; Jacob Songmaster, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.  
 1862.—John J. Libhart, president; Jacob Songmaster, vice-president; John Fulka, secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.  
 1863.—John J. Libhart, president; Jacob Songmaster, vice-president; J. M. Larzelere, secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.  
 1864.—John J. Libhart, president; Jacob Songmaster, vice-president; J. M. Larzelere, secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.  
 1865.—Jacob Songmaster, president; Walker Fryberger, vice-president; J. M. Larzelere, secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.  
 1866.—Jacob Songmaster, president; Walker Fryberger, vice-president; J. M. Larzelere, secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.  
 1867.—Jacob Songmaster, president; Robert Carroll, Jr., vice-president; M. M. Carracher, secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.  
 1868.—Jacob Songmaster, president; Frederick Wallor, vice-president; M. M. Carracher, secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.  
 1869.—Jacob Songmaster, president; William B. Allwite, vice-president; M. M. Carracher, secretary; Robert Carroll, Sr., treasurer.  
 1870.—Jacob Songmaster, president; John Peck, Jr., vice-president; M. M. Carracher, secretary; Robert Carroll, Jr., treasurer.  
 1871.—Jacob Songmaster, president; Henry Mosey, vice-president; M. M. Carracher, secretary; Robert Carroll, Jr., treasurer.  
 1872.—Jacob Songmaster, president; Joseph Windolph, vice-president; M. M. Carracher, secretary; Walter Fryberger, treasurer.  
 1873.—G. H. Ettla, president; Joseph Windolph, Joseph A. Wolfesberger, vice-presidents; M. M. Carracher, secretary; George F. Stibgen, treasurer.  
 1874.—George H. Ettla, president; J. I. McConnell, George W. Hildebrandt, vice-presidents; M. M. Carracher, secretary; George F. Stibgen, treasurer.  
 1875.—George H. Ettla, president; Robert Carroll, Jr., Frederick Wallor, vice-presidents; Amos Grove, secretary; George F. Stibgen, treasurer.  
 1876.—George H. Ettla, president; George W. Hildebrandt, Robert Carroll, Jr., vice-presidents; Amos Grove, secretary; George F. Stibgen, treasurer.  
 1877.—George H. Ettla, president; George W. Hildebrandt, Robert Carroll, Jr., vice-presidents; Amos Grove, secretary; George F. Stibgen, treasurer.  
 1878.—George H. Ettla, president; Robert Carroll, Jr., Samuel Larzelere, vice-presidents; Amos Grove, secretary; George F. Stibgen, treasurer.  
 1879.—George H. Ettla, president; J. I. McConnell, Samuel Larzelere, vice-presidents; Amos Grove, secretary; George F. Stibgen, treasurer.

<sup>1</sup> By George H. Ettla.

1880.—George H. Ettla, president; George F. Stibgen, H. P. Truitt, vice-presidents; Amos Grove, secretary; George W. Reich, treasurer.

1881.—George H. Ettla, president; George F. Stibgen, H. P. Truitt, vice-presidents; Amos Grove, secretary; George W. Reich, treasurer.

1882.—George H. Ettla, president; Adam Wiseman, James W. Kelly, vice-presidents; Amos Grove, secretary; George W. Reich, treasurer.

1883.—George H. Ettla, president; Jacob Songmaster, Andrew Williams, vice-presidents; Amos Grove, secretary; George W. Reich, treasurer.

In 1872 the borough authorities placed a third-class Silsby steam fire-engine in charge of the company. The chief engineers were Henry W. Wolf and Samuel L. Emswiler. The company has always been a beneficial one, having dispensed for relief to its members nearly eight thousand dollars. Present membership, seventy-three.

**Donegal Lodge, No. 129, I. O. of O. F.,<sup>1</sup>** was instituted Dec. 23, A.D. 1845, by George Morris, of York, officiating as Grand Master (in St. John Building), assisted by John F. Houston, D. G. M.; P. G. Kilgore, G. W.; George C. Franciscus, G. C.; E. J. Sneider, G. Sec.; S. D. Young, G. Treas.; M. Neal, G. G.

The charter members were S. S. Rathvon, John Dougherty, F. K. Curran, W. L. Carter, John Carroll, and Frank Flury. The first officers elected and installed were as follows: S. S. Rathvon, N. G.; John Dougherty, V. G.; F. K. Curran, Sec.; William L. Carter, Asst. Sec.; John Carroll, Treas. The lodge continued to meet and prosper in same building until 1874. In the year 1873 its new hall and present place of meeting was built, having joined with the Borough Council and Central Hall Association in erecting a large hall, ninety-five feet long by forty-five feet wide, and three stories high, the Odd-Fellows of Donegal Lodge, No. 129, putting on the third story, which was completed and furnished in July, 1874, when the lodge, by consent of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, moved into the new hall, and on the 11th day of August, 1874, the same was dedicated with imposing ceremony by Isaac A. Sheppard, G. M.; Dr. John Levergood, D. G. M.; Past Grand George Borie, G. W.; and Past Grand Sire James B. Nicholson, G. Sec., with other prominent and distinguished Odd-Fellows assisting. The day will be long remembered in the annals of this lodge.

The lodge-room is excelled by few lodges for neatness and comfort. The frescoing and furnishing of the room all blend in harmony with each other. The size of room is fifty-four feet long and thirty-seven feet wide, and height of story fifteen feet, with mouldings, with two pleasant ante-rooms and one paraphernalia-room, and lighted with gas.

The present number of members is eighty-five. The present officers are Wilford M. Tinsley, N. G.; Dr. George W. Worrall, V. G.; John Naylor, Sec.; Harry

L. Villee, Asst. Sec.; Oristus A. Hipple, Treas. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, and meets weekly on Tuesday evenings. It also owns a fine lodge-room on same story adjoining, with suitable ante-rooms, for renting purposes, etc.

**Marietta Encampment, No. 76, I. O. of O. F.,<sup>2</sup>** of Marietta borough, was instituted May 11, A.D. 1848, by District Deputy Grand Patriarch Claiborne officiating as Grand Chief Patriarch, assisted by Thomas Tyrrel, G. H. P.; J. C. Phaler, G. S. W.; J. M. Larzelere, G. J. W.; J. McGlachlin, G. Scribe; J. Strebig, G. Sent., as Grand Encampment officers.

Charter members, viz.: S. S. Rathvon, John Carroll, J. M. Larzelere, Jacob Gilman, N. Maloney, A. Leader, A. Heiser, Samuel G. Miller. The first officers elected and installed were as follows: S. S. Rathvon, C. P.; John Carroll, H. P.; J. M. Larzelere, S. W.; Jacob Gilman, J. W.; Nelson Maloney, Scribe; Andrew Leader, Treas.

The encampment meets semi-monthly, on the first and third Thursdays of every month, in Odd-Fellows' Hall (Central Hall Building). Its present officers are George W. Bucher, C. P.; Oristus A. Hipple, H. P.; Samuel L. Dellinger, S. W.; Isaac B. Kauffman, J. W.; John Naylor, Scribe; E. D. Roath, Treas. The present membership is twenty-five (many have withdrawn and moved to other parts, which greatly reduced the number). Though the membership is small, the encampment is in a healthy condition financially.

**Ashara Lodge, No. 398, A. Y. M.**—The warrant for this lodge was granted Sept. 5, 1867, A.L. 5867, and the lodge duly instituted Nov. 22, 1867, A.L. 5867, with the following-named charter members: Past Master Robert C. Russel, Henry Landis, David Roth, Past Master William H. Eagle, George H. Ettla, Frederick Baker, John R. Diffenbach.

The first officers were Rev. Robert C. Russell, W. M.; Dr. Henry Landis, S. W.; David Roth, J. W.; William H. Eagle, Treas.; George H. Ettla, Sec.; Rev. Thomas Montgomery, Chap.; John W. Rich, S. D.; Christian Hanlen, J. D.; Fred. L. Baker, S. M. C.; Israel Hanlen, Tyler.

The successive presiding officers were Robert C. Russell, 1868; Henry Landis, 1869; Harry C. Eagle, 1870; E. D. Roath, 1871-72; Christian Hanlen, 1873; John Strickler, 1874; J. Verner Long, 1875; George H. Ettla, 1876; William Jones Bridells, 1877; Arthur Bennett, 1878; George F. Stibgen, 1879; John L. Jacobs, Joseph Fisher, 1880; Calvin A. Schaffner, 1881; Jacob R. Windolph, 1882.

The present officers are: W. M., Jacob Rathvon Windolph; S. W., James W. H. Johnson; J. W., Frank J. Mack; Treas., John Walter Rich; Sec., I. Slater Geist; S. D., Edmund Horn; J. D., Victor M. Haldeman; S. M. C., George Rudisill; J. M. C., Adam Bahn; Pur., Abram Ferey; Chap., Past Master

<sup>1</sup> By E. D. Roath, Esq.

<sup>2</sup> By E. D. Roath, Esq.

E. D. Roath; Tyler, John Naylor. The time of meeting is Monday evening, on or before full moon of every month, in Odd-Fellows' Hall. It has sixty-four members.

**Waterford Council, No. 72, O. U. A. M.,**<sup>1</sup> was instituted and organized Dec. 16, 1867, by J. Kaylor Snyder, Deputy State Councillor, assisted by Ex-C. Jacob Weitzel and Ex-C. Edward Rusing. The charter members were E. D. Roath, E. Rusing, Henry Ockard, Amos Grove, George Rudisill, John W. Peters, John Cohick, Henry Pickel, Henry Reichard, Samuel Scantling, Jacob Bowers, Isaac Snyder, John Montgomery, H. S. Book, George H. Hipple, A. Emswiler, Samuel Thuma, and others. The first officers elected and installed were Ex-State C: E. D. Roath, C.; John Peck, V. C.; Amos Grove, Rec. Sec.; Henry S. Book, Asst. Rec. Sec.; George Rudisill, Fin. Sec.; Henry Ockard, Treas.; Simon H. Mutch, I.; John W. Peters, Ex.; Samuel R. Hipple, I. P.; John Burger, O. P.; Trustees, Edward Rusing, John Cohick, Simon H. Mutch.

The membership is forty-five. Meetings are held weekly, on Monday evening, in Mechanics' Hall, above Mills & Co.'s hardware-store. The present officers are Frederick Robinson, C.; Alexander Sargen, V. C.; Amos Grove, Rec. Sec.; Frank Thompson, Jr., Asst. Rec. Sec.; David Mattis, Fin. Sec.; Henry Ockard, Treas.; Samuel Boughter, I.; W. S. Simmons, Ex.; John Rial, I. P.; Thomas Marlin, O. P.; Trustees, Thomas Marlin, Edward Rusing, George Rudisill.

All the charter members had belonged to the order before organizing this council. Although the membership is small, the council is in a prosperous financial condition.

**Donegal Lodge, No. 108, K. of P.**—The order of Knights of Pythias was instituted at Marietta, Pa., under a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, dated Sept. 12, 1868. The first meeting of the order was held in Temperance Hall, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1868, when the following-named became members of the order: George H. Ettla, David Roth, Jacob Songmaster, Henry M. Mosey, Samuel L. Dellinger, F. E. Krouse, Albert Ropp, Peter Gottschall, Isaac B. Kauffman, John Spangler, Jacob A. Wisner, Samuel Gladfelter, H. S. Kauffman, George W. Bucher, Clene Miller, Phillip M. Kline, Gotlieb Mayer, and I. Hostetter. The following-named elected officers were duly installed: George H. Ettla, W. C.; David Roth, V. C.; Jacob Songmaster, V. P.; Henry M. Mosey, Rec. Scribe; Samuel L. Dellinger, W. B.; Frederick E. Krouse, Fin. Scribe; Albert Ropp, W. G.; Peter Gottschall, I. S.; Isaac B. Kauffman, O. S.

The subsequent officers have been as follows:

1869.—David Roth, W. C.; Albert Ropp, V. C.; George H. Ettla, V. P.; O. P. Grash, R. S.; S. L. Dellinger, Banker; Amos Bowman, F. S.; A. Ropp, W. C.; C. Gottschall, V. C.

<sup>1</sup> By E. D. Roath, Esq.

1870.—P. Gottschall, W. C.; Jeff Thompson, V. C.; A. Ropp, V. P.; S. E. Wisner, R. S.; S. L. Dellinger, Banker; David Roth, F. S.; Jeff Thompson, W. C.; John B. Taylor, V. C.

1871.—John B. Taylor, W. C.; John Reiff, V. C.; Jeff Thompson, V. P.; George H. Ettla, R. S.; S. L. Dellinger, Banker; Frank Thompson, F. S.; H. M. Mosey, W. C.; Israel Hanlen, V. C.

1872.—Israel Hanlen, W. C.; William Reid, V. C.; H. M. Mosey, V. P.; William H. Buller, R. S.; S. L. Dellinger, Banker; Frank Thompson, F. S.

1873.—William Reid, W. C.; Aaron Sourbier, V. C.

1873.—A. Sourbier, W. C.; William Strauss, V. C.; William Reid, V. P.; Amos Grove, R. S.; S. L. Dellinger, Banker; David Mattis, F. S.

July 1, 1873, the titles of officers were changed. William Strauss, C. C.; D. H. Mellinger, V. C.

1874.—D. H. Mellinger, C. C.; Joseph G. Heinaman, V. C.; George Miller, Prelate; E. J. Wisner, K. R. and S.; S. L. Dellinger, M. Exc.; D. Mattis, M. F.; George Miller, C. C.; J. G. Heinaman, V. C.; Joseph G. Heinaman, Prelate; J. B. Kaufman, K. R. and S.

1875.—J. G. Heinaman, C. C.; Samuel Reinhold, V. C.; Amos Grove, Prelate; J. B. Kaufman, K. R. and S.; S. L. Dellinger, M. Exc.; David Mattis, M. F.; A. Grove, C. C.; F. E. Krouse, V. C.; George Councillman, Prelate; George G. Lindsay, K. R. and S.

1876.—F. E. Krouse, C. C.; George Miller, V. C.; Isaac Metzler, Prelate; George G. Lindsay, K. R. and S.; S. L. Dellinger, M. Exc.; D. Mattis, M. F.; A. Ropp, C. C.; J. Metzler, V. C.; S. Reinhold, Prelate.

1877.—J. Metzler, C. C.; H. M. Mosey, V. C.; Andrew Williams, Prelate; G. G. Lindsay, K. R. and S.; S. L. Dellinger, M. Exc.; David Mattis, M. F.; Samuel Reinhold, C. C.; A. Williams, V. C.; George Miller, Prelate.

1878.—A. Williams, C. C.; D. H. Mellinger, V. C.; Absalom Light, Prelate; H. M. Mosey, K. R. and S.; S. L. Dellinger, M. Exc.; David Mattis, M. F.; D. H. Mellinger, C. C.; Absalom Light, V. C.; J. J. McNicholl, Prelate.

1879.—Absalom Light, C. C.; A. Ropp, V. C.; E. J. Wisner, Prelate; H. M. Mosey, K. R. and S.; S. L. Dellinger, M. Exc.; D. Mattis, M. F.; A. Ropp, C. C.; A. Sourbier, V. C.; George Miller, Prelate.

1880.—George H. Ettla, C. C.; George Miller, V. C.; Christ. Wanzel, Prelate; H. M. Mosey, K. R. and S.; S. L. Dellinger, M. Exc.; D. Mattis, M. F.; George Miller, C. C.; C. Wanzel, V. C.; Howard Erisman, Prelate.

1881.—Christ. Wanzel, C. C.; Howard Erisman, V. C.; Peter Raum, Prelate; D. H. Mellinger, K. R. and S.; S. L. Dellinger, M. Exc.; D. Mattis, M. F.; Howard Erisman, C. C.; P. Raum, V. C.; A. Ropp, Prelate.

1882.—Peter Raum, C. C.; A. Light, V. C.; George Remick, Prelate; D. H. Mellinger, K. R. and S.; S. L. Dellinger, M. Exc.; A. Sourbier, M. F.; A. Light, C. C.; George Remick, V. C.; Ellwood P. Bucher, Prelate.

1883.—George Remick, C. C.; E. P. Bucher, V. C.; D. Mattis, Prelate; D. H. Mellinger, K. R. and S.; S. L. Dellinger, M. Exc.; A. Sourbier, M. F.; E. P. Bucher, C. C.; William McNeill, V. C.; Frederick Bruso, Prelate; Samuel B. Gramm, K. R. and S.

The present membership is ninety-one. The lodge now owns Temperance Hall. It also has an invested capital of \$3500.

**Cassiopeia Lodge, No. 1705, G. U. O. of O. F.,**<sup>2</sup> was instituted at Marietta Nov. 8, 1875, with the following-named officers and members: Joseph M. Stafford, P. N. F.; Singleton Willis, N. F.; William F. Sebastian, P. N. G.; Charles Jason, Sr., N. G.; John M. Mallon, V. G.; Charles Jason, Jr., E. S.; Joseph M. Stafford, P. S.; John M. Mallon, Chaplain; Charles Jason, Sr., Treas.; Archer Sales, W.; Andrew Black, G.; William H. Cain, R. S. to N. G.; Jeremiah Miles, L. S. to N. G.; Josiah Fairfax, R. S. to V. G. The growth of the lodge has been gradual from its inception until it now numbers thirty mem-

<sup>2</sup> By Joseph M. Stafford.

bers. The regular meetings of the lodge are held on Tuesday evening of each week, in a building owned and occupied by the lodge on Fairview Street. In the community in which it is located this lodge is acknowledged to be a factor in shaping the morals of its members and leading the van in the field of usefulness. The present officers are William H. Cain, P. N. F.; Joseph Maze, N. F.; John Howard, P. N. G.; Jeremiah Miles, N. G.; William H. Rainbow, V. G.; George Anderson, E. S.; Joseph Fairfax, G.; Daniel McCurdy, W.; S. W. Benson, R. S. to N. G.; William H. Geary, L. S. to N. G.; William Mallon, R. S. to V. G.; Charles W. Jason, Sr., L. S. to V. G.; John W. Mallon, Chaplain; C. W. Jason, Jr., Treas.; Joseph M. Stafford, P. S.

Connected with this lodge is the Household of Ruth, No. 123, to whose membership are admitted all members of the G. U. O. of O. F. in America, their wives, mothers, widows, and daughters, and the unmarried daughters and sisters of all Odd-Fellows, who have or do aid the brotherhood. The regular meetings of the Household are held on the first Monday in each month in Odd-Fellows' Hall, Fairview Street. Present membership, forty-three.

**Lieut. William Child Post, No. 226, G. A. R.**, located at Marietta, Pa., was organized on 31st of August, 1881, with twenty-two charter members. The first officers were: P. C., George H. Ettl; S. V. C., Amos Grove; J. V. C., Thomas Marlin; Adj., J. H. Druckemiller; Q.-M., Horace L. Haldeman; O. of D., J. R. Miller; Chaplain, S. E. Wisner; O. of G., John Kugle; Sergt.-Maj., Lewis Leader; Surg., William Smedley; Q. M.-Sergt., F. J. Mack. The present officers are: P. C., Amos Grove; S. V. C., Thomas Marlin; J. V. C., Absalom Light; Adj., J. H. Druckemiller; Q.-M., Adam Wisnian; O. of D., John W. Riff; Chap., S. E. Wisner; Surg., William Smedley; O. of G., George W. Brooks; Sergt.-Maj., Lewis Leader; Q.-M.-Sergt., W. S. Geiter. The post numbers at present seventy-five good-standing members. They meet the first and third Friday evenings of each month in Miller's Hall, Market Street.

The **English Presbyterian Church** was commenced A. D. 1821, and completed October, 1822. The building here referred to was located on Gay Street, between Walnut and Fairview Streets, nearly opposite the cemetery.

A meeting was held at the church by the appointment of the New Castle Presbytery, present, Rev. Stephen Boyer and Rev. James Latta, committee of said Presbytery for the ordination of elders, when the Rev. Stephen Boyer was called to the chair and David C. Whitehill appointed secretary, and the following persons were nominated and elected elders: John Wilson, Thomas Dickey, Jr., William H. Duffield, James Sterritt, and James Agnew, who were by the said committee regularly ordained and set apart as elders over the English Presbyterian Church in Marietta.

The names of the first pew-holders were James McClelland, James Agnew, Frederick Haines, Abraham Varley, William McCulloch, Barnard Brown, John Wilson, Andrew Boner, David Ferree, James Wilson, Joshua King, Samuel Hopkins, James Thompson, George Alstadt, John Heckrotte, Samuel McKinney, John Spangler, A. L. Evans, Samuel Bailie, H. Heckrotte, Alexander Boggs, Esq., James Mehaffy, Andrew Noble, Elijah Russel, William A. Duffield, Francis Boggs, D. C. Whitehill, Mrs. Ann Curran, William Maxwell, Benjamin Garman, James Sterrett, John Shenk, James Noble, Mrs. Jane Porter, Peter Baker, Thomas Dickey, Jacob Stahl, S. Jacobs, Hannah Hays, Henry Cassel, James Steele, John Campbell, John Gault, Mrs. Parks, Robert Jones.

In pursuance of public notice, given from the pulpit by the Rev. Philip Boyer, on 27th of October, 1822, a meeting was held, when James Mehaffy was appointed chairman, Thomas Dickey secretary, when it was unanimously resolved by the pew-holders present that James Mehaffy, Elijah Russel, and William H. Duffield be a committee to make application to the New Castle Presbytery, now sitting in Lancaster, to be received under their care. The said committee reported on the 28th that they had attended to the duty of their appointment, and the church was received as a member of the Presbytery of New Castle on the same footing as the other churches.

A special meeting of the session of the English Presbyterian Church in Marietta was held, according to previous notice from the pulpit, Saturday, April 3, 1824, at which Thomas Dickey was appointed clerk of the session.

In pursuance of previous notice, a meeting of the congregation was held on the same day in the church at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of electing a pastor, when a motion was made by James Wilson that one of the session be appointed moderator. Agreed to after some delay. But few persons being present, it was agreed to adjourn to meet at six o'clock in the evening. Met agreeably to adjournment, when it was unanimously resolved that Orson Doughlass be and he is hereby declared the choice of this congregation as their pastor, and that a regular call be made out to be presented to the Presbytery of New Castle for three-fourths of his time,—on three Sabbath afternoons out of four,—and that James Mehaffy, Elijah Russel, James Sterrett, James Wilson, John Spangler, James Agnew, and Peter Baker be a committee to sign the call, and James Wilson be commissioned to present it to Presbytery.

Agreeably to previous notice, the congregation met on May 5, 1824, and adopted a charter for the government of the church, in which James Mehaffy, Elijah Russel, and James Wilson were made the trustees, to act one, two, and three years, one trustee to be elected annually afterwards. This charter was presented to the Supreme Court May 17th, and approved Oct. 13, 1824.

The call for the services of Orson Doughlass was laid before the Presbytery of New Castle, and being found in order, a committee was appointed to install him on the first Friday in June, services to commence at eleven o'clock in the morning, Samuel Martin to preach the sermon, Rev. James Latta to give the charge to the pastor and congregation. The said committee attended to the duties of their appointment at the time above specified by installing Rev. Orson Doughlass as pastor.

The Rev. Orson Doughlass supplied the pulpits of the Donegal and Marietta Churches principally from the dedication of the Marietta Church, in 1822, till the time of his installation, in 1824, when he became pastor of both churches. The following persons, members of the Donegal Church, were dismissed from said church to become members of the church in Marietta, as follows: Catherine Dickey, Rebecca Dickey, Alexander Rogers, Hannah Rogers, Peter Baker, Mary Baker, Margaret Jones, Mary Jones, Catherine Longnecker, Elizabeth Jack, Mary Balie, David Ferree, Sophia Moulton, Nancy Smith, Ann Davis, Margaret McColoch, James Steele, C. Fitzsimmons, Jacob Stahl, Nancy Stahl, Mary Fishbach, Charlotte Russel, Esther McKinney, Eliza Hertzler, Eleanor Sterrett, Samuel McClelland, Elizabeth McClelland, Martha McClure, James Wilson, Rhoda Burtman, Margaret Johnston, Hannah McClelland. The foregoing persons made application to the session, and were admitted to membership Aug. 24, 1824.

James Steele and James Wilson were elected and installed elders December, 1826. Several elders removed from the neighborhood. Jacob Stahl and Henry Speice were elected elders Feb. 26, 1836, and ordained by Rev. Orson Doughlass.

The Rev. Orson Doughlass resigned as pastor of the church May 12, 1836.

In pursuance of previous public notice from the pulpit, a meeting of the congregation was held in the church on the third Monday of April, 1837, at which an election for pastor was held, which resulted in the unanimous election of the Rev. Thomas Marshall Boggs to preach every other Sabbath afternoon, he also being pastor of Donegal Church. He continued pastor of both churches to the time of his death in Mount Joy, in October, 1850.

The Rev. William A. Rankin was elected and regularly ordained pastor of the English Presbyterian Church in Marietta for his whole time. It was during his pastorate the present church was built in Market Street; the old church on Gay Street was removed, and materials used in part in the construction of the new church. The building committee of the present church, James Whitehill, Jacob Stahl, A. N. Cassel, and Charles Kelly; John H. Goodman, architect. The church was completed and dedicated January, 1854.

The Rev. William A. Rankin resigned as pastor May, 1854.

The church supplied itself with preachers from the time of the resignation of the Rev. Rankin till the time Rev. P. J. Timlow became stated supply on Nov. 20, 1855, in which position he continued till April 4, 1860, when a call was made and accepted. He was regularly installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Marietta May 1, 1860, and continued pastor till his resignation April 18, 1865.

The Rev. William A. Fleming was called as pastor Nov. 7, 1865. Samuel Lindsay and A. N. Cassel were elected and ordained elders March 17, 1867, by him. He resigned as pastor December, 1867. James Ab. Anderson and T. Heastand were elected deacons during his pastorate.

Rev. William J. Bridells was installed pastor of the English Presbyterian Church in Marietta Oct. 21, 1868. Rev. George Gamble preached the sermon; Rev. P. J. Timlow gave the charge to the pastor, Rev. John Elliott the charge to the people. William McAfee and Benjamin Ohmit were elected deacons, and ordained Nov. 30, 1870, by him. He resigned as pastor January, 1878.

The church supplied itself by consent of Presbytery from the time of the resignation of Rev. Bridells till Rev. John McElmoyle became stated supply, November, 1878, and received a regular call, and was ordained and installed pastor of the English Presbyterian Church in Marietta, Pa., April 20, 1879. During his pastorate S. P. Sterrett, Theodore Heistand, and Lewis Z. Lindemuth were elected elders, and ordained July 6, 1879. Theodore Heistand's resignation was accepted November, 1881. Abraham Summy, J. S. Geist, and Daniel Ilgenfritz were also ordained deacons at the same time.

The Rev. John McElmoyle resigned this charge March 1, 1883.

Number of members reported to Westminster Presbytery in regular standing at the last meeting, 170. This church and the Mount Joy Church were originally taken from the Donegal Church.

The Sunday-school connected with the Presbyterian Church in Marietta was one of the first Sunday-schools established in the State, and formed as a Union school, all denominations taking part, in 1819, and was called the Marietta Sunday-School Association.

The following persons were presidents: Rev. William Kerr, 1819-21; Mr. James Mehaffey, 1821-23; Rev. Orson Doughlass, 1823-35; Rev. T. M. Boggs, 1835-50; James Wilson, Samuel Ludwig, and others, from 1850-68; William I. Bridells, 1868-78; and was succeeded by Rev. McElmoyle, 1878-79; Mr. I. S. Geist, 1879 to the present time (1883).

This school was first organized in what was known as the Bell school-house, but afterwards removed to the small building east of Mrs. Eagler, where it remained till the Presbyterian Church was built on Gay Street, when it was taken there. The teachers and managers were then nearly all Presbyterians. It be-

came a Presbyterian Sunday-school in 1823. The following have been elected superintendents of the school: James Parks, 1819-23; John Wilson, 1823-28; James Wilson, 1829; Thomas Dickey, Jr., 1829-30; Lewis Kellog, 1830-33; James Steele, 1833-34; James Wilson, 1834-64; Samuel Lindsay, 1864-77; Theodore Hiestand, 1877-80; superintendent at present, H. B. Cassel, 1880-83.

The school was removed from the Presbyterian Church several years before the removal of the church to the house now on the northeast corner of Gay and Walnut Streets, and in 1854 removed to the room it now occupies in the Presbyterian Church, and that it did not number over twenty since its formation. The Methodist Episcopal, Reformed Lutheran, Catholic, United Brethren, and African have established Sunday-schools, towards which this school contributed a large number of scholars.

The present officers of the church are: Elders, Jacob Stahl, A. N. Cassel, S. P. Sterrett, Louis C. Lindemuth; Trustees, S. P. Sterrett, C. A. Shaffner, B. F. Hiestand; Deacons, William McAfee, Theodore Hiestand, J. S. Griest, Daniel Ilgenfritz.

**Methodist Episcopal Church.**—Just when the pioneer of Methodism wended his way to what is now the peaceful and quiet borough of Marietta is not definitely known. Neither is it positively known to the writer or any of his informers who he was or how he came, whether on foot, on horseback, or in a canoe. The probabilities are, however, that he came down along the left bank of the noble old Susquehanna, spying out the land as he came, and wherever a pioneer settlement was discovered, there the old-fashioned pioneer itinerant would unfurl the banner of his Master, and in the good old Wesleyan way, without fee or the expectation of reward, urge sinners to flee the wrath to come. The old pioneer preacher was truly a character; dressed in homespun, broad-brim hat, white necktie, if any at all, long, flowing locks of hair, silvered o'er with the frosts of many winters, falling gracefully over his shoulders, he thus appeared the very embodiment of goodness. He always rode his best horse, for he never had but one at a time, and that would last him many years. His outfit for a four or eight weeks' journey around the circuit was an old-fashioned leather portmanteau fastened on behind the saddle, in which was, first, a small Bible and a Methodist hymn-book, next a change of linen (coarse shirt), a small supply of coarse bread and meat, to be eaten in case of necessity, and that necessity came many a time with the old pioneer itinerant on a six or eight hundred mile circuit. To one of these self-sacrificing saints of God, who took their lives in their hand and traversed the then wilds of Pennsylvania, scaling mountains, wandering through valleys, fording rivers, and braving the elements, is due the planting of Methodism as early as 1800 at what is now the town of Marietta. But few inhabitants were here at that time, but it

mattered not to the old veteran of the cross, who was simply obeying the divine command, "Go ye into all the world and preach my gospel." He could preach to the poor and lowly in the most unpretentious hut as well or better than to the king in his palace. Like all other places, a "class" was to be formed at Waterford or New Haven as a nucleus around which might grow up a prosperous society, and it is believed that such a class was formed here as early as 1815 or 1820, and possibly earlier. The first class-leader is supposed to have been Benjamin Garman, as he was known to be a leader as early as 1823 or 1825. Preaching services were held at private houses when convenient, and occasionally under the spreading branches of some large tree, and from 1825 to 1830 the Methodists occupied that little long, low brick building on what is now Market Street, and now owned by Barr Spangler. In 1830 the society built a frame meeting-house on what was known for many years as Back Street, now Walnut Street, on the site now occupied by the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Previous to 1830, probably as early as 1825, and no doubt with the view of owning church property, the following trustees were elected for this region of country: Benjamin Garman, Marietta; Henry Haldeman, Locust Grove; and — Lloyd, Esq., of Columbia.

The Methodists continued to occupy their house of worship on Walnut Street until the building of their new brick meeting-house in 1850. From 1830 to 1865, or a little later, the Methodists had within their congregation or adherents of that faith the wealth and aristocracy of the town, and at present stands more than equal with their sister-churches. The original cost of the present church edifice, located on Second Street, was about five thousand dollars, and in 1874 was remodeled and somewhat beautified at an expense of about three thousand dollars. In 1865 the society was incorporated with the following-named trustees: Benjamin Garman, Jacob A. Wisner, Robert Carroll, George W. Clawgus, Alexander Smith, and George W. Worrell.

Among the early members of the society, or those belonging previous to 1840, we find the names of not only those mentioned previous to that date, but a Mr. Wormly, who was a trustee, Catharine Jamison, Catharine McMichael, Mrs. Kelly, Margaret G. Childs, Robert Carroll, Mary Carroll, Hannah Shill, Mrs. Grosh, John B. Carter, a class-leader in 1839, Rebecca Carroll, Helen Cramer, Anna Shill, Maria Martin, Sarah Trump, and Catharine Souders. No doubt there were many more, but we have no means of obtaining their names. From 1840 to 1860 the following-named persons were and are still some of the membership: Robert Turner, George Rodesill, Jacob Wisner, Abram Musser, Mrs. Kramer, Mrs. Longenecker, James McClure and wife, Rachel Bowman, C. Stibian and wife, Mrs. Rathvon.

Among the pastors who have served this people



and congregation previous to 1865 we find the following, who are remembered by the older members: Revs. Sutton, Sumption, Edwards, Reed, Greenbank, Berridge, Kurtze, Librand, Petit, Pancoast, Gillingham. From 1863 we have the following complete list of pastors: 1863-65, Joseph Gregg; 1865-66, William Matthias; 1866-68, John Stringer; 1868-71, J. R. Taylor Gray; 1871-73, S. A. Heilman; 1873-75, C. H. McDermond; 1875-77, J. Lindermuth; 1877-79, J. M. Wheeler; 1879-81, J. Wesley Geiger; 1881-84, J. C. Wood.

Officiary, 1888: Stewards, James McClure, Sr., James McClure, Jr., Harry Graybill, M. M. Caracher, and Aaron Sauerbier.

Class-leaders, Robert Turner, George W. Worrell, and M. M. Caracher.

Trustees, Michael Gabel, Frank Lawrence, Adam Wiseman, Aaron Sauerbier, Amos Bowman, and Harry Graybill.

**Zion's Church.**—The following is a copy of the original subscription-paper for raising money with which to build this church:

*To the people of all religious denominations:*

"The building of meeting-houses for religious worship is not only laudable, but a duty which men owe their Creator, for the use of themselves and their posterity. It is therefore presumed that no arguments in favor of the building of a meeting-house are necessary; but means to defray the expense of such a building are absolutely wanted. The number of individuals of each denomination being small, it would be very burdensome for each sect to build a meeting-house of their own; but all Christians joining in building one for the common use and benefit of all, the burden will dwindle into almost nothing. It is therefore proposed to build a meeting-house in the borough of Marietta, for the common use and benefit of all denominations of Protestant Christians, to be regulated, in all respects, in such a manner as a majority of subscribers present at a meeting to be called for the purpose by the five first subscribers may direct; at which meeting there shall be appointed persons to fix on the spot whereon the building shall be erected, the size and dimensions thereof, as also persons to collect the money so subscribed, and to provide the material and superintend the building, etc.

"For the purpose above mentioned, and for no other, we, the subscribers hereunto, do promise to pay, on demand, to such person or persons as above mentioned, or their order, the several sums of money by each of us respectively subscribed and annexed to each of our names.

"Witness our hands July, 1817."

The following is a list of the original contributors: Jacob Grosh, Esq., John Roberts, Abm. Tublin, Jacob Rohrer, Esq., Samuel Hopkins, Peter Longenaker, John Bates, Henry Cassell, David Reinhart, William Child, Esq., Henry Conn, Sr., David Cassell, Sr., George Dyer, George Hambright, Thomas Wentz,

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The subscriptions reached an aggregate of fourteen hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty cents, and at a meeting of the subscribers, held in September of the same year, resolutions were adopted pre-scribing rules for their government, among which it was set forth that no sect or denomination should be excluded, "but each shall have an equal right to said church agreeable to the subscription papers."

The borough authorities gave permission for the erection of the church on "the west corner of the burying-ground," "for the use of all Protestant Chris-

tian denominations, none to be excluded." The corner-stone was laid on the 23d of August, 1818, and the memorandum deposited in it repeated the condition that the church to be erected there was "for the use of all Protestant Christians residing in Marietta or its neighborhood, and joining this congregation as pew-holders or otherwise."

The church was consecrated June 15, 1823. It appears from the record that no trustees were elected during twenty years, but on the 4th of December, 1843, Samuel Eberly, Samuel Hopkins, Henry Sultzbauch, John Kline, Samuel D. Miller, Philip Ropp, John Paules, and James B. Shaffner were chosen, and trustees were regularly elected afterwards. In 1854 the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations were allowed by the trustees to place an organ in the church. The burial-ground in which the church stood became so full that it was found necessary in 1857 to restrict the privilege of making interments there. An addition to it was made by the borough, but burials there have long since ceased.

The German Reformed and Lutheran congregations used this house as a place of worship during many years. About four years since the Lutherans ceased to worship here. The Reformed Society became practically extinct many years since, but five years ago it was revived, and it has since occupied this house.

Every religious society or church in the borough, except the Catholic Church, has occupied this house in the early period of its existence. The house has not been greatly changed since its erection. A gallery has been added, a bell-tower has been built, and some changes have been made in its internal arrangements. It is a brick structure, and its seating capacity is four hundred.

**St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Marietta,**<sup>1</sup> located on the corner of Second and Chestnut Streets (south of Second), was incorporated in 1865 (has a seal). The building is a brick structure, is sixty-seven feet in length, and thirty-two feet in width, with steeple and bell, and large basement. The building was commenced and corner-stone laid in 1866, and finished in 1867. The finishing of the church inside—the pulpit, altar, arches of chancel doors, pews, wainscoting, and church furniture—are walnut. The windows are of stained or colored glass of different colors (figures or representations and mottoes on large chancel windows), with arched ceiling. Roving room and pulpit on east side of chancel, and organ and choir on west side, making a very comfortable and pleasant house for worship. The Sunday-school and reciting rooms are in the basement of the church building. First rector called was the Rev. R. C. Russell. First vestry of the new church was S. F. Eagle, Dr. Edwin Haldeman, C. J. Nourse, E. D. Roath, Henry Wolf, William Kendig, Jacob Reth, and Jacob C. Burkert.

<sup>1</sup> By E. D. Roath, Esq.

Jacob C. Burkhart was elected secretary of vestry. The following were appointed the building committee, viz.: Rev. R. C. Russell, Stephen F. Eagle, Dr. E. Haldeman, and E. D. Roath, treasurer; cost of building proper and ground, nine thousand nine hundred dollars. The church was dedicated Nov. 14, 1872, by the Right Rev. Mark Antony De Wolfe Howe, bishop. The corner-stone was laid by the Right Rev. — Vale, Bishop of the Diocese of Nebraska, Wyoming, and other Territories, composing one diocese.

The church is in good condition and free from debt, and owns a fine brick rectory not far from the church on Second Street. Within the last few years, under the charge of the last rector, Rev. Alonzo Potter Diller, many have been added to the membership. Pews free. The Sunday-school is in a flourishing condition, numbering one hundred and thirty-five pupils, thirteen teachers, and three officers; Albert D. Wike, superintendent. Over two thousand volumes have been purchased since the organization. A number of volumes have become soiled and worn out, and have been replaced by publications of later date.

Names of rectors that have been called and officiated as rectors are, viz.: Revs. Robert C. Russell, Charles H. Meade, William T. Davidson, James O. Drumm, and Alonzo P. Diller. The present vestry consists of the following, viz.: Stephen F. Eagle, rector's warden; E. D. Roath, church warden; George W. Mehaffey, A. D. Wike, H. S. Stauffer, Simon F. Stibgen, Dr. George Reich, George F. Stibgen. A. D. Wike, secretary.

Services were frequently held in Zion's Church prior to building and establishing St. John's parish by Dr. Appleton and others for the membership in this locality.

**Zion's German-English Evangelical Lutheran Congregation**<sup>2</sup> of the borough of Marietta and vicinity, in Lancaster County, Pa., was organized in the year of our Lord 1855. As early, however, as 1652 the nucleus of the congregation was already formed. Previous to this year the spiritual wants of the Lutherans at Marietta were attended to by the pastors of the Lutheran Church at Columbia, Pa. In 1852 the Lutherans and German Reformed of Marietta organized a so-called union congregation. Rev. — Doer, a Reformed minister, preached for them every two weeks. This arrangement, however, was continued only a little over a year. During the two years following there was preaching occasionally by individuals, some of whom proved themselves very worthless characters.

In the early part of the summer of 1855, Rev. George M. Merz, a Lutheran minister, came to Marietta, and, making himself known, was asked by the Lutherans to remain with them and become their pastor. A congregation was organized and officers

<sup>2</sup> By Rev. George Ph. Mueller.

elected. No official written documents relating to the congregation exist, as far as we know, of this period save the record of the ministerial acts of Rev. Merz. His first entry is the baptism of a child, dated July 1, 1855, and the last, also an infant baptism, Sept. 19, 1858.

His successor was found in the person of Rev. Joseph Schmalzl, pastor of Salem's German Lutheran Church at Columbia, Pa. His ministrations were brief, about one year. Soon after he was elected pastor the congregation adopted a constitution, on the 7th of November, 1858. It is signed by the pastor and fifty-six male members. The following are the names of those who signed it, and are still living and members of the congregation: Ferdinand Zuch, Christopher Kolb, Wilhelm Theisinger, Johann Meister, George Raum, Friedrich Bink, Wilhelm Westenhofer, Jacob Menge, Dionis Ziegelmeier, and Adam Koehler, Sr. This constitution was superseded by another adopted on the 15th of January, 1860.

In the fall of 1859, Rev. J. A. Darmstaetter, who had completed his studies at the Lutheran Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., and was called to the pastorate of Salem German Lutheran Church at Columbia, was elected pastor of the congregation. He accepted, and served Marietta in connection with Columbia, residing at the latter place and preaching at the former every two weeks. In 1859 a Sunday-school was organized, of which Mr. Michael Stump has been the efficient superintendent since 1866. Mr. Christian Kolb and Mr. Ferdinand Zuch served in this capacity also. During the long and faithful service of the Rev. Darmstaetter the congregation grew and waxed strong. With great self-denial and sacrifice he earnestly labored to make the congregation self-sustaining, and have it to call a pastor who would reside in Marietta and preach in the German and English language. His labors were crowned with success. After serving the congregation for almost nineteen years, he resigned on the 24th of March, 1878, retaining the congregation at Columbia and Chestnut Hill. He preached his farewell sermon on the 2d of June, 1878.

The congregation, now forming a separate charge, extended a call to its present pastor, Rev. George Ph. Mueller, a graduate of the Lutheran Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Ind., and of the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia. He accepted, and was installed on the 14th of July, 1878, by his predecessor, assisted by Rev. F. P. Mayser, of Lancaster, Pa. As one of the conditions of his call was to preach in the German and English language, and also to perform his ministerial acts in both, as might be requested, he reorganized the German congregation into a German-English, when they adopted a new constitution on the 19th of August, 1878. The congregation, not being incorporated, obtained a charter on the 23d of January, 1882.

Until the winter of 1878 the congregation was without a church building of its own. It worshiped

in Zion's Church, a building erected by the contribution of the Protestants of this place, and open to all denominations who wish to worship there. Rent was paid for the use of this building. In 1874 the congregation bought a lot on the corner of Walnut Street and Mulberry Alley. Two years later, in 1876, it put in the foundation for a church edifice, but owing to adverse circumstances did not proceed to the building thereof. Thus things stood until the 26th of August, 1878, when a congregational meeting was held and the erection of a church discussed. It was unanimously resolved to build. Matters were now pushed, and on the 15th of September the cornerstone was laid, and three months later the edifice was finished, and dedicated on the 15th of December, 1878. The structure is built of brick, Gothic style, thirty-three by sixty feet, excluding buttresses; walls sixteen feet high. In 1883 the congregation added a tower, and the Women Society presented the bell, in memory of the four-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Dr. Martin Luther, born Nov. 10, 1483. The bell weighs five hundred and eighteen pounds without mountings, which are a present of the Young Folks' Society, and was consecrated on the 15th of July, the fifth anniversary of Rev. Mueller's installation as pastor. The whole property of the congregation is estimated at four thousand dollars, and is free of debt. The congregation numbers one hundred and thirty-six confirmed members, and the Sunday-school one hundred and thirty-nine pupils and nineteen teachers.

From July 1, 1855, to July 27, 1883, the following ministerial acts were performed by the pastors of the congregation, as recorded in the church record: baptisms, 666; confirmations, 201; communions, 2882; marriages, 114; burials, 242.

**St. Mary's Catholic Church.**—Prior to the year 1870 the Roman Catholics living in Marietta had been obliged to go to Columbia in order to hear mass, except during the time that Father Russell said mass for them in their town hall. For a long time they had manifested an anxiety to have a church in their town, where they might assist at divine service, and with the view of obtaining the erection of the desired church, a suitable site at the intersection of Second and Perry Streets, one hundred and twenty by two hundred and ten feet, was purchased, the deed being made out in the names of the following trustees: Prof. S. S. Haldeman, Jno. K. Fidler, and William H. Eagle. A part of the required sum for the purchase was collected and paid to Mr. Henry Ockard, the owner. In 1867 the deed of the lot was transferred by the trustees to the Right Rev. James F. Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia, in trust for the Roman Catholic congregation of Marietta, Pa. The balance—five hundred dollars—owing on the lot was paid to Mr. Ockard, Sept. 23, 1869, by the Rev. James J. Russell, pastor. On Nov. 4, 1869, the rite of the laying of the cornerstone of the church was performed

by the Right Rev. J. F. Shanahan, who, in the preceding year, had been consecrated bishop of the new diocese of Harrisburg. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Right Rev. Thomas A. Becker, of the diocese of Wilmington, Del. On the 7th of May, 1871, the chapel of the church was dedicated by the Right Rev. J. F. Shanahan to the great joy and delight of the people, and on the same day mass was said in it for the first time. The church is fifty by ninety-eight feet.

The next important events in the history of the church were the opening of a mission by the Redemptorist Fathers, and the blessing at its close on the 16th of June, 1872, of a beautiful cross bestowed on the church by Paris Haldeman, Esq., whose generosity in this and in other ways is held in grateful remembrance by the people of St. Mary's parish. This cross surmounts the steeple of the church. The parochial school was opened on the 2d of September, 1873, and placed under the care of the Sisters of Charity, to whom at the same time was assigned the charge of the Sunday-school, which, up to this date, had, for a number of years, been presided over by Miss Margaret Trainor.

Before the numerical loss (written of further on) which the congregation sustained, the average number of pupils in the Sunday-school had been seventy-five; it is now about forty. Lack of employment in Marietta during the panicky times of recent years compelled many of the families of St. Mary's congregation to migrate to other districts where work could be had. In consequence of this diminution of the number of the parishioners, the fine church is only partially completed. While, however, the church proper is unfinished, the edifice possesses a magnificent basement, in which the children of the parochial school are taught, and on Sunday divine services held. With the record here of the liberal pecuniary aid which the non-Catholics of Marietta gave in the erection of the church, this brief history of its infancy closes.

**United Brethren.**—This church was organized May 26, 1880, by Rev. William S. Leshner, with the following-named persons as the original members, who were also the first trustees: Abram R. Lutz, D. Detweiler, and Samuel Nye. This organization was at first connected with the German Conference, and subsequently transferred to the English Conference. In the fall of 1880, through the means of a special meeting, about forty persons were added to the church. The house of worship, located in West Marietta, was built by the Methodist Society to be occupied as a chapel, and in May, 1880, sold to the United Brethren, and by them was dedicated in June of the same year. Present membership, twenty-six. The trustees for 1888 were A. R. Lutz, Alexander McAfee, Joseph McFarland, George Geiser, and Samuel Staeks. Value of church property, eleven hundred dollars. Present pastor, Rev. Mr. Kramer.

The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized in April, 1888, with Christian Stibgen as superintendent, with thirty-five pupils.

**African Churches.**—There are also two African churches or congregations in Marietta, of which no reliable information could be obtained as to date of organization, building of churches, names of pioneer members, first preachers, or present condition of the societies. It was stated, however, by persons cognizant of the fact, that both churches were in a flourishing condition, and well supplied with ministerial assistance.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### JAMES DUFFY.

John Duffy, the grandfather of James, was born in Newtown, Cunningham County, Donegal, Ireland, where he followed the vocation of leather-dressing. He was married to Miss Ann Bradley, and had one son, James, who was born in the same county and township in Ireland, where he was an extensive contractor. He was a man of large acquirements and exceptional business capacity. He was married to Miss Catharine Sheridan, of the same county, and during the year 1800 emigrated to America, and settled in the city of Lancaster, Lancaster Co., from whence he removed to Marietta in the same county.

Mr. Duffy, aside from his business occupations in Ireland, was connected with the military service, and a member of the Light Horse Cavalry. He continued his former business in Pennsylvania, constructed the Marietta and Lancaster turnpike, the turnpike from Elizabethtown to the Susquehanna River, and a large portion of the road from Carlisle to Baltimore *via* York Springs and Gettysburg.

He also projected a portion of the borough of Marietta. In politics he was a Democrat, and in his religious predilections a Roman Catholic.

Mr. and Mrs. Duffy had twelve children, of whom seven survived. The death of Mrs. Duffy occurred in 1820, and that of Mr. Duffy in 1836, in his sixty-fifth year. Their son James was born in Marietta, Sept. 16, 1818, where the uneventful years of his childhood were spent, in the enjoyment of such limited educational advantages as the public school of the neighborhood afforded. The boatman's craft on the Susquehanna River at that early day offered the most inviting field to young men residing along its shores, and here the young man sought occupation, first as a hand, next as steersman, from which he rose to the rank of pilot. He continued thus employed until 1846, and the following year made a trip to Europe. In 1848 he established a line of boats for the purpose of transporting coal from Pottsville to New York, in the interests of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. In connection with James Mehaffy, a son



*Eng. by A. H. Ritchie*

*James Duffley*



*Henry Mufson*

of his father's former partner in his land operations in Marietta, he embarked in the lumber business, which was continued until 1865. Mr. Duffy was married on the 8th of September, 1863, to Miss Martha, daughter of John Park, of Marietta. Their children are Josephine, Catherine (deceased), James, Donald Cameron, Thomas Bayard, John Park (deceased), Martha Park, John Park, 2d (deceased), and one who died in infancy.

In 1861, Mr. Duffy became a member of a firm engaged in the transportation of government supplies to the forts in New Mexico and the West, including Salt Lake, an enterprise involving many millions of dollars a year and the labor of thirty thousand oxen. He was thus actively interested for a period of seven years, after which he retired from business, and has since devoted his attention principally to his landed investments, and won a reputation as the most extensive tobacco-grower in the State. In 1877 he became interested in the Marietta Hollow-ware and Enamelling Company, in which he controls one-half the capital stock. He was, in 1875, appointed one of the Commissioners of Fisheries for the State of Pennsylvania, and has since been one of the chief promoters of fish culture throughout the State.

He has also been largely identified with the growth and development of the township and borough of his residence. He is an earnest sympathizer with all public improvements, and a director of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad. Mr. Duffy in politics affiliates with the Democracy, though indifferent to the honors which are the reward of party service. His associations are not confined within the limits of his own county, both business and social matters having led to an intimate acquaintance with men eminent in political, financial, and educational circles. His house is the centre of a liberal hospitality, and the resort of men of distinction, irrespective of creed or party.

Mr. Duffy was educated in the Roman Catholic faith, of which he is a supporter, though a willing contributor to other religious denominations.

#### HENRY MUSSELMAN.

The Musselman family may be classed as Pennsylvania German, its representatives having for generations resided in the State. The parents of Henry were Henry and Magdalena Musselman. Their son, Henry, was born in Lancaster township, where his father was a successful farmer, on the 4th of October, 1798, his early life having been spent within the bounds of the county at Silver Spring. On reaching manhood he removed to Mount Joy, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, and later embarked in the forwarding business in connection with John Patterson. After a residence of several years at Mount Joy he removed to Marietta, and during the year 1848, with Dr. Shoenberger, of Pittsburgh, erected an extensive

furnace. On the death of the latter Henry Watts became a partner in the enterprise. In 1849 another furnace was built, and ultimately a third under the auspices of Henry Musselman & Sons, the property having been disposed of on the death of the members of the latter firm. Henry Musselman was first married to a Miss Rohrer, to whom were born three sons,—John, David, and Christian. By a second marriage, on the 23d of December, 1830, to Miss Anna B., daughter of Abram and Barbara Hackman, of Mount Joy, there were five children,—Abram H., whose birth occurred Nov. 30, 1831, in Mount Joy, and his death Feb. 14, 1877; Samuel, who was born Sept. 5, 1835, and died Nov. 14, 1874; Henry S., born Aug. 10, 1843, who died April 6, 1870, in Baden, Germany, where he had gone to perfect himself in the study of medicine; Anna M., born June 12, 1839, and one who died in early life. Abram H. Musselman was one of the most active men in the iron business, and universally esteemed as a genial, kind-hearted, and enterprising gentleman. He aided largely in the improvement of the village, which he made his home, and was especially zealous for the welfare of the workmen in his employ, to whom his death was a sad calamity.

Samuel Musselman was a man of no less energy and public spirit, and contributed largely by his ability to the success of the industry in which he was engaged. In his intercourse with his fellows he was courteous, kind, and generous, and justly won for himself the appellation, "the noblest work of God," an honest man.

The subject of this sketch was in politics formerly an Old-Line Whig, and subsequently a Republican, though rarely interesting himself beyond the casting of his ballot in the political issues of the day. He was a liberal contributor to all worthy religious objects, though not connected with any denomination. Mr. Musselman's death occurred Dec. 6, 1875, in his seventy-eighth year. This portrait and biographical sketch are inserted by his wife as a tribute of affectionate regard.

#### DAVID COOK.

David Cook was born in 1750, upon the farm upon which he laid out the town of New Haven, and died at Hagerstown, Md., June 12, 1824. His grandfather, James Cook, was one of the pioneer settlers in Donegal township, who died in 1741, leaving a widow, Elizabeth, and the following children: Thomas, David (father of the subject of this sketch), James, Edward, Joseph, John, Catherine, Jean, and Margaret.

David, the second son of James, and the father of the subject of this sketch, owned and resided upon the farm at Marietta. He died in 1787, and left a wife, Martha, and the following-named children: John (who married Elizabeth Tettle, Sept. 5, 1780), David, Samuel, Grace R., Pedan, and James.

David, married Mary (1766-1820), daughter of

Colin McFarquahr, the minister of the Presbyterian Church at Donegal. He was a justice of the peace for many years. He was an amiable and most worthy citizen.

#### JAMES MEHAFFY.

James Mehaffy was one of the pioneer settlers, and came to Anderson's Ferry about the year 1804. When David Cook laid out New Haven he purchased a lot, erected a house, and opened a store. He moved to Waterford in 1807, where he also was assessed as a store-keeper, and he also commenced the purchase of lumber until he accumulated a large stock. During his time he was the most successful of all the business men in the place. He was the only prominent person in the town who was not ruined by the financial crash which followed the war of 1812. Although his losses were heavy, he gradually accumulated a large estate. He built and resided in the dwelling now owned by Simon S. Nagle.

#### HENRY CASSEL.

Henry Cassel was born near the junction of Back Run and Big Chikis Creek, in Rapho township, at the base of the northeastern slope of Sporting Hill, on the 12th of March, 1776. His grandfather, Abraham Cassel, settled at this place in the year 1750, where he built a grist-mill. His son, Abraham, was born there, and on the 18th day of April, 1775, he married Esther Weiss. They had the following children: Henry, born March 12, 1776, the subject of this sketch; Maria, born Dec. 18, 1779; and Abraham, born Dec. 14, 1782.

Henry Cassel, being the oldest son, got the homestead and mill, where he carried on an extensive business for several years. Having married Catharine, daughter of John Neff, Esq., of Hempfield, who obtained by inheritance the farm at the eastern limits of Marietta, removed to that place several years before either Waterford or New Haven were laid out. He was the first person along the river that did a commission business. He received immense quantities of flour, grain, whiskey, lumber, and stone-coal, which he shipped to Port Deposit in arks; thence to Baltimore, which he sold for other parties, charging a commission of five per cent.

#### WILLIAM CHILDS.

William Childs was a hatter by trade. His inclination led him to follow other pursuits more congenial to his taste, for which his abilities seemed better adapted. He was engaged for some years in the lumber and coal business. He was cashier of the Marietta Bank for two or three years, and after its failure he was appointed a justice of the peace, an office he held for many years. He was one of the

best scriveners in the county, and it was safe to accept his opinion upon any law question submitted to him. His dwelling stood where the Marietta Bank is, on Market Street. He died about forty years ago, aged eighty years, leaving a family of several children.

#### REV. ABRAHAM H. LONG.

Rev. Abraham H. Long was born in East Donegal township, Lancaster Co., April 5, 1823. His parents were Mennonites. His grandfather, Herman Long, was one of the early settlers of Lancaster County. Rev. A. H. Long is a minister in the denomination known as "The Church of God." He entered the ministry in 1853, and has been pastor of the Churches of God in Maytown, Bainbridge, Elizabethtown, Mount Joy, Rohrerstown, and Landisville. He has also served a number of churches in Cumberland and other counties, and preached two years in Wooster, Ohio. He has also published a volume of sermons. The book is entitled "Popular Semons." He has preached nearly five thousand sermons.

#### SAMUEL HOUSTON.

Dr. Samuel Houston came to the place about the close of the war of 1812, and commenced the practice of medicine. He was an ardent supporter of the war, and opposed the Federal party with great bitterness. He was a candidate for the State Senate, but was defeated. A violent personal warfare was made upon him in the Federal newspapers. He engaged in the river business, and purchased great quantities of stone-coal, provisions, grain, flour, and whiskey, which he stored upon the river-bank and in large warehouses. He shipped these articles in arks which ran down the river to Port Deposit, thence transferred to schooners and taken to Baltimore.

He opposed Jackson's election in 1824 and supported Adams', and when the Anti-Masonic party came into existence he became one of its leading members. That party nominated him for the State Senate when York was attached to Lancaster in the senatorial district, and was defeated by Mr. Caldwell, the Democratic candidate. He was an intimate and warm friend of Thaddeus Stevens, and, like him, hated human slavery, and was a sincere friend of the oppressed. He employed colored men whenever he could, and often he not only gave fugitive slaves employment, but when danger threatened them with a return to bondage, he either concealed them in the neighborhood or sent them on the "Underground Railroad" to a place of safety. He was able and ready at all times to discuss with an opponent the most radical views, and was not only gifted with moral courage but physical also. He built and resided in the large two-story brick dwelling at the northwest corner of Market Square. But one daughter and son survive him.



## ELIJAH RUSSELL.

Capt. Elijah Russell was in the war of 1812, and came to Marietta about the year 1812 and embarked in the mercantile business and prospered for some years, but finally lost heavily. He married a daughter of Anthony Haines, who owned the Anderson farm. While on his way to York borough, *via* Vinegar's Ferry, he was thrown from his horse, and died in a few days from the injuries he then received. He left no children surviving him.

## DAVID RINEHART.

David Rinehart came from Chester County about the year 1812 and was apprenticed to learn the carpenter trade, and attained his majority about the year 1818. In the following year he enlisted in Capt. Jacob Grosh's company and marched to Marcus Hook. He engaged in the lumber business at Marietta and also at Port Deposit. His residence was situated on Front Street, near Elbow Lane, and adjoining the "Compass and Square," a tavern kept by James Stackhouse, the old river pilot, who had in his employment a young man named Jacob Tome, who attended bar and was always ready and willing to do any kind of work about the hotel in cases of emergency. Mr. Rinehart noticed his industry and discerned qualities of mind which fitted him for a higher sphere in the business walks of life. He took him by the hand and offered him the management of his business at Port Deposit, Md., which he accepted. His success there was phenomenal, and it was but a little while until Mr. Rinehart gave him an interest in the business; and from that small beginning, without any means of his own, he has become a millionaire and one of the most prominent men in Maryland.

Mr. Rinehart was president of the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company for many years, and occupied that honorable position to a period near the close of his earthly career, when he relinquished all business on account of poor health. He married a daughter of Anthony Haines, by whom he had one son, Edwin, who married a daughter of John Kline.

## JOHN HUSS.

Maj. John Huss was a member of Assembly for the years 1823 and 1824. He came from Lancaster in 1818 and started the *Pilot*. When the British burned the capitol at Washington and were threatening Philadelphia, he assisted Capt. Grosh to raise a company of volunteers, and as first lieutenant marched with the company to Marcus Hook. He accepted a position in the bank as clerk in 1817, and after the failure of the bank he resumed the publication of the *Pilot*, but changed its name to the *Pioneer*. Mr. Huss never married. He was one of the most intelligent

and best-read citizens in the place, and had also a fondness for a military life, and commanded the Donegal Rangers for several years. He was an agreeable and fine conversationalist, and his society was much sought after by those who could appreciate his good qualities. He had many friends, who were warmly attached to him. When a member of the Legislature he was the first person to introduce the name of Andrew Jackson into the politics of the State in connection with the Presidency. He died about forty-five years ago, and was buried with the honors of war.

## E. D. ROATH.

Eml. D. Roath was born in the city of Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 4, 1820. When he was about four years of age his father died, leaving a widow and four sons, who moved soon after to the village of Maytown, in what is now East Donegal township. After having qualified himself, young Eml. taught school from 1846 to 1854, and became one of the original members of the Lancaster County Teachers' Institute, the first meeting being held in Lancaster in January, 1853. He subsequently settled in the borough of Marietta, and in 1857 was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature.

At the outbreak of the slaveholders' rebellion in 1861 he received orders from Governor Curtin to raise a company for service in the Union army, which was soon accomplished, when he was assigned to Col. Zeigler's regiment, and became a part of the One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, marching to the front with ninety-eight men, and served with distinction nearly four years. He participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run (second), Chantilly, where he was in command of the regiment; South Mountain, where for cool bravery he distinguished himself and command; Antietam, where he was slightly wounded; Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Cemetery Hill; commanded right wing at crossing of Rappahannock, Aug. 1, 1863; commanded advance at Mine Run; Spottsylvania Court-House, North Anna, Bethesda, Richmond Road, Tolopotomy, Shady Grove Church, White-Oak Swamp, where he was complimented by commanding general; Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad; Weldon Railroad, where he was taken prisoner, Aug. 19, 1864, and was kept in the prison-pens of Richmond, Salisbury, and Danville for six months, when he was exchanged and sent to Annapolis, Md., where he was discharged by order of the War Department March 5, 1865. While in the army he was brevetted a major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel for meritorious services. Returning to his home in Marietta, he was in 1866 elected by the Republicans to the State Legislature, and subsequently a justice of the peace, which position he still holds.

## GEORGE H. ETTLA.

George H. Ettla, of Marietta, son of Conrad and Anna B. Ettla, was born at Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., Pa., Aug. 15, 1832. He served from 1842 to 1850 as deputy collector in the Union Canal collector's office at Middletown, Pa. Came to Marietta in 1854; has resided there ever since, during which time he served four sessions in the Legislature, 1875-78. During the late war was captain of Company B, Two Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment. Has been engaged, while in Marietta, in the lumber trade, fire and life insurance business; at present is postmaster and conducts a general fire insurance agency. His parents died when he was but two years old.

## CHAPTER XXXV.

ADAMSTOWN BOROUGH.<sup>1</sup>

**Location, Railroad, Indians, Water, etc.**—The borough of Adamstown is situated in the northern part of Lancaster County, adjoining Berks County line, ten miles from Reading and twenty-one miles from Lancaster, on the old stage route, laid out in 1772, formerly traveled by Eastern members of Congress to and from Washington, D. C.

Its nearest railroad stations are Denver (Union), Reinholt's, and Vinemount, from three to five miles distant on the Reading and Columbia Railroad. The mails are served twice daily, by stage arriving from Denver in the morning at seven o'clock, and in the evening at five o'clock from Reading, thus enabling the citizens to have mail communication with Lancaster, Reading, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and New York.

From old ruins and numerous relics found, in the shape of stone axes, arrow-heads, and ornamental work, it seems to indicate that an Indian village once covered the site of the present town or close by.

The town has always been noted for its abundance of pure sandstone water, which in many places gushes out from the mountain slope on the north side of the town, as also for its general healthfulness, being protected from the cold northwest winds, and unusually free, with rare exceptions, from bronchial or consumptive complaints.

The convenience of and purity of the water makes this place superior to many others for manufacturing purposes. The boilers are kept from sediment, requiring less labor in cleansing, and last much longer.

**Pioneer Settlers.**—The first settlement dates back prior to the middle of the last century, and in 1761 William Addams, the elder, laid out the town on a general plan, consisting of twenty-eight lots of one acre each, and twenty-nine lots of half an acre each,

and then other lots adjacent, with a street of four perches wide running nearly east and west, and a number of alleys to be fifteen feet wide. This territory occupies ground along the present Main Street, so as to take in the lots of the present owners, to wit: on the north side from Andrew Gottshalk's to Samuel Miller's, and on the south side from Cyrus Miller's to Abram Raudenbush, Sr., inclusive.

After Mr. Addams had laid out the town and made a general plot or draft thereof he called it "Adamsbury," and entered into a written agreement on the 4th day of July, 1761, with the following-named persons as purchasers and occupiers of the several lots therein designated: Frederick Fernsler, Jacob Balde, Balthazer Heining, Christopher Smith, Nicholas Fernsler, Nicholas Seltzinger, Abraham Shonauer, Matthias Abber, Matthias Farntzler, Philip Brendel, John Schwartz, Abraham Kern, John Moore, Peter Freisser, Jacob Freisser, Nicholas Yost, Thomas Kern, George Feiser, Philip Heil, Franz Hahn, Isaac and Phillip Moyer, Christian Richard, John George Shoup, John Stall, Conrad Carroll, Jacob Betz, Peter Negeley, Abraham Kern, Jr., Lorentz Stephan, Cath. Zwalley, Ludwig Herring, Henry Brendel, Ludwig Twinks, Martin Eicholts, Abraham Addams, Christian Hailing, Philip Breidenstein, Isaac Addams, William Addams, Jr., with whom he stipulated to lay out the town aforesaid into sixty lots, with streets and alleys, subject to a yearly ground-rent of sixteen shillings per acre, Pennsylvania currency.

**Lease of Lots in Adamsbury.**—Subsequently, in order to carry out the provisions and true intent of the original agreement, and to provide each occupier with proper titles, the said William Addams and Ann, his wife, by indenture, did grant and confirm unto the said purchasers of lots, their heirs and assigns forever, the said certain lot of ground as numbered and described, "situate in (then) Coccalico township, in the county of Lancaster aforesaid, in the town called 'Adamsbury,' with a clause or proviso, called 'Memorandum,' that it is covenanted and agreed upon by and between the two parties hereof that the said (purchaser's name), his heirs and assigns, shall, at his or their own proper cost and charges, make, erect, build, and finish on the said premises, within the term of two years from the date hereof, a good, substantial dwelling-house, twenty by sixteen feet at least, with a good chimney of stone or brick, cemented with lime and sand; and, further, that the said (——), his heirs and assigns, shall pay therefor and thereout unto the said William Addams, his heirs and assigns, at the town of Adamsbury, on the twenty-sixth day of June yearly, forever hereafter, the rent of sixteen shillings (if the lot contained one acre, and eight shillings when it contained but half an acre), lawful money of Pennsylvania: Provided always, nevertheless, that if the said yearly rent, or any part thereof, shall happen to be behind

<sup>1</sup> By Hon. E. Billingsfelt.

and unpaid by the space of sixty days next after any of the days of payment on which the same ought to be paid as aforesaid, that then it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Addams, his heirs and assigns, or any of them, into the said premises with the appurtenances to enter and distrain for the said yearly rent, and the distress and distresses then and there so found to lead, drive, and carry away and impound, and impounded to detain until the said yearly rent be fully paid and satisfied.

"Provided, further, that if no distress can be found upon said premises, that then it shall and may be lawful to and for the said William Addams, his heirs and assigns, into all and singular the hereby granted premises with the appurtenances, or into any part thereof, in the name of the whole, wholly to re-enter, and the same to have again, repossess, and enjoy, as if these presents had never been executed."

**The Addams Family.**—William Addams, the founder of Adamstown, died in November, 1772, leaving a widow, Anna, and five sons, named Abraham, Samuel, Richard, William, and Isaac, and a daughter married to John Witman. He also left considerable property in and about the vicinity of Adamstown, consisting of a mill and farming lands, as well as the aforesaid town lots. As early as the 1st of August, A.D. 1739, a patent was issued by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania to William Bird, an iron-master, for three hundred and fifty-six acres of land, including what was then known as "Addams' Mill," then as now supposed to contain iron ore, and on March 26, 1747, the said William Bird and Bridget, his wife, sold the same to Christopher Witman. The latter and Barbara, his wife, on the 27th day of April, 1749, sold two hundred and forty-six acres thereof unto the said William Addams, who lived out of the town on a portion thereof, and gave lots to his four sons,—Abraham, Samuel, Richard, and William. To Isaac, the youngest, he gave lots Nos. 31, 32, and 61. The first-named three sons afterwards transferred their rights and title to said lots unto their brother William for three hundred and thirty pounds. Isaac also got the mansion farm and one hundred and thirty-seven acres adjoining the village of Adamstown.

William Addams, the founder, was of English, and his wife, Anna, of German descent. Their descendants are very numerous found in the counties of Lancaster, Berks, Lebanon, Schuylkill, Dauphin, Cumberland, Perry, and other counties in Pennsylvania, as well as in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Oregon.

William Addams, one of the five sons, died in 1774, leaving a widow named Barbara, and a son also named William, who was a minor, to whom he bequeathed the whole of his estate, should he arrive at the age of twenty-one years; but in case of his death before arriving at said age, one-half of his estate should go to his said widow, Barbara, and the remainder to his

four brothers,—Abraham, Samuel, Richard, and Isaac. William, the younger, died in his minority, and Isaac afterwards married Barbara, the widow of his late brother William.

The said Abraham, Samuel, Isaac, and Barbara, on the 19th day of April, A.D. 1810, conveyed all their right, title, and interest in the same unto the said Richard Addams, who died in 1816, leaving a widow named Susannah and eight children, viz.: Mary, intermarried with Rudolph Heberling; Anna, intermarried with Jacob Flickinger; Margaretta, intermarried with Henry Flickinger; Susanna, intermarried with John Fisher; Magdalena, intermarried with John Bechtel; William, who inherited the farm; Catherine, single woman; Elizabeth, intermarried with Peter Musser. To these named seven-daughters was bequeathed all the interests in and to the original ground-rents.

To William Addams descended the Addams farm (formerly owned by his uncle, Isaac), and by him owned and occupied until 1852, when he died and left it to his two sons, the Rev. Jacob Addams, deceased, and his brother, Isaac. The latter is still living near Leesport, Berks Co., Pa. The two brothers partitioned the farm, the latter taking the old mansion and part of the land, the former the balance of farm, added to the dwelling he had formerly built for himself as a residence close by.

But few of the descendants of Richard Addams are now living in the borough, the only ones being Mr. John Musser, retired merchant, who is a grandson, his sister, Susannah Musser, Jonathan Flickinger and John Fisher, great-grandsons, and Maggie Billingsfelt (wife of E. Billingsfelt), a great-granddaughter.

Isaac Addams, who was the youngest son of the founder of Adamstown, and brother of Richard Addams, left six sons, viz.: William, who represented Berks County in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Congresses; John, who commanded a brigade of the Pennsylvania militia during the war of 1812; Isaac, Samuel, Peter, and Abraham. The latter's daughter, Ann Eliza Addams, married Jacob Beaver, whose son, Gen. James Addams Beaver, the gallant one-legged Union soldier, was the Republican candidate for Governor during the election campaign of 1882. A combination of circumstances brought three candidates into the field (two Republicans) for the same office, thus rendering the defeat of Gen. Beaver inevitable.

**Present Owners of Ground-Rents.**—The several lots of ground are still sold and held subject to said yearly ground-rent, which is annually collected and paid to the proprietors, successors, or present owners. By will and divers conveyances the proprietary right became vested in Richard Addams, one of the five sons of the founder, and after his decease, which occurred in 1816, his proprietary right was sold at public sale by his executors, William Addams and Henry

Flickinger, and bought by Rudolph Heberling, a son-in-law, and the interest therein divided among heirs or daughters of said deceased in equal shares. The said shares were owned in 1883 by the following parties: The heirs of Magdalena Bechtel, deceased, who was a daughter of the said Richard Addams, one share; the heirs of Anna Flickinger, deceased, also a daughter, one share; Susan Musser, a granddaughter, three shares; estate of Solomon Regar, deceased, purchaser of Mr. Heberling's interest, one share; and Frederick T. Zeigler, purchaser of the share formerly owned by Henry Flickinger, Sr., deceased, one share.

When incorporated its population numbered three hundred, and in 1880, according to the last census, eight hundred and one.

The territory occupied contains about three hundred acres, and was taken mainly from the township of East Cocalico, the balance from Brecknock township, Lancaster Co.

**Incorporation of the Borough.**—The borough of Adamstown was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature April 2, 1850, and is embraced in the following survey: Beginning at Adams' Spring, in Berks County, and running N. 59½° W. 95.5 perches to Ruth's Spring; thence S. 55½° W. 192 perches to Good's Spring; thence S. 51¼° W. 157 perches to corner of Hest and Regar's land; thence S. 54° E. 113 perches to a willow-tree standing on the bank of Adamstown Branch of Muddy Run; thence N. 60¼° E. 320 perches to Storie and Gehman's line; thence N. 43° W. 65.2 perches to place of beginning in Berks County.

The act of the Legislature erecting the borough authorized the election of the following borough officers, viz.: One chief burgess, three councilmen, three school directors, one justice of the peace, one constable, one street commissioner, one assessor, two assistant assessors, one auditor, and a board of election officers. Having secured all the powers and privileges of a borough, the people soon became indifferent about borough matters, the authorities having but limited powers, until the spring of 1875, when a new régime was inaugurated; application was made to the proper authorities, when the privileges allowed by the act of the Legislature of 1851, and a supplement in 1871, was extended to Adamstown borough, and six councilmen and six school directors and two justices of the peace, instead of three, were to be elected.

Up to that time, 1875, the borough records give no satisfactory list of officers. Since then they have been as follows:

**BURGESS.**—1875-76, William A. Nelbel; 1877-78 and 1881, Henry R. Stork; 1879, Henry Fitchthorne; 1880, Jacob Fitchthorne; 1882-83, George Bollman.

**Town Council.**—1875, Jacob Fitchthorne, Benjamin Steffy, Isaac Jowers, Henry Haller, Sr (only four councilmen this year); 1876, Jacob Fitchthorne, Henry H. Miller, Benjamin Steffy, Edward Regar, George Bollman; 1877, Henry Fitchthorne, William M. Krick, Wil-

liam M. Hyman, Edward Regar, David Landis; 1878, David Landis, Joshua Spaetz, William M. Hyman, Edward Smith, Henry Fitchthorne; 1879, Edward Regar, Samuel Regar, Benjamin Steffy, Andrew M. Gottshall, Edward Smith; 1880, Andrew M. Gottshall, William M. Hyman, William R. Stork, William R. Redcay, Jr., Nathan F. Hartman; 1881, Michael Smith, Sr., William F. Regar, Jr., D. M. Artz, Cyrus Miller, Benjamin Steffy; 1882, Henry Bicher, Samuel R. Sloat, John Zerbe, Augustus Regar, Richard Trostle, Harrison Birndel; 1883, Henry Selgfried, Henry Bucher, David Lorah, Augustus Regar, John Zerbe, Richard Trostle.

**Town Clerk.**—1875-81, W. W. Fetter; 1882, Franklin Woods; 1883, S. J. Colder

In 1883 the assessor for the borough was William Knauer; assistant assessors were Levi C. Schnader and William Bicher; Constable, Cyrus Miller; Auditor, R. M. Hyman; Treasurer, Levi C. Schnader.

**Educational.**—On the 14th day of February, 1814, John Frymeyer and his wife, Catharine, by their indenture, did grant and confirm unto Henry Flickering and William Addams, and their successors forever, a tract of land situate in Adamstown, "in trust to and for the use and behoof of the inhabitants of Adamstown and its vicinity, and their successors, for a site or place for erecting churches and houses of religious worship, school-houses and almshouses, and burying-grounds, etc., and the said trustees shall, as soon as conveniently may be, at the cost and expense of the neighbors and those who wish to contribute thereto, erect and build, or cause to be erected and built on the said premises, a house or houses suitable and convenient for keeping or teaching a school for the education of children and grown persons of all denominations whatever that may be desirous of being taught there, for which purpose they shall, with the approbation of the neighbors and contributors, and at the expense of those who send children to be taught or choose to be taught themselves, find and provide a good teacher, if such can conveniently be had, to superintend the school, and shall prevent any other use or occupancy to be made of the lot and premises than what is necessary for the school and teachers for the time being; and in case of the death or incapacity of the said trustees to act, the neighbors and contributors shall choose their successors and fill the vacancies that may arise."

In order to avail themselves of the privileges granted in the aforesaid trust, the citizens of Adamstown and vicinity for miles around, by their assistance and contributions, soon thereafter erected a modest one-story stone school-house, the dimensions being about twenty-five by twenty-five feet, employed a teacher, who was so well patronized that at times the capacity of the building was almost too small to hold all the pupils, during the winter months upwards of seventy being regularly in attendance with but one teacher. The lot upon which the school-house was built being well covered with heavy timber, and coal as fuel not then in use, the larger and older boys of the scholars had to fell trees, cut and split wood between hours, which was used as fuel in a large ten-plated stove of the "George Ego pattern."

Of the earliest teachers in the school were Messrs. Stillwell, Yerkes, Spayd, McDowell, Lightner, Proudfoot, Zimmerman, Dewees, McDonough, and others.

In the year 1855 a new two-story stone school-house, thirty by thirty-six feet, was built near the site of the old one, and near the upper end of what is now Broad Street, and two schools established therein. This house gave place in 1878 to a two-story brick structure, which was destroyed by fire early in the morning of Dec. 13, 1881. This building stood a few rods east of its predecessors, and upon the same foundation was erected in 1882 the present beautiful two-story school building, containing four well-arranged and well-ventilated school-rooms, three of which are occupied by the schools of the borough, with Franklin Wood as principal, assisted by H. W. Harrah and Miss Ida V. Scheats.

The first teachers of the borough schools under the free-school system were Christian Lichty, E. Billingfelt, and Abraham Lutz.

The school directors of the borough for 1852 were Henry Miller, Henry Stauffer, and Benjamin E. Shirk. Between that time and 1857 the name of Rev. Benjamin Adams appears as one of the school board.

The borough record furnish the following school directors for the borough :

- 1857.—Henry Miller, Benjamin E. Shirk.  
 1858-59.—Henry Miller, Benjamin E. Shirk, John Musser.  
 1860-61.—Henry Miller, Benjamin E. Shirk, Henry Fichthorn.  
 1862.—Henry Miller, Henry Fichthorn.  
 1863-64.—Henry Miller, Henry Stauffer, Henry Fichthorn.  
 1865-66.—Abraham Lutz, Henry Stauffer, Henry Fichthorn.  
 1867-74.—Abraham Lutz, Ludwig T. Custer, Henry Fichthorn.  
 1875-76.—Abraham Lutz, Ludwig T. Custer, Dr. W. Harvey Hartzell, Richard Regar, Edward H. Coldren, Henry G. Mohn.  
 1877.—Abraham Lutz, Ludwig T. Custer, George Bollman, Richard Regar, Edward H. Coldren, Henry G. Mohn.  
 1878.—George Bollman, E. H. Coldren, L. T. Custer, R. Regar, A. Lutz, L. C. Schnader. Mr. Bollman removed from the district, when Dr. A. S. Raudenbush was elected to fill vacancy, nearly one year.  
 1879.—Henry Seigfried, E. H. Coldren, H. R. Redcay, R. Regar, A. Lutz, L. C. Schnader. Mr. Redcay was elected for two years, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of George Bollman. Mr. Regar resigned, when George Bollman was elected for one year to fill vacancy.  
 1880.—W. W. Fetter, E. H. Coldren, H. R. Redcay, Henry Seigfried, Joshua Spatz, L. C. Schnader. Mr. Seigfried resigned, when William K. Mauerer was elected to fill vacancy.  
 1881.—George Bollman, E. H. Coldren, Henry Regar, W. W. Fetter, Joshua Spatz, and Henry A. Shirk for one year.  
 1882.—G. Bollman, E. H. Coldren, Henry Regar, W. W. Fetter, Joshua Spatz, Nathan F. Hartman. Mr. Spatz resigned, and H. A. Shirk was elected by the board to fill vacancy. Mr. Regar resigned, when the board elected Cyrus Miller for one year. Mr. Hartman removed from the district, when the board elected William R. Sloat to fill vacancy.  
 1883.—G. Bollman, E. H. Coldren, H. R. Redcay, Samuel E. Stauffer, William H. Klein, H. Witman.

**Church of the Evangelical Association.**—In the earlier days of Adamstown religious worship was held in the pioneer school-house by itinerant preachers and others, and about the year 1840 the Evangelical Association sent their ministers to this place, who frequently held divine service in the school-house,

and soon made such a favorable impression upon many of the inhabitants that many converts were gained for their form of service and the doctrines taught by them. Much has been done in the few intervening years to establish true religion in the hearts of many old and young citizens of this town.

This church was organized in 1845, and a stone house of worship erected the same year on a plot of ground on Broad Street, north of Main. Here the congregation continued to worship till 1883, when, on May 31st of that year, the old frame building was taken down and the corner-stone removed.

In 1883 the church and congregation built their present substantial brick edifice, forty-one by eighty feet, on Main Street, at a cost of a little over seven thousand dollars. The corner-stone was laid July 7, 1883, by Rev. — Brown, of Reading, assisted by the pastor. The building committee for the new house of worship was H. G. Mohn, president; D. R. Redcay, secretary; H. R. Stork, assistant secretary; A. C. Snader, treasurer; and Levi Snader, Joshua Spatz, and A. R. Bollman. The following-named persons comprised the board of trustees in 1883: Joshua Spatz, president; H. R. Sloat, secretary; Allen C. Snader, treasurer; and Henry G. Mohn and Levi Snader.

The missionary society of the church was organized in 1882, with the following-named officers: A. R. Bollman, president; H. K. Bucher, vice-president; S. J. Coldren, secretary; and Rev. A. Dillaba, pastor of the church.

The Sunday-school dates with that of the church, and is officered as follows: W. W. Fetter, superintendent; Mrs. Agnes Bollman, assistant superintendent; S. J. Coldren, secretary; A. R. Bollman, assistant secretary; Henry G. Mohn, treasurer; S. R. Sloat, librarian; David R. Redcay, assistant librarian; Sally Bollman, organist; Dora Fitchthorn, assistant organist.

The officers of the Sunday-school Missionary Society for 1883 were W. W. Fetter, president; S. J. Coldren, secretary; H. G. Mohn, treasurer.

**Burial-Places.**—In 1769 a plot of ground in what was in after-years the school land was inclosed to be used as a burial-ground, in which many of the older citizens of this town and vicinity lie buried, including soldiers of the Revolutionary war. After the erection of the Evangelical Church on Broad Street, and a burial-place attached thereto, and the laying out of a new cemetery by Hon. Esaias Billingfelt, adjoining the Evangelical burying-ground, no burials have taken place in the old school-house grounds.

**Adamstown Council, No. 60, O. U. A. M.,** was instituted Nov. 4, 1865, with the following-named charter members: Henry Echtnacht, Samuel Styer, E. H. Coldren, Henry B. Handel, Benjamin Stoffy, Henry R. Redcay, Joseph White, A. S. Raudenbush, William Echlnacht, Henry Stauffer, Edward Smith, Ephraim Haller, Solomon Good, Henry Seigfried, Lewis Lutz, Samuel Prutzman, Jacob Fichthorn,

Abram Lutz, Jacob Beam, Barney Lutz, John Fichtthorn, John Artz, Jonathan Swartz, John Schnader, Jacob Kochel, and Samuel Stork.

The first officers of the council were as follows: Councilor, A. S. Raudenbush; V. C., John Fichtthorn; Rec. Sec., Henry B. Hendel; Asst. Rec. Sec., Edward Coldren; Fin. Sec., Abraham Lutz; Treas., Henry Echtenach; I., Jacob Fichtthorn; Ex., Samuel Styer; I. P., Benjamin Steffy; O. P., Joseph White; Jr. Ex-C., John Artz.

The following-named members were the committee appointed to draft constitution and by-laws, which were adopted Jan. 25, 1866: Abraham Lutz, Henry B. Hendel, Jacob H. Fichtthorn, Samuel Styer, and A. S. Raudenbush, committee.

The regular meetings of the council are held on Thursday evening of each week in its hall, over the store of Feeter & Prutzman. Present membership, eighteen. The present officers (August, 1883) are as follows: C., Samuel R. Sloat; V. C., Henry K. Bucher; R. S., B. M. Artz; F. S., William K. Maurer; Treas., Henry Fichtthorn; I., Jacob Fichtthorn; I. P., Benjamin Steffy; O. P., Richard Trosstle; Trustees, Henry Bucher, Benjamin Steffy, and Lewis Lutz.

**Post-Office.**—Just who the pioneer postmaster was we are unable to say, but probably one of the Addams family. However, in 1835, Henry Flickinger was the postmaster, and kept the office in his store. For several years prior to 1880 the office was kept in the hotel now kept by M. H. Clark. Nov. 29, 1880, Abraham Lutz was appointed postmaster at Adamstown, and at present keeps the office over the store of Snader & Landis.

ABRAHAM LUTZ was born in the village of Reamstown, Lancaster Co., Pa., Aug. 3, 1830, and during his minority he learned the trade of a cabinet-maker in Philadelphia, Pa., and Oct. 9, 1855, he married Miss Fanny Rohrer, of Adamstown borough, Pa., who died in Adamstown, Sept. 27, 1880. From 1852 to 1864 he taught school in Adamstown, and the latter year was appointed an assistant revenue assessor for Lancaster County, in which capacity he served over six years. In 1865 he was elected one of the school directors of Adamstown, and served as such for fifteen years. In 1875 he was elected a justice of the peace, and served one term, five years, after which he was appointed a notary public, which position he resigned to accept the office of postmaster of Adamstown in 1880, which he still holds.

**Taverns—Pioneer and Later.**—Of old taverns there were three in number, kept many, many years ago. "Redcay's," in early times, was known as Jacob Schwartz's tavern, and kept at present by Morgan H. Clark. "Rogers'" tavern, now occupied by Nathan S. Hartman as a private residence. "Rohrers'" tavern was in the building now owned by Nicholas Redcay, and occupied as tenements. The fourth tavern was started by Elias Redcay, Sr., who died

thirty-five years ago, and is kept at present by S. W. Miller.

Of these old hostelries, "Redcay's" was the favorite for sojourners stopping in town, when on their way from Reading to Lancaster, and among the patrons who never passed here without stopping were the McGrannis', McLane's, McGovern's, and many others.

Among its early proprietors were Jacob Schwartz, Dickinson, Clavenstein, Yerkes; and, in 1820, Elias Redcay bought and kept the same for thirty years, when he sold to Jacob S. Shirk. His brother, Henry Shirk, became the proprietor, and was succeeded by Benjamin E. Shirk, Samuel Styer, L. H. Evans, John R. Clark, and the present proprietor, Morgan H. Clark.

The "Rogers'" tavern was kept in turn by Samuel Breneiser, Jacob Regar, Henry Regar, John Sweigert, Leonard Betz, Mr. Kaiser, Jesse Bitzer, Jacob Spatz, Emanuel Frederick, Edward Stutenroth, Martin L. Weidner, Isaac Coldren, Franklin Knauer, and others. This was an old tavern, and kept as such as early as 1772.

Of "Rohrers'" tavern, kept some sixty years ago, but little is known, and lacked the custom of the traveling public to keep it long in existence.

**Stores—Early and Later.**—The pioneer store in Adamstown was kept by Samuel Addams, a grandson of the founder of the town, who commenced business here about 1813, in an old log building standing on the corner lot, and occupied by Henry Haller. Mr. Addams subsequently sold his store to Henry Flickinger, Sr., who, in 1820, erected on the same lot a large two-story stone dwelling, and store adjoining, and continued the mercantile business till 1845 (his son, John Flickinger, being a partner during the latter years), when the stock was sold to John Musser. In 1848, Mr. Musser removed the goods into his new building, on the opposite corner (where he at present resides), and kept store there until 1876, when he sold his stock of goods to A. C. Snader and D. H. Landis, who moved the same to the brick building erected by Custer & Zeigler in 1876, where they still continue the mercantile business under the firm-name of Snader & Landis.

In 1818, a Mr. Jones started a store in opposition to Flickinger, in an old house then standing on the site now occupied by the residence of William Redcay, Sr. Mr. Jones kept store but a short time, and was sold out.

On the opposite corner, in 1827, Michael Kegerries, Jr., erected a large two-story stone dwelling, with store attached. Mr. Kegerries died several years after. His father, Michael Kegerries, succeeded his son in the store, and was himself succeeded by John Gingler, Esq. His successors in business have been Abiram Kegerries, Henry Stauffer, H. H. Miller, A. S. Raudenbush, William A. Niebel, William Artz, Peter Gerret, William L. Masburger, and Rufus M. Hyman.

Mohn's store-house was built in 187-, when he commenced the mercantile business, and continued till 1881, when he sold his stock to Fetter & Prutzman, who still continue the business of general merchandising.

John Musser, son of Peter Musser, who was also a native of this county, was born in Adamstown borough, June 12, 1815. When Mr. Musser arrived at the age of twenty-two years, he married Miss Keziah Miller, a daughter of Sebastian, one of Adamstown's old and highly respected citizens. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Musser went to Whitehall, now Reinholdsville, where he engaged in the mercantile business, where he remained five years, when he returned to Adamstown, and purchased the stock of goods of Henry and John Flickinger, and continued the mercantile business till 1876, when he sold his stock of goods to Snader & Landis, and retired from active service, having been in trade for a period of thirty-six years continuously. In 1848, having built the residence in which he now lives, he moved his stock of goods into it, where for twenty-eight years he carried on a business in which he gained the love and esteem of all with whom he had dealings. He has three children,—P. M., Kate, and Lizzie, all living.

**Hat-Factories.**—The principal industry of the town is the manufacture of wool hats. The pioneer hat-maker of Adamstown was the late Jacob Fichthorn, father of William and Philip and grandfather of the older Fichthorns of Adamstown. William Fichthorn and Levi Hendel were among the early hat-makers of this place. All these made their hats by hand. The pioneer machine hat-maker was Absalom Ruth, who operated his machinery by water-power. The first to apply steam in the manufacture of hats in this town were John, Jacob, and William Fichthorn, who built a steam hat-factory on the creek, adjoining the American Hotel property. The factory was subsequently purchased by Levi Hendel, who removed the building and machinery to his hat-factory, at the crossing of the Bowmansville and Lancaster and Reading roads.

The next steam hat-factory in Adamstown was by Esaias Billingsfelt, Isaac Sowers, and Henry Stauffer, who, in 1866, converted the old distillery into a hat-factory, adding one story to its height, and making other additions and improvements to the building. This factory was purchased in 1876 by E. H. Coldren, the present owner. The Hendel hat-factory at the Cross-Roads was sold after Mr. Hendel's decease to Coldren & Prutzman, and subsequently to other parties, and was idle in 1883. The brick hat-factory now standing on Willow Street was built in 1875 by Henry H. Miller, who also built a block of twelve dwellings on Willow Street, and a first-class private residence on Main Street. The Miller factory was idle in 1883.

Bollman's hat-factory was established in 1875 by George Bollman, and in 1879 the buildings were destroyed by fire. In 1880, Mr. Bollman rebuilt, and

in 1883 his mill had a manufacturing capacity of eighty dozen hats per day. An average of fifty persons are given employment annually.

Coldren's hat-factory, located on Main Street, was originally a distillery converted into a hat-factory in 1866, and purchased in 1876 by E. H. Coldren, the present owner and operator. The capacity of this factory is eighty dozen hats per day, and gives employment to an average of fifty persons annually,—S. J. Coldren, foreman and book-keeper.

Fichthorn, Redcay & Co.'s hat-factory was established in 1876 by Samuel Fichthorn, Daniel Redcay, and Ludwig D. Custar, who gave employment to twenty men. At present (1883) there are employed thirty persons in the manufacture of hats, who turn out sixty dozen per day.

**Tanneries.**—The first tannery in Adamstown was established by George Gensamer about eighty years ago, and in a few years thereafter sold the same to Sebastian Miller, Sr., who in 1822 erected on the premises a large and commodious two-story stone mansion house, wherein he resided and carried on the tannery until the year 1844, the time of his death. His two sons, Sebastian and Henry, then became the owners and carried on the business in copartnership until the year 1866, when Henry moved to Pine Grove and engaged in the same business, leaving Sebastian sole proprietor, who is still engaged in tanning.

A second tannery was established sixty-five years ago, by Peter Bicher, on a lot north of Kegerries' store. He carried on the business till about the year 18—, when he sold the establishment to Sebastian Miller, Sr., by whom it was continued in connection with his other establishment for a number of years, when he discontinued the Bicher tannery.

**Distilleries.**—In the early part of the present century there were many distilleries for the manufacture of "apple-jack" in the vicinity of Adamstown. All of them, however, have gone out of existence, and the apple crop is being used for better purposes.

In 1800, Michael Kegerries erected a distillery in Adamstown for the manufacture of corn and rye whiskeys on the site now occupied by the extensive wool-hat factory of E. H. Coldren, together with the large stone house and barn adjacent, the latter being built in 1809, and numerous other and necessary out-buildings. Mr. Kegerries was at that time the owner of the "Hill," or woodland, containing many acres, situate to the north of the town, which by him was divided into numerous lots, after having cut off most of the timber, the wood of which he used as fuel in carrying on the distillery. Said lots are now owned by different parties, farmers and others, and are now (1883) covered with a growth of first-class chestnut rail timber.

In 1830, Michael Kegerries and Esther, his wife, sold the distillery property and twenty-six acres of land to his son-in-law, John Echtenach, who continued the business till 1855, when he sold the same

to his step-brother, Henry Echtenach, who continued the business till 1864, when the last gallon of the celebrated "Echtenach Rye Whiskey" was manufactured in Adamstown.

In 1865, Henry Echtenach sold the property there, containing twenty-two acres, fronting on both sides of Main Street, between Mohn's mill and the old ground-rent lots, to E. Billingsfelt.

In 1866, Mr. Billingsfelt sold a two-thirds interest in the "old still-house building" and one-half acre of land, with water privileges, unto Henry Stausfer and Isaac Sowers. The three jointly converted the old distillery into a wool-hat factory with steam-power and modern machinery. The hat-factory has been vested in several owners until 1876, when it was purchased by its present owner, E. H. Coldren.

The balance of the land fronting on Main Street Mr. Billingsfelt divided into building lots, and has sold them to different parties, who erected thereon more than a dozen first-class dwellings, also the steam hat-factory of George Bollman and, in 1883, the new brick Evangelical Church edifice.

**Grist-Mill.**<sup>1</sup>—The grist-mill at what is now Adamstown was built by Daniel Moore on the site of the present mill. It was next owned by his son Daniel, who was succeeded by Jacob Moore, and Moore by Abraham Kappis. The next owners were Sebastian Miller and Philip Vanida. Miller was the father of the present Sebastian Miller, of Adamstown. Vanida was at one time a member of the State Legislature, and had a son named Philip. The mill was subsequently owned by Jacob, a son of Philip Vanida, Sr. The next owner was William Mohn, father of H. G. Mohn, the present owner and operator. During this time the mill was twice rebuilt and enlarged.

**Stawfer's Cigar-Factory** was established in 1875 by Samuel E. Stawfer, the present proprietor, with a working force of one man and one woman. In 1883 his works had increased to the capacity of a working force of two hundred persons, and a manufacturing capacity of sixty thousand cigars per day.

The oldest cigar-factory in this town is that of C. G. Mohn, who has been in the business about ten years, and at present employs about twenty hands annually. William Arts is also engaged in the business, and employs but few workmen.

**Printing.**—A job-printing office was established in Adamstown in 1873 by Abraham Lutz, who still continues the business, in connection with his duties as postmaster.

**Adamstown, 1883.**—In 1883 there were in Adamstown one Evangelical Association Church, two hotels, three stores, Fetter & Prutzman, Snader & Landis, and R. M. Hyman; two physicians, Richard Sweitzer

<sup>1</sup> The original grist-mill at Adamstown, built or owned by William Addams, the founder of the town, stood about seventy-five yards farther up the stream than the present one, and was removed when the first above-mentioned mill was built.

and W. D. Fink; two blacksmiths, Benjamin Steffy and Jacob Hain; one cabinet-shop, by R. Reiher; three wool-hat factories; three cigar-factories, and post-office, with Abram Lutz as postmaster.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### SEBASTIAN MILLER.

Sebastian Miller, the grandfather of Adamstown's well-known citizen of that name, emigrated from Germany to America prior to the Revolution, and settled in Berks County, Pa., near Sinking Spring. There he lived until his death. His son Sebastian (born 1786) was apprenticed to the trade of a tanner at Sinking Spring, and worked some time for his brother John. He married Catharine Ruth, of Berks County, by whom he had eight children, of whom four are living, and shortly after his marriage removed to Adamstown, at which place he had purchased the tannery previously owned and operated by George Gensamer. Mr. Miller was a man of sterling worth, and ranked high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. He was industrious, careful, and thrifty in his business, and became a prosperous manufacturer. He died in 1843, sincerely lamented, leaving his business to his two sons, Sebastian and Henry.

Sebastian Miller (last named) was born March 23, 1814, in Adamstown, upon the place he now occupies as a home, and occupied also for years by his father before him. His early education was gained in the village school, and when at the proper age he was trained by his father in the business of tanning. Thus early in life he received the valuable lessons that self-reliant industry ever teaches, and so laid the foundation upon firm soil of the sturdy and sterling qualities that gave to him the success that came to him in later years. His close attention to business and ready intelligence pushed him rapidly forward as a skilled tanner, and even when a young man he was an acknowledged master of his calling. Upon the death of his father in 1843, he and his brother Henry came into possession of the tannery, and carried it on together with much success until 1866, when Henry retired and removed to Pine Grove, Schuylkill Co. Since 1866 Sebastian has been the sole proprietor of the tannery, and still conducts it with the same careful management and shrewd judgment that marked his early efforts. In 1840 he married Mary, daughter of Henry Regar, of Adamstown, well and long known in that section as a stock dealer and landlord. Mr. Miller has for twenty years been an active member of the Evangelical Church. Business has ever claimed his closest and most earnest attention, and aside from serving the borough as burgess several years, he has not permitted himself to take any part in public life.



## W. W. FETTER.

W. W. Fetter, leading merchant of Adamstown borough, was born at Hinkletown, Lancaster Co., Sept. 17, 1850. In Lancaster County his ancestry goes back at least a hundred years. Until he reached the age of eighteen he remained at home, obtaining, meanwhile, such educational advantages as the village school afforded. That he improved those advantages is manifest in the declaration that upon ending his career as pupil he became himself a teacher. At Muddy Creek, in East Cocalico township, he taught two years, and for two years thereafter at Adamstown. Oct. 19, 1872, he married Elmira, daughter of Samuel Prutzman, of Adamstown, a well-known woollen hat manufacturer, who died March 5, 1878. After his marriage Mr. Fetter worked at hat-making in Adamstown for three years, and subsequently taught school at Adamstown one year. In 1878 he was brought forward as the people's candidate for borough justice of the peace, and elected by a handsome majority. His determination was to retire to private life upon the conclusion of his term, but the popular voice insisted upon his reacceptance of the office, and against his desires he was again made the citizens' candidate. A sharp contest followed, but his popularity once more asserted itself in his reelection in the spring of 1883. As a warm advocate and earnest worker in the cause of public education, Mr. Fetter has long been in the front rank. In February, 1880, he was chosen a member of the board of borough school directors, and since that time has likewise been secretary of the board. In school matters he is alert and active, and serves with watchful care and zealous fidelity the important interests of that department. In Sunday-school work he has for more than eight years been an important factor and leader. In 1875 he was called to take charge of the Sabbath-school of the Adamstown Evangelical Church, and from that time to this he has been continuously its superintendent. The school has a membership of two hundred scholars, and in its direction Mr. Fetter has displayed administrative ability of no common order, while in the development of harmony and system he has brought the school to a high standard, and made it a model of its kind.

From 1876 to 1882 he served as clerk of the Town Council, and in 1877 was largely instrumental in the adoption of the measure that conferred upon Adamstown the privileges of the act of 1851, whereby the jurisdiction of the borough was enlarged. There was strenuous opposition to the change, but Mr. Fetter took the ground that the popular good demanded it, and he accordingly devoted himself with unflinching energy to what he considered his duty as a citizen. The result proved long ago the wisdom of his course and the value of the work he aimed at. During the existence of the *Adamstown Press* he was its junior editor, and in the service of literature wielded a graceful and trenchant pen, whose work won for him gen-

eral commendation. His opinions were the expression of careful and deliberate thought, and gained additional value because they were known to represent conscientious conviction. In 1876 he represented Adamstown borough in the Republican County Committee, and in that field, as in his other important trusts, marked his course with competent judgment and faithful adherence to his duty. In October, 1881, he formed a partnership with Samuel Prutzman for the purchase and conduct of the store business until then carried on by Cyrus G. Mohn, and by his energetic tact and pushing enterprise has placed the firm in the front rank of Adamstown's merchants. In 1882 he was chosen a director of the Mohnsville Building and Savings Association, and still serves. The record herein briefly sketched tells in plain language the story of an active and useful career. For a young man Mr. Fetter has gained a record that no many of his age can boast. Since the day when he found himself able to take his place among men, he has been not only a *worker* but he has been likewise a *leader*. He has never been content to follow merely, but with a commendable ambition has striven to step out of the beaten track and stand at the front whenever and wherever he felt the public good demanded an earnest advocate. He is a firm apostle of the creed of advanced thought, and believes in the theory of active progression in all matters that tend to show the value of intelligence and enterprise. His aim urges him to occupy a place as a useful citizen, and the common verdict is that none occupy it more fully.

## CHAPTER XXXVI.

WASHINGTON BOROUGH.<sup>1</sup>

**Site, Limits, and Extent.**—Washington borough extends a distance of one mile on the east bank of the Susquehanna River, and is surrounded on its north, east, and south sides by Manor township. It is one mile long from north to south, and one-fourth of a mile wide from east to west, and is situated three miles south of Columbia. A full view is had of Columbia and the river as far north as the bend just south of Marietta, while a fine view is also had of the river to the southward as far as the bend at the upper end of Turkey Hill. There is a large and fertile island in the river opposite Washington, and there are also several small islands. The river is fordable at some points here at certain times. The borough is divided into two wards, corresponding to the two original villages of Washington and Charleston, the former village now comprising the lower or southern ward, and the latter the upper or northern ward. The borough is bounded on the north by William Ortman's land.

<sup>1</sup> By I. S. Clark.

On the east are the lands of William Ortman, William Shertzer, William Siple, John Brush, Daniel Kauffman, Levi Haverstick, and Jacob B. Shuman. Isaac Shultz's farm—the old Blue Rock farm—touches the borough line on the south. William Ortman and John Brush own many lots in the borough, and Isaac Shultz also owns several. The Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, running along the river entirely through the borough, was completed in 1876. The population of Washington is now over nine hundred, about one-half in each ward.

**Present Condition.**—Washington borough was formed by consolidating the villages of Washington and Charleston, and was legally incorporated by act of Assembly, approved April 13, 1827. Washington village—originally Woodstock—was laid out by Jacob Dritt, first before 1800, and afterward in 1811. Charleston was laid out contemporaneously by Joseph Charles. Years ago it was a flourishing little town, but it has since deteriorated, and only recently began to improve. The principal business features are lumber and fish. The inhabitants are generally an industrious class of people, and many of them earn their livelihood by piloting rafts down the river, and also by farming tobacco. Washington borough has at present two churches, Methodist Episcopal and Church of God; three schools, one graded and two primary; two hotels, one a temperance house; two stores, one blacksmith-shop and edge-tool factory, two cigar factories, one confectionery, one shoemaker-shop, three carpenters, one plasterer, and two stonemasons.

**Past History of this Locality.**—The upper part of Charleston—that part north of the old Conestoga Manor line now corresponding to the road leading from Charleston to Lancaster—was a part of the tract granted to Chartier, the French Jesuit and Indian trader, about one hundred and seventy-five years ago. All the remainder of the borough territory formed a part of the Conestoga Manor, as surveyed for the Penn family by Jacob Taylor, surveyor-general in 1717-18. The lands on the site of the present borough of Washington were first surveyed in 1737, and in addition to all the northwestern portion of the old Conestoga Manor, in all about three thousand acres, were for some time retained by the Penn family. John Keagy afterward settled in that portion of the Conestoga Manor, and sold much of his land to his son-in-law, Charles Smith Sewell, of Maryland, who sold this tract to other parties, as will presently be seen.

**Founding of Washington and Charleston.**—On June 1, 1810, Charles Smith Sewell and Ann Catharine, his wife, sold one hundred and ten acres to Jacob Dritt, Esq., of Windsor township, York Co., Pa. There was a spring of water in the corner of this tract. Upon this tract Dritt laid out the town of Washington. He sold lots June 11, 1810, to Jacob Habecker, distiller, and to Joseph Habecker, pump-

maker, one acre and eight perches, in lots which came to the river.

On Jan. 11, 1811, Andrew Kauffman, Esq., of Manor, and Barbara, his wife, and Charles Smith Sewell and George R. Stake, both of the same place, both house and lot at corner of Lots Nos. 6 and 7, Lot No. 4 being a part of the one hundred and ten acres which Charles Smith Sewell and Ann Catharine, his wife, sold to Jacob Dritt, of Windsor township, York Co. Stake sold to Sewell April 11, 1811.

On Sept. 10, 1811, John B. Haldeman, of Donegal, and Ann, his wife, sold to Joseph Charles, of Manor, for six thousand five hundred dollars, a tract of one hundred and thirty-four acres, beginning at the river. This tract was part of four tracts, the one-half part of which Jacob Gish, of Donegal, and Mary, his wife, sold to John B. Haldeman Dec. 17, 1808. By writ of partition the above-named tract was allotted to John B. Haldeman in 1809. John B. Haldeman had married a daughter of John Stehman, who had owned the land.

On the site of Washington the town of Woodstock had been laid out Jan. 8, 1807, as a "free port, situated on the east bank of the Susquehanna River, near the Blue Rock, in Manor township, in Lancaster County." Jacob Dritt, Esq., of Windsor township, York Co., was the proprietor, and he advertised that he had laid out a town containing three hundred lots, exclusive of four appropriated for public worship by the Mennonite, Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Moravian congregations, and one for a market-house. These lots were to be sold by lottery, and were advertised to be drawn Saturday, March 14, 1807, tickets \$—cash. The proprietor agreed to give eight hundred dollars cash to the person who drew No. 16, for the lot one thousand feet front granted to the public on the river for landings. He obtained an act of Assembly for the privilege of erecting a bridge across the Susquehanna River at that place. A ferry was also to be established here.

On July 15, 1811, Jacob Dritt laid out a town "on the east bank of the Susquehanna River, near the Blue Rock, in Manor township, Lancaster Co." This town contained one hundred and twenty-two lots, to be disposed of by lottery, each ticket to draw a lot. This was the town of Woodstock of 1807, and was now named Washington. The lottery took place and all the lots were drawn. Mr. Dritt advertised that he would meet the "adventurers" at the house of Mrs. Jeffries, in Columbia, on the 17th and 18th of May, 1811, and execute the titles for the lots. All who resided in Lancaster or north of that place were privileged to call on Henry Carpenter, surveyor, for their titles after the above date. Jacob Dritt made a will in 1815, and Jesse Roberts and Samuel Bonham were appointed his administrators for the Washington lots. Dritt was drowned while crossing the river in a boat in 1822.

The town of Charleston, now constituting the upper

ward of the borough of Washington, was laid out by Joseph Charles, Jan. 4, 1811. It contained sixteen acres, divided into forty-seven lots, sixty feet front, with a spring at the south side. This town was in Manor township, seven hundred feet along the east banks of the Susquehanna River, three miles south of Columbia. The lots were laid out by Joseph Charles, and were sixty by one hundred and eighty feet. The wedge-shaped tract of land to the north of Charleston, separating that village from that of Fairview, was owned by a man named Scott, who afterwards sold his land to the late Henry Ortman, and it is now owned by the latter's son, William Ortman.

Joseph Charles had bought the lower part of the tract upon which Charleston was built from John Stehman. He had bought the upper part from John B. Haldeman, of Donegal, who had married a daughter of Stehman, the previous owner of that tract. That part of Charleston north of Lancaster Street was laid out first. Joseph Charles advertised lots Jan. 4 and Aug. 16, 1811. The lots were drawn by lottery Sept. 6, 1811, and were assigned to lot-holders Sept. 27, 1811. On Oct. 6, 1811, one hundred and forty-three parchment deeds were ordered. Joseph Charles died in 1814. The bulk of Charles' lots were drawn by Chester County people,—the Greenes, the Micheners, the Robertses, and the Mendenhalls.

**Early Progress—Washington Borough.**—In the several decades after their foundation, the villages of Washington and Charleston made considerable progress, and many new buildings were erected. There was great speculation in building and in buying and selling lots from 1811 to 1820. This speculation was prosperous for a time, and lots brought from twelve hundred to fourteen hundred dollars; but eventually disaster came, and many were reduced to bankruptcy and ruin. The villages of Washington and Charleston were incorporated as the borough of Washington by act of Assembly, approved April 13, 1827. There were not many new buildings from 1820 to 1860, and there was a stagnation of about thirty years until about the time of the breaking out of the late war. There has been some progress of late in building, and the most substantial and costly buildings have been erected in recent years. The best buildings have been erected since 1860. There have been more new buildings erected in the last five or six years than in twenty years before.

**Washington, Past and Present.**—In the earlier days of Washington,—in the days of its prosperity—its leading business men were Jesse Roberts, lumberman; John Herr, George Brush, Joseph Green, Rhinehart Michener, store-keepers; Joseph Shock, and others. Dr. Benjamin Green was a physician in Charleston about 1820. There were then from twelve to fourteen hotels in the town. The river was at that time, each spring, lined with rafts for four miles, and these hotels were required for the accommodation of the raftsmen. In the days of Washington's prosper-

ity there were a great number of coopers in the town, where none are now to be found.

William Ortman, Isaac Shultz, and John Brush, the latter two now residing outside the borough limits, are the chief tobacco-growers. The Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, which runs through the town, along the river, was finished in 1876. The population of the borough is now over nine hundred. Washington at present pays fifty dollars per month to each of its three teachers, employing only such teachers as hold permanent certificates or diplomas from normal schools, and has a school term of six months in each year. The present burgess of Washington is George Roberts. The justices of the peace are Harvey Brush, son of John Brush, and S. B. Urban. Joseph Miller, store-keeper, is at present (1883) postmaster. The leading citizens of Washington borough in recent years have been William Ortman, tobacco farmer and owner of a large property in and north of the borough; John Brush, justice of the peace for a long time, and also school director and a large property-owner in and out of the borough, now living just east of the borough limits, on the road from Charleston to Lancaster.

**Present Business Men and Tradesmen.**—John Brush and William Ortman are large property-owners in the borough. Drs. Binkley and Grey are practicing physicians. Andrew Kane keeps a hotel in the Lower Ward, and Henry Wertz keeps a temperance hotel and summer resort in the Upper Ward. The business men and mechanics are Joseph Miller, store-keeper and postmaster, and Charles Doerstler, store-keepers; William Mann, confectioner and tailor; George Evans, shoemaker; Lewis Green, Abram Killiard, and Henry Kise, carpenters; Emanuel Fishel, plasterer; John D. Baker and Uriah Douglas, stonemasons; Henry Mellinger, blacksmith and edge-tool manufacturer; A. G. Kise and Brown & Wilson, cigar manufacturers. Levi Haverstick has a lumber-yard and a saw- and planing-mill just north of the borough limits, and Joseph K. Shultz & Brother have a coal- and lumber-yard just south of the borough, on the Blue Rock farm, owned by his father, Isaac Shultz.

**Lumber, Fishing, and Tobacco-Farming.**—In the old prosperous days of rafting the lumber trade was the most active line of business in Washington, and there were large lumber-yards in the place. In the earlier days of this town Jesse Roberts was a large lumber dealer. Afterwards Louis Urban had a large lumber-yard. Other lumbermen were Washington Wrighter, Daniel Neff, and House & Shuman. From about 1860 to 1875, Julius L. Shuman, who was elected a member of the Legislature in 1873, had an extensive lumber yard here. At present, Joseph K. Shultz & Brother have a lumber- and coal-yard on their father's Blue Rock farm, just south of the borough limits. Levi Haverstick has a steam saw- and planing-mill, and a lumber-yard just north of the borough limits. Fishing has also been one of the means of earning a

livelihood by many residents of this place. Great quantities of bass are caught, and they supply the markets of Columbia, Lancaster, and the surrounding country. As rafting began to decline, tobacco-farming became a means of support for many of the citizens of this town. The most successful tobacco-growers have been Isaac Shultz and his sons, William Ortman, and John Brush, who have realized large profits from the sale of their crops.

**Rafting.**—For a considerable period half a century ago, when rafting was at its height on the Susquehanna, Washington was an enterprising little town, and was noted as a stopping-place for raftsmen. There were then from twelve to fourteen hotels in the place. The river in the vicinity was lined with rafts for three or four miles. Timber and lumber were brought down the river in rafts. Boards, shingles, and laths were brought down the river in arks, as were also wheat, oats, coal, and pig-iron. After 1840 rafting gradually declined, and within the last ten years very little has been done in that line of business, once so conducive to the prosperity of Washington borough, many of whose inhabitants earned their livelihood by this occupation. Some of the raftsmen took their horses and mules along on the rafts for the purpose of riding back to their homes, while many walked when they returned.

**Great Freshets.**—Washington borough has suffered at various times in the past from the destructive effects of ice and water-freshets. A water-freshet in 1832 took away Jacob Manning's distillery. The streets were covered with water sufficiently deep to admit the sailing of boats. The ice freshet of 1873 also came up into the streets and caused considerable damage.

**Churches.**—There are at present only two church congregations in Washington borough,—Methodist Episcopal and Church of God. There were at one time in the past four denominations in the place,—Methodist Episcopal, Church of God, Evangelical, and Presbyterian. But the latter two congregations have gradually dwindled down and ceased to exist. The old Blue Presbyterian Church was built about 1826, the building being put up by Israel Cooper. For a long time the Presbyterians of Washington borough worshiped in this building. The congregation of the Church of God in Washington at a later period rented the church from the Presbyterians. The building was bought by Mr. John Brush, and torn down by him in 1861, after having for some time been used as a tobacco-house. The Evangelical congregation in Washington borough built a frame edifice for worship about 1838, the work being done by Joseph Stoner. The Evangelical congregation gradually dwindling down, this building was also purchased by John Brush, and has likewise been used as a tobacco-house. The Methodists of Washington erected a frame edifice for religious service about 1837, the building being put up by John

Steiner. This building was torn down in 1848, and a brick edifice was erected in its stead. It was rebuilt in 1872. The congregation of the Church of God in Washington erected a house of worship in 1845, the work being done by Jacob Manning. The old edifice was torn down when the present one was built.

**General Character of Washington.**—Washington and Charleston were regularly laid out in streets and alleys, and these remain as they were originally laid out. The borough limits are mainly confined within tracts laid out by Dritt and Charles in 1811. The old buildings of the town are mostly frame structures, but there have been some new substantial brick buildings erected in recent years.

## CHAPTER XXXVII.

### STRASBURG BOROUGH.<sup>1</sup>

THE borough of Strasburg is located about nine miles southeast of Lancaster City, with which it is connected by an excellent turnpike road. It is situated on an elevated ridge of the richest limestone soil, its greatest length from east to west being nearly two miles, while its greatest width from north to south is less than one-fourth of a mile. On account of its peculiar situation the drainage of the town is naturally very good, and the place is very healthy.

The history of Strasburg, owing to want of records previous to its incorporation, must of necessity remain hidden beneath the veil of obscurity. Tradition tells us that the first dwelling in the town was built in or about the year 1733 by one Hoffman, and that it soon became considerable of a village, frequently passing under the name of Bettlehausen (Beggur-houses).

By an act of Assembly passed March 13, 1816, the town of Strasburg was erected into the "Borough of Strasburg, bounded and limited as follows, viz.: Beginning at a stone the corner of Widow Herr's land, thence along lands of George Lefever and John Howery south seventy-four degrees west two hundred and six perches and eight-tenths of a perch to a stone; thence along lands of John Howery north sixteen degrees west forty-nine perches and a half of a perch to a stone; thence along lands of John Kindig, Widow Longenecker, Tobias Herr, and Henry Breckbill south seventy-four degrees west two hundred and seventy-six perches and one-half of a perch to a post; thence along lands of John Kindig and John Breckbill south fifteen degrees and one-quarter of a degree east one hundred and thirty perches to a stone; thence along lands of Jacob Fritz and John Funk north

<sup>1</sup> By H. G. Book, Esq.

seventy-four degrees east two hundred and thirty-nine perches and one-third of a perch to a stone; thence along lands of said John Funk south seventeen degrees east thirty-nine perches and one-half of a perch to a stone; thence along Abraham Graff's land north seventy-five degrees and three-fourths of a degree east two hundred and forty perches and one-half of a perch to a stone; thence along lands of Widow Herr north fifteen degrees west one hundred and twenty-nine perches and one-half of a perch to the place of beginning."

According to the provisions of the second section of the charter the qualified voters of the borough were directed to meet at the public-house of Thomas Crawford, in said borough, on the first Tuesday in April next following, "and then and there, between the hours of one and six o'clock in the afternoon, elect by ballot one citizen residing therein, who shall be styled the chief burgess, and one other citizen who shall be styled the assistant burgess, and seven citizens who shall be styled a Town Council, and one citizen who shall be styled the high constable, all of whom shall be residents of said borough."

From the minutes of the Council it is learned that at said election the following officers were elected: Chief Burgess, James Whitehill; Assistant Burgess, Jacob Miller; Town Council, Nathaniel W. Sample, Thomas Crawford, John Connelly, Robert Spencer, Peter Holl, Samuel Miller, and William Hauge; High Constable, John Markley. At the first meeting of the Council, George Hoffman was treasurer, and Martin Fouts clerk.

The minutes of the Council as kept by the clerk, Mr. Fouts, are a marvel of neatness and legibility.

The Council held its regular meetings at the public-house of Thomas Crawford, on the northwest corner of Centre Square, which has since been greatly enlarged, and has for many years been occupied as a dwelling and general store by C. Rowe, who several years ago was succeeded by D. K. Landis, and is one of the largest and best-conducted country stores in the county.

Soon after the incorporation the Town Council turned its attention to the improvement of the streets and pavements, and the former were macadamized with stone and the latter were paved with pine plank, which were soon found to be rather unsatisfactory on account of the frequent repairs which were needed. Wooden pavements were, however, made until about ten years ago, when the Town Council by resolution prohibited their construction, and directed that all pavements thereafter made should be made of brick or stone. This resolution seemed to stop all paving for several years, and the wooden pavements continued to wear out, until in many cases they were worse than none at all, and what seemed to aggravate the pavement trouble was the fact that a large portion of the town was paved on only one side of the street. Finally, in 1881, some of the more enterprising

of the citizens interested themselves in the election of borough officers who would enforce the resolution of the previous Councils, and were successful at the polls, and the following year succeeded in re-electing the same officers, and as a result the old wooden pavements have nearly all disappeared, and the town is now paved throughout its entire length with substantial brick pavements, and it is thought it may be called one of the best paved towns in the State.

The business interests of the town are represented by one national bank, with a capital of \$80,000, represented by eighty shares of a par value of \$100; which are now selling at \$145 per share (Joseph McClure is the president, and George W. Hensel, Jr., is the cashier); seven general stores, one hardware-store, three hotels, one restaurant, one jewelry-store, one drug-store, one saddlery, three confectioneries, three tin-shops, two wagon-maker shops, three blacksmith-shops, two furniture manufactories, one shoe-store, one extensive bakery, a printing-office, five cigar manufactories working from five to thirty hands, one livery-stable, and various other smaller enterprises.

Strasburg, too, has its railroad, connecting it with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Leaman Place. The charter for this road was procured about the year 1832, and work was commenced upon it, but about the time the grading was finished the funds became exhausted and the enterprise seemed about to fail; but after years of waiting and hoping new life was infused into the enterprise, and the road was completed and put in running order in 1851. About ten years later it met with its second financial embarrassment, and the whole concern went into the hands of the sheriff and was sold by him, the stockholders receiving about seven dollars on each share of one hundred dollars. At the sheriff's sale it was purchased by Hon. Ferree Brinton, in trust for himself and Henry Brackbil, Cyrus N. Herr, John F. Herr, John E. Girvin, Henry Musselman, Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, John S. Kenegy, Davis Gyger, Henry Musser, Hon. O. J. Dickey, Robert M. Girvin, John Musselman, John Miller, D. G. Eshleman, Abram Eshleman, Samuel Keneagy, Bower & Holl, Jacob Bachman, John Bachman, and B. B. Gonder, for the sum of thirteen thousand dollars.

The partners one after another sold out their respective interests in the same to John F. Herr and Cyrus N. Herr, until they owned the whole road jointly. In 1866 they took into the partnership A. M. Herr, and the business was carried on under the name of Herr & Co. About this time they connected with the railroad depot a large steam flouring-mill, and a few years after attached a large planing-mill and machine-shop, in which a large business was done until Jan. 16, 1871, when the whole building was destroyed by fire, entailing immense loss upon the enterprising owners. On the return of spring they commenced rebuilding, and erected a very fine

railroad depot, machine-shop, and planing-mill, but did not rebuild the merchant flouring-mill.

Unfortunately for the business interests of the community, and the town of Strasburg in particular, the firm never recovered from their loss, and the financial crash and business depression of 1873 coming so closely upon the heels of their disaster, the firm were compelled to make an assignment in April, 1875, to Isaac Phenegar, who at the time served them in the capacity of book-keeper. At the assignee's sale the road, depot, and rolling-stock was purchased by Thomas and Henry Baumgardner, of Lancaster City, for the sum of twelve thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars, and they have since leased the road to Isaac Phenegar, who has operated it since April 1, 1876, at a paying profit.

Many years ago, when all the freighting between Philadelphia and the interior towns was done by Conestoga wagons, Strasburg was one of the principal stopping stations, and the town contained sometimes as many as eight and ten hotels, and about as many stores, but since better modes of communication and travel have been devised many people do much of their purchasing in the larger cities of Lancaster and Philadelphia.

**Education.**—From its earliest days Strasburg has given much attention to education, and has taken a leading position in educational matters. Prior to the nineteenth century teaching was mostly done by itinerant teachers going from house to house. About 1808 a brick building now standing was built on the east side of North Jackson Street by private contribution, which was incorporated by an act of the Legislature a few years after. This school was taught in its best days by a William Mackey, assisted by his sister, and was largely attended by pupils from the town and surrounding country. Another brick building of about the same dimensions and similar in general appearance stands about fifty yards from the south side of East Main Street, which was built some time after the enactment of the free school system; both are now occupied as dwellings.

The statement may be startling that the Pennsylvania free school system is a Strasburg idea. In January, 1831, discussion arose in the store of George Hoffman, Esq., one of the most prominent residents of the borough, of whom more will be said hereafter, which led to a call for a public meeting in Jackson Street school-house, at which George Diffenbaugh acted as chairman, and James McPhail, Esq., as secretary. This meeting sent the first petition to the Legislature in favor of general education, resulting in the passage of the act of 1831, appropriating certain moneys towards the establishment of public schools at some future time. The citizens of Strasburg, and particularly those who attended this meeting, never lost sight of the measure until the free school system of Pennsylvania was formally established in 1836.

**Strasburg Academy.**—In 1836 was founded the Strasburg Academy, with Rev. David McCarter, A.M., as principal. The school was established on the premises now occupied by Daniel Greiner, on East Main Street, to which was attached the academy proper by Richard B. Groff, now a resident of the State of Iowa. This school was very largely attended by young men from all parts of the United States and even from the West Indies. After a prosperous existence of about twenty years it began to decline. About this time Mr. McCarter resigned or sold out, and a new high school building had been erected, which circumstances drew largely upon its patronage, and the institution became non-paying. In 1864 or 1865 it was converted into a Soldiers' Orphans' School for a short time; after that time it was occupied by the Misses Girvin as a private school for a few years. In 1873 it was torn down and converted into a dwelling.

In the year 1856 was erected on North Jackson Street the Strasburg High School building, which was considered a fine building and large enough for the accommodation of the children of the borough. Previous to this, or rather at the time of the enactment of the free school system, the Strasburg borough school district had come into possession of the two buildings above alluded to by purchase. These three buildings were sufficient for the educational requirements of the borough until 1870, when a large and imposing two-story brick structure was erected on the south side of Franklin Street, west of Fulton.

This building accommodates all the schools of the borough, divided into first and primary, grammar and high school, each having a separate teacher, with a superintendent or principal who has charge of the whole.

The Strasburg High School has been in charge of Professor Charles B. Keller since 1872, and ranks as one of the best in the State, being almost self-sustaining from tuition fees of pupils attending from without the district.

In the school building is a very excellent reference library, placed there at a cost of more than a thousand dollars. Since 1876 from five to eight young ladies and gentlemen have graduated from the high school annually, most of whom have since taught very acceptably throughout the county. The annual attendance at all the schools of the borough is about two hundred and twenty-five.

**Religion and Churches.**—While it is probable that the people of Strasburg as a rule were not an irreligious or godless people, yet it is the fact that there are no well authenticated church records of the borough before 1812, when the Lutheran Church on East Main Street was built. The donor of the ground upon which this church stands lies buried beneath the sidewalk in front of the church.

The church was built by lottery, and one old man now living says that he drew the sum of fifty dollars at the drawing upon a ticket purchased by his father,

he being but six years old at the time. It is a large two-story brick structure, with gallery and organ-loft, in which is a pipe-organ made by one Michael Withers, residing in the neighborhood. Rev. J. J. Strine was its pastor from the time of its erection until the time of his death. It was also occupied by the Methodists at the time of its erection, but the noise made by them at the time of their revivals was too much for their Lutheran brethren, and they were obliged to seek other quarters. A large brick steeple had at one time been erected at the east end of the church, but when it had reached a few feet above the roof of the church proper the funds were exhausted, and in a few years after it was torn down and the material was used for the construction of the Strasburg Academy.

About 1815 the "Old Methodist Church," as it is now called, was erected at the south end of South Decatur Street, which was occupied by the congregation until 1839, when a new and larger edifice was erected on West Main Street. In 1868 this was found to be too small, and an attachment was built to it, and it was otherwise renovated and improved in the interior.

The Presbyterians likewise held their first meetings in the Lutheran Church, and for some years acted without any regular organization. In 1832, November 21st, a meeting was held which resulted in the election and final ordination of William Russel and David Shirk as ruling elders, and the church edifice now standing on the corner of South Decatur and Franklin Streets was soon afterwards erected upon land purchased of David Shirk. The pastors who have served the church are Revs. Joseph Barr, David McCarter, Solomon McNair, J. M. Rittenhouse, John B. Kugler, John McNair, D. D. Henry, E. Spayd, R. K. M. Baynum, and Ezra Haney, the present incumbent. The present trustees are Josiah A. Martin, D.D.S., William Spencer, Martin Drulinger, Jacob Bachman, and John Girvin.

In 1871 the United Brethren in Christ purchased the old Methodist Church and renovated it, and held services in it until 1881, when debts had accumulated upon them to such an extent that they were obliged to sell it, the Good Templars becoming the purchasers, who converted it into a temperance hall by enlarging and otherwise improving it.

In 1870, when the school board sold the Jackson Street school buildings, they were purchased by Dr. Benjamin Musser, who afterwards conveyed the high school building to the Reformed Mennonite Church, that has since held services therein.

**Public Hall.**—In the northeast corner of Centre Square stands Massasoit Hall, a large three-story brick building, the third story of which is occupied by two secret beneficial societies,—the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

In 1870, George B. Eager commenced publishing

the *Strasburg Free Press*, a weekly paper, and continued as editor until Jan. 1, 1879, when he sold the concern to J. W. Sandoe, who continued the paper until December, 1881, when it was sold by the sheriff to A. G. Sutton. The office remained closed until March, 1882, when George B. Eager again purchased it, and has since been doing only a job business.

Literary and debating societies have at various times flourished here, and have been largely attended, probably the most successful seasons being those of 1880, 1881, and 1882, when meetings were held in Massasoit Hall, which has at times been densely packed by spectators. There also existed at one time many years ago a scientific society, but its records, if ever there were any, are lost.

**Burying-Places.**—Within the borough limits there are no less than five burying-places, namely, one Lutheran, one Presbyterian, two Methodist, and the Strasburg Cemetery, inclosing about two and one-half acres, which is by far the largest and best regulated. Several large and costly monuments adorn its inclosure, and in the early season, when trees bedeck themselves in living green and flowers bloom their prettiest, it is a beautiful place.

**Noteworthy People.**—Among noteworthy individuals of Strasburg borough may be mentioned Thomas H. Burrowes, who was born Nov. 16, 1805, in a small house, a few doors west of Centre Square, which was torn down about the year 1870 by David Reese, on the site of which stands the house now owned by Christian Kreider. He received a liberal education at Quebec and Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, where his parents resided for some years. In 1831 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and was re-elected in 1832. Being a Whig, and that party being in the minority in the House, he did not attain to any leading distinction. In 1835, when his party came into power by the election of Joseph Ritner as Governor, he was called to the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth, to which the superintendency of common schools was then *ex officio* attached. From this time Mr. Burrowes made the work of popular education a most careful study, and prepared a revised school bill, which was adopted by the Legislature in 1836, and from that time bent all his energies to the execution of the law. In 1837 he published a plan and drawing for the improvement of school-houses and furniture which was widely used.

In 1839, upon the retirement of Governor Ritner and the advent of a different administration, the superintendency of common schools passed into other hands, and Mr. Burrowes returned to Lancaster and devoted the next seven years of his life to agricultural pursuits on his farm near Lancaster. Owing to pecuniary losses he was obliged to sell this in 1845, and he returned to his profession as a lawyer.

In January, 1850, at the convention of the friends of education, held at Harrisburg, he was temporary chairman, and acted as chairman of the committee

"to consider the best means of invigorating the general superintendence of the common school system, harmonizing its local operations and spreading the knowledge of its true nature" and benefits, its progress and necessities, the report of which committee recommended the establishment of a separate State department of education and the publication of a monthly educational State journal for the dissemination of matters pertaining to the interests of education among the friends of the cause in all parts of the commonwealth. The report was unanimously adopted by the convention. In 1851 a number of teachers of Lancaster County met in convention and chose Mr. Burrowes as their chairman, and measures were adopted for the promotion of a permanent educational association in the county. At this meeting resolutions were adopted authorizing the chairman to commence the publication "of a monthly paper devoted exclusively to the spread of information relative to education."

This was the origin of the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, a work which until a few years before his death occupied much of the time and attention of Mr. Burrowes.

By the act of 1855 the *Pennsylvania School Journal* was made the organ of the school department, and one copy was directed to be sent to each school district in the State, at the expense of the State. In 1854, Mr. Burrowes prepared for the State descriptive matter for "Pennsylvania School Architecture," a volume of two hundred and seventy-six pages. After having written nearly all the important school bills passed by the Legislature after 1836, probably the crowning act of his life was the drafting of the Normal School law, which is regarded by its friends as being unsurpassed by any legislation on this subject either in America or Europe.

In 1858, Mr. Burrowes was elected mayor of Lancaster City, which office he held for one year. In 1860 he was again called upon to administer the school system of the State. In 1864 he was appointed by Governor Curtin superintendent of soldiers' orphans' schools, and established these institutions in different parts of the State. In 1869 he was elected president of the Agricultural College, a position which he held at the time of his death.

To Thomas H. Burrowes probably more than to any one else belongs the honor of being the father of the Pennsylvania free school system. He did more than any other one man to place it upon a permanent basis, and in its establishment he has erected for himself a monument more enduring than stone. He died March 25, 1871.

George Hoffman was born in Strasburg, March 9, 1784. He obtained the first rudiments of education from an old German schoolmaster named Buch, of whom very little is known, but who, according to Mr. Hoffman's recollections of him, must have been a man of considerable knowledge. Of Mr. Hoffman's

parents but little is known. When George was fifteen years old he was placed in the store of James Whitehill, then the most extensive of Strasburg's merchants. Here he remained until he was twenty-one years old. During the next eight or ten years he served as clerk in other stores in the place. In 1809 he was married to Barbara Maynard, of Safe Harbor, and went into business on his own account. About five years later he moved to Strasburg, where he continued to reside and keep store until the time of his death. In 1816 he was appointed by Governor Snyder the first justice of the peace for Strasburg borough after its incorporation, which office he held until the winter of 1827-28, when he was elected to the Legislature.

As a magistrate he is said to have been one of the most useful and upright men who ever filled that office, his aim ever being not to make money for himself, but to do good to those around him. No civil case that could be adjusted amicably did he ever push onward to a suit for the sake of making costs for himself or the constables. He was emphatically a peacemaker, and many had cause to bless him for his efforts in that direction. He possessed the rare faculty of making persons who were wrong and angry perceive their error and the folly of their ill temper, and this he could do without giving them the least offense. He seemed to know by intuition how to treat every person with whom he came in contact, and in all cases without departing in the least from his habitual dignity.

His friendship for the young was at all times remarkable. No man ever took a greater interest than he in those who fell in his way. To them he was like a father. His interest in a certain poor, deserving boy led to a remark by him in his store, in the presence of some of his friends, which resulted in the meeting in the Jackson Street school-house, above referred to, and to the day of his death he never lost his interest in our free school system.

He was at all times a firm believer in the rights of man, without distinction of race, nationality, or color. He was one of the few who stood by Charles Burleigh when he delivered his anti-slavery lecture in Strasburg, and was always a decided abolitionist. He died in 1845 of typhoid fever, leaving four children, —Barbara (who was married to Jacob Erb, of Conestoga township), Ann (the wife of B. B. Gonder), Jesse Hoffman, and Margaret Warren (wife of William S. Warren). Mrs. Gonder and Jesse Hoffman are still living in Strasburg.

Rev. George Duffield was born in Strasburg, July 4, 1796, in the house long occupied by James McPhail, and now owned by the heirs of Dr. Benjamin Musser, deceased. His father, also named George, was a merchant, and for nine years was register and comptroller-general under Governor McKean. His grandfather, also named George, was chaplain of the Continental Congress.

The subject of this sketch graduated at the early



age of sixteen at the University of Pennsylvania. He read theology, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Philadelphia on the 20th day of April, 1815. In 1817 he married Miss Isabelle Bethune, a daughter of a well-known merchant and a sister of Rev. George Bethune, D.D.

In 1837 he was called to the Broadway Tabernacle as the successor of the Rev. Charles G. Finney. In 1838 he was called to the First Presbyterian Church of Detroit, a position which he at once accepted, and continued its sole pastor until April 27, 1865. In ability and learning he is said to have ranked with such men as Drs. Lyman Beecher, Sprague, and others. He died at Detroit, June 26, 1868.

Stephen Russel, a man of whom very little is known by the greater portion of the people of Strasburg today, was born about the year 1820 in the house adjoining the Duffield house on the east, now owned by two Weaver sisters. His father, William Russel, was one of the two first ruling elders of the Presbyterian Church of Strasburg. Not very much is known of the family at the present day. From one of Stephen's schoolmates it is learned that an older son of William Russel worked his way by some means into a commercial house in Philadelphia, and through his influence Stephen also obtained a situation as a clerk in a store. From here he worked his way into the custom-house. While here he read law during his leisure hours, and was admitted to the bar. He then drifted to New York, and practiced his profession, and dealt in stocks in a small way, and figured in politics to some extent. His practice soon became paying, and then became lucrative. He was at one time corporation counsel for the city of New York at a salary of sixteen thousand dollars per annum.

Some time after he left this place his father died, leaving a wife and an imbecile son to be cared for by his sons. For some time they rented quarters, Stephen paying the rent. When he came to be in easy circumstances, he returned to Strasburg, purchased a lot of ground, built a large and comfortable two-story brick house for her use, moved her and his brothers into it, and provided for them as long as they lived. The house is now owned and occupied by Mrs. Harriet Leche. It is said that Mr. Russel's wealth to-day is counted by millions.

**Borough Officers.**—The burgesses in the borough of Strasburg have been as follows:

1816. James Whitehill.	1844. George Diffenbaugh.
1817. George Diffenbaugh.	1845-48. Joseph Bowman.
1818. John Connelly.	1849-50. Andrew Charles.
1819. John Gyger.	1851-53. Joseph Bowman.
1820-21. Archibald McAllister.	1854. Jacob Hildebrand.
1822-23. Jacob Moore.	1855-58. James McPhail.
1824. Archibald McAllister.	1859. Alexander McCloy.
1825. Francis Burrowes.	1860-64. Joseph Bowman.
1826. Hugh McClung.	1865. Henry Neff.
1827. John Connelly.	1866. Jacob Hildebrand.
1828-29. Andrew Charles.	1867. Michael Book.
1830. David Shirk.	1868. William Robinson.
1831. John Connelly.	1869. J. A. Martin.
1832-43. Abraham Smith.	1870. Joseph H. Lefevre.

1872. Harvey Brackbill.  
1873. W. T. McPhail.  
1874. Adam Holl.  
1875. Christian Bachman.

1876-80. Jacob Hildebrand.  
1881-82. H. G. Book.  
1883. Christian Rowe.

The assistant burgesses have been:

1816-19. Jacob Miller.  
1820-21. George Diffenbaugh.  
1822. James Adams.  
1823-24. John Lutz.  
1825. Phillip Weltzel.  
1826. John Caldwell.  
1827. Robert Wallace.  
1828-29. John McAllister.  
1830-31. Jacob Hoover.  
1832. William Black.  
1833. Joseph Bowman.  
1834. David Shirk.  
1835. Isaac Irwin.  
1836. John McAllister.  
1837-38. Joseph Bowman.  
1839. John Connelly.  
1840-43. Joseph Bowman.  
1844. John R. Stoner.  
1845-49. Samuel Taggart.

1850-51. Francis Caughey.  
1852. Edward Steacy.  
1853. John Warntz.  
1854. Andrew Charles.  
1855. William Black.  
1856-57. Robert Spencer.  
1858. Adam Ross Black.  
1859. Henry Bear.  
1860-62. James Linvill.  
1863. Michael Book.  
1864. A. H. Black.  
1865. William Smith.  
1866-67. Henry Spielman.  
1868-75. Jacob Hildebrand.  
1876-78. C. Bachman.  
1879. Joseph Bowman.  
1880. Joseph Holl.  
1881-82. A. M. Herr.  
1883. George W. Hensel.

The following have been members of the borough Council:

Nathaniel Sample, Thomas Crawford, John Connelly, Robert Spencer, Peter Holl, Samuel Holl, William Hauge, Michael Johnston, Andrew Charles, Peter Holl, Jr., George Miller, James Adams, John Gormly, William Russell, Caleb Evans, Archibald McAllister, William Black, Robert Wallace, Phillip Wertzel, Henry Spellman, George Diffenbaugh, John Leitz, John Funk, Jacob Bear, John Caldwell, John Barr, John Markley, William Echternach, John Cramer, William Basset, Hugh McClung, James McChesney, William Glass, Samuel Shroy, William Smith, Francis S. Burrowes, James Lytle, Jacob Hoover, Daniel Miller, James Blair, George Fondersmith, David Lutz, Robert Seaman, John Miller, George Kessler, David Wiley, John Steacy, William Guiles, David Gyger, Adam L. Ragy, James Whitehill, John Barr, Amos Gilbert, Joseph Bowman, Isaac Givrin, John Fullmer, John McAllister, Isaac Ragy, David Eberly, George Hoffman, Jacob Bower, Joseph Burk, James Linvill, James McPhail, William Russell, Joseph Gonder, David Shirk, Jr., Daniel Potts, John Groff, John Murdock, John Moore, Jacob Fritz, William Fletcher, James Warren, Henry Aument, William F. Mackey, Samuel Taggart, George Haughman, Samuel Shroy, Daniel Miller, Robert Evans, William Giles, Elias Rhorer, Samuel Bower, John Steel, Jacob Rhorer, William P. Robinson, Alexander Shultz, Levi Waldley, John Wernitz, W. J. S. Warren, Samuel Kenagy, Joseph Holl, Josiah Martin, Charles Foulk, Jacob Hoffman, John Kilburn, Jacob Buckwalter, Michael Book, Rudolph Shaub, John Smith, A. M. Herr, Christ. Bachman, Reuben Fellenbaum, George Maynard, Frederick Myers, Miller Foulk, J. G. Weaver, Isaac Holl, Daniel Potts, Christ. Rowe, James Frew, J. F. Shertz, F. B. Musselman, Henry Hall, I. K. Witmer, Joseph D. Gonder, Hervey Brackbill, Joseph M. Potts, William O. Bair, Isaac Groff, Elam Mooney, Jacob Carpenter.

The clerks have been:

1816. Martin Fouts.	1836-38. Jacob Bower.
1817-19. Joseph Cramer.	1839. Samuel P. Bower.
1820-25. George Miller.	1840-57. Jacob Bower.
1826-28. J. McPhail.	1858-62. Jacob Hildebrand.
1829-35. T. H. Valentine.	1863-83. Isaac Walker.

The treasurers have been:

1816-28. George Hoffman.	1847-50. D. S. Warren, J. Wernitz.
1829-30. Isaac Givrin.	1851-55. John Wernitz.
1831. David Shirk.	1856-58. William Spencer.
1832-44. George Hoffman.	1859-81. Christian Rowe.
1845-46. Samuel Bower.	1882-83. D. K. Landis.

The high constables have been :

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| • 1816. John Markley.     | 1860-61. Thomas Eger.     |
| 1817. Daniel Miller.      | 1862. William Findley.    |
| 1818. Henry Myers.        | 1863. Robert Wiggins.     |
| 1819-21. Michael Shindle. | 1864. Joseph Work.        |
| 1822. William Cummins.    | 1865-72. William Findley. |
| 1823-30. Daniel Wenditz.  | 1873. Samuel Kurtz.       |
| 1831-33. Thomas Eager.    | 1874. George Lockwood.    |
| 1834-41. Daniel Wenditz.  | 1875-77. William Findley. |
| 1842-52. Thomas Eager.    | 1878. John Winters.       |
| 1853-56. William Cummins. | 1879. Christian Herr.     |
| 1857-58. Thomas Eager.    | 1880-83. John F. Hull.    |
| 1859. Henry Wadley.       |                           |

The following have been the justices of the peace since the incorporation of the borough :

- George Hoffman, from 1816 to 1827.  
 John Markley, from 1821 to 1834.  
 George McKinney, elected in 1872; term of service not known.  
 James McPhall, from 1830 to 1872.  
 John Gormany and John Steacy, election and term not known.  
 Samuel P. Bower, from 1840 to 1860.  
 Jacob Hildebrand, from 1860 to the present time.  
 Henry G. Book, from 1873 till the present time.

The past growth of the borough of Strasburg has been rather slow but sure, and while the number of houses has been increasing very slowly, those which are erected are of a superior order. The taxes of the place, while not low, are certainly not high, compared with other corporations, and considering the fine educational and social advantages which the inhabitants enjoy. The number of inhabitants has stood at about eleven hundred for a number of years, but there are changes now being made which certainly must increase the number very materially. The great need of the place is better railroad facilities, which are likely to be afforded at no distant day. In closing it is proper to say that the past history of the town has been rather uneventful, and it is probably safe to predict a prosperous future.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### HENRY G. BOOK.

The Book family is of German descent. Michael, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, emigrated from Wittenberg to this country near the

close of the eighteenth century. He was a shoemaker by trade, but located in East Lampeter township, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. His wife was Barbara Book. David Book, the oldest son of the emigrant, was also a shoemaker by trade, and was born Nov. 2, 1771. He married Catharine (born 1769), daughter of Adam Hoak, and had a large family of children, viz., Daniel, born Feb. 10, 1793; David, Sept. 29, 1794; Catharine, Sept. 30, 1796; Mary, Oct. 8, 1798; Elizabeth, May 17, 1801; John, Jan. 30, 1804; George, April 11, 1806; Michael, Jan. 23, 1811; Magdalena, April 5, 1813.

George Book learned the trade of a shoemaker with his father, but spent his days in farming. In 1868 he purchased a small farm about one mile east of Stras-

burg village, which he occupied until his death, in 1879. He was no aspirant for public position, but lead a strictly moral, correct, and modest life. His wife was Harriet (born March 11, 1814), daughter of Philip and Barbara Geist, of Strasburg township, and a representative of one of the early families of Lancaster County, also of German origin.

Philip Geist, born March 7, 1763, was the ancestor of the family in this country, and left his native land to avoid compulsory military service. The children of George and Harriet Book are six in number, viz.: Mary, wife of John F. Wiggins, of Providence; Jacob G., an extensive farmer in White-side County, Ill.; Henry G.; Levi L., principal of the high school at Al-

toona, Pa.; Benjamin F., a teacher in Strasburg borough; and Amanda, wife of Aldus Weaver, who occupies the homestead farm with her mother.

Henry G. Book was born in West Lampeter township, on Feb. 20, 1843. His earlier years were passed in farming pursuits, and in attendance upon the district schools of his locality. He subsequently enjoyed the benefits of academic instruction at the Millersville State Normal School for two sessions. Immediately after leaving school he engaged in teaching for six years in Strasburg township, and subsequently adopted the profession of a surveyor and conveyancer, which has continued to occupy his time and attention ever since. He has transacted a large amount of business in the drafting and execution of papers, and



*H. G. Book*



*Wm. H. W. H. W. H.*

has surveyed many tracts of land in this section of Lancaster County.

His services are in constant demand, and he is one of the active, busy residents of a borough that is remarkable for its quiet, rural simplicity. He was elected justice of the peace in 1873, and has since performed in a competent and satisfactory manner the various duties of that office. He has acted as executor, administrator, and guardian in many cases. He was elected chief burgess of Strasburg borough in 1881, and re-elected in 1882. He has always taken a deep interest in local and township affairs, supporting, with a liberal and progressive spirit, all movements tending to promote the interests of his locality. He married, Dec. 15, 1870, Annie, daughter of Adam and Susan Mowery, of Strasburg township, and has three children living at the present writing, viz., Lillian M., Charles Edgar, and Elsie G. Book.

#### JACOB HILDEBRAND.

Jacob Hildebrand was born in East Hempfield township, Lancaster Co., on Nov. 16, 1822. His father was Jacob Hildebrand, a butcher by occupation, who passed his active business life in East Lampeter and Paradise townships. His mother's maiden name was Mary Heiny, and the children who compose the family are: John, a merchant at New Providence; Jacob; Elizabeth, wife of John Wiker, of Muscatine, Iowa; Henry D., who is in trade at Baltimore, Md.; G. James, an innkeeper at Quarryville, Lancaster Co.; Susan, wife of Dr. Kendig, of Conestoga Centre; Hoover H., a farmer at Muscatine, Iowa; Louisa, wife of John P. Eager, of Strasburg; and Ella, wife of Samuel Kendig, of Lancaster.

The subject of this sketch was thrown upon his own resources at the early age of eight years, when he left his home and began the labors of life by working upon a farm in Paradise (then Strasburg) township for his board and clothes. Between the ages of thirteen and twenty he worked for Benjamin Herr, of the same township, and derived from him what little education he received, as well as habits of study and investigation which proved useful to him in all his subsequent career. He attended the district school of the township for a few seasons only, four days in each week.

At the age of twenty-one he entered the cabinet-shop of Joel Rice, of Strasburg, for the purpose of learning the trade of a cabinet-maker, and remained in his employ for two years. At the expiration of that time he embarked in business for himself in Strasburg, and engaged in cabinet-making and carpentering until 1852, when he established a store in the lower end of the village and entered upon the life of a merchant. Two years later he removed to the east end of the village, and, forming a partnership

with William S. Warren, engaged in trade for two years longer as Warren & Hildebrand, terminating that connection, however, and pursuing the occupation of a contractor and carpenter until 1862. In 1860 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and immediately began to familiarize himself with the higher duties of the station, discouraging petty and vexatious litigation, and applying himself to the study of surveying, conveyancing, and the drafting of wills and other papers. He has continued to hold the office of justice ever since. In 1871 he was elected county surveyor of Lancaster County on the Republican ticket, and held that office for three years and a half. During that period he prepared, with great labor and careful research, connected drafts of the land originally derived by patent in the present townships of Strasburg, Paradise, East and West Lampeter, Bart, Eden, and Providence, and in portions of Salisbury, Sadsbury, Martic, Drumore, and Colerain.

Squire Hildebrand, as he is more familiarly known, is recognized as one of the most substantial and useful of the citizens of Strasburg. From a small beginning, with scarcely any educational advantages, by patient industry and study, he advanced to a position of honor and trust in the community, and has transacted a large amount of important business, acting as executor, administrator, and guardian in many cases. He has surveyed a large portion of the county, and is familiar with the metes and bounds of many important tracts of land. He served as chief burgess of Strasburg from 1875 to 1880, and has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of that borough since 1861, holding an official relation to that body for many years. He has always taken a deep interest in all movements tending to develop and strengthen the institutions of his locality, and has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows since 1849, and a Master Mason since 1851. He was a member of the building committee in the erection of the town hall, and has participated in other local improvements.

From 1863-71 he owned and operated an excellent job-office in the borough, which he purchased to prevent its being removed from town, and succeeded in making it a permanent and successful integer in the industries of the borough. He was married on Nov. 16, 1847, to Elizabeth Spiehman, who died in 1866, leaving children as follows: Elizabeth A., wife of Finn Elliott, of Lancaster; Mary E., wife of William Journey, of Lancaster; William W., a cigar-manufacturer in Strasburg; Millard F., a brickmaker in the same place; Ellie S., wife of Samuel Dougherty, of Columbia; John R., residing at home; Ole I., wife of D. Miller Aument, of Strasburg; Laura K., living at home; Sallie B., wife of J. N. Goodman, of Strasburg; and James R. Hildebrand, residing at home. On Nov. 21, 1866, he married Eliza Kendig, widow of John Pennell, of Strasburg, who is his present wife.

William W. and James R. Hildebrand, his sons, and John N. Goodman, his son-in-law, are engaged extensively in the manufacture of cigars at Strasburg, under the firm-name of Hildebrand & Co.

## CHAPTER XXXVIII.

### BART TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

At the November session of the court in Lancaster County, 1743, the citizens of Sadsbury petitioned for a division of that township, and the court appointed Calvin Cooper, George Leonard, Sr., Samuel Ramsey, Robert Wilson, and James Miller, citizens of that township, to divide it. They accomplished their work in the spring of 1744. The name of the township was derived from the titular appendage to the name of Sir William Keith (Baronet, abbreviated to Bart.), who was Governor of the province from 1717 to 1726, in which time the township was settled.

The first settlers were mostly Presbyterians from Scotland and from the north of Ireland, the latter known by the name of Scotch-Irish. They emigrated by thousands to Pennsylvania, and many of them settled among the Friends in "Old Sadsbury," where the principles of civil and religious liberty were in full operation. A historian has truly testified "that a more intelligent, virtuous, and resolute class of men never settled any country." They have ever been the stanch friends of liberty, and of everything else that could elevate the character or promote the welfare of society. They were the most efficient supporters of the American cause during the great struggle for independence, and they have comparatively done as much for the support of learning, morality, and religion as any other class of people. In these respects their descendants, who still inhabit this township, are not excelled by the people in any other section of the county.

Eden was set off from Bart in 1855. The boundaries of the township as at present constituted are Paradise on the north, Sadsbury on the east, Cole-rain on the south, and Eden on the west. It has a length of five miles, an average width of three and one-fourth miles, and an area of ten thousand seven hundred and sixty acres.

A short distance south from the middle of this township the great Chester Valley crosses it from east to west. North and south from this valley the surface is rolling, like that of the other townships in the southern part of the county. The soil, especially in the Chester Valley, is fertile and well adapted to the production of the cereals that flourish in this latitude or to grazing.

Nickel-Mine Run and Meeting-House Run, with their affluents, water the northern and middle portions of the township. They unite toward the southern boundary to form one fork of the west branch of the Octorara. These streams not only water the farms through which they pass, but afford excellent water-power.

The State road between McCall's Ferry and Parkersburg, which passes through the Chester Valley, is the most important thoroughfare in this township, and prior to the advent of railroads its importance was much greater than at present. North and south from this road the township is crossed from east to west by roads, and two principal highways pass through it from north to south, though the eastern-most one is somewhat tortuous.

**Iron.**—Near the Green-Tree tavern, on the farm of William Rakestraw, an iron-mine was opened some years since by the Phoenixville Iron Company. It was worked by this company during several years, and the ore was taken in wagons to Christiana, from which point it was carried by rail to the company's works near Philadelphia. The expense of transportation to Christiana made the production of ore unprofitable, and the mines consequently ceased to be worked.

**Nickel-Mines.**<sup>2</sup>—According to authentic history, the Gap mines had been worked for their copper prior to the year 1744, and from traditions of the neighborhood they were first discovered about 1718. For eighty or ninety years after their discovery they were worked at intervals by four or five different companies; but none of those companies ever found sufficient copper to pay expenses, and consequently they would work them at a loss for a time and then let them stand idle till new parties would start them up again.

In 1849, after the mines had been idle thirty or forty years, a stock-company was formed under the name of the Gap Mining Company to work them again for copper. They operated on a rather larger scale than the previous companies; put up a twenty-five horse-power steam-engine for pumping and hoisting, employed a number of miners and laborers, and found considerable copper ore, which they sold to copper smelters in Boston and Baltimore, but there was not nearly enough to pay the expenses of working the mines. Nothing was then known here of nickel, although in mining copper large quantities of nickel ores were mined along with it and thrown away as worthless. It was called by the miners mundic (sulphuret of iron), a very plentiful and nearly worthless mineral.

In the beginning of 1852 the present superintendent of these works came to the Gap mines to work as a miner. He immediately discovered that what was termed mundic, and thrown away as worthless, was not mundic, but some other mineral,—what mineral he could not tell. This led to samples of it

<sup>1</sup> Acknowledgments to Joseph McClure, Esq.

<sup>2</sup> By Capt. Charles Doble, superintendent.

being sent to Boston and Baltimore, but the analysis at these places was not satisfactory. Finally, in the latter part of 1852 or the beginning of 1853, a sample was sent to Professor F. A. Genth, a celebrated chemist of Philadelphia, who made an analysis of it, and pronounced it nickel, and gave the percentage of pure nickel in the ore.

At this point the Gap copper mines changed to Gap nickel mines. The Gap Mining Company mined the nickel ore, and sold it to a separate company, which smelted the ore during a time in Philadelphia. A year or two later another separate company erected smelting-works about three-quarters of a mile north of the mines. They bought the ore from the Gap Mining Company, and smelted it there, but the smelting of nickel proved unprofitable, consequently the smelting-works changed hands several times, with considerable loss to the owners. In 1859 the Gap Mining Company bought these smelting-works, and smelted their own ore, but in 1860, finding that neither mining, nor smelting, nor both together would come near paying expenses, they closed the whole concern, mines, smelting-works, and all.

This finished the Gap Mining Company's operations; they never worked it again. It remained idle two years; the mines filled with water, which ran out at the top of the shafts, engines and other machinery rusting out, furnaces and stocks which were nearly worn out before now decaying and crumbling to the ground. Such was the condition of things when the present proprietor, Joseph Wharton, Esq., a Philadelphia Quaker, took hold of it in November, 1862. He at that time bought of the Gap Mining Company one-half of the concern, and leased the other half for a term of years; but shortly afterwards he bought the other half also, thus becoming the owner of the whole concern, mines, smelting-works, machinery and all. He immediately commenced repairing the machinery, pumped the water out of the mines, rebuilt the furnaces and stacks, and by May, 1862, got into operation the mining and refining of nickel. It should be stated here that at the time Mr. Wharton bought the mines and furnaces he also purchased a large manufacturing establishment in Camden, N. J., and fitted it up for a nickel refinery; for be it remembered that when the metal leaves Gap Furnaces it is not nearly pure, only a part of the dross or worthless matter has been taken out; in that condition it is called *matte*, and is shipped to the refinery at Camden, where it goes through many processes, requiring much time, labor, and skill to bring out the pure nickel. In fact, the processes are so tedious and complicated that many months elapse after the ore is mined before finished nickel is produced therefrom. By his perseverance Mr. Wharton has overcome all obstacles; built up one of the most nearly complete nickel establishments in the world, and by energy and economy was made the mining and making of nickel in America a successful industry, thus bringing

many thousands of dollars monthly into Lancaster County.

The establishment is now "Gap Nickel-Mines and Furnaces," owned and worked by Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia, Capt. Charles Doble, superintendent. The mines are situated in Bart township, and the smelting-works are about three-quarters of a mile north from them in Paradise township. The mine tract in Bart township contains four hundred and fifty acres,<sup>1</sup> and the furnace tract in Paradise ninety acres. There are on these properties a large mansion-house at the mines, where the superintendent of the works resides, a large store and dwelling (White Hall store) near the mines, twenty-three tenant-houses, occupied by the workmen, five barns, stables, sheds, etc. A township school-house is near the mines, and a commodious Episcopal Church, erected in 1857, stands within the limits of the mine tract, the site for the church and cemetery having been donated by the Gap Mining Company.

When in full operation about one hundred and fifty hands are employed in the mines, fifty at the furnaces, and one hundred in the refinery. The mines are opened out on the vein in length, by shafts and tunnels, about two thousand feet, and the deepest point attained is two hundred and thirty-five feet. There are six shafts ranging from one hundred to two hundred and thirty-five feet in depth, and a few others from sixty to eighty feet deep. All these shafts are vertical. The ore is rarely found in paying quantities nearer than sixty feet to the surface. There are two steam-engines at the mines, one a low-pressure Cornish pumping-engine of one hundred horse-power, for pumping water out of the mines, the other a twenty-five horse-power, for hoisting the ore and rubbish out of the mines.

The veinstone, or rock matter, mixed with the ore, is a dark-colored, highly crystalline hornblende, considerable quantities of which are mined and hoisted with the ore. After it is mined the ore is brought through the tunnels to the hoisting shafts in small cars carrying about a ton each. It is then hoisted to the surface in large iron buckets carrying about one thousand pounds each, or in square wooden boxes ("skips") carrying each double that quantity. After the ore is brought to the surface it is prepared for the smelting-works by breaking the large lumps with heavy sledges and picking out the rock or refuse matter, washing and hand-picking the middle size, and "jigging" (a process of separating the rock matter from the ore by the difference in their specific gravity) the finer particles. After it is thus prepared it is taken to the smelting-works and broken by machinery, then put in large roasting kilns and set on fire to drive off a portion of the sulphur it contains. When once on fire it burns four or five weeks without fuel. It is next put into the smelting-furnaces and melted. This

<sup>1</sup> In 1758 the mine lands contained seven hundred acres.

smelting brings out a kind of concentrated ore called matte, which comes from the furnaces in a liquid state and is cast in sand moulds into pigs, like pig-iron from an iron-furnace. This pig-matte is next reduced by machinery to a coarse powder, then put into barrels (one thousand pounds in a barrel) and shipped to the refinery in Camden.

There are two twenty-five horse-power steam-engines at the smelting-works. One drives the blast-cylinders which give air to the furnaces, and the other drives the rock-breaker and Cornish crusher. There are four blast-furnaces, but only two in blast at a time. There are also a cooper-shop, a blacksmith-shop, and a wagon-shop. Seven hundred tons of ore per month are mined and smelted at these works.

**Downing Mill.**—About one mile below the Green Tree Inn, on the west branch of Octorara Creek, is still standing a house on the end of which is the date of its erection, 1747. Near this house stand the blackened walls of a grist-mill that was built in the same year by Samuel Downing, who was then the owner of the land there. The mill was the property of Mr. Downing till his death, after which the Hurfords purchased it, and in 1830 rebuilt it. From them it passed to Eli Kerns, and subsequently it became the property of his son, Horatio Kerns, from whom it passed to the Heyburgers, who owned it when it was burned, in 1877, and who still own the property.

A mile and a half below this mill, on the same stream, another was built early in the present century by Gen. James Caldwell. It was subsequently burned, and was rebuilt by Maris Kerns, who had become the owner. It is now owned and operated by David Jackson. It is a framed structure, with two runs of stones.

A saw-mill is attached to this mill.

**Georgetown Mill.**—In 1765, Felix Baughman purchased from the proprietaries of the province the land on which this mill stands, about half a mile southeast from Georgetown, on the west branch of Octorara Creek. In the latter part of the last century a saw-mill was erected at this point either by Felix Baughman or George Baughman, his son, and not long afterward a small grinding-mill was added to it. To this, in 1817, an addition was made, and two runs of burr-stones for grinding wheat were put in it. In 1803 the property passed into the hands of James Baxter, and it was sold by the sheriff to James Downing in 1816, by him to William Downing in 1826, and by him to Morris Cooper in 1834. In 1842, Mr. Cooper erected the present grist- and saw-mill a short distance farther down the stream, and demolished the original mill, which was built mostly of stone. This mill has remained without material alteration till the present time. It is a large stone building, and it has three runs of stones and all the necessary machinery for merchant and grist work. It is worthy of remark that the original overshot water-wheels which were placed in this mill when it was

built are still there in a good state of preservation, without even the buckets having been removed. In 1855 the mill became the property of Jeremiah Cooper, the son of Morris, and it was purchased by Harvey Clendenning, the present owner, in 1883.

**Woolen-Factory.**—In 1842, William P. Cooper, a brother of Morris Cooper, built a woolen-mill on West Branch, one-fourth of a mile down the stream from Georgetown mill. It was built of stone, and had two sets of machinery for the manufacture of woolen cloth and satinet. Mr. Cooper operated this mill till 1862, when the wood-work and machinery were destroyed by fire. It was at once rebuilt by Mr. Cooper and sold to James Bond, who placed in it modern machinery and operated it till 1876, since when it has not been in use. It is now the property of Jeremiah Cooper.

**Schools.**—In 1834, soon after the enactment of the school law, its provisions were accepted by the township of Bart, and excellent schools have since been maintained. The township now consists of six sub-districts, named as follows: Nickel Mines, in the northern part; the Georgetown District, in the central portion; Mount Pleasant, in the western part; Mars Hill, in the southwest; the Brick School-House District, in the south; and Harmony, in the southern central part. In the Nickel Mines District the school-house is a wooden building. In the Georgetown District are two houses, one of which is of stone. The Mount Pleasant District has a stone house. All the others are of brick, and all are furnished with modern improved desks and fixtures. The average yearly term of the schools is seven months.

In 1870 a private school was established near Green Tree by Mrs. William H. Good. In this school all branches were taught, and particular attention was given to the preparation of teachers. The school was quite prosperous, and was kept up till the removal of Mr. and Mrs. Good from the locality in 1881.

**Octorara United Presbyterian Church.**<sup>1</sup>—The congregation of the Octorara United Presbyterian Church in Bart has a house of worship on a plat of ground that is on the Valley road, one mile from the village of Georgetown, and that was deeded for church purposes by the heirs of William Penn.

The society was organized Oct. 20, 1754. There are no records of the names of members, etc., until Rev. Easton took charge of this congregation, in connection with the congregations of Oxford and Muddy Run, in 1827. At that time there were thirty-seven members. This congregation originally belonged to the Associate Church of Scotland, better known by some as Seceders. It became United Presbyterian when that body originated, in 1858. It had the one pastor for fifty-two years. In April, 1880, the congregation called its present pastor, Rev. David Anderson. The membership is now seventy-three. In

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. D. Anderson.

1882 a parsonage was erected at a cost of nearly two thousand five hundred dollars, and to this a few acres of ground are attached, making a comfortable home and surroundings for the pastor. The church edifice is of stone, built about thirty-five years since, with a seating capacity of two hundred. There is also a small session-house attached, altogether worth about five hundred dollars.

A graveyard began to be used here about 1800, the earliest members having been buried in the graveyard of the church, just across the road, that holds the bulk of the land deeded. In this cemetery lie the body of Rev. Robert Annan, one of the pioneer missionaries from Scotland, who died in December, 1819; also that of Rev. William Easton, D.D., with his two wives and his son, Dr. Easton, who died while quite young in his practice. These grounds of course hold many honored dead, among them ministers of the gospel who spent their early years among this people.

**Middle Octorara Presbyterian Church.**<sup>1</sup>—From about 1715 to 1775, a great number of people for various reasons emigrated to America from the north of Ireland, and quite a large part of these landed at Philadelphia, Pa., and at New Castle, Del. From these points they spread north and west into and beyond what is now Lancaster County. Part of these settled in the section of the county in which Middle Octorara Church is now located. The portion of these adhering to the Presbyterian Church were probably first ministered to occasionally by Rev. David Evans, who preached for a time as a supply at Upper Octorara, where a church was organized about 1720. The section of country now occupied by the Middle Octorara Church was then within the bounds of the Upper Octorara Church. In 1724, Rev. Adam Boyd was ordained and installed first regular pastor at Upper Octorara Church. About 1727 the families on the west side of Octorara Creek sought an organization, and hence Middle Octorara Church was organized. They asked for one-third of Mr. Boyd's time, promising towards his salary fifty pounds, but on account of the distance and the demand for his services elsewhere he was directed to spend every sixth Sabbath at Middle Octorara. This Mr. Boyd did, as a supply, until about 1780. Who preached for several years after Mr. Boyd ceased the writer has not been able to learn. On Nov. 18, 1785, Rev. Alexander Craighead was ordained and installed as the first regular pastor of this church. What was the length of his pastorate or who immediately succeeded him the writer has not been able to learn, as he has no records of the church for forty years. Mr. Craighead died in 1766, but he had left this church years before.

In 1780, Rev. Nathaniel W. Sample became pastor of Middle Octorara, in connection with the church at Lancaster and Leacock, dividing his time equally

between the three churches. He remained pastor about forty years, or until 1821, and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Barr, who was elected pastor of Leacock and Middle Octorara, May, 1822, and installed May 6, 1823. This pastorate continued until Sept. 17, 1844, when it was dissolved by the Pr sbytery of Donegal, on account of the health of Mr. Barr.

The next pastor was Rev. Solomon McNair, who was ordained and installed May 8, 1846. He was released by Presbytery in 1853 (?), and in November, 1853, Rev. Joseph M. Rittenhouse was ordained and installed pastor. He continued in this relation until Sept. 23, 1873. He was followed by Rev. W. J. Henderson, who was installed Oct. 9, 1874, and continued as pastor until Oct. 6, 1876, when, at his own request, on account of his health, he was released.

Rev. W. G. Cairnes, the present pastor, entered upon his ministry among this people April, 1877, and was regularly installed pastor May 3, 1878.

During the pastorate of the Rev. Alexander Craighead a tract of land containing about one hundred acres was conveyed by a deed dated June 29, 1738, by John, Thomas, and Richard Penn to Henry Work, Alexander Craighead, Robert Matthews, and Hugh Barclay, "for the use of the Presbyterian congregation dwelling near the same." This tract of land is still in possession of the Middle Octorara Church, except six acres, upon which the United Presbyterian Church and parsonage now stand, which was conveyed to that church for that purpose.

The present church building, which is a stone structure, and was erected before the beginning of the present century, stands on this tract of land. It is capable of seating about three hundred people. A parsonage also was erected near by the church during the time Rev. Mr. McNair was pastor. A dwelling for the former was erected in 1882.

An extensive graveyard is connected with the church, to which additions have been made from time to time as there was need. In it many of those who have resided in the neighborhood have been buried, some who in their generation were prominent in the church and community. In the older part of the yard very few of the graves have stones with inscriptions. The stone bearing the oldest date is that erected to the grave of William Barclay. The full inscription is, "Here lies the bodies of William Barclay and Mary, his wife. He departed this life October, 1732, aged sixty-three years, and she October, 1757, aged eighty-eight years."

Beneath a marble slab (which is now, 1883, in a broken condition) lie the remains of Rev. John Outhbertson, the first Reformed Presbyterian minister who preached in America. He was a Scotchman, and landed Aug. 5, 1751, at New Castle, Del. He preached his first sermon in America at the house of a Mr. Joseph Ross, who is thought to have resided near the Pennsylvania and Maryland line, on Aug. 9, 1751, from the text, Jonah ii. 8. He made his

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. W. G. Cairnes, pastor.



home, after his settlement in this country, about two miles from the Octorara Church. He preached at Octorara, Muddy Run, Pequoa, in Lancaster County, and also extended his labors into Dauphin, Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, and York Counties, and made a visit to the western part of the State, and to New York State. The gravestone bears the following inscription :

"Here lies the Body of the  
Rev. John Cuthbertson,

Who, after a labor of about 40 years in the ministry of the Gospel among the Dissenting Covenanters of America, departed this life 10th of March, 1791, in the 75 year of his age.

"Psalm cxli. 6—"The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance."

Among the other old stones are the following names and dates :

William Barclay, Jr., who died May 23, 1757, aged forty-eight years.

John Cunningham, who died Sept. 10, 1757, aged thirty-one years.

John Barclay, who departed this life Jan. 4, 1765, aged sixty-five years.

Mary McClure, who died Oct. 12, 1758, aged sixty-three years.

William McClure, who died 1768, aged seventy years.

Samuel Anderson, Esq., who died Sept. 10, 1764, aged sixty-four years.

The following persons, who served in the Revolutionary war, are known to have been buried in this yard :

John Caughey, Sr., Joseph Tweed, Robert Bailey, James Thompson, and John McClure.

Also the following, who served in the 1812 war :

John Caughey, Jr., William McCray, Henry Byre, William Sampson, James McCord, William Boone, Andrew Thompson, and William McClure.

Also the following, who served in the late civil war :

Capt. Samuel Boone, George W. Godd, Lewis Findley, Lewis Kaughman, Benjamin Young, and Jacob Ritz.

Also Edwin M. Martin, M.D., who served as an assistant surgeon in the United States navy from April 12, 1875, until the time of his death, Aug. 20, 1878.

There are no sessional records of Middle Octorara Church previous to the settlement of the Rev. Joseph Barr, in 1823, known to the writer, and hence no definite information can be ascertained in regard to the elders previous to that date. When Mr. Barr entered on his ministry the following were elders : John Patterson, Francis McKnight, Alexander Morrison, James Steel, Robert Patterson, Samuel Morrison, and Samuel Paxton. On Sept. 11, 1831, Cornelius Collins, Thomas Morgan, Stephen Heard, Francis Caughey, and Alexander W. Morrison were ordained elders. In 1846, John A. Love, Benjamin Fite, Jacob Ritz, and Robert Ferguson were added to the session ; also the following at various times : William Boone, Thomas Ferguson, Adam Draucker, Peter Baugh-

man, Samuel Ressler, William McElwain, Lewis H. Linville, Hervey Baughman, and Milton Heidlebaugh.

#### Methodist Episcopal Church at Georgetown.<sup>1</sup>—

A society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was in existence at Georgetown as early as 1830, and services were regularly held at private residences. Among the first active members were George Rockey, Solomon Hamar, and Adam Hess, who was the class-leader.

At a meeting of the Quarterly Conference, held at Columbia, Nov. 24, 1832, for Strasburg and Columbia Circuit, Christopher Masters, Solomon Hamar, and Charles Bender were appointed a committee to estimate the expense of building a house of worship on James Caldwell's land, near Georgetown.

They proceeded to erect the church, which was completed and dedicated in 1833. It was a stone structure, with a seating capacity of two hundred and forty. The dedicatory services were performed by Thomas Miller, who was preacher in charge. It was named Salem Methodist Episcopal Church. They made a graveyard on this church lot. This house continued in use until 1876, when it was taken down, and the present church edifice was erected on its site. This is a frame building forty-five by sixty-five feet, including two convenient class-rooms. It cost about four thousand dollars.

This society has always been a circuit appointment. The circuits to which it has belonged have been altered from time to time as changing circumstances have required. In 1830 it was under the charge of Strasburg Circuit, and the circuit preachers were David Best and Nathaniel Chew ; in 1831-32 it was included in Strasburg and Columbia Circuit, and the circuit preachers were Thomas Miller, Eliphallet Reed, Richard Thomas, Robert E. Morrison, and John Edwards ; in 1833 it was connected with Soudersburg Circuit, and the circuit preachers Thomas Miller and William Ryder. Ministers have since served this society, viz. : Revs. John Lednum, R. E. Morrison, John Edwards, J. A. Watson, R. Anderson, Dallas D. Lore, E. R. Williams, G. Oram, Valentine Gray, Jonas Bissey, Samuel Grace, G. D. Carrow, Henry Sutton, Allen John, William Rink, J. B. Dennison, Charles Harsner, G. W. Lybrand, W. W. Michael, B. T. String, J. C. Wood, Alex. Wiggins, J. Asprill, William Downey, J. Amthor, J. A. Cooper, E. C. Yerkes, L. D. McClintock.

This society is now associated with the churches of Gap and Christiana. These three constitute Georgetown and Gap Circuit, and have for their minister Rev. L. D. McClintock. This church has generally been prosperous. Its membership at present is one hundred and twenty. There is a flourishing Sunday-school, of which Johnson Ryan is superintendent. The trustees are Peter Pickel, William Phenegar,

<sup>1</sup> Prepared by Rev. L. D. McClintock.

Jesse McAllister, Seth Thomas, David L. Keiser, Samuel H. Townsend, John F. Leech, Samuel Helm, Thomas Williams.

**Protestant Episcopal Church at Gap Mines.**<sup>1</sup>—May 4, 1856, on invitation from Capt. John Williams, Capt. Charles Doble, and others, Rev. Dr. B. B. Killikelly, rector of All Saints' Church, Paradise, and Christ Church, Leacock, Lancaster Co., Pa., held evening service, and preached in the carpenter-shop at Gap Mines. This and subsequent meetings for divine worship in the carpenter-shop led to and resulted in a business meeting, held Aug. 26, 1856, at the residence of Capt. Williams, when it was announced that the Gap Mining Company had offered to donate a lot of two acres of land, eligibly situated for a church and graveyard; and it was then decided that Gap Mining Company's offer be accepted, and that trustees be appointed to solicit subscriptions for the building of the said church, whereupon the following-named persons were duly appointed, viz., Dr. B. B. Killikelly, of Paradise; James Hopkins, of Gap; Adam K. Witmer, of Paradise; Francis Lytle, of Bart; John Showaker, of Bart; and Capt. Williams, of Gap Mines.

At a meeting of the trustees, held Aug. 26, 1856, Capt. Williams was elected president, and Francis Lytle, secretary; and at the same meeting Dr. Killikelly and John Showaker were added to the number of trustees, to form with them a building committee.

The building committee, encouraged by the favor the enterprise met with, concluded to build the church of stone, thirty by sixty feet, after the early English pointed style.

On Sept. 14, 1857, the corner-stone was laid in the presence of about five hundred persons; and on Dec. 25, 1857, the building, although uncompleted, was so far advanced as to allow of divine service being celebrated in it, which was accordingly done by the Rev. Dr. Killikelly.

On April 5, 1858, Easter Monday, the organization of a parish, according to the rites and usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of North America, to be known as the parish of Grace Free Church, Gap Mines, Lancaster Co., Pa., was completed, and the following seven persons were duly elected vestrymen, to serve one year from that time, viz., John Showaker, John Williams, Francis Lytle, William W. Withers, George Pogson, David Simpson, and James Martin. John Showaker and John Williams were elected church wardens, and James Martin secretary of the vestry. On the same day the vestry duly elected the Rev. Dr. B. B. Killikelly rector of the church and parish.

On Sept. 27, 1858, the church being completed and furnished, was dedicated by the Right Rev. Samuel Bowman, D.D., assistant bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, the wardens and vestry assuming the

outstanding debts against the church so that the church could be consecrated. Those debts were soon after paid off.

John Showaker, a vestryman and warden, who had been so instrumental in the building of the church, was the first to be laid in the new graveyard. He was buried there on Dec. 1, 1859.

On Nov. 10, 1860, a charter for the church was obtained from the Lancaster County court.

Besides the before-named vestrymen the following-named persons of the neighborhood have been vestrymen at some period since the organization of the parish, viz.: Levi A. Fogle, E. W. Coffin, John Heyberger, Esq., James Greer, Joseph Donoghue, William Nelson, William C. Lytle, Leonard Pickel, J. William Showaker, Isaac Smith, John Leech, Jr., and John M. Rutter.

The original members were Capt. John Williams and wife, Davis Simpson and wife, John Showaker, Miss Jane Gossner, James Martin, William W. Withers, Miss Ann Withers, Mrs. Francis Lytle, George Pogson and wife, and possibly one or two others.

The following have been the rectors: Rev. Dr. B. B. Killikelly (from the beginning to 1863), Rev. William A. White, Rev. Mr. Ash, Rev. Mr. Brouse (from 1872 to 1875), Mr. Burrows (from 1875 to 1879), Rev. Henry C. Pastorius, and from 1879 to the present time, Rev. J. McAlpine Harding.

The present vestrymen are John Hocking, Henry Conner, Samuel A. Hughes, Esq., Thomas H. Webb, Christian J. Rapp, John B. Murray, and Capt. Charles Doble. The wardens are Christian J. Rapp and Capt. Doble; Secretary, John Hocking; Treasurer, Capt. Doble.

The church was built by voluntary contributions, and it is free of debt. Seating capacity, two hundred. Pews free. Value, two thousand dollars. Services, alternate Sundays in the afternoon. Sunday-school is held in the church six months in each year; average attendance, eighty. Officers of the Sunday-school, John Hocking, superintendent; Thomas H. Webb, librarian; and Capt. Doble, secretary and treasurer.

**Settlers in Bart.**—The following were inhabitants of Bart from 1751 to 1758 inclusive:

Arthur Andrews.	Samuel Coulter.
John Brown.	John Common.
James Bradley.	William Downing.
Felix Baughman.	Samuel Dunlap.
William Prison.	William Denny.
Hugh Bartley.	George Denen.
Jacob Bayor.	Robert Dunkin.
John Bayeln.	William Eaken.
Robert Bolnside.	Robert Henning.
John Coulter.	Thomas Felling.
Nathaniel Coulter.	Matthew Gray.
Hugh Coulter.	John Gray.
John Cunkle.	James Gray.
John Carr.	David Hannah.
Neal Cammel.	Hieronymus Heckman. <sup>2</sup>
Francis Casey.	Henry Heidelbough.

<sup>1</sup> By Capt. Charles Doble.

<sup>2</sup> Who married a daughter of old Matthias Slaymaker.

Henry Heckman.  
James Henry.  
Patrick Henry.  
Jacob Hickman.  
James Harvey.  
James Huston.  
Gabriel Holmes.  
Richard Ivors.  
Samuel Jenkins.  
Samuel Kyle.  
Dounken Kanan.  
Thomas Kanady.  
Daniel Kanady.  
Thomas Lackey.  
Lawrence Liskey.  
George Leonard.  
Jacob Losey.  
James Lasky.  
William McClure.  
Archibald McDowell.  
James McClure.  
William Mulling.  
John McCarter.  
Moses McCarter.  
Abraham McWilliams.  
Jacob Mrs.  
Martin Moura.  
Mike More.  
Alexander Mays.  
Martin Miller.  
Isiah McBride.  
George Morrow.  
James Miller.  
Samuel Moore.  
James McCowen.

Patrick McTiro.  
Henry Miller.  
Pady McCherry.  
John McCarter.  
Francis McBride.  
Francis Neaff.  
Henry Null.  
William Noble.  
Owen O'Neil.  
Samuel Paxton.  
Andrew Paxton.  
John Paxton.  
John Pal.  
Samuel Ramsey.  
Robert Ramsey.  
Thomas Ramsey.  
Robert Rumsey (maltster).  
Daniel Reed.  
William Richardson.  
John Richardson.  
Andrew Russel.  
Henry Rockey.  
David Shearer.  
Peter Shearer.  
Peter Sides.  
Peter Shurtes.  
Thomas Smith.  
William Stuart.  
John Shannon.  
Matthew Seoy.  
Widow Scott.  
Michael Trout.  
Robert Templeton.  
Thomas Topplin.

Andrew Work, Esq., was elected county commissioner in 1744, and sheriff in 1749-50. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1756, and he commanded a company of associators in the French and Indian war. He was a magistrate till 1793. He was probably well advanced in years at the time of the Revolutionary war, or he would have taken a more active part in the struggle. Samuel Ramsey, of Bart, was his lieutenant in 1756, and John McCarter, of the same township, was his ensign. In 1758 there were also Samuel, John, and Alexander Work, probably brothers of Andrew, George Warfel, David Wales, John Witmore, Joseph Walker, Conrad Waltz, Jacob Waggoner, George White, James Willson, David Watson, James Wilson, Matthew Young.

In 1750, James Snodgrass died, leaving children,—William, Ann, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, James. The same year Alexander Snodgrass left children,—William, James, Robert, Alexander, and Thomas.

In 1784, Hieronymus Eckman left children,—John Martin, Barbara, Eve, Jacob, Hieronymus, Magdalena, and Esther.

In 1787, James Miller left children, Eleanor and Andrew.

In addition to these it appears that the following were residents of the township, or owned land therein: John Kyle, prior to 1780; Samuel Kyle, 1742; Leonard File, James Money, Thomas Cooper, Calvin Cooper, Samuel Tatta, William Slaymaker, 1744; William Downing, before 1747, in which year he built a mill; Felix Baughman, the original pat-

ente of six hundred acres around Georgetown; William McClure, the great-grandfather of Joseph McClure, near Green Tree inn, 1750; John Noble, William Laughlin, Josiah Kern, Alexander McDowell, Alexander Works, William Brasson, Thomas Smith, James Laughlin, Alexander Gallutly, Joseph Miller, James Miller, Henry Eckman, Jacob Eckman, 1758; Abraham Behm, Jacob Behm, 1757; Benjamin Graff, 1768; Samuel Johnson, 1769; Patrick Ewing, a justice of the peace in 1777, and in 1784 elected a councilor; Gottlieb Hartman, Rev. John Smith, John Culbertson, 1780; William Richardson, Andrew Miller, 1790; Robert Risk, George Millart, 1807.

The following is a list of non-associators that were assessed three pounds ten shillings each in 1777:

Jacob Beare.	Robert Hall.
Martin Beare.	James Hannah.
Jacob Beare, Jr.	George Oatman.
Henry Kunkle.	John Rusel.
George Kunkle.	John Sheaver.
Ernest Kisaker.	Robert Stewart.
Samuel Downing.	Peter Sides.
John Griffith.	James Turner.
Adam Guysanger.	Henry Work.
David Wair.	John McClure.
Henry Hoke.	David Sterat.

Taxables in 1782 were as follows:

Jacob Beare (three stills).	Conrad Freeman.
Martin Beare (two stills).	James Fulton.
John Beare.	Stoppel Frawley.
Jacob Beryllton (two stills).	John Glass.
Abram Beam (one still).	James Gween.
Felix Boughman.	Simon Ghost.
William Brown.	Leonard Ghost.
Peter Barkman.	Joseph Griffith.
Martin Bord.	Adam Glasinger.
Stoppel Bereley.	Henry Hoke.
Henry Bartholomew.	David Hair.
George Boughman.	Robert Hall.
Henry Boughman.	John Hood.
Christ. Black.	Henry Herah.
Nathan Coulter (one still).	Henry Hedlebaugh.
Yost Gremer (one still).	Caleb Hartnar.
John Cunckle.	James Haney.
Francis Caughey.	William Hood.
Hugh Coulter.	Henry Keen.
William McChan.	John McKee.
Ernat Cusicker.	William Kelsey.
John Carr.	Widow Latta.
John Caldwell.	John Ligets.
William McClure.	Jacob Lottman.
John E. Cuthbertson.	Michael Lingerfeld.
John Clark.	James Leach.
Martin Cocherspire.	James McGomary.
Dan. Cosen.	James Miller.
Mark McCord.	John Mabon.
William McConnell.	Aaron Moor.
John Dowlin.	Denis Mackey.
Archibald McDowell.	Millinger Milchor.
Walter Davis.	Francis McKnight.
William Downing.	Henry Nool.
James Duncan.	Henry Nool, Jr.
Samuel McDowell.	Peter Oatman (two stills).
John McGrath.	John Paxton.
Hieronymus Eckmah.	Daniel McCready.
Robert Erwin.	Solomon Blts.
Adam Jouston.	John Ramsey.
John Erwin.	Henry Rocky, Jr.
Andrew Franck.	James Ruhery and Brother.
Robert Falls.	Joseph Ross.

Henry Rocky.  
John Ramsey.  
Agness Richardson & Son.  
Archibald McReady.  
Robert Ramsey & Son.  
Widow Ramsey.  
George Rocky.  
John Russell.  
Conrad Rleso.  
John Richards.  
George Rickerts.  
David Shearer.  
Peter Sides.

John Spearo.  
John Smith.  
Frederick Still.  
John Shannon.  
Patrick Sloan.  
Peter Shirts.  
Widow Thompson.  
Jacob Whistler.  
James Wilson.  
Henry Warfield.  
Andrew Work.  
Edward Wahuz.  
Jacob Young.

*Freemen.*

William Hunkle.  
George Hunkle.  
William Ramsey.  
John Thompson.  
Henry Eckman.  
Peter Sides.  
William Spearo.  
Alexander McBride.  
Samuel Shanon.

Andrew Hall.  
Joseph Welch.  
Francis Leland.  
Samuel Downing.  
John Camble.  
Samuel McCartney.  
Robert Wilson.  
James Thompson.  
John Cochran.

The justices of the peace elected in the township of Bart since 1840 have been:

1840. John Kidd. James Caldwell.	1865. John M. Heyberger. William S. Ferree.
1845. John Kidd. James Caldwell.	1867. George Whitson.
1850. James Caldwell.	1870. Samuel A. Hughes.
1851. Robert Evans.	1872. George Whitson.
1855. William S. Ferree. Isaac Sharp.	1875. Samuel A. Hughes.
1860. John M. Heyberger. William S. Ferree.	1877. Henry Baughman.
	1880. Samuel A. Hughey.
	1882. Harvey Baughman.

**Georgetown.**<sup>1</sup>—This town was laid out in 1819 by Samuel Ferguson, who was then the owner of three hundred acres of land here, thirty of which he laid out in town lots, which he disposed of by lottery. The shares or tickets in this lottery were sold at sixty dollars each, and there were no blanks to be drawn. The two grand prizes were the tavern-house and lot, valued at three thousand dollars, and a lot on the opposite corner, where now is the residence of James P. Russel, on which there was a blacksmith-shop, valued at three hundred dollars.

There were then in the town nine dwellings, three of which were hotels or licensed taverns, and two stores. The place bore the undesirable and inelegant name of Hardscrabble, by which it was known during many years. The Hardscrabble Fair was at that time a great institution, usually commencing on the first Thursday in August and continuing three days.

The town has had a gradual steady growth, and it now has forty dwelling-houses, some of them double, forty-nine families, and one hundred and ninety inhabitants.

The following are the business establishments in the town: Atkins & Palmer, general merchandise and drugs; William S. Ferree, general merchandise; James P. Russel, variety and confectionery-store; Benjamin Fritz, hotel; Charles Quigley and William Starret, blacksmiths; Joseph Scott, wagon-maker;

Solomon Hamer and George Pogson, shoemakers; Rea Chamberlin, saddler; Ellis P. Moore, dentist and printer; John Martin and Jerome Keeley, physicians; Jesse McColester, tailor; Samuel A. Hughes, justice of the peace. The town has two well-kept schools, and it is a pleasant country village.

**Nickel-Mines.**—This hamlet, one and a half miles north from Georgetown, has been spoken of in the history of the mines. Bartville, in the southern part, near the line between Bart and Colerain, has a store and a few houses. Nine Points, so named from the convergence of several roads at that point, is in the southeastern part, and in addition to a collection of dwellings, there is a store there. Mount Pleasant is, as its name indicates, a pleasant and thriving hamlet.

**Green Tree.**—When and by whom Green Tree Inn was built is not certainly known. The first patentee of the land at that time was George Leonard, who on the 6th of November, 1739, took up one hundred and four acres. This he sold to James McConnell Nov. 12, 1742. It afterward became the property of John McCarter, who sold a part of it, with other parcels of land, to James Parry. In 1763 Mr. Parry sold to Thomas and William Smith. These gentlemen, who had been the owners of Martie furnace, laid out a town here called, after them, Smithsburg. The town included nineteen acres, and was shaped like a boot, with the toe pointing up along the east side of the run at that place. James Fulton, a son-in-law of Mr. Smith, and afterward the father of the famous Robert Fulton, became a purchaser from Mr. Smith, and in 1764 he sold to Robert Thompson, of Bart, a shopkeeper, after whom it was for a time called Thompsonstown. No vestige of the town is to be seen, but the old inn remains with but little change, a veritable relic of the long ago. The quaint old sign-board, with the original device, a tree in full foliage, painted thereon, still invites the weary wayfarer to rest beneath the roof that has been a shelter for travelers during probably a century and a half. One or two mechanic shops are near the inn, and the township elections have long been held there.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

### JAMES JACKSON.

James Jackson was born in Londonderry township, Chester Co., Pa., on the 16th of the fourth month (April), 1805. He was the descendant, in the sixth generation, from first, Anthony Jackson, who was born in Eccleston, parish of St. Michael, Lancashire, England, about the beginning of the second quarter of the seventeenth century, settled with an elder brother, Richard, in 1649, in Lurgan, Province of Ulster, Ireland.

<sup>1</sup> By William S. Ferree, Esq.

Second, Isaac Jackson, born in 1665, married Ann, daughter of Rowland Evans, County of Wicklow, Feb. 29, 1696 (O. S.), emigrated to America in 1725, settled at Harmony Grove Farm, near West Grove village, Chester Co., and died in 1750, aged eighty-six years. Isaac and Ann Jackson had ten children, viz.: Rebecca, Thomas, Isaac (1st), Alice, William, Mary, James, Isaac (2d), John, and Isaac (3d).

Third, William Jackson, fifth child above, born Feb. 24, 1705, married, Sept. 9, 1733, Katharine, daughter of James and Katharine Miller, members of Tunahoe Meeting of Friends in Ireland. William died Nov. 24, 1785, aged eighty years. His wife died April 12, 1781. He is described as a man of "industry, frugality, and unswerving integrity."

Fourth, James Jackson, born Nov. 3, 1736, married Mary, daughter of Joseph and Susanna (Miller) Jackson, June 19, 1760, who was born March 27, 1738, died Aug. 30, 1812. James died April 11, 1817.

Fifth, Josiah Jackson, born Jan. 17, 1773, married Mary, daughter of Caleb and Ruhaney Sharpless, of Christiana Hundred, Del., Jan. 30, 1799, who was born Aug. 26, 1777, and died March 26, 1817.

Sixth, James Jackson, subject of this sketch. On his mother's side he was a lineal descendant of John and Ann Sharpless, who left England on account of religious persecution, being followers of George Fox, as were also the Jacksons. They landed at Upland, now Chester, Pa., on the 14th of sixth month, 1682 (O. S.). Taking their few effects, they wended their way up Ridley Creek about a mile and a half, and built their cabin in the wilderness, against a large rock. He took up a large tract of land, most of which after the lapse of two hundred years is still owned by the Sharpless family. Josiah Jackson, father of James, died when the latter was but twelve years of age. His mother being a woman of energy and perseverance, took upon herself the charge of the homestead, somewhat encumbered with debt, kept her boys at work, sending them to school only a few weeks in the winter season, and as they arrived at what she thought a suitable age, had them apprenticed to learn trades, much, however, against the wishes of her son James, whose strong inclination and desire was to study law, with a view eventually of following that profession; but being overruled in his wishes by his mother, he was sent to Dupont's Bank to learn the trade of a fuller, or woolen manufacturer. The society into which he was thus thrown would have wrecked many characters, as it was one in which hard drink was the custom; but his "Jackson firmness" preserved him, and after serving his time as an apprentice, and remaining a short time as a journeyman, he visited home for a few months, and returned again to the factory, but not to tarry long, for scarcely had he commenced work, when he was called upon to furnish money to treat all the hands in the mill. Giving the money, he left his loom and resigned his place, where-

upon the foreman said to him, "Jackson, I know what is the matter, I cannot keep a sober man in the mill."

After this he bought a part of his mother's farm, and erected thereon a small factory, in which he carried on business a few years, during which time he married Abigail Rakestraw, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Lippincott) Rakestraw, 8th month 20th, 1829. Her father was the grandson of Anthony Rakestraw, who emigrated from Wales. Her mother was of English extraction, her ancestry being traced back to the Lippincotts, who were also Friends and left England hoping to find religious liberty in the colony of Massachusetts; but during the terrible persecutions of the Friends there they returned to the mother-country, but afterwards tried their fortunes in the New World in New Jersey, about the time of the settlement of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Jackson continued to carry on the factory about two years after his marriage, but it not agreeing with his health to work in the mill, he sold his small farm and factory, and bought a much larger farm adjoining, where he pursued the business of agriculture until 1841, when he moved to Bart township, Lancaster County, settling on the farm now owned by his son, James J. Jackson. Here for a number of years he carried on the lime business, also improved his farm, and erected thereon a full set of farm buildings.

In the year 1872 he built for himself a new house on the part of his farm now owned by his daughter, Lydia F. Jackson, where he lived till his death, 4th month 6th, 1881. His wife died 9th month 3d, 1881. They were buried at the Bart Meeting-House burying-ground.

He was a recommended minister in the Society of Friends, was very liberal in his belief, subscribed to no creeds, dogmas, or traditions inconsistent with reason or philosophy. His was an every-day religion, such as Jesus taught, consisting rather in good works than in mysterious theories, that the profoundest intellect cannot unravel. He was one of the early abolitionists, and his door was always open to the flying fugitive, whom he would help on his way to a place of safety. In 1852, during the excitement attending the "Christiana Riot," he was indicted for high treason, though he was not on the ground during the fight, but went there after hearing the reports of the guns. Through the leniency of the marshal, Anthony B. Roberts, he was never arrested, but his family suffered great annoyances, the house being twice searched by bands of roughs who were hunting for colored men he had had in his employ, and they often knew that spies were watching them. He was opposed to all war, was a strong advocate of temperance, not much of a politician, but, if he did vote, he was first a Whig and afterwards a Republican. As a money-loaner he was cautious, but very conscientious, never taking a bonus from any one, but often loaning his money below the legal rate. No man in his



*James Jackson*

neighborhood was more uniformly respected. As a religious teacher he was most highly esteemed in the Society of Friends, and his memory is greatly revered, not only by his large family of children and grandchildren, but by the entire community in which he spent a long and useful life.

The children of James and Abigail Jackson are as follows: Mary R., born July 4, 1830, wife of Joseph H. Brosius, a farmer in Sadsbury township (three children, Ella, Idella, and Anna Mary); Thomas R., born Nov. 28, 1832, drowned Aug. 28, 1834; Eliza, born May 7, 1834, wife of Thomas Baker, farmer in Coleraine township (five children living,—Abbie, Allison, James Eugene, Xanthus, and Lewis); Edith Ann, born July 22, 1835, died Dec. 13, 1842; Lydia T., born April 7, 1837, lived with her father and mother until their death, at present time with her brother, James J.; William L., born March 15, 1839, married Lydia W., daughter of George and Hannah Walton, born Dec. 26, 1842, farmer in Sadsbury township (five children, Hannah B., James H., Mary F., Elsie Louisa, and Jessie W.); Thomas Elwood, born Sept. 5, 1842, farmer in Bart township, married Annetta Lucilla, daughter of Owen and Sarah Ann Williams, who was born May 14, 1841 (children, James Norwood and Thomas Baker); James Josiah, born Nov. 4, 1845, owning and occupying the homestead farm, married Josephine, daughter of Abner and Abbie (Andrews) Davis, who was born March 16, 1849 (children, Abner Davis, Abbie, Attey Elwood, Bertha Kirkwood, and Ralph Garfield).

## CHAPTER XXXIX.

### BRECKNOCK TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

THIS was not one of the original townships erected in 1729. Careful research in the Quarter Sessions records fails to show that any petition was presented or any action of the court taken in reference to the organization of a township by this name. The first record of the county commissioners contains the assessments of the different townships, but the name of Brecknock does not appear until Jan. 10, 1740, when the township is mentioned with an assessed valuation of £2 2s. Leonard Prideston was the collector. The lack of a record of the organization of Brecknock renders it difficult to determine from what township it was taken or what was the extent of its territory. In 1752, when Berks County was erected, the northeast portion of the township became a part of that county, and retained the name of Brecknock in the new organization. Since that time the territory of the township has remained unchanged.

The name Brecknock, as well as that of the adjoining township of Caernarvon, is of Welsh origin. There were early settlers, immigrants from Wales, who sought and found homes along the head-waters of the Conestoga. It was but natural for them to transplant names familiar and dear to them in the old country to their new homes on this side of the ocean.

The surface of this township is diversified by hills, generally rocky and wooded, and valleys traversed by streams of clear water. From the summits of some of the hills situated in its northern portion, the Furnace Ridge, spurs of the Blue Mountains, are descried towards the north, rearing their blue, misty forms in the dim distance. Its south and west borders are formed by branches of Muddy Creek, which, with one or two other branches that traverse the interior, combine to form the Big Muddy Creek, which falls into the Conestoga at Hinkletown. On the northeast it is bounded on Berks County by a line running northwest and southeast through a very rough and mountainous country, where in some localities unwieldy iron rocks are piled on each other in huge pyramids. Here the magnetic needle, attracted by ferruginous matter in the earth, deviates in some places ten to twelve degrees from its true position.

There are traditions that Swiss emigrants settled here because they thought the face of the country resembled the rugged scenery of their old homes. Among others there was a family named Mosser, who owned a large tract of this mountainous territory, which was generally known in the neighborhood as "Die Schweitz." There are several places here that almost deserve the title of natural curiosities. One is known as "The Devil's Cave," a collection of large bowlders piled on each other in confusion. It appears as if the earth had been gradually washed away from between these rocks, leaving large openings wide enough for a human being to enter to a considerable distance and in various directions. Another is called "The Rock Cellar." This is an apartment of considerable dimensions, of regular shape, formed in the solid rocks, easy of access, with light through the crevices of the walls. Here it is well known that drafted militia-men during the Revolutionary war, preferring the lives of hermits to the dangers of the Continental army in the tented field, found a comparatively safe retreat from the pursuit of the provost-marshal's guard. One of these refugees was a cooper by trade, and in these mountain solitudes followed his occupation, where, no doubt, there was a plentiful supply of wood for staves and hoop-poles.

The first settlements seem to have been made in the valleys of the Black Muddy Creek and that branch on which Good's mill was erected. The earliest warrants issued out of the land-office bear date in 1737. On Jan. 9, 1737, a warrant was obtained by Robert Warburton, in pursuance of which a tract of one hun-

<sup>1</sup> By John B. Good.

dred and seventy-seven acres and the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads was surveyed. This tract extended across Black Muddy Creek into Earl township. The title to it, by mesne conveyances, having become vested in William Morris, he obtained a patent for it dated Jan. 21, 1768.

In pursuance of another warrant dated Dec. 21, 1737, a tract of two hundred and thirty-one acres and allowance was surveyed on May 13, 1738, and also patented to said William Morris, Oct. 12, 1742. This tract adjoins the above and also extended into Earl township.

The name of William Morris stands prominent among the early settlers of Brecknock. Who he was and where he came from is not known, but the orthography of his name indicates rather Welsh than Teutonic extraction. He purchased extensive tracts of land from the Penns, who were the proprietors of the soil, and some time afterwards, on having sold a part of said land to Jacob Schneder, erected substantial sandstones, with the initials of his name legibly engraved thereon, as landmarks to designate the boundaries of his estate.

From one to two miles farther north, on another branch of Muddy Creek, near the site of the present village of Bowmansville, Jacob Good<sup>1</sup> and Christian Good, two brothers, with their brother-in-law, John Musselman, with their respective families, settled about the same time. These emigrants were Mennonites from the Palatinate. As the adjoining township of Earl and the valley of the Conestoga in general had been settled at an earlier period, principally by emigrants from the same country and of like religious faith, they received considerable friendly assistance from that quarter. Jacob Good, arriving at the spot chosen for the erection of his new home, on the right bank of the stream, a short distance below the confluence of the two forks of the middle branch of Muddy Creek, about a mile below Bowmansville, took lodging under the inviting shelter of a patriarchal white-oak tree, where he deposited such household goods as he had brought along with him, and with the assistance of his friends, the Zimmermans, from Earl, commenced the erection of such a house as the times and circumstances would permit. He at once purchased the ground on which he had settled with his family. The deed, which is from John Penn, is dated in 1738, and embraced a tract of six hundred and twenty-eight acres and the usual allowance.

This new home was completely isolated from the rest of the civilized world. Its inmates were ignorant of the existence of any neighbors until one day the clarion voice of a cock greeted the ears of the *paterfamilias* while wandering through the woods at some distance from his house. This led to the joyous discovery that other settlers had also come to the same neighborhood. Then their immediate surroundings

were anything but assuring and calculated to inspire them with confidence. The country was a wilderness, one vast forest, inhabited by wild beasts and Indians. As yet there were no roads, no houses, gardens, fields, or orchards.

Jacob Good had but two children, both sons, named respectively Peter and Jacob. He divided the ample paternal domain equally between them. Peter with his family afterwards removed to Cumberland County. The younger Jacob was twice married, and had five sons and one daughter with his first and four sons and one daughter with his second wife. With his last wife and her children he emigrated to Virginia. His descendants by his first wife are still residing in the neighborhood, some of them on part of the original tract.

Half a mile higher up on the south fork of said branch of Muddy Creek, and about a quarter of a mile south from Bowmansville, Christian Good, brother of Jacob Good, the elder, settled, and erected the first grist-mill in the township, occupying the spot where the large flouring-mill of Mr. Henry Von Neida is now situated. The original tract on which this brother settled was bounded on the north by a line running nearly due east and west through the present village of Bowmansville; on the west by the stream forming the boundary between him and his brother Jacob until its confluence with the mill-stream, thence southerly to Casper Messner's land, which adjoined it on the south. On the east its boundaries are not definitely known. While this tract included a large area, it is believed that it was still considerably smaller than the extensive territory of his brother.

Whether the mill was built originally of wood or stone is not known, but tradition says that the mill and the dwelling were all under one roof. Later a stone mill and separate stone dwelling-houses were erected, which were removed to make places for more modern structures within the memory of many persons now living. In one of these dwellings religious services were held before the erection of a separate meeting-house. It is possible that there was a time when the same building simultaneously served the purposes of a mill, dwelling-house, and church.

Christian Good raised a family of seventeen children,—six sons and eleven daughters. One of the sons, named Jacob, was the grandfather of the compiler of these memoirs. His will remains on file among the old and musty papers in the register's office at Lancaster. It is dated Muddy Creek, Aug. 11, 1757. There is a paper filed with it which serves but a poor apology for a translation. A memorandum of its probate in Will-Book B, page 184, states that the will, being in German, could not be recorded. The will commences with a quotation from Hebrew ix. 17: "A testament is of force after men are dead," and provides that the widow (named Magdalena) and children should continue the family till the youngest was fourteen years old. The executors were Marks

<sup>1</sup> The names originally were Guth and Moseman.



Groff (believed to be a son of the famous Hans) and John Good, the oldest son, and concludes with an exhortation to the latter to be a proper example to his younger brothers and sisters, while they in turn are admonished to be obedient and subject to him.

At the same time (1737) John Musselman located on a tract of land about one mile north from the mill, and along the north fork of said branch of Muddy Creek, where until lately some of his lineal descendants resided, who used to relate the sayings of their great-grandfather, that when he wished to earn a regular day's wages he could not obtain work nearer home than in the neighborhood of New Holland, a distance of over eight miles. Between the Christian Good and John Musselman tracts a farm of one hundred and thirty acres was located, which at the time of the Revolution and afterwards belonged to Ullich Burkholder, of whom more will be said hereafter.

About one mile farther north from Musselman's place Francis Diller, a Swiss, erected the first distillery in Brecknock, on land which until recently belonged to the Steffys. Farther south from the place where the Goods first settled, on both sides of the creek, Francis Eckert took up the tract of land afterwards owned by the Messners, and east of the Goods' settlement Hermann Deis settled on a tract afterwards owned by the Kern family.

Another tract of land containing two hundred and seventy acres and allowance was surveyed in pursuance of a warrant issued to Casper Mason, which was the Anglicized name of Messner, dated June 15, 1748, afterwards patented to him Dec. 11, 1760, the patent being recorded at Philadelphia, in Patent-Book AA, vol. ii, page 118. This tract adjoined the hereinbefore named Jacob Good and Christian Good and others.

Probably about the date of this patent the dwelling-house, which still remains standing and continues to be used as a farm-house, was erected on this tract. It is a two-story stone building, with high peaked roof, resting on extraordinary heavy framework, the main rafters of which are over a foot in thickness. There are still some outbuildings in the yard covered with tile which in all probability once formed a part of the roof of this house. There are only two apartments on the first floor, a kitchen and a room with an enormously large stone chimney between them, containing a proportionately capacious fireplace on the first floor in the kitchen, and a smaller fireplace on the second floor, the chimney being double from the second floor upwards. The window-sashes, originally of lead, have long ago been changed into wooden sash, except a small remnant of the old relic which still remains in one of the kitchen windows.

Tradition says that at the period of its erection a two-story stone dwelling of such size and character was an object of wonder and curiosity, and that numbers of visitors from the valley of the Conestoga came to behold the architectural skill and splendor dis-

played in the erection of this, in their eyes, so magnificent a structure.

Jacob Schneder, a man remarkable in the early history of Brecknock township, on account of the advanced age to which he lived and the extensive tracts of land he owned in his time, purchased this property for his son, Baltzer Schneder, who moved on it April 15, 1796. He in turn sold it to Christian Pleam, who died in the old house March 13, 1877.

It appears that Jacob Schneder must have been born about the time these early settlers first came into the township, for he died on his old homestead, near Centre Church, July 9, 1829, at the age of ninety-four years. He had been married at the age of seventy-five years to a woman named Kafroth. It is related of him that he was displeased with his son Baltzer because he had married a poor girl named Kitzmiller, but ultimately relented and purchased the plantation above mentioned for him.

The original mansion on the William Marris tract, near Centre Church, in East Earl township, in which the aged patriarch, Jacob Schneder, died, though changed and modernized, has its old walls still standing, and is occupied and used as a farm-house.

About one mile south of Bowmansville a man named John Boehm commenced the erection of a large two-story stone dwelling-house. The breaking out of the war of the Revolution and the consequent dispersion of the workmen, who either volunteered or were drafted into the patriot army, interrupted the progress of the building, and the structure remained incomplete until the close of the war. This dwelling-house is peculiar in its arrangement. The kitchen, with a large fireplace, is built in front of the main dwelling and attached to it. There are fireplaces arranged for burning wood on each side of the house. The house is well and substantially built, and is still in a good state of preservation.

John Boehm, the proprietor of this mansion, was a man of courage and resolution. During the Revolutionary war some evil-disposed persons took advantage of the non-resistant principles of the Mennonite settlers in the neighborhood. These iniquitous fellows pretended to be government officers, commissioned to impress horses, grain, and other valuable military stores, which they fraudulently appropriated to their own use. One Sunday it happened that while Mr. Boehm attended divine worship, then held by the Mennonite society in a private house, Good's mill, one of these men made a raid into the neighborhood, and had already captured several valuable horses and was about to carry them off, when Mr. Boehm was informed of the matter. He at once left the house where the religious service was held, pursued the robber, and when he overtook him attacked him so vigorously with a piece of broken fence-rail that he surrendered at discretion, and the victor returned in triumph with his trophy and restored the horses to their owners.

There was a very large two-story stone dwelling-house, with stone kitchen attached, built in the valley of the Black Muddy Creek, on a portion of the land originally purchased from the proprietaries by the before-named William Morris. It was erected in 1795, by Christian Schneder. The carpenter employed in its construction was Henry Good, who, it seems, was also the architect of a number of other buildings completed about that period. The front is of regular cut brown sandstone, which has remained in almost perfect preservation to the present day. Another, perhaps yet larger, dwelling of similar architectural style was erected in the same neighborhood by Peter Boehm in 1802. There is a hall in the middle of the building, with rooms containing old-fashioned fireplaces, and the kitchen, with large fireplace on either side and brick or mortar floor, attached in the rear.

About the year 1740 the township was organized, and a tax amounting to one pound twelve shillings was assessed on its inhabitants. Leonard Pridenstow was appointed tax-collector. Part of the original territory of Brecknock, as also of that of the adjoining township of Caernarvon, extended into the present county of Berks. In 1752, Berks being erected into a separate county, the division line cut off portions of both these townships, which now are known as Brecknock and Caernarvon townships, in Berks County.

Two important roads, laid out prior to 1762, traverse the township north and south nearly parallel to each other. One leads from the Blue Ball through the village of Bowmansville, since 1838 known as the State road; the other leads from the present village of Fairville (Terre Hill P. O.), past the Dry Tavern (Muddy Creek P. O.), to Adamstown. Both these ancient roads are crossed—the former at Bowmansville and the latter at the Dry Tavern—by another old thoroughfare leading from the Plow Tavern to Reamstown.

At the close of the Revolutionary war the following were the principal land-owners in the township :

	Acres.
Jacob Breidensteln, farmer.....	150
Adam Baera, smith.....	200
Henry Braunweller, mason.....	130
George Becker, farmer.....	100
Casper Bassor, tailor.....	120
Ulrich Burkholder, smith.....	130
Phillip Brendel.....	100
Abraham Deeler, farmer.....	300
Christian Eshelman, farmer.....	100
Jacob Fonieda, miller (grist- and saw-mill).....	28
Jacob Frey, farmer.....	230
Martin Frey, miller (grist- and saw-mill).....	80
George Fitterling.....	120
Rudy Frey, farmer (saw-mill).....	200
Christian Frankhauser, farmer.....	200
Peter Frankhauser, assessor.....	120
Peter Fauch, farmer.....	100
Widow George.....	100
Peter Good, miller (saw- and hemp-mill).....	140
Henry Good, carpenter.....	55
Jacob Good, farmer.....	200
Hans Good, miller (grist-mill).....	100
Peter Good, farmer.....	100
Christian Good, farmer.....	100
Samuel Good, farmer.....	130
Jacob Good, weaver and farmer.....	150
Nicholas Haller, farmer.....	117

	Acres.
Christopher Hefst, captain.....	128
F. Haupt, farmer.....	100
Henry Hoffman, shoemaker.....	170
Henry Kern, farmer.....	150
Peter Kern, farmer.....	150
Christopher Kern, farmer.....	140
John Lesser, farmer.....	150
Benjamin Lesle, farmer.....	327
Christian Messner, Sr., farmer.....	200
Michael Messner, farmer.....	323
Andrew Musselman, farmer.....	100
Henry Moser, farmer.....	150
Matthias Musselman, farmer.....	100
Leonard Muma, farmer.....	140
Abraham Martin, farmer.....	140
Samuel Martin, doctor (grist- and saw-mill).....	40
Martin Mayer, mason.....	140
Hans Oberholtzer.....	170
Jacob Roth, farmer.....	250
Christian Sneider, farmer.....	150
William Sneider, collector.....	100
Jacob Stiegler, collector.....	140
John Stober, collector.....	100
John Steiner, collector.....	180
George Steffy, collector.....	130
John Tchantz, weaver.....	100
Henry Weld, shoemaker.....	100
Peter Weller, farmer.....	100
Adam Weber, smith.....	140
Henry Wolf, farmer.....	100
John Zuber, farmer.....	173
Anthony Zimmerman, cooper.....	119

Of the mill appearing in this list as the property of Jacob Fonieda (whose right name was Von Nieda) it may be observed that the mill is situate on that branch of Muddy Creek forming the western boundary line of the township, about one mile south of Adamstown. Peter Sharp died in 1764, the owner of this property, consisting then of one hundred and seventy acres. In 1780 it became the property of John Shaup, who in 1785 sold it to Jacob Von Nieda, who in 1814 sold the mill with twenty-nine and a quarter acres to his son, Phillip Von Nieda, after whose death, in 1847, it became the property of his youngest son, William Von Nieda, Esq., from whom it passed into the hands of its present owner, Andrew Emmert.

About two miles lower down the same stream is the mill property in above list mentioned as belonging to Martin Frey. In 1830 the present mill, whose site is about a quarter of a mile lower down the stream, was erected by Ephraim Shober, after whose death it passed into the hands of his son, Reuben E. Shober, Esq., who now runs it.

Another mill existed from early times on Muddy Creek, in the southwestern part of the township, in the above list mentioned as belonging to Dr. Samuel Martin. Since that time it has been known as Lupo's mill, Overholzer's mill, and Sensenig's mill. Samuel Sensenig is its present owner.

Another mill, not appearing on above list, is situate on Muddy Creek, a short distance below the Dry Tavern, where the saw-mill of Abraham Bixler, Esq., who died there in 1847, was situate. After his death George Martin built the present grist- and saw-mill, now owned by Peter B. Good.

From the list it appears that at that time Peter Good was the proprietor of a saw-mill and hemp-mill. This latter was a machine for preparing the fibre of hemp for spinning. A large stone, in the shape of the frustrum of a cone, was made to roll by machinery

propelled by water-power on the hemp spread out on a circular floor prepared for the purpose.

At that time all the grist-mills spoken of had special machinery adapted to the hulling of spelt (*Triticum Spelta*, a cereal resembling wheat, but covered with thick husks), which had been brought by the early immigrants from their old homes across the water. It was also called "German wheat." But the cultivation of hemp and spelt has long since been abandoned, and mills of that kind are no longer in use.

The only physician who flourished in these primitive times in Brecknock was the above-named Dr. Samuel Martin, who owned the mill and farm spoken of before. This man did not pretend to have any scientific knowledge of medicine, but practiced uroscopy and incantations or powwows in connection with the use of home-made salves and nostrums. Among these may prominently be mentioned brand-pulver (mortification powders), blutreinigung (blood purifier), and a salve to heal fractured bones. Among his cabalistic feats the stanching of bleeding wounds was his grand forte. Patients in danger of bleeding to death, whom the doctor never saw and who were miles away, were by him instantly cured. Children and grown persons suffering from the infernal arts of witches were promptly relieved by this wonderful doctor. Such is the tradition.

From his experience he became skilled in some degree in certain special departments of his profession, and if tradition can be trusted to any extent he performed astonishing cures in cases of fractured bones and by the application of his specific medicines. After his death his son, Peter Martin, continued the practice of his father's profession. His practice increased and extended, not only into the neighboring townships but also into Berks County. He acquired some property by his business. Since his death, about 1856, his son, Dr. Samuel Martin, has continued the business, residing still near the old place.

Since the year 1845 the village of Bowmansville has been almost constantly the residence of a practicing physician. Dr. A. H. Kissinger, who now resides there, is an old practitioner of experience and extensive practice.

For a considerable length of time the people, not having any houses specially dedicated to Divine worship, those of them of the Mennonite faith held their meetings in private dwellings. As has already been remarked, the plain, one-story stone dwelling-house, which stood near Good's mill, on land originally taken up by Christian Good, near Bowmansville, while occupied by the Good family, was used for this purpose.

About the beginning of the present century, or a few years earlier (1794), a meeting-house was built on ground now occupied by the village of Bowmansville. It was a plain, one-story structure, built of stone, similar in plan and arrangement to other

Mennonite meeting-houses so common in Lancaster County. About four or five feet above the ground there was an offset of about three or four inches on the outside of the wall, that is, from that height the wall was three or four inches thinner than below that point. Tradition says that, while the walls were thus in course of construction, some zealous brother objected that this was a violation of the law of plainness and simplicity of style of building. Whereupon Henry Good, the chief carpenter, remarked that after all the building was not by any means as ornate or imposing as the temple built by Solomon.

The burying-ground, the sacred "Gottes Acker," was and is still located half-way between Good's mill and the Cross-Roads, where a grove of lofty pine-trees has, probably for a century,<sup>1</sup> been sighing a solemn requiem over the graves of the dead. The oldest monuments here date back to 1767. These are mere rude sandstones, with initials and date. Imagination may busy itself in guessing who were first interred here. It is probable that it was some member of the Good family, who came into this neighborhood in 1787,—a conjecture that seems warranted by the initials that are still legible on the moss-grown stones.

Of the earlier ministers, who served these primitive congregations, nothing, not even their names, is known. Those of them whose names have come down to our time, probably flourished during the latter part of the last and the beginning of the present century. Their names were Daniel Gehman<sup>1</sup> and Ulric Burkholder, both natives of Switzerland. The former had a wonderful reputation for a species of clairvoyance, by means of which the courses of subterranean streams of water were as familiar to him as those flowing on the surface are to ordinary persons. His services were solicited by well-diggers from far and near to direct them where to find water. Tradition says his predictions were always reliable, and his utterances infallible. Moreover, it was also currently reported, and generally believed, that his knowledge of the mysterious was not confined to the hidden streams of water flowing underground, but that he also knew of rich deposits of ore of the precious metals; of gold mines vast and boundless, like those read of in fairy-tales. Unfortunately for the lovers of mammon, he was a scrupulously plain man, whose conscience would not permit him to divulge the secret, for fear that the discovery of such fabulous wealth might stimulate a taste for luxury and pride, and thus the secret was buried with him.

Tradition has also handed down to our times the following saying of his: "In that part of Switzerland in which he resided, prior to his emigration, there occurred a summer during which no rain fell at all, and yet such heavy dews descended on the earth that

<sup>1</sup> The old house in which he resided, close to the Berks County line, near Adamstown, is still standing. It was built originally by a man named Frey, but when is not now known.

the water thereof filled the wagon ruts in such abundance that sheep could drink out of them." He was the father of Christian Gehman, who served these congregations as a preacher more than a quarter of a century afterwards.

Of Ulric, or contracted Uli Burkholder, hardly anything is known at this time, except that he was a blunt, plain-spoken man, and was the father of a number of sons, who like the sons of Eli the old Jewish priest, and the sons of many modern preachers, were not particularly shining lights, or models of moral perfection. One story of his son, Peter, has been handed down to posterity, which may serve as a sample of the customs and manners of the time: The old man and his family resided near the present village of Bowmansville, immediately north of it. A stream of water, one of the branches of Muddy Creek, flowed a short distance west of their dwelling. Here some of the neighbors, owners of the soil through which the stream flowed, set fish-nets in the spring of the year, and in those early times fish being abundant, secured heavy draughts. Peter Burkholder knew all about this, and probably believing that fish were common property, which belong equally to all, early one morning before breakfast, raised some of these nets and appropriated their contents. When he came home his father had just got out of bed, and when he saw his son with such a fine mess of fish, he congratulated him on his good luck, kindly invited him to come into the house and partake of a treat of whiskey, which at that time seems to have been constantly kept on hand in every farm-house.

Peter kept quiet until breakfast, when the family was seated around the rude board, with a smoking dish of nice fish in their midst. The patriarch of the household was doing full justice to the dainty bill of fare. This was too much for Peter, who broke out in a fit of immoderate laughter, and exclaimed in his vernacular: "Gelt, Vater, die g'stohlene Fish sin' doch gut?" (Well, father! don't the stolen fish taste nicely?) Whether or not Peter had to suffer the penalty justly due him for his crime, tradition does not inform us.

The bishop, or "Volle Diener," contemporaneous with the two ministers just mentioned; was Henry Martin, who resided in the Conestoga Valley at Weaverville. After these came another trio of ministers, who served the congregations that used to worship in that plain meeting-house from about the year 1825, and afterwards, who are much better remembered, though all dead for more than a quarter of a century.

The first was Christian Good, a grandson of the original Christian, who resided a short distance southeast of Good's mill. He was a man of considerable natural parts, and, for his time and opportunities, of respectable information. He had read some books, and had an intelligent comprehension of their contents. He was the author of a German hymn, in

the form of an acrostic, which he composed during his last illness, while confined to his room by a lingering consumption. Its execution shows that he had some knowledge of metrical composition. He was for all that, however, a strict constructionist of the strict conditions of his faith. When by reason of careless and unskillful cultivation the farms of the whole neighborhood had become exhausted, and many of his neighbors began to use lime as a fertilizer, he opposed the innovation on principles of morality, contending that it was the spirit of discontent and an inordinate desire after worldly riches that prompted them in their endeavors to improve the productiveness of their farms. In his delivery he was slow, calm, and deliberate, wholly unimpassioned. In person he was rather tall and slim. In dress, of course, scrupulously plain.

The second was Christian Gehman, a man of quite a different stamp. His manner was ardent and his address earnest and impassioned. His style of preaching was hortatory, in point of intelligence and general information vastly inferior to his colleague, but calculated to impress an audience much more profoundly than his more thoughtful and methodical brother. He resided near Adamstown, just across the line in Berks County.

Then there was Jacob Zimmerman, who was the bishop or "Volle Diener" of the district, whose residence was in the Conestoga Valley some four miles from Bowmansville. He came around twice each year, in the spring and fall, to administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and to perform the rite of baptism. In person he was a short, thick-set man, who wore his hair long, parted in the middle. His face was round and fat. His coat was of the plainest style. He was easily overcome by his emotion, and shed many tears during almost every sermon he preached.

These preachers, who had been selected from among their brethren by lot, had never received any other than the merest rudiments of an education. The only training they received for their calling was their experience in the exercise of their sacred office. And yet in their discourses they generally manifested a wonderful acquaintance with the Scripture, often quoting passage after passage, and generally correctly. In their exegesis they were mystical; every passage of Scripture almost had for them a secondary, spiritual, or allegorical meaning.

The Mennonite meeting-house spoken of constituted the only building in the township dedicated to the public worship of God. Those of other denominations residing within its borders assisted to erect and maintain United Lutheran and Reformed Churches in locations outside of its limits. Of these there were originally two,—Allegheny Church in Brecknock township, Berks Co., and Muddy Creek Church in Cocalico township, Lancaster Co. The land on which the latter was built was, by the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, by warrant issued May 8, 1744, to Henry

Haller and Peter Fry, given to the use of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations worshipping at that place. Afterwards Centre Church, in Earl township, was erected near the tract (if not part of it) which was originally granted to the hereinbefore-mentioned William Morris. Of the ministers who served these several charges prior to the last half-century nothing definite is known; but within the last half-century there were two ministers who served these churches whose memory has come down to the present generation. They were both native Americans, though they preached exclusively in the German language. One of them was Rev. Daniel Hertz, who was pastor of the German Reformed wing of these congregations. He resided near Ephrata, and for a great many years served the churches at Muddy Creek and Centre, as well as some others at the same time. In person he was tall and commanding, and had a strong and rather agreeable voice. In the management of church matters he generally displayed shrewdness and tact, and an intimate acquaintance with human nature.

The other was Rev. Samuel Trumbauer, who was a Lutheran in faith, and also for a long series of years served his brethren of like faith who worshiped at the two churches above named, but for a longer period at Centre than at Muddy Creek. In person he was but slightly built and rather below the medium height. He was an earnest man, zealous in the discharge of his pastoral duties, and was by many of his flock much beloved and highly esteemed. He resided in Mechanicsburg, on the Lancaster and New Holland turnpike, at a distance of more than a dozen miles from his congregations. Both these clergymen have been dead for many years.

A certain kind of astrology was assiduously studied by some of these primitive agriculturists. The ascending and descending nodes of the moon were supposed to exert a general influence on the products of the field, and more especially the garden. The signs of the zodiac, as set out in Billmeyer's Almanac (the predecessor of Baer's) had to be consulted before sowing, planting, or reaping the several crops. Neglect or mistake in the observance of these rules was believed to work great harm to the crops that were about to be committed to the earth. One can scarcely contemplate this belief in signs and times so prevalent among our ancestors without coming to the conclusion that they are remnants of the old mythology that prevailed among the light-haired and blue-eyed Teutons while they still worshiped Odin and Thor in the dense forests bordering on the Rhine and Elbe.

In regard to the methods of tilling the soil, it appears evident that the first settlers of Brecknock pursued the same careless and unthrifty course that is now so prevalent in new settlements in the Western States. Shallow and often unseasonable plowing, improvidence in the preparation and application of manures, and general unskillful farming, without any attention to a regular rotation of crops or the proper

selection of seeds, gradually but surely exhausted the virgin strength of the soil.

During the decade preceding the commencement of the present century and a few years later the prosperity of these colonists must have been considerable. This is evident from the style of the dwellings that were built about that period. These houses, in point of architectural pretensions, as well as size and character, have not been surpassed, if equaled, anywhere in the township since. The native strength of the virgin soil had not as yet been exhausted, and these farms, or large portions of them, having been but recently cleared, were probably highly productive. But the suicidal policy of these primitive farmers ruined the fertility of their soil, and having run through the disastrous rotation of crops from wheat to rye, and from rye to buckwheat, left their fields barren and their exchequers impoverished.

About the years from 1830 to 1840 the farmers of Brecknock township reached an important crisis in their history. Their sandy soil, naturally requiring careful farming, was giving out. Their wheat harvests for successive years had been failures. About 1835 the failure of the wheat crop was so general throughout the country that breadstuffs had to be imported from Europe to supply the actual wants of the people. Resort was had to cornmeal, mashed potatoes, and other ingredients, which were mixed with wheat flour, of which bread was baked.

But their impoverished fields would no longer produce the bare necessities of life. Some emigrated West, which then meant the State of Ohio. After these had settled in their far Western homes, correspondence was opened between them and their relatives and friends who remained behind. Visits were also interchanged between them, although the distance seemed long and the road wound around precipitous mountains and through dense forests.

These visitors when they returned, as well as the letters of correspondents, brought strange stories from these Western settlements into the old homesteads. They told of houses that were built in one day, of which the foundations had been laid in the morning, the logs cut in the forest, the walls of the cabin raised, the clapboards split, the roof and chimney all built in the same day, so that the weary emigrant, with his wife and little ones, slept the first night securely sheltered under its rude roof. But perhaps the strangest thing of all were the "Yankeys," who had farms without barns, and with whom the men did all the work, even milked the cows and attended to the dairy, while the women had nothing to do but to attend to dress and make and receive social calls, even during the busy season of haymaking and harvest, when all hands on the farm, men, women, and children, ought to be busy from early morn till dewy eve.

But not all of these emigrants moved West. Some went north and settled in the British province of Canada. There seems to have existed a special mo-

tive for the Mennonites to go to Canada. The British government, they thought, was more friendly towards them than the new democracy just established in the United States. William Penn, a Quaker, professing religious principles almost identical with theirs, had inspired them with love and confidence towards the British Crown. During the Revolutionary struggle they had generally remained loyal to their old government. This was from motives radically different from those which inspired the ordinary Tory. With the one they sprang from religious and conscientious convictions of duty, while with the latter they were merely political questions to be settled by the dictates of self-interest.

But whatever the motives were, a number of these excellent people emigrated and sought their fortunes in better and richer soil. As early as the year 1816, Rev. Joseph Bauman, a Mennonite preacher, who resided on a farm in the Allegheny Valley, in Berks County, Pa., about four miles northeast from Bowersville, had moved to Waterloo, then part of Halton County, Upper Canada, and settled there. This year is memorable on account of its unprecedentedly cold summer, not one month of which was exempt from frost, even in Lancaster County. Upper Canada, surrounded by lakes and in a higher latitude, was, of course, proportionally colder. These new settlers thought their home almost a Siberia, and were consequently much alarmed on account of the coldness of the climate, till their fears were allayed by milder seasons in subsequent years.

But, of course, all could not leave their old neighborhood, and those that remained behind on their worn-out farms had no alternative left but to attempt the improvement of the impoverished soil these emigrants had left behind. To effect this object the application of lime as a fertilizer was generally resorted to. Numerous limekilns were constructed throughout the country, in which limestone, brought from the adjoining townships of Earl and Cocalico, distances from three to five miles, were burned into lime. Wood, being plenty and cheap, was at that time exclusively used for this purpose. The happy effects of the application of lime as a fertilizer soon manifested themselves in the more luxuriant crops of the farmer.

When the agriculturist once had his attention directed to the improvement of the soil, he was not satisfied with using only one means to accomplish his object. Other means and methods were tried and adopted. Improved varieties of grain and grass-seeds were procured, the proper times for planting and the most advantageous rotations of crops were studied. The introduction of improved breeds of horses, cattle, and other animals on the farm naturally followed in the march of the other improvements. These changes, however, were, of course, introduced only gradually, and were not effected without much opposition. The agricultural commu-

nity became divided into two classes of parties, such as every revolution produces, the progressive and conservative. The former included the younger and more enterprising portion of the community, while the latter was composed of those everywhere styled "old fogies."

Politics, in its ordinary sense, did not much disturb this secluded community in the even tenor of their way. When the Anti-Masonic party was organized, and the story of the abduction and murder of William Morgan was assiduously circulated, most of them became Anti-Masons and supported the election of Joseph Ritner for Governor. It is not known that any citizen of Brecknock township ever held a county or State office prior to about 1838, when Philip Von Nieda was elected to the Legislature of the State, to which office he was re-elected for a second term. About 1855, Daniel Bowman was elected a director of the poor, and in 1857 Anthony Good was elected recorder of deeds of the county of Lancaster.

Nearly all the newspapers that were read were printed in the German language. *Der Readinger Adler*, sometimes called "Berks County Bible," was the organ of those who professed the Democratic faith, while *Der Volkfreund*, edited by John Baer, of Lancaster, was read by the members of the Whig party. There was more party feeling then than there is now, and editors presumed more on the ignorance of the masses than they dare to do at this day. Then it was quite common to appeal to farmers, laborers, etc., as a class against capitalists and office-holders as a class.

In relation to matters of education, these people were too much engrossed in procuring their material subsistence to pay attention to the cultivation of their minds. They were isolated from the great world, both by locality and their language. As yet there was no system of education by public schools, and these farmers, who had a hand-to-hand struggle to obtain their daily bread, had neither time, means, nor taste for the establishment of private schools.

The Mennonite meeting-house near Good's Mill was each winter, up to about the year 1832, used as school-house. At Stover's, near Adamstown, at the Dry Tavern, about two miles southwest from Bowersville, at Boehm's, a short distance southeast of Good's mill, and at Schleich's, quite at the southern end of the township, were log huts which were used as school-houses for a few weeks or months during the inclement season of the winter, when the cold weather prevented work on the farm. That no teacher of competent qualifications came to these secluded parts to engage in his occupation must be at once apparent. Men engaged in teaching because they could not get anything better to do, or because they were physically disabled for the performance of ordinary manual labor.

Of the teachers who first taught the children of the schools in Brecknock township, the names of

only two or three have descended to our times. One of them, named Altsdorf, was a German, who wrote a very beautiful hand, and who understood drawing and vocal music. As far as known, he never taught within the limits of the township, but some of the children attended his school, kept in the adjoining township of Earl. Then there was another German teacher named Grimm, but who was not by any means as eminent a grammarian or lexicographer as his modern namesake. He was either from Hesse or Brunswick, and came over during the Revolutionary war, along with the other mercenaries of the British king. There are no traditions of his literary proficiency, but the reminiscences of the severe flagellations he administered to his scholars have been faithfully handed down to posterity.

There was another German pedagogue named John Peter Hoefer, of whose memory nothing survives, except that he had a famous controversial correspondence with Samuel Bowman, Esq., when the latter was still quite young and just entering on his career as a teacher. In this new teacher, who about 1821 taught at the Mennonite meeting-house, and some years later at the Dry Tavern, the rising generation enjoyed a superior grade of instruction.

Later, about 1830, James Stilwell taught several winters at the Dry Tavern, and about 1833 a man named Henry Bowers kept the school at Schlebach's for several winters.

At this time most of the boys attempted to learn to read and write both the English and German languages. This state of things made it necessary for the teacher to be proficient in both tongues. Few of them were able to teach both correctly. The pupils labored under great disadvantages in more than one respect. As a rule, they understood only the Pennsylvania German dialect. The school-books were either in English or High German, either of which they understood but imperfectly. Add to this drawback the short term the school usually continued, the irregular attendance of the scholars, and the very imperfect methods of instruction ordinarily employed, and it is not difficult to form a correct estimate of the mental culture and literary capacity of the population of Brecknock township of those days. Their imperfect acquaintance with the language of their text-books was especially trying in the study of arithmetic. The pupil was very much embarrassed in attempting to solve a problem, the enunciation of which was set forth in an unknown tongue.

As a rule, the girls were not taught further than to read, and that mostly only in German. Very few were so fortunate as to be taught to write. The boys, in view of their prospective lines of business, were generally taught to read and write both languages, and some of them were taught arithmetic so far as the rule of the three; but there were many men whose education in the science of numbers was almost totally neglected.

The common school system was first introduced into Pennsylvania under the provisions of the act of Assembly passed April 1, A.D. 1834, in which the preamble declares that the education of the people was enjoined by the Constitution as a solemn duty which could not be neglected without disregard of the moral and political safety of the people. The supplementary act of April 15, A.D. 1835, provided that "where any township or district in any school division votes in the negative on the question of accepting the law to which this is a supplement, said township or district shall not be compelled to accept the same."

The doctrine that "the education of the people by this school system was a solemn duty which could not be safely neglected" was not believed to be sound by the great majority of the people of Brecknock township. They did not feel that there was any necessity for improvement or progress in education. In fact, many well-meaning people honestly believed that the education of the masses was not merely useless but dangerous. They stated their argument about as follows: "Advanced education is unnecessary in the ordinary affairs of life. Past generations, from time immemorial, have lived and made their way honestly through the world without the aid of the free school system, and succeeding generations cannot have any greater need of it than the present or past. To spend time over books is time wasted, which every able-bodied person is in duty bound to employ in useful manual labor." These prejudices were carried to such an extent that a young man suspected of pursuing his studies with a view of qualifying himself for the business of teaching was in some circles severely ostracized, and was by no means a popular character among the honest farmers of the community.

These honest but misguided people rejoiced over their privilege annually to vote down the hated school law which was about to insinuate itself into their midst, fraught with all its attendant evils. Who then can imagine their indignation when this was changed by act of Assembly of April 11, 1848? This act provided that the "common school system from and after the passage of that act should be deemed held and taken to be adopted by the several school districts of the commonwealth."

When the passage of this law became generally known the neighborhood of Bowmansville was stirred into a ferment resembling that of Boston occasioned by the passage of the British Stamp Act of 1765. The citizens generally resented the enactment of this statute as a wanton invasion of their most sacred rights and the assumption by the Legislature of unwarranted powers. They protested that this law inflicted a final and fatal stab on their cherished liberty to vote down the hated free school. They now spoke of American liberty as a thing of the past, and of the right to vote and the boasted privilege of the ballot as a mockery. The term "free schools" applied to

the schools thus established by compulsory legislation was especially inveighed against as utterly inappropriate. These schools, forced on them by the tyranny of unjust legislation against their will, repeatedly expressed at the ballot-box, ought to be designated "Zwing Schulen" (forced schools). It was the almost unanimous opinion, honestly and conscientiously entertained, that it was their solemn duty to resist the execution of this iniquitous law by all the means in their power.

At this period there were five or six school-houses in the township to furnish accommodations for a population of thirteen hundred and sixty-six souls, according to the census of 1850. These buildings were mostly log cabins, rudely constructed, without furniture and without ventilation, excepting the pure air that clandestinely intruded through the crevices of the unplastered walls. They were generally situated in out of the way places along the wayside or at the cross-roads in the woods.

The most important school in the district, perhaps, was the one situated in Bowmansville, which village at that time contained as yet no hotel, but consisted of a store, containing the post-office, and three or four private dwellings. The neighborhood embraced the most densely populated and probably the wealthiest portion of the township. Here an attempt was made soon after the passage of the act of April 11, 1848, to put the school system into operation. A tax was laid by the school directors, but the opposition aroused by the proceeding was such that the idea of collecting the same was soon abandoned, and no further efforts in that direction were made in that year.

On April 7, 1849, an act of Assembly was passed for the regulation and continuance of a system of education by common schools, of which the eighth section provides that if all the members of any board of directors shall refuse or neglect to perform their duties by laying the tax required by law, and to put or keep the schools in operation so far as the means of the district will admit, the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county shall, upon complaint in writing by any six taxable citizens of the district and on due proof thereof, declare their seats vacant and appoint others in their stead until the next election. Under this provision of the law the school directors of Brecknock township were ousted from their offices upon the petition of several taxable citizens of said township, among whom Daniel Sensenig appeared at the head and front. This man had been born and raised in the adjoining township of Earl; had in his earlier history been engaged as a teamster between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, at a time when railroads had not yet been heard of. He was a farmer, residing in Brecknock township. Above all others he felt interested in the establishment of the common schools in his adopted township, and he bent all his energies, regardless of opposition, to the successful accomplishment of his project.

When the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at their sessions in November, 1849, came to appoint a new board to fill the places made vacant by the removal of the old delinquent directors, the name of Daniel Sensenig appeared at the head of the list. It was evident to him and his friends that he was encountering the most violent opposition, but he did not shrink from the assumption of every responsibility connected with his darling project, and he at once set about organizing the board and to employ teachers for the several schools in the district.

At this time a man named Frederick Leinbach was teaching school at Bowmansville under the old system. This man's principal fitness for the business of teaching consisted in his utter unfitness for anything else. He was a quiet, unoffending being, whose mental and physical weakness effectually put him under bonds to keep the peace with everybody. Being poor and incapable of earning his bread by manual labor, his friends thought it would be no disgrace for him to "keep school." So the thing was all properly arranged, and Frederick was duly installed as schoolmaster, and was now actually swaying the pedagogical sceptre with all the awful dignity of his august calling, when Mr. Sensenig and his colleagues were engaged in employing teachers under the new system for the several schools of Brecknock district.

A young man named Samuel L. Herts was appointed teacher for the Bowmansville school. He was the son of a clergyman of the German Reformed Church, who was at that time, and had been for years, the pastor of several congregations in the neighborhood, including Muddy Creek and Centre Churches. It required a good deal of tact to install the new incumbent. Mr. Sensenig tried soft words and persuasion, and, to the surprise and chagrin of Leinbach's friends, he vacated the school-house and young Hertz took possession. Before the anti-school men were fairly aware of the state of affairs the free school had been inaugurated in Bowmansville, and, what seemed strange, the number of pupils in attendance was, under the circumstances, quite creditable.

But now the revolt commenced. As the lowering thunder-clouds gather on the distant horizon and spread their ominous masses over the darkened sky, ready to discharge their angry bolts, so the storm of popular indignation gathered over the village of Bowmansville, which was destined to break on its devoted head on the 8th of January, 1850, which day, by some strange coincidence, happened to be the anniversary of the famous battle of New Orleans. On that day there was a general gathering of the anti-school men in Bowmansville. On every face sat excitement and anger. At first, as the neighbors assembled, they formed themselves into groups for earnest discussion. In the mean time several of the few school men of the neighborhood also arrived. Towards noon the anti-school men made a rush towards the school-house and several entered it. Some



altercation between the two hostile parties ensued. Blows were threatened, if none were actually struck. The children, affrighted, fled from the school-house. The teacher was ejected, and the anti-school men locked the door, took possession of the key, and retreated, claiming to have achieved a complete victory over Mr. Sensenig and his friends. But the school men, and especially Mr. Sensenig, were not dismayed in their efforts to establish the schools. Criminal prosecutions were promptly instituted against the rioters, as they were now generally termed, and after a hearing before John S. Stager, Esq., of New Holland, they were all bound over to appear at the approaching January term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, to be held in Lancaster, to answer the charge brought against them.

When court day came, Brecknock township sent a larger delegation to the criminal court of the county than had ever been witnessed before or since that time. The day was inclement, with snow and sleet overhead and frozen snow and ice under foot. The defendants, to a man, made their way—a distance of over twenty miles—on foot. Among them were some of the sires and grandsires of the neighborhood. Most of the school men of the vicinity were subpoenaed as witnesses on the part of the commonwealth. These traveled in carriages. On the road the carriages overtook the pedestrians, and the meeting was said to have been neither cordial nor pleasant. Arrived at Lancaster they all attended court. The first day of the criminal court week was spent in the usual routine of constables' returns and other current business. When the shades of evening descended on Lancaster City most of the rioters, never accustomed to be away from home, and some of whom had never before been in the county-seat, ardently longed to return to their homes and families. They were informed, however, that they could not depart until they had been tried for the charge which had been brought against them. With heavy hearts and longing desires for their far-away homes in Brecknock, they retired to their lodgings, no doubt heartily tired of their situation. They, however, held out until Wednesday, when negotiations were opened with Mr. Sensenig which eventually resulted in a settlement of the prosecution. The defendants agreed to pay all the costs, and promised to properly conduct themselves in the future, and especially to obey the school laws, and not to show malice or ill will against any one on account of the recent unpleasantness in school matters.

But these promises were much easier made than kept. It is seldom that a more bitter and implacable resentment is cherished by any man or set of men than by those baffled anti-school men. Not only were those who had actually taken part against them in the late troubles relentlessly proscribed and ostracized in business and social intercourse, but also others who, on account of their social position or known lit-

erary tastes, were suspected of sympathizing with the cause of education were made to suffer their hate and vengeance.

There were, besides Mr. Sensenig, especially two objects of their spleen that deserve notice. These were Samuel Bowman, Esq., the original founder of the village, who was then postmaster and engaged in the mercantile business at that place, and Rev. Daniel Hertz, the father of the young school-teacher who had been mobbed and expelled on the day of the famous riot. There was not a particle of proof of any kind that these venerable and respectable gentlemen had done, or even said, anything as partisans in the cause of free schools. Nor was it pretended that they had been aiding or even counseling the late prosecutions against them. But by some intuitive instinct they thought these men must sympathize with the cause of education, and to be suspected of such an enormity was for them sufficient cause to resort to harsh measures. Many families residing in the immediate neighborhood of Bowmansville that had been accustomed for a series of long years to trade off their farm produce for store-goods in their own village now passed that store, to deal with other merchants miles away. Some of these same persons were members of the churches of whom Rev. Hertz was pastor, and these raised or strenuously tried to raise dissensions and destroy the peace in these congregations. And Daniel Sensenig, who belonged to the Mennonite communion, had to suffer the application of their strict discipline, which positively forbids the invocation of the strong arm of the municipal law in the vindication of public or private rights.

Among the rioters who assembled in Bowmansville on that memorable 8th of January, 1850, was a character that stood forth in prominent and bold relief. His conduct on that day had attracted the attention of some of the citizens, who had dubbed him "the general" or "commander-in-chief." This man was Elias Leinbach, the father of Frederick, the schoolmaster. He was now far advanced in years, well known in the neighborhood as a skillful brushmaker and repairer of clocks. But he was still more famous as a believer in witches and hobgoblins and as one who frequently dug after concealed buried treasures. He, as a champion of his son, the schoolmaster, had become a violent and demonstrative anti-school partisan. He had also been indicted with the rest of the rioters, and had been among them when the prosecution was compromised, and his proportionate share of the costs had either been paid by him or by some of his friends for him. But as for him, he was unwilling to let the matter rest there. If the iniquitous free school system was to be introduced into Brecknock township, with a high hand and against the earnest opposition and protests of its honest yeomanry,—if liberty was to be trampled into the dust by the iron hand of oppression,—he, for one, at least would not stand idly by without seeking to be avenged on these presumptu-

ous tyrants who thus wantonly assailed his dearest rights.

In taking a survey of the whole field of action he found no fitter subject for his vengeance than Daniel Sensenig. For the purpose of finding the proper method of proceeding eminent legal counsel were consulted. It was determined that a suit against Mr. Sensenig for malicious prosecution was the best means that could be adopted to obtain the desired end. Whether the experienced counsel he employed really believed that he could recover damages in the case is, of course, impossible to tell. At this distance of time, in passing judgment on that point, great allowance should be made for the intense feeling that existed at that period. But, be that as it may, the suit was brought, and on the 12th day of February, 1851, the summons was issued and the writ duly served on the defendant.

Subsequently a rule was taken by the plaintiff to have arbitrators chosen to whom the controversy should be referred, and on the 20th of June, 1851, the parties and their attorneys appeared in the prothonotary's office at Lancaster, and chose David Witmer, Christian Hoffman, Jr., and John Styer arbitrators, and the time and place of meeting were fixed in the village of New Holland, on Thursday, the 7th day of August, 1851, at one o'clock P.M.

This suit attracted almost as much attention as the original prosecution of the rioters. Numbers of witnesses on both sides were in attendance. Besides the parties, arbitrators, counsel, and witnesses, there were crowds of excited spectators. The witnesses on the side of the plaintiff were ready and willing to testify, and under cross-examination attempted to be impertinent and witty. The result was, as is almost invariably the case under similar circumstances, that the tact and experience of the trained advocate proves an overmatch for the witness, and turns the laugh of the crowd against the pseudo wit. This was especially the fate of one of plaintiff's witnesses, who made up by a superabundance of pluck what he lacked in stature. On account of his diminutive size, he was by the counsel for the defendant called the "Bantam-cock," an appellation that was remembered by some of the spectators as long as he lived.

At last the evidence was closed, the counsel proceeded to argue the case before the arbitrators, and then submitted it to their decision. The arbitrators came from the retirement of their room, where they had been secluded during their consultations, and announced their award to be "No cause for action." This report was duly filed in the prothonotary's office at Lancaster on the 8th day of August, 1851.

It might perhaps be expected that with this last scene in this "strange, eventful history" the curtain should finally drop, and the tale should end here. But there was still another act to follow, and when the curtain rises again we behold the chief executive officer of the court in hot pursuit of the venerable

form of Elias Leinbach, the plaintiff in the late suit, with a *capias ad satisfaciendum* for the costs incurred in the action which had just been determined.

The poor old man now experienced the glorious uncertainty of the law. He had instituted this legal proceeding with the object of being revenged on Daniel Sensenig, and now—could he trust his senses?—here were the stern officers of the law inexorably demanding from him a sum of money quite beyond his pecuniary ability to pay, and in default of payment threatened to quarter him in limbo. Were these the sweet waters he had hoped to drink from the cup of revenge and retaliation? Had he really dug a pit and fallen into it? But these reflections were interrupted by the rude arrest made by the sheriff, who started him on his way for a second involuntary trip to Lancaster. Arrived there, he hastened to consult his counsel, who at once applied to the Court of Common Pleas for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the State. His sons did not forsake their old and distressed father in his extremity, but procured for him the necessary sureties. His bond was then filed for his release under the insolvent laws, and he was set at liberty. After having in this manner regained his freedom, he proceeded on his way homeward, a wiser though probably a sadder man than he had been previous to his experience in the glorious uncertainty of the law.

Highly discreditable as the events just detailed appear in the light of present surroundings, it is gratifying to every true friend of popular education that a radical change for the better has since been effected, and that a new era of marked improvement, not only in education but also in agriculture and general prosperity, dates from these days of strife and commotion in Brecknock.

By reference to the reports of the county superintendent it appears that in 1858 the number of school-houses had increased to seven, and the total receipts for school purposes were fourteen hundred and fifty-two dollars and ninety-five cents. These figures in 1880 had increased to nine school-houses, and total receipts to five thousand one hundred and seven dollars and nineteen cents, of which sum, however, a large portion was used for the erection of new school-houses. This process of building has been carried on till all the old school-houses have been replaced by substantial structures built of sandstone, of which large supplies are nearly everywhere at hand.

At the present time not only the school-houses, with their furniture and apparatus, will bear a favorable comparison with those of other districts which heretofore were generally considered as more advanced, but some of the young men and women of this township, embracing probably lineal descendants of the rioters of 1850, are engaged in the laudable employment of instructing the youths of the district according to the most approved methods of modern

times. At the annual examinations the native teachers of the district exhibit abundant proof of their mental capacity, their industry and creditable acquirements.

A few of her youths have even aspired to higher education than what the common schools afford. While some have creditably mastered the mysteries of medical science and the healing art, another has lately graduated from Franklin and Marshall College with the highest honors at the head of his class.

Nor has the progress of the township in material prosperity been less rapid or marked. Farms whose fields were once exhausted and sterile have been vastly improved, and their barns, though capacious, often prove too contracted to contain their prolific produce. The improvements in the methods of agriculture hold even pace with the general advancement. All the modern labor-saving machines and approved implements of agriculture are now found in use among the farmers of this district.

The improved condition of the roads will strike every traveler. Thirty years ago the roads were mostly deep ravines, rudely plowed with ruts. At other places the weary wayfarer had to climb over huge rocks of sandstone or iron bowlders. All this is changed. Well-formed drains on either side of the road now protect them against the formation of ruts. Rocks and stones have been removed from the road-beds, while large quantities of small sandstone, gathered by cleaning the fields, have been hauled on the roads, and long distances of excellent turnpikes have thus been constructed.

The justices of the peace who held jurisdiction over this township from 1777 to 1840 will be found in the civil list of the county in District No. 5, of which it composed a part with Caernarvon. It was also a part of District No. 6, with Cocalico.

The names of the justices who served from 1840<sup>1</sup> to the present time are here given:

Jacob Stiner, April 14, 1840.	William Vanelda, April 15, 1862.
Abraham Bixler, April 14, 1840.	H. B. Becker, April 12, 1864.
Andrew Shrimp, April 9, 1844.	Henry E. Shrimp, April, 1867.
John B. Good, April 13, 1847, to April 13, 1852.	Reuben Shober, April, 1869.
Henry S. Michael, April 13, 1852.	H. B. Becker, April, 1870.
John B. Good, April 14, 1857.	S. G. Seifrit, April, 1874.
William Vanelda, April 14, 1857.	R. G. Shober, April, 1874, to 1879.
Henry B. Becker, May 3, 1859.	S. G. Seifrit, April, 1880.

**Bowmansville** is situated in the valley formed by two branches of Muddy Creek, issuing from the rocky hills along the Berks County line, which form the water-shed between the Delaware and the Susquehanna. The State road from Blue Ball to Reading here crosses the Reamstown and Plow Tavern road. The land on the south side of the latter road is part of the large tract surveyed in 1737 to Christian Good, embracing the mill a quarter of a mile to the south. On the other, on north side of the road, the soil is

part of the Ulrich Burkholder tract. On each of these tracts one-story log farm-houses were erected at an early date, both near the site of the village, that on the Good tract really within its borders. About 1794 the Mennonites, forming the principal part of the surrounding population, built a sandstone meeting-house on the southwest corner of the cross-roads, near the last-mentioned farm-house. At this time what few store goods the people needed were supplied either from Reading, twelve miles to the northeast, or from Adamstown, four miles northwest from this place. No nearer store was in existence then.

Samuel Bowman, Esq., after whom the place was named, was born Dec. 1, 1789. He was a lineal descendant of Wendell Bowman, who about 1707 immigrated to Germantown and thence to Lancaster County. One of his descendants, named Christian, settled in the Allegheny Valley, now Berks County, four miles east from Bowmansville, where in 1749 he built a log house which is still standing. Young Samuel by industry and perseverance acquired a respectable education. As a young man he had for several winters taught school in the Mennonite meeting-house and other places in the neighborhood. In 1820 he built the large two-story sandstone dwelling and store-house still standing on the southeast corner of the cross-roads, and commenced the business of country store-keeper, surveyor, and conveyancer. He prospered in business, and, being skillful as a surveyor and scrivener, was appointed a justice of the peace. He accepted his commission solely for the purpose of taking acknowledgments of the many deeds of conveyance and other instruments of writing he prepared. On the 1st of April, the general settlement day, his store was crowded. Deeds were executed and delivered, the purchase money counted and paid over, and the settlements of the surrounding neighborhood were made there.

About 1830 another dwelling-house with cooper-shop was erected in the village by Martin Bowman, on land for which he paid one hundred dollars an acre. This was then thought an enormous price. In 1832 a stone school-house was built in the village opposite the store, and after that the meeting-house was no longer used for school purposes. On the advent of the new administration following the Presidential election of 1840, a post-office with mail supply from Blue Ball was established in this infant village, which as yet had not received a name. But Samuel Bowman, Esq., having received the appointment of postmaster, the post-office and place were after him named Bowmansville.

On account of the two offices being incompatible, this appointment deprived him of his justice's commission. The neighborhood felt this vacancy as a serious inconvenience, which in the spring of 1847 was remedied by the election of his nephew, J. B. Good, Esq., as a justice of the peace, who during the

<sup>1</sup> By the Constitution of 1839 the township became a separate district.

same year built the dwelling and office on the northeast corner of the cross-roads, which place he occupied (being twice re-elected) as a justice of the peace, surveyor, and conveyancer until his removal to Lancaster in April, 1858.

In 1851, Peter B. Good erected the present hotel on the northwest corner of the cross-roads, or ground costing two hundred dollars an acre, which was still thought a very high price. He succeeded in obtaining license, although there was a remonstrance filed against it at the instigation of the landlord at the Dry Tavern, two miles southwest from Bowmansville. In the summer of 1854 the meeting-house at the cemetery, half-way between the store and the mill, was erected. About this time the first brick dwellings were built in the village, and a new school-house in the northern part of the place was erected, and the old school-house changed and enlarged into a dwelling and shoe-store.

Soon after the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency, in 1856, the post-office was removed, or rather discontinued, and a new one established at the Dry Tavern. But this mistake was promptly remedied. The post-office at Bowmansville was not only re-established, but measures were now taken which resulted in a signal improvement. Instead of being supplied once a week on horseback from Blue Ball, the office at Bowmansville is now served by a stage-coach running daily between Fairville and the city of Reading.

On Jan. 19, 1857, Samuel Bowman, Esq., founder of the village, died, and his remains are buried in the cemetery at that place.

About 1874 the Mennonite congregation sold their old sandstone meeting-house situate in the village, and erected a frame structure to take its place a short distance southwest of the mill. The site vacated by this removal was occupied by the erection of a large brick dwelling-house.

Meanwhile the general prosperity of the village and surrounding country has wonderfully improved. The productiveness and market value of farms has greatly appreciated. The population of the village is about one hundred and fifty. It contains a hotel, large country store, the finest flouring-mill in the neighborhood, extensive blacksmith- and wagon-maker-shops, clock- and watchmakers, shoemakers, tinsmiths, marble-works, cigar-makers, butchers, painters, cabinet-makers, physician, justice of the peace, and other industries.

Although there are no ornate or expensive edifices in this village, it may justly be claimed that it is exceptionally well built. There are no unsightly old log huts that disfigure so many country villages. All the houses are comfortable two-story structures. If there is not much wealth in this village, there is absolutely no poverty within its limits.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### JACOB F. KERN.

Jacob F. Kern, merchant and postmaster at Muddy Creek, in Brecknock township, was born at Red Run, in the same township, Oct. 24, 1844. His father, Jacob, a native of Lancaster County (as was his grandfather), was born in 1811, and died Sept. 6, 1870. Jacob Kern married Fianna Frankhauser, of Lancaster County. She died April 29, 1881. They had six



*J. F. Kern*

children, all sons, of whom five are living. Jacob F. Kern was the fourth son. The common lot of farmers' boys fell to his share. He got a little schooling and a good deal of hard work. At the age of twelve he went to live with his uncle, Adam Kern, near Churchtown, with whom he remained four years. Then (at the age of sixteen) he essayed to take care of himself, and for three years thereafter labored as a farm hand. At the age of nineteen he determined to learn a trade, and in pursuance of that resolve took service with John Slaybach, a carpenter of Brecknock township. For eight years he followed with much industry the calling he had chosen, and for the ensuing five years worked first at wheelwrighting, and subsequently at house-painting. Thus far he had passed through an experience freighted with hard work and exacting drain upon the energies of his physical nature. He concluded, therefore, to enter

the mercantile trade, as more in consonance with his views and ambition, and in 1877 embarked upon his career as a merchant. He chose a location at Muddy Creek, where Benjamin Bahner, and others before him, had vainly sought to make store-keeping a profitable venture. General opinion pointed to the belief that the place was not likely to prove a paying one to anybody, but Mr. Kern thought differently, and entered upon the project, satisfied that he would make a success of it. Although it was at first a discouraging struggle he soon began to see an improvement, and so steadily striving as he had never striven before, realized at last that he had built up a satisfactory and promising trade. It was no small thing to accomplish, in the face of such untoward circumstances as beset the young merchant at the start, and it is naturally a gratifying incident, worthy of record, that he achieved a victory. Since 1876 he has been postmaster at Muddy Creek, and is to-day a flourishing merchant, as well as a widely-respected citizen. He has served his township as school director, and is now township auditor. In his public services he has been zealous and faithful, and is known as a watchful and able guardian of the interests intrusted to his care. He has been a member of the Lutheran Church for about twenty years, earlier an attendant at Reamstown, and now at Centre Church. July 3, 1866, Mr. Kern was married to Catherine, daughter of Samuel Frankhauser, of Brecknock. In 1881, he erected at Muddy Creek a handsome residence, much to the architectural adornment of the locality, and creditable as well to his own taste and design.

#### HENRY STAUFFER.

Henry Stauffer, one of the best known of Brecknock's farmer-citizens, was born in East Lampeter township, Lancaster Co., Dec. 28, 1812. His great-grandfather (Christian or Christopher) came to America from the Palatinate in 1749, accompanied by his wife and two sons. He settled in East Lampeter township upon a place that has been in the possession of his descendants from that day to this, his great-grandson, Benjamin R., being now the owner thereof. Christian's son, John (born 1733, and died Dec. 26, 1811), was a preacher of the Mennonite faith, and for many years was an important factor in the history of that church in Lancaster County. His wife was Veronica Buckwalter, who died Feb. 16, 1826. His son Daniel married Mary Rohrer, and to them were born eleven children, of whom the living are four sons and two daughters. Henry Stauffer was the third son. To the age of seventeen his history was that of the average farmer's lad. He worked for his father in the summer, and attended school in the winter. His opportunities at school were, however, improved with more than ordinary profit, for when his school-days were over he was adjudged a competent teacher, and inclining towards scholastic pursuits, he took a school

in East Lampeter in the year 1829. At this time there was a great lack of uniformity in the text-books in use in the schools, and to a system of correct education this condition of things offered a serious obstacle. Mr. Stauffer recognizing the evil in its fullest sense, set himself to effect a change for the better, and labored with such energy of purpose that to him, in a material degree, may be ascribed the accomplishment of the desired result, soon afterwards obtained. Almost without interruption Mr. Stauffer taught school from 1829 to 1862, and during that entire period found his fields of labor in the townships of East Lampeter, Leacock, and Manor. He was regarded as a teacher of more than usually successful methods, and won the proud satisfaction of knowing that many of the pupils whose characters and training he had moulded rose to positions of importance in the world of social intelligence.

Upon retiring from his long and useful career as a teacher he embarked in trade, and for some years kept store in East Lampeter. In 1864 he purchased a farm in Brecknock township, and from that day to this has had his home thereon. June 7, 1849, he was married to Anna, daughter of William Schnader, of East Earl township. Of their eleven children ten are living. He was reared in the Mennonite faith, but since 1850 has been a member of the Reformed Church (earlier of the New Holland Church, in which he was an elder, and now of Centre Church). He has upon frequent occasions served as township school director, and, in season as well as out of season, has manifested by his earnest works a warm and zealous interest in the cause of popular education.

Mr. Stauffer is justly regarded as a man of liberal and enterprising views, endowed with a spirit of broad comprehension and observation. He is, moreover, a student, as well as a keen observer. Upon the current topics of the day, as well as upon the subjects of political history and scientific researches, he is able to discourse with vigorous intelligence. In that field he is a recognized local authority whose opinions are highly respected. Although already past the Biblical limit of threescore and ten, he is hale and hearty, and promises to enjoy many years of healthful activity.

#### CHAPTER XL.

##### CAERNARVON TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

THAT beautiful section of Eastern Lancaster County, bounded on the north by the "Forest Hills," on the south by the Welsh Mountain, and through which runs the head-waters of the Conestoga (in Indian language "Crooked Creek"), was, according to ascertained records, first settled by a colony of Welsh people about the year 1730. They were an offshoot

<sup>1</sup> By Mrs. Martha Jenkins Nevin.

from a colony of Welsh who had emigrated about 1700, and had made a settlement in the great valley of Chester County. After some years, in the spirit of exploration, some of these colonists pushed westward, and arriving at what is now known as Caernarvon township, were pleased with the beauty and natural advantages of the place. The country was then an unbroken forest, but through a sort of natural meadow flowed a large and clear spring of water, and near this was a sort of cave. Here they rested temporarily and here determined to locate, and they began at once to put up a sort of block-house for protection; and to take up and clear land. As most of these emigrants were of the Church of England, they with commendable zeal soon began the erection of a log church.

From the record of Bangor Church I extract the following charter, as given by William Penn to these colonists. I transcribe it as written in the old-fashioned style in the record :

"By the Honorable William Pen Esquire Original Proprietor of the province of Pennsylvania, his charter. To all persons who should be inclined to transplant themselves from any part of Christendom into said Province. It is Granted they shall enjoy the free exercise of the Christian Religion under whatever Denomination. Upon this so engaging a place of Priviledges. Among others several families of Welch, known by the Name of the antient Brittons, Did Transplant Themselves from Wales in Old England into the Province aforesaid and settled Themselves first in the township of Radnor, in the County of Chester in the Province aforesaid, Where they erected a place of worship where they had Divine Service According to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Episcopal Church of England &c. which church they were all zealous Members and had for their Minister the Rev. Mr. Robert Wayman, the Society's Missionary for Propagating the gospel in Foreign parts. After some years Many of them Finding Their Settlement too confined, From the vast number of Incomers, They, Anno Domini 1730, Removed some miles to the Westward into a New County called Lancaster, and settled in a Township called Caernarvon from a shire of the same name in Wales in Old England and fixing here They (in imitations of all good Christians) Found that no Place would be agreeable to them without the Public Worship of God, Therefore unanimously and cordially consented and agreed according to their Worldly Circumstances to Build a Church of square Logs which they finished and Gave it the Name of Bangor from a Diocess of that Name in Wales in Old England. The principal members who Built the said Church were as follows:

"Thomas Williams.	Philip Davies.
George Hutton.	Reese Davies.
Nathan Evans.	Thomas Morgan.
Edward Davies.	Gabriel Davies.
Morgan John.	Edward Davies.
John Bowers.	Hugh Davies.
John Edwards.	David Davies.
Nicholas Hutton.	Morgan Evans.
Evan Hughs.	John Davies.
Zaccheus Davies.	Charles Hutton.
George Hutton.	Thomas Nicholass.
Edward Nicholass.	John Davies.

"They had successively as pastors for this church,—  
 Rev. Mr. Griffith Hughs, 1738.  
 Rev. Mr. Roger Blackhall.  
 Rev. Mr. Richard Lock, A.D. 1739.  
 Rev. Mr. George Craig, A.D. 1751.

"By will, Thomas Morgan, Esq., a Welchman, of Morgantown, Dec. 6th, 1740, donated 93 acres lying around this log church, which they had named Bangor, to its use and service. This property was let out on ground-rents for the purpose, according to the terms of the will, of 'supporting the preaching of the Gospel,' the leases running to the period of 99 years. On this property houses were erected, the church thus becoming the nucleus of the village. It was intended to have named the village Bangor, after Bangor, in Wales, but in this way it came to be called 'the Churchtown,' and so Churchtown."

About the year 1754 a new stone church was erected, to which Nathan Evans, Esq., contributed one hundred pounds, a princely donation for those days. This church still existed in my childhood. I remember it as a beautiful specimen of an English country church, with its spire and belfry, its little box-paneled pulpit, with sounding-board over it, on which was painted a dove, life-size, its high box-pews, and an elevated one for the lord of the manor. This was a mere title of courtesy, as the land here was not held as a manor, but by individual title. In the early part of this century this church was taken down, and one erected on the original site of much less architectural beauty. Some stones, on which the donors to the old church had cut their names, were incorporated again in the eastern walls. Bangor Church continued in active ministry until about the time of the Revolution, since which time it has been declining, although there was a revival of its power throughout the time it was under the faithful ministry of Rev. Levi Bull.

The first colonists seem to have been mainly farmers and men well skilled in the mechanical arts, and the perfection of their workmanship was to be seen in the few old houses built by them, to which, in skill of execution, none are equal in the present day. They were elaborate in their carved wainscoting and oaken paneling, but were not constructed with the convenience of the present day, there being sometimes built great masses of stone wall, perhaps three feet thick, for which we would feel no necessity nowadays. About fifty years ago it was desired, in making some alterations in the Windsor mansion, to take down a portion of a wall, but so strongly had it been built, and hardened had the mortar become, it was found impossible to accomplish the task, and this quality of durability characterizes all their work of which there are any remains.

**Iron-Works.**—Among the original colonists was John Jenkins, who had settled on the site of what afterwards became the Windsor place, put up a temporary building, and entered into contract with John Thomas and William Penn for the purchase of four hundred acres of land, Jan. 10, 1733. This was surveyed by order of government, and the patent about to be taken out, which, however, for some reason now unknown, was not executed at that time. Nine years after Mr. Jenkins had made this purchase he sold it, with what improvements he had made on it, to Mr. William Branson, of Philadelphia, who took out the patent Dec. 28, 1742, and erected on it the lower Windsor Forge, and soon after it the mansion-house, after the English style of building, and named the place Windsor, after the King of England's palace. In connection with Mr. Branson were associated three English gentlemen, Lynford Lardner, Esq., Samuel Flower, and Richard Hockley, Esqs. Lynford Lardner married Elizabeth, a daughter of William Branson, who was the son of Nathaniel Branson, who lived in

England. Mr. Branson's daughter Rebecca married Mr. Samuel Flower, and Hannah married Richard Hockle. Richard Penn married the sister of Mr. Lardner.

After some time Mr. Branson sold out his interest to these gentlemen, who carried on the works for thirty years. David Jenkins was in their employment in clerking most of that time. The English company seem to have been very worthy men, of high breeding and character, who left their impress on the neighborhood.

In 1773, David Jenkins bought the half-interest of the company for the sum of two thousand five hundred pounds, and when the mutterings of the Revolution came on they sold out the remainder to him for the sum of two thousand four hundred pounds, including the negro slaves and the stock used on the premises.

Rev. Thomas Barton was the pastor of Bangor Church at the time, who felt his oath to the English government to be binding, and therefore relinquished the charge, and I think it probable the company found circumstances becoming uncomfortable on account of English associations.

Mr. Jenkins carried on the works successfully, making additions to them, until about 1800, when he was succeeded by his son, Robert Jenkins, who, dying in 1848, it descended to the late David Jenkins, by whose death, unmarried, in 1850, the property was divided among the various heirs. These forges had been carried on by charcoal, and the increasing scarcity of wood and the successful introduction of coal in the manufacture of bar-iron rendered them valueless, and the water-powers are now devoted to milling and other manufacturing purposes. It will be seen that the establishment of iron-works drew to Caernarvon at an early period a large population of employes. The workmen of the forges were mostly from Wales, although there were also other nationalities, but the iron-works of Wales supplied the skilled operatives. For those having families houses were erected on the "Bank," that being the usual designation for an iron-works place. These people became childlike in their "needs" upon the "big house," as the proprietor's was called. They had not the restless spirit of later times, and families grew up, the second and third generation often, born on the place.

Forgemen brought up their sons to their trade, they to be succeeded by their children in turn, and so entirely did children become identified with the place and such upholders of their supposed rights in it, that they would maintain them with a wonderful spirit of pugnacity when they considered them infringed on. A generation ago there was an instance in a celebrated pugilist, Tom Hyer, who inherited his muscle from his ancestors, three preceding generations of whom having been hammermen, that department requiring great strength and suppleness of muscle to successfully manipulate and draw out the bar

of iron when under the hammer. It seems as if his family may have been of German origin, as the first name on the account-books is Lodowic, of the next generation Louis. Pugilistic ability was held in high repute in those days, and an uncle of this man was one of wonderful physical power and strength. There had settled in the neighborhood at an early day a man by the name of Herman Dehaven, of Huguenot ancestry. He was a man of very powerful physique, and the blood of the turbulent times of his ancestors seemed to tingle in his veins, and when these two men met on public occasions their encounters were dreadful. It was "Greek meeting Greek."

Among the employes at Windsor while carried on by the English company were two brothers, James and William Old, who carried on one of the fires. It is supposed they came from Wales. James must have been a man of great force of character and natural ability, as after some years he was able to purchase the property lying on the Conestoga below Windsor and erect on it a forge, giving it the name of Pool Forge. In the course of his business, tradition says, he engaged in wood-cutting a young man from Ireland, by name Robert Coleman, and finding in him good business faculties engaged him in his employment. It ended in his marrying his daughter, Ann Old. Mrs. Coleman was the mother of the young lady, Miss Anne Coleman, whose engagement of marriage with Mr. Buchanan, afterwards President of the United States, resulted so disastrously to all parties. Mr. Coleman afterwards bought a large interest from the Grubb family in the celebrated Cornwall iron-mine, and made an immense fortune in working it, so that he became the great iron-master of Pennsylvania. To his honor be it told that, although his place of residence, Cornwall, was so far from Churchtown, he never failed, his life long, to send yearly a generous subscription to Bangor Church.

Some time after this there came from Chester County a young man by the name of Cyrus Jacobs, who entered into business with Mr. Old, married his daughter, Margaret Old, and became a famous and successful iron-master. He built and carried on Spring Grove Works, and also built the mansion. Pool Forge coming into his possession after the death of his brother-in-law, Davies Old, he carried both forges on with great energy and success, and made a very large fortune. He was a man of the most enlarged capacity for money-making. It was a usual thing to say that "everything turned to gold in his hands." Some years before his death he built the beautiful mansion of White Hall, to the north of Churchtown, and was living there at the time of his death, which took place instantaneously while sitting at his breakfast-table and reaching for an egg. He expired in the act of taking it in his hand.

White Hall is now owned and occupied by Mr. Abram Lincoln. Mr. Jacobs had a family of twelve or fourteen children, who mostly died in early or

middle life. His descendants had not the quality of saving, as he had of acquiring, money, and the splendid farms he willed to them—White Hall, Federal Hall, Hampden, Ashland, Pool, Spring Grove, and other property—are all out of the name at this time. The name of Old is extinct. Davies Old left two children, who died unmarried,—James Old, who died in New Orleans in the employment of Benjamin Morgan, the "merchant prince" of New Orleans, and Miss Harriet Old, who died in Lancaster a few years since.

**Indians.**—The accounts of the Indians or of the colonists' intercourse with them in colonial times are exceedingly meagre. It is known there was a settlement or town of them under the brow of Maxwell's Hill, between Churchtown and Morgantown, which sloped down to the Conestoga. The place afterwards became part of the farm of Mr. David Jenkins, and Indian relics were sometimes turned up there in plowing. It is known they lived in amity with the whites, and no mistrust between them existed. I remember hearing my father, Robert Jenkins, who was born in 1767, say that in his boyhood he used to enter into sports, such as hunting and fishing, with them. But whether they emigrated elsewhere or died off gradually no one seems to have taken note of. Some years ago one of our workmen, in quarrying limestone, struck the mattock into an Indian grave, from out of which rolled a skull and a little pot of curious and elaborate workmanship; an antiquarian expressed his opinion that the relic was prehistoric. At another time we found in a solitary place on the edge of the mountain a large stone, on which was rudely cut the profile and tomahawk of an Indian, and underneath "Wymus' grave," evidently done by a friendly white man. Most probably "Wymus" was the "last of the Mohegans."

**Slaves in Colonial Times.**—From a list of negroes taken from an old account-book at Windsor were the names of "Philadelphia Jim," "Lonnon Boat-swain," "Black Bill," "Cooba," "Quash." These were Guinea negro slaves, some of them bought from other parties, others from shipboard, who were employed about the forges and also in farming operations. I have heard my father tell anecdotes he had heard of their ignorance of civilized life, such as "Eat grass in de fiel" when salad was set before them. The first generation of these negroes got their names apparently from the accident of where they were first gotten, or from their occupation, thus, "Philadelphia Jim," "Slave Boat-swain," "Negro Mig" (Mingo), or they were prefixes indicating their employment; but the succeeding generation got the classic names of Greece or Rome. In my early childhood I remember old negroes bearing the names of "Pompey," "Cæsar," "Cato," and "Scipio." No doubt the taste or authority of the master decided the name, while the females who presided in domestic matters got the names immortalized by the English poets in their addresses to their mistresses, such as "Cloe," "Phyllis," "Priscilla," "Clarissa," or "Diana," and the

visions brought up of one of these names in that day, instead of a sylvan beauty, was that of a comfortable old negro cook or a stout washerwoman.

By the laws of Pennsylvania there was gradual emancipation. The children of these slaves served until they were twenty-eight, and their children were born free, but were generally bound in the families to whom their parents belonged until eighteen or twenty-one. Every family of any size had at least two, and the routine of domestic life moved along much more smoothly than at the present time. These slaves, as a class, were a people of extremely courteous manners, and many anecdotes could be told of their pride of station in the families to whom they belonged.<sup>1</sup>

**The Bangor School-House.**—The village school was under the auspices of the Bangor Church, the church-wardens being trustees of it. They first put up a log school-house, and afterwards erected a large and substantial stone building. It was located in the centre of the village, and divided from the ground of Bangor Church by a little street running north. The school-house was set about the depth of a lot back from the main street. This side street seemed to have been opened for the sake of access to a fine spring of water which flowed in that neighborhood, and was convenient to the school.

About sixty or, perhaps, seventy years ago Mr. Jacobs purchased the house now in the occupancy of Mr. Coxe, and determined he would make a hotel of it. Objection was made by the inhabitants, as there was a large and good hotel at the eastern end of the village, which was considered sufficient for the needs of the place, and when Mr. Jacobs gave out that he wanted the school-house and its property for the use of the hotel, his offer for it was indignantly refused. But he had determined he would have it, and at once began to build on his lot, adjoining the school-house, a large barn and stabling for horses, so close that the wall abutted on the eastern wall of the school-house, and the windows had to be taken out to be filled in with stone and mortar; the school, of course, had to be given up while the building was going on, and when opened again it was found the light had been destroyed, nor could the lives of children be endangered by their proximity to horses, and, worse, their morals, from the loose class of men who are apt to hang around tavern-stables. The village felt a great wrong had been put upon it, the more so, as the school-house had been used by the Methodist Church as a place for holding worship, and Mr. Jacobs found he must make some amends. This property of Pool extended up to the extreme western

<sup>1</sup> As an illustration of the character of "Quash," I will tell an anecdote which, although almost too personal, is too good a story to be lost. One day "Quash" met the Rev. Levi Bull, of whose church he was a member, who said to him, "Well, Quash, how d'ye do?" "Very bad, master, wid de rheumatiz." "Ah, I'm sorry to hear you are suffering, Quash." "I mus look for it, master, in my old days, for de rheumatiz run in de Jenkins' blood."



limit of Churchtown, where a road led down to the lower Windsor Forge. From this he cut off a depth of lots for building purposes fronting the great road, and below them, facing the road that ran to Windsor Forge, laid off a small plot of ground on which he built a school-house similar to the one he had spoiled, and appropriated the Bangor school-house to the use of his hotel as a granary, thus securing the use of the church and school property as an outlet for his hotel. Whether the trustees of Bangor deeded the property to him I do not know, or on what tenure Mr. Cox holds it.

**Physicians.**—The earliest knowledge I have of physicians in Caernarvon was of Dr. Edward Hand, son of Gen. Hand, of Revolutionary fame. He was said to be a young man of more than ordinary attainments. In the early part of the present century Dr. John McCamant became the physician of Caernarvon. He was a man of skill and success in his profession, but towards the latter part of his life turned his attention a good deal to politics; served in the State Senate; removed to Pottsville late in life, where he died. Two of his sons now serve in official capacity in the State service.

Of the families of the early incomers whose names are on the list of those who contributed to the establishment of the Episcopal Church, I can hardly give any history. The Davies family had a representative in late years in Edward Davies, Esq., who resided in Churchtown and was a man of much influence. He was engaged in mercantile life, but represented our county in Congress, and was a principal supporter of the Episcopal Church. He left a family, most of them deceased, one is now the wife of Judge Strong.

Many of the sons of other old families, when grown, attracted by the visions of wealth to be made in the great West, migrated, and are scattered here and there throughout the extent of it. Sometimes the old Welsh name turns up in some aspirant to political honors or in some high professional career. When the report of the gold found in Mr. Suter's mill-race struck the ear of the North, California got its proportion of seekers after it from Caernarvon. Few to bring back the shining dust, and some, alas, to close their lives in a miner's desolate hut, while the last vision of the glazing eye, most probably, was some home-scene of their dear old native Caernarvon.

The fine farms of Caernarvon settlement have for many years been gradually passing into the hands of Germans. Of the settlers whose farms lay on the northern bank of the Conestoga, running from Windsor to Morgantown, with one exception all are owned by Germans. The Nicholas Hutson farm, above Windsor, is now owned by a German, so also is the Beach Spring, formerly owned by Robert Jenkins. The George Jenkins mill property is now Wertzler's mill. The John Jenkins property is now occupied by Martin Bickam and owned by Count Dupont, of

Paris, France. The David Jenkins farm was sold to Peter Carpenter (Zimmerman), and the Joseph Jenkins place to — Kaufman. Joseph Jenkins' family were intermarried with the Morgans, of Morgantown, his wife being a Morgan and his daughter, Rachel, marrying Francis Morgan. This farm approached the borders of Morgantown.

**Caernarvon Presbyterian Church.**—As the Jenkins family, who owned Windsor, were Presbyterians, and desired a place for worship and the burial of their dead, they, with the descendants of Mr. David Jenkins living in Churchtown, laid off a site for the purpose, this was on a portion of land of the Windsor estate lying at the eastern end of the village. On this was erected, by the help of others, a neat house of worship, situated in the centre of the graveyard, which was planted with evergreens and shrubbery. Here repose the remains of the deceased of the family of the last century.

**The Methodists.**—In the beginning of the century, when Methodism became a power in the land, with its system of itinerant ministry reaching to every family with its earnest zeal, most of the people fell away from the Episcopal and joined the Methodist Church,—notably so the large and influential family of the Evans.

The Methodists of the early times of their church, being served by the itinerating system, held circuit stations for worship in private houses, and for several years service was held at the house of James Nott, one of the principal forge-men of Windsor place, and Mrs. Jenkins always opened her house to the entertainment of the clergy. In this way came to be their guest the Rev. John Summerfield, a very distinguished English Methodist clergyman, who was making a tour of America. Wherever he preached thousands hung enraptured on his eloquence; and so pleasant an impression did he make in his private intercourse with the family that the remark was made that his eloquence was not excelled by the graces of his high social culture. Mr. Jenkins always gave great encouragement to the Methodist Church on his place, and some of the workmen were among the best and most influential members of the church. He sometimes gave them the privilege of holding camp-meeting on his timber-land on the Welsh Mountain.

After some years a church was built, and a few years ago, this not meeting their wants, a location was selected on the southern side of the village, the site once a part of the Windsor estate, on which a beautiful house of worship has been erected. Standing at the church-door the lovely landscape that greets the eye is not often looked upon. A well-located cemetery lies on the northern side of the street, opposite the church. The congregation now have the ministrations of a clergyman resident among them.

**Schools.**—As nothing but the elementary branches were taught in the village school, there at length was felt a need for higher education, and an effort made

to supply it. An academy was built in 1854, on the ground belonging to the Caernarvon Presbyterian Church. James E. Giffin was the first principal. He was succeeded by Thomas H. Reifsnyder, by whom it was conducted till 1872, when it was discontinued; the house for several years was unoccupied and was rapidly going to ruin when the township school directors took the matter in hands and offered to take the building, restore it, and take a lease of ninety-nine years, paying annually a certain sum to the Caernarvon Presbyterian Church, and it is now used as a school-house for the district.

Bangor Church from being a large and influential congregation has dwindled down to mere existence. Some years ago great consternation was awakened by its being found that the lease of ninety-nine years had expired, and some people made hard threats against their property in case they should be obliged to give it up to the church, but the alarm died away. The breaking up and removal of the Davies and Jacobs families have left none to take their place. By the strenuous exertions of some parties the old building has been removed, but it may be as truly as painfully said, "Ichabod" is written on Bangor Church.

**The Old Graveyard.**—The old graveyard, "God's acre," has fulfilled its purpose. How thickly crowded lie its sleepers in their narrow homes! What memories arise before us! Who can forget the image of that man of God, the Rev. Levi Bull, as with face upturned to heaven, and every feature beaming with the inspiration of Christian faith and hope, with majestic step, led the way to the open grave, repeating as he went, "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord, he that believeth in me though he were dead yet shall he live." "I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that in my flesh shall I see God!"

But a history of Bangor and its old graveyard would not be complete without some mention of its old sexton, "Black Fred." According to the church record the sexton's salary was to be paid out of the contributions to the penny box, which, I think, were rather slim; but I think they must have come under a more definite arrangement, as the record says elsewhere the sexton was to get "£1 ten shillings yearly for the services required," and as a perquisite of office was to get "seven shillings and six pence for breaking ground for a grave for all persons over ten years of age, and five shillings for each grave under ten years," with the condition that he must keep them in good order. But Fred could not have earned the molasses for his bread in digging graves, for the country was healthy, and the perquisites must have been few and far-between. But year in and year out, through winter's storms and summer's heat, Fred was always found punctual in his office, and as the Sabbath mornings opened, the sound of the "church-going bell" would be heard sending its sweet melody over

the beautiful landscape, reverberated by the Welsh Mountain and the Forest Hills, and soon through fields and lanes, from the forges and the highway, would be seen people wending their way to church. In those old times a carriage was the exception to the usual mode of conveyance, and when at too great a distance to walk, a horse carrying double was a usual sight; generally a woman occupied the saddle, and a girl or boy behind on a pillion, and Fred was ever ready at the horse-block to help the women off and hitch the horse in the little wood adjacent the church.

Fred was a son of Lunnon, who was a native African, and was a thorough type of his nation; ebony black, with protruding jaw and receding forehead, exuberant in his deference to the "powers that be," but he had a very positive manner to those he thought fell below that order, which was very apt to be demonstrated towards any poor white who innocently took a seat which Fred did not think comporting with his station. The arrangement for ringing the bell in Bangor was primitive. A stout rope was attached to the bell in the belfry, it was then passed through a small hole pierced through the floor of the gallery and hung dangling down into the body of the church. Punctual to the hour of convening, Fred would take hold of the rope and, swaying up and down, would ring the bell. To a stranger the sight must have bordered on the burlesque, but habit made it familiar, and we saw nothing ludicrous about it; with its last toll, good Rev. Mr. C—— would walk in with a very conscious air of the dignity of ecclesiastical authority, and service would begin. Fred always stationed himself in the main aisle and was very devout in his responses, doing duty as a clerk; but if an unfortunate cur would venture to track his master into church, Fred would stop in the midst of a response to give him a most unmerciful thwack, which would send him out yelping, and it was wonderful how wise and well-behaved children and dogs became under Fred's vigilant eye.

Poor old Fred! how inseparably Bangor Church and you are associated in my mind's eye! Why were your bones not laid in the shadow of the church you loved so much and served so long and faithfully? But they rest among your brethren in a solitary spot on the Welsh Mountain. How reverently now I would stand at your grave. What if, in my child vision, I did think you looked like what Darwin or Huxley would have called a "link" as you stood jangling that bell-rope, you were in the earnest fulfillment of duty, and what greater motive to command reverence? May we all be as worthy of the plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant," as you. The profound silence of your mountain resting-place is broken only by the bark of the squirrel or the whirr of the pheasant, and the mountain arbutus opens its sweet fragrant buds on your grave. Peace to your ashes, good old Fred!

It has been said, "No place but has its character," and Caernarvon had hers in the person of a reputed wizard.

About the year 1788 there first appears on the Bangor Church record, in a cramped, foreign, and almost illegible chirography, the name of Yacob Northamer, afterwards corrupted to Nothammer. The man who bore this name was a German, a tailor by trade, who, with a wife and family, settled in a solitary spot on the Welsh Mountain. Although perfectly harmless in their deportment to those with whom they came into communication, all their habits of life were so different from those of the surrounding community that it threw an air of mystery about them, and at last there got to be a suspicion that they had dealings with the evil one. Of course, the idea was only entertained by the ignorant and superstitious; what it first arose from I have never been able to find out, probably it was from his superior intelligence to the people of his class. Being a close observer of nature, he would foretell changes in the weather, etc. What now would be attributed to scientific observation was then set down to his communion with infernal powers. I rather think, too, that a peculiarly unfortunate personal appearance had something to do with it. He had a large hump on his back, and as he sat from year to year on his tailor-board, it grew larger and larger until his shrunken body seemed to go all up into the protuberance. Then his little wizen face was a mass of wrinkles, from which looked out small gray eyes of a peculiar expression. In walking he always used a great hickory staff, with which he gesticulated to give force to his broken language. Altogether there was such a weird look about him, to which was added great brusqueness of manner, that superstitious people became sure that he was a very agent of "Auld Clutie," and, of course, children soon got the idea fixed in their minds. I never heard of any positive accusation that he lamed cattle, or blighted a farmer's crop, or threw "witch-balls" at cows, or that children threw up pins and needles after being in his shadow,—all was vague; neither was it charged that he frequented "Boggy Hollow," a much traduced bit of timber land, lying in a low place about a half-mile beyond the village, through which the great road ran, and in which people who stayed until twelve o'clock at night at the village tavern, asserted "they saw witches dancing around a boiling caldron, horses galloping on the tops of trees, and headless men walking by their sides," as they were making their way home, yet poor old Yacob, it was confidently asserted, was a wizard. Weak mothers frightened their children into submission by threatening "Old Nothammer," and I suppose no children of Salem ever fled with greater speed from the unfortunate George Jacobs than did the children of our village from the sight of old Yacob and his staff. His first approach on the road was the signal for us to scatter, although in those good old times, when it

was thought proper to teach children good manners, we were required to stop and drop a courtesy, and wish "good-day" to the passer-by, but old Yacob never got that attention; from sight of him we would fly as nimbly as a flock of our mountain partridges, hiding behind the old churchyard wall and the poke-berry bushes that grew so luxuriantly along its sides, until he was out of sight.

Once, I remember, he happened in our home, and notwithstanding our mother's remonstrance that "he was an innocent old man," we lost no time in making our way up-stairs to crawl under the nursery bed, and found ourselves in the plight of being wedged under a trundle in the hope of getting as far off as possible from his mysterious power. I have no doubt, had he lived a century earlier, he would have met with the same cruel fate as did the unfortunate Salem George Jacobs; but, after living to an old age, Yacob took sick and died, and when people found that his body was not carried off by the devil they went to his funeral, ate the "burying cake," and drank the wine, followed his poor old body to the grave, and saw it laid in the consecrated ground of old Bangor Church, where he had, no doubt, worshiped in earnestness and truth.

**The Germans.**—As I have said, the Germans have succeeded the old Welsh settlers. They are mostly Mennonites, and sustain a church in the village. Tobacco is now the great product, but I hope, under their splendid farming, the time will again come when our beautiful valley will be "covered over with corn," and the shocks of wheat will stand so thickly on the harvest-field that a wagon can hardly drive between, as was said in old time of some portion of it.

The schools of Caernarvon township prior to 1834 were like those of other townships, and spoken of elsewhere. Upon the passage of the school law in that year efforts were made to carry its requirements into effect, and in that year twelve townships of Lancaster County accepted the provisions and proceeded to organize under the system. Caernarvon was one of this number. It then contained four hundred and eighty-nine persons who were liable to taxation for school purposes. The township was divided into seven districts, in several of which school-houses were at once erected. The report of the State superintendent of schools in the year 1837 shows that at that time there were seven school-houses, in which there were seven teachers employed and four hundred and twenty pupils in attendance. The amount of tax levied for school purposes was \$666.18. The portion of the State appropriation that was allowed to this township was \$775.96. The total receipts from all sources for school purposes were \$2186.92, and the total expenditures \$1988.52, of which last \$607 was expended for the erection of school-houses in the year 1836. At the present time there are ten

school districts, containing four hundred and nineteen pupils (one less than in 1837). The cost of maintaining these schools for 1882 was \$4911.08.

In the year 1739 the county of Lancaster was divided into eight judicial districts, and the township of Caernarvon, with Robinson and Cocalico, were made into the seventh district. No account of who the justices were prior to 1777 has been obtained. At that time the district which embraced Caernarvon and Brecknock townships was designated as District No. 5. A list of the names of the justices who held jurisdiction over this territory from 1777 to 1840 will be found in the civil list of the county in the general history. By the Constitution of 1839 the township became a separate district, and the names of the justices from that time to the present are here given, viz.:

April 14, 1840. Henry Hoffman.	June 25, 1864. Hansom B. Jacobs.
William Hoar.	June 25, 1865. James McCaa.
April 13, 1841. Lot Rogers.	June 25, 1866. Edward D. White.
April 12, 1842. James McCaa.	June 25, 1870. James McCaa.
April 15, 1845. Charles Robinson.	June 25, 1871. Edward D. White.
April 10, 1849. Hansom B. Jacobs.	June 25, 1874. M. Hollinger.
April 16, 1852. James McCaa.	June 25, 1875. M. Hollinger.
April 11, 1854. Hansom B. Jacobs.	June 25, 1876. Edward D. White.
April 14, 1857. John E. Valentine.	June 25, 1879. D. B. Yoder.
April 19, 1859. James McCaa.	June 25, 1881. Robert M. Asters.
June 22, 1861. David H. Sensenich.	

The village of Churchtown lies on the Morgantown turnpike, nearly central in the township. The early history of the village is given in the preceding sketch by Mrs. Nevin. It at present contains a population of about three hundred. There are three churches (Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Methodist), two hotels, two general stores, post-office, and two practicing physicians. The postmasters since 1856 have been Lot Rogers, George Compton, Lot Rogers, George Compton, and Mrs. Jane E. Compton, the present incumbent.

The history of the churches will be found mostly in Mrs. Nevin's sketch. In 1877 the Methodists erected a large and commodious edifice. The pastors since 1866 have been the Revs. J. S. Lane, J. Dyson, B. T. Spring, A. L. Wilson, J. E. Devine, S. W. Smith, and the Mr. Cookman who is at present in charge.

Beartown lies in the southwest corner of the township. It is a small hamlet containing a hotel and a post-office. The meeting-house of the Evangelical Association is a short distance from the village. The church edifice is about forty by sixty feet, built of stone. The congregation is large and flourishing. The Rev. Mr. Crouse is in charge.

The Amish, of whom there is a congregation in this township, have a meeting-house near the east line of the township. The congregation is of the two Caernarvons, of Lancaster and Berks Counties.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### DAVID STYER.

More than a hundred years ago, John Adam Styer, a German youth, left his native land to seek a home in the New World. Health, energy, and ambition were his in the fullest degree, but in worldly possessions he was poor,—so poor, indeed, that to pay his



*David Styer*

passage across the sea he "sold himself," as was the custom among many of the hardy emigrants in those days. Upon his arrival he was taken by his purchaser, one Rhine, to Mill Creek, in Lancaster County, and at Rhine's mill worked until his labors sufficed to discharge the debt of his passage-money. After that he pursued his trade as miller at various places, became eventually a farmer of some prominence in Caernarvon township, and died on his farm near Churchtown. His wife was Catherine Miller. His son, Frederick, farmed the present Isaac Evans farm for many years, and in 1825 purchased the farm now owned by David Styer, his grandson.

In that year Frederick Styer built the mansion on the place last named, and in 1827 removed permanently to the farm. He married Elizabeth Weiler, and died upon the homestead in 1832. His widow died in New Holland, July 4, 1867. They had two sons, John and David, both now deceased. David Styer was born upon the Evans farm, Sept. 12, 1807, and during his whole life followed the peaceful pur-

suits of the husbandman. That business of his life he made, moreover, a profitable and enduring success, and, as a recompense for his capable and skillful conduct thereof, he won an ample competence. He was enterprising in his methods, watchful and untiring in his labors, quick to adopt the advanced ideas of the day, and put into practical use such as promised the material development of his own industry. He speedily won recognition as a spirited citizen, endowed with comprehensive judgment, and an earnest advocate of all matters tending to the promotion of the public good. He was frequently called to serve his township in positions of trust, and won an enviable record for the faithful and zealous discharge of his duties. He was chosen a county commissioner in 1849, and was president of the board of commissioners under whose direction the present court-house was constructed. He was active and alert in the arduous labors attendant upon that enterprise, and received liberal and warm approbation for the important services he rendered the county in that connection. It has long stood, and will long stand, as a monument to his memory. He served also during one term as county poor director, and as assistant revenue assessor of the Ninth District. In church work he was an ardent worker, and in the cause of public education he gave freely of his means, time, and energies. From his boyhood he was a valued member of the Lutheran Church, and for years was deacon, trustee, and treasurer of the Centre Church. He was married Dec. 6, 1832, to Fannie, daughter of John Shirk, of Lancaster County. Mr. Styer died July 4, 1882. His widow survives him. Of their seven children four are living, to wit, John A., Mary A., William, and David.

#### EDWARD D. WHITE.

Among the living representative men of his section Edward D. White, of Churchtown, Caernarvon township, stands in a conspicuous place. He was born in Caernarvon, Jan. 30, 1810, upon the farm now owned by Robert Yocum. His father, John White, was a native of Berks County. Upon his maternal side he is descended from the old German family of De Haven, the progenitor of which in Pennsylvania came to the State from the kingdom of Hanover at a very early day. Of John White's eight children but four are living,—Edward D., of Churchtown; Mrs. Elizabeth Pierce, of Berks County; Dr. John White, a prominent dentist of Philadelphia; and Mrs. Harriet Baldwin, of Sallsbury township, Lancaster Co.

Edward White was at a youthful age deprived of the care of his parents, and taught, even before his limited school-days were ended, the lessons of urgent self-reliance learned by the children of the poor. He knew what hard work was as soon as he was able to tax his physical energies. At the age of thirteen he shouldered his axe, and for two years thereafter cut

cordwood on the mountain, his wages aggregating two shillings a cord. At the age of fifteen he engaged as a farm hand in his home neighborhood, and after laboring thus three years he was apprenticed to Wilson Hamilton, of Morgantown, to learn the trade of a wheelwright. After completing his apprenticeship in 1831, he continued to work for Mr. Hamilton, and remained with him until 1837. The ensuing



*E. D. White*

year he spent in Ohio, and returning to Pennsylvania in 1838, he opened a wheelwright's shop that year in Geigertown, Berks Co., and carried on the business for six years, or until 1844. In the year last named he sold out his shop, and purchasing the store business of Edward De Haven, at Churchtown, began his career as a merchant. Energy, industry, and progress had been his mainsprings of action, and to his new enterprise he so earnestly applied those principles that he gained success as he extended his experience, and expanded his trade to more than ordinary proportions. In 1854 he retired from merchandising to join William Jacobs as a partner in the conduct of the "Pool Forge." The latter business was abandoned in 1858, and in that year Mr. White resumed store-keeping in Churchtown, and followed it with much success until his permanent retirement in 1864. Since that time he has continued to have his home in Churchtown, and having earned a release from restless activity, has enjoyed, in the leisure that competence yields, the fruits of his industry. He has not, however, in the interval been altogether inactive, for from 1866 to 1881 he served as justice of the peace, is

now notary public, and from time to time has been called upon to act as trustee in the settlement of estates. In 1867 he was chosen president of the Honeybrook Bank, and remained at the head of that institution until 1877. He was one of the incorporators of the Delaware River and Lancaster Railroad (now about to be built), and is now one of the directors thereof. In the cause of public education he has ever been an active worker, and in its behalf has devoted not only time and labor, but liberally of his means. He has been a school director for about fifteen years, and to his present term was elected without opposition. He was for some years a trustee of the Presbyterian Church, is now a trustee of the Churchtown Methodist Episcopal Church, and at various times has furnished generous financial assistance towards the erection of houses of worship in his township. He was appointed postmaster at Churchtown in 1844, and held the office seven years. He was a staunch Democrat until the outbreak of the late civil war, but that episode changed his politics, and since then he has been strongly Republican. In 1858 he was received into Social Friends Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 404, of Honeybrook, and still holds his membership therein. March 12, 1840, he was married to Margaret, daughter of John and Catharine Ammon, of Berks County. No children have been vouchsafed them. Their adopted daughter, Sarah White Hoffman (Mr. White's niece), is now the wife of Hon. Aaron W. Snader, of New Holland.

#### SAMUEL LINCOLN.

The Lincolns of Berks County were, in their day, among the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of that section. They boasted an ancestry that flowed backward to the early days of New England's history, and upon the pages of that history as now preserved the name of Lincoln will be found among the names of those who gave to the Granite State her stanchest sons and bestowed upon her prosperity and strength, the elements of industry, integrity, and patriotic zeal. Transplanted from the East to the growing province of Penn, the Lincolns of New England rendered yeoman's service in pushing old Berks forward in the struggle for supremacy, and upon the current of events that noted the best phases in the progress of that county they made a worthy mark. James Lincoln, of that family, was a well-known citizen of that portion of the county adjacent to Morgantown. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Caleb Jones, of Berks County, and died in 1862 at the age of ninety-four. They had eight children, of whom but three are living,—Abraham, of Lancaster County, near Churchtown; Ann, living at Churchtown; and David, of Birdsborough, in Berks County. Samuel Lincoln, one of James' sons, was born in August, 1798, in Berks County, and upon his marriage to a daughter of Thomas Jackson made his home

upon the old Jackson homestead, near Joanna Furnace, in Berks County. He was a man of earnest purpose and enterprising energy. As a leading farmer he held a worthy place, and during his life amply exemplified the spirit of thrift and industry. In matters affecting the public weal he was ever to be found among the foremost, and although he hesitated to put himself forward as a political representative, he manifested at all times a keen interest in the progressive spirit of the age, and whenever he felt the call of duty upon him cheerfully accepted the burden of such local public trusts as fell to his share. Such trusts he zealously performed, and with such faithfulness that he gained general approbation. For many years he was identified with the substantial interests of Caernarvon township, and as one of its prominent farmer-citizens was well known and highly esteemed. He died in April, 1882, upon his farm near Churchtown, aged upwards of eighty-three. His death was the loss of an upright man, and in the community that had known and applauded him for his worth he has left a valuable memory that will be cherished for more than a brief space. One son and two daughters survive him,—Edward Lincoln, of Caernarvon; Mrs. Abner E. James, of Berks County; and Mrs. John Hertzler, of Caernarvon.

#### HANSON B. JACOBS.

Hanson B. Jacobs, son of Richard Jacobs, was born at Spring Grove Forge, Lancaster Co., June 6, 1812, and died at Churchtown, June 27, 1879. His grandfather, Cyrus Jacobs, was one of the best known of the famous iron-masters of Lancaster County's early history. He succeeded to the iron interests possessed by the Olds family in Lancaster County, at what were known as the Spring Grove and Pool Forges, on the Conestoga near Churchtown. Cyrus Jacobs was a man of more than ordinary importance, and commanded the respect and favor of the intelligent and progressive element in his county. He was a man of large landed property. Upon the estate stood three mansions of more than ordinary pretensions to architectural excellence and substantial construction. There was one at Spring Grove, and two near Churchtown. They are all to-day in a state of excellent preservation, and still challenge attention as model homes. Federal Hall and White Hall are within easy sight of Churchtown. At the latter lived Cyrus Jacobs, and there he dispensed royal hospitality and lived as became a veritable "lord of the manor." His son Richard (father of Hanson) died Nov. 22, 1818, in his thirty-fourth year. Cyrus continued in active business until his death, May 6, 1830, at the age of seventy. His property passed to his grandson Hanson, then but eighteen years of age, and still attending school. Hanson took no active part in the management of the iron-works until about the time

of his marriage, in 1836. From that time forward he bestowed close personal attention upon the conduct of the enterprise, and managed it with success until the business of iron manufacture in those parts ceased to be profitable. He retired thereupon to private life, and at the Windsor place passed the remainder of his days in comfortable ease. Mr. Jacobs was a prominent figure in the militia when to belong to the militia was considered the pleasurable duty of every citizen. He held a general's commission for some time, and at military gatherings in various sections of the county was a familiar and gallant figure. For several years he served as justice of the peace, and in other ways was prominently identified with the administration of local affairs. Mr. Jacobs was married, Sept. 29, 1836, to Catharine, daughter of Robert Jenkins, of Caernarvon township. She survives him, and has her home upon the Windsor place in Churchtown, where her father and her grandfather before her resided. Hanson B. Jacobs and his wife had seven children. The living are Robert J., Catharine C., Charles S., Anna H., Mary B. B., and John H.

#### DANIEL D. ZELL.

Among the early settlers of Lancaster County the name of Zell will be found prominent. The Zells are intimately identified with the history of Little Britain township. Isaac Zell, well known in early life as a farmer in Little Britain, was educated for the ministry, and served many years as a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in Little Britain in 1876, aged seventy-six. His widow (a daughter of Joseph Swift, whose ancestors were of Lancaster County's pioneers) is still living upon the old homestead, at the advanced age of eighty-two. Isaac Zell had eleven children, all of whom are living and have their homes in Lancaster County. His seventh son was Daniel D. Zell, now and for many years a resident of Caernarvon township. Daniel D. Zell was born in Washington borough, Lancaster Co., Feb. 8, 1838. He was educated in his youth at the home district school, completed his education at the Union Academy, Columbia, and upon his father's farm learned the rudiments of self-reliance through the industrious and valuable experience of busy labor. At the age of twenty-one he left home to make his own way in the world, and for a start engaged in the cultivation of tobacco in Caernarvon township. For a period of eleven years he divided his time between that occupation and serving as clerk in the store he now conducts near Churchtown. In 1870 he migrated to the West on a prospecting tour, and returning in 1871, embarked in business as a huckster in Caernarvon, and followed it to 1875. In 1875 he determined to fit himself for a physician's career, and from 1875 to 1878 studied medicine with Dr. L. Z. Ringwalt, of Churchtown, becoming meanwhile (1876) a merchant at the location since then

occupied by him, and during the winter of 1878-79 attending a course of lectures at Jefferson College, Philadelphia. In 1865 he married Anna, daughter of Maj. William Ringwalt, of Caernarvon township. Although the pressing demands of business have thus far interfered with the completion of his medical studies, it is Mr. Zell's purpose to pursue them to the end of the required course, and in due time to enter the ranks of the profession as a practicing physician.

#### ROBERT JENKINS.

Robert Jenkins (born July 10, 1767, and died April 18, 1848) was in his time one of the foremost men of Lancaster County. He came of Welsh ancestry, his great-grandfather, David Jenkins, having migrated



*Robert Jenkins*

from Wales to Pennsylvania, and settled in Chester County. John Jenkins, son to David Jenkins just named, moved into Lancaster County in 1731, and in that year received from William Penn a grant for a large tract of land lying along the Conestoga Creek, in the northeastern portion of Lancaster County. John Jenkins made his home near the present site of the village of Churchtown, in the midst of a wilderness. He lived at first with his family in a cave, whence he removed, as soon as he could build the structure, to a block-house. Previous to the Revolution an English company leased land of John Jen-

kins, and founded thereon the Windsor Iron-Works, which they conducted with more or less success until about the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and America, when they sold the property to David (born July 6, 1731), son of John Jenkins. David managed the works with much profit, and at his death left them, as well as three thousand acres of land, to his son Robert, the works then including what are known to this day as the Upper and Lower Forges, on the Conestoga, near Churchtown. David, father to Robert Jenkins, married Martha Arroy, of Pequea (of Scotch-Irish ancestry), and had three sons,—Robert, William, and David. Robert became an iron-master, William an eminent lawyer, and David a farmer.

Robert Jenkins carried on the business of iron-master at the Windsor Works from 1799 to his death, in the spring of 1848, and in its conduct displayed signal ability. He came to be widely known, and rose to be one of the conspicuous figures in the current events that marked the progress and development of Lancaster County's substantial prosperity. At his death he left the works and four thousand acres of land. His son David continued the iron-works until his death in 1850, when they passed to other hands.

Robert Jenkins was eminent as a citizen as well as a manufacturer, and held a high and honored place among his fellow-men. He was liberal and enterprising, endowed with rare intelligence, and ever among the foremost in the promotion of all projects seeking the popular good. At an early period of his life he was chosen to the State Legislature, and from 1807 to 1811 sat in the halls of Congress. That service was given in the dark and stormy period that preceded the second war with Great Britain, and in the important discussions and measures incidental to that time his voice was ever heard to worthy purpose and his actions fashioned as became a stern, unflinching patriot. He served his country with honor, and won earnest recognition for his valued efforts. During the prevalence of the Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania, Mr. Jenkins took an active part in the field against the insurrectionists, and gained much credit in the campaign. His death was viewed as a public calamity, and upon the occasion of his funeral upwards of a thousand persons assembled to testify to the worth of the departed, and to the extent of the affliction which the community had been called upon to sustain. His widow (Catharine, daughter of Rev. John Carmichael, of Chester County) died Oct. 28, 1856. Of his two sons and six daughters, the living are Mrs. Catharine Jacobs, Mrs. John W. Nevin, and Mrs. Alfred Nevin.

#### ISRAEL KERN.

Israel Kern, one of Caernarvon's representative farmer-citizens, was born Feb. 23, 1835, near Churchtown, upon the farm now owned by Matthias Hirsch

His father, Adam, a well-known farmer, died in April, 1856. His mother, Sarah, died Sept. 9, 1880, aged eighty-eight years, and to the time of her death was quite active and hearty. Of their six sons, Israel is the only one living. He was bred a farmer's lad, and during his life has known no other occupation save that of farming, to which he applied himself during his most active years with such energy and industry as to gain a substantial competency. Having thus profitably employed his earlier manhood, he is enabled now to enjoy a well-earned rest, albeit he still makes his home upon his farm. With his brother, David, he purchased the Kern homestead (now the William Styer farm), upon their father's death, and resided there until 1860. In that year the two brothers bought the farm now owned by Israel and removed thereto. Their purchase embraced one hundred and fifty-two acres of valuable land, and until the fall of 1871 they carried it on together with signal success. Nov. 14, 1871, David died, and Israel then became the sole possessor of the property. Sept. 7, 1875, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Messner, of Ephrata township. Jacob Messner died in December, 1872. His widow is still living.

Mr. Kern was reared in the Lutheran faith, and has been a member of St. John's (Centre) Lutheran Church since his boyhood. His life has been so closely devoted to the useful pursuits of husbandry that he has had neither time for nor inclination towards participation in public affairs, other than occasionally serving in such township offices as naturally fell to his share and duty. He has sought to exemplify the value of a useful existence, and in a quiet and unostentatious way he has made that life an example. He is held in high esteem as a citizen, and although not boasting an eventful record, has earned one that easily gives him a right to a place among the valuable members of the community in which he lives.

## CHAPTER XLI.

### CLAY TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

**Erection and Boundary Line.**—This is one of the northwestern townships of the county, and is bounded on the northeast by East Cocalico, on the southeast by Ephrata, on the southwest by Warwick, on the west by Elizabeth township, and on the northwest by Lebanon County.

The township was erected by a division of Elizabeth township in 1853, by order of the court, upon the report of Emanuel Shaeffer, Morris Hoops, and William Carpenter, Esq., commissioners appointed to examine the feasibility of erecting said township. The

<sup>1</sup> By Samuel Nisaly, Esq.





Israel Kern

division lines were surveyed by Samuel Nissly, Esq., of Clay township, as follows: "Commencing on the bridge over Hammer Creek (below mill-dam), in the public road leading to Lancaster; thence in said road 644 perches to the bridge over Middle Creek; thence up Middle Creek 116 perches to Furnace Run; thence up Furnace Run 427 perches to Seglock Run; thence up Seglock Run 929 perches to Lebanon County, 226 perches west from a marked stone on the west side of a public road in said Lebanon County line; thence along the Lebanon County line to West Cocalico township line; southerly along said West Cocalico township line and Indian Run to Ephrata township line; thence southwesterly along Ephrata township line to Hammer Creek and Warwick township; thence up Hammer Creek to place of beginning."

**Pioneer Line.**—An act of Assembly was passed Feb. 18, 1813, to annex a part of Lancaster to Lebanon County, "beginning in the Berks County line; thence through Lancaster County to a sandstone house on the road leading from Shaefferstown to Elizabeth Furnace, leaving said house in Lebanon County; thence to a house of one Shroyer, deceased, including said house in Lebanon County, on the road leading from Lebanon to Manheim; thence to Snyder's mill, on the Conewago Creek." This somewhat reduced the area of what was then Elizabeth township, and in 1815, at the April session of the Lancaster County Court, C. Carpenter, Abraham Forney, and Samuel Geher were appointed commissioners to annex a part of Warwick and Cocalico townships to Elizabeth township, as follows: "Beginning at a black-oak tree in the Lebanon and Lancaster County line; thence a southwest course through Warwick township to John Boidler's tavern, occupied by George Plasterer (now Pennsville), leaving said tavern in Elizabeth township; thence along a public road leading from Mount Hope Furnace to Lititz, to a public road leading from Manheim to John Eby's mill; thence along said road to Hammer Creek; thence down Hammer Creek to a public road leading from Lititz to a tavern on the Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg turnpike, owned by Philip Krig (now in the village of Lincoln), leaving said tavern in Cocalico township; thence a straight line to where the Indian Run empties into Trout Creek; thence up Indian Run to the head of spring thereof, on lands of Robert Coleman, Esq., near the residence of Adam Wampole; thence a north course to Lancaster and Lebanon County line; thence along said line to place of beginning."

The report of the commissioners was made Aug. 2, 1815, and confirmed by the court at November session of the same year.

**Soil and Products.**—The soil in the southern part of this township is equal in fertility to any in the county; being underlaid with lime rock prevents the percolation which in some soils soon exhausts the fertilizers applied. The northern part of the town-

ship is more of a sandstone gravel and less fertile, except in the valleys where underlaid with rock.

The different cereals usually raised in this county are brought forth in abundance in Clay township, as well as large quantities of tobacco. In the hills and mountains are found some of the best red sandstone to be found anywhere in the State, and of the various colors and hues with which this kind of stone is susceptible. From the quarries of Clay large quantities of the stone used in building the Lancaster court-house and prison were obtained.

From the lime-quarries of the south end of the township large quantities of stone are quarried and converted into lime, and returned to the soil in the form of a fertilizer, which is used in large quantities by the farmers of other townships as well as Clay. This business and use of this kind of fertilizer has increased from a few bushels in 1825 to, in some cases, as high as one hundred bushels per acre.

In the early history of this township, or in 1760, the land along either side of what is now the Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg turnpike was covered with a small growth of what was then known as grub-wood and hazel-nut and other small and almost worthless kinds of trees, and the locality was known by the old German settlers as "Grubenland," and among other things were large quantities of wild game, such as deer, bears, and other small game.

**Pioneer Raiment and Provisions.**—Previous to the present century flax was one of the principal products of the soil of what is now Clay township, or at least as much as was required for home consumption in the manufacture of wearing apparel for the inhabitants, both old and young. Farmers usually raised from half an acre to one and a half acres each, and when ripe it was pulled by hand, tied into small bundles, and when dried the seed was separated from the stalk by taking a bundle in the hands and beating the seed end of the flax against a log or large stone, which would also open the boll in which the seed is grown. The flax was then spread upon green-sward until the woody part was sufficiently rotted, when it was broken by means of what was then known as a hand-break, when it was hackled, separating the woody part or inside of stalk from the fibre. The fibre was then hatched by hand, and made ready for the spinning-wheel. The spinning was mostly done during the long winter evenings, and not unfrequently parties of a dozen or more of the pioneers' daughters would meet of an evening and have an old-fashioned "spinning bee," each carrying her own wheel upon her shoulder. The thread thus spun was next placed in the hands of the weaver, who would weave the linen any desired width, usually about a yard wide. The finest of the linen was used for shirting, and the coarser dyed in colors to suit the owner and made into other wearing apparel, usually breeches and jackets.

But a small amount of woolen goods was worn by

the pioneer of the last century, as comparatively few sheep were raised at that time. The wool was cleansed in a primitive way, carded into rolls by hand, and spun and wove by hand, the same as the linen.

The provisions of the pioneer were more of a substantial nature than those at the present day. Luxuries in provisions were few, and the families that could afford them far between. Pork and wild meat were the backbone of the pioneer farmer, with such vegetables as he could raise in the little patch near the cabin. Beef and corn was not then a staple food as at present; soup of some kind, occasionally some mush and molasses. But the sturdy old German pioneer loved his sauerkraut und speck, snitz und knep, bastenaden, karbsen, rubeen, weiskraut, bohnen, erbsen, mehl and grumbersen soup, noodle soup, smaltz kuchen, apple-tumbles, pot-pie, panhasen, and other good things not always at hand.

**Pioneer Settlers.**—Most, if not all, of the pioneers of what is now Clay township came from Germany and located here between the years 1740 and 1770, among whom were the Weidman, Weachter, Miller, Elser, Householder, and other families belonging to the Lutheran congregation, and from a place called "Durlach," as can be seen on some of the grave-stones in the Brickerville Church graveyard, one of which reads, "Born in Russheim, in der Morgrafschafft Durlach, in Europe," and were called in that section of the township the Durlachers, from which the Durlach post-office received its name.

The Brubacher, Hackman, Wissler, and other families were Mennonites, and among the other families were the Appel, Bentz, Bollinger, Deardorf, Weaver, Herchelroth, Stover, Erb, Eberly, Laber, Oberlin, Heacker, Wealand families, and some others of the first settlers, who lived in one-story frame or log houses, a small number of which are standing yet.

**Nissly Family.**—Jacob, the pioneer of the Nissly family in this country, came here in the early part of the last century, and settled in the west part of what is now Lancaster County, and was naturalized in 1729. He had three sons,—Jacob, John (Hans), and Henry. Jacob, Jr., had three sons also,—Henry, Jacob, and Martin. John (Hans) Nissly had six sons,—Michael, John, Jacob, Abraham, Samuel, and Martin. The first above-named Henry Nissly was born in 1722, married a Miss Reif, and resided on a mill property and one hundred and sixty acres of land on Chikis Creek, below Sporting Hill, in Rapho township. He was the ancestor of the Nissly family of what is now Clay township. He had eight children,—Barbara, married to Michael Brandt; Anna, married to Jabez Shuey; Henry, Martin, Catharine, married to Dr. Michael Kaufman (late of Manheim borough); Jacob, and Maria and Abraham, who died in infancy.

Martin Nissly (last above named) was born Jan. 16, 1759, married Elizabeth Hallock, and located in what is now Clay township in 1787, on a farm of one hundred and seventy-two and one-quarter acres of

land. He had two children,—Catharine, married to Benjamin Bollinger; and Henry, who was born July 12, 1788, and married Catharine, daughter of Peter Martin, and died in 1869, leaving nine children,—Peter, Martin, Henry, Samuel, Elizabeth, John, Catharine, Anna, and Isaac Nissly, all born in Clay township. Peter married a Pfoutz, and has one son, Jacob, residing near Richland, in Lebanon County. Samuel, a justice of the peace for Clay township, is possessor of the old Nissly homestead farm in Clay. Isaac married a Miss Bryson, and died in 1862, leaving one child,—Ida V., now living in Reading. Samuel's mother was Catharine, daughter of Peter Martin, and was born in what is now Ephrata, Pa., March 29, 1789, in the house now occupied by Adam Konigmacher.

Peter Martin located in Clay township in 1804, in the house now occupied by John Y. Weidman, where his daughter Catharine married Henry Nissly. In 1808, John Martin, grandfather of Mrs. Nissly, came from Bradla, Switzerland, and located in Shenandoah County, Va., and married Ann Maria Koelb. He was a shoemaker by trade, and subsequently, with his wife and three children,—Peter, Ann Maria, and Catharine,—all born in Virginia, together with his wife's two brothers; John Adam and Jonathan Koelb, and a sister Christiana, emigrated to Ephrata, and located on the hill, a short distance from the "Sisters' House." The Koelbs were both bachelors and shoemakers by trade, and died at Ephrata of old age, and their sister Catharine married a Mr. Luther.

Hans (John) Martin, also at Ephrata, made shoes and had a small store, and died at the age of seventy-seven years where Adam Konigmacher now lives. His son, Peter Martin, when twenty-seven years of age, married Catharine Flickinger; his daughter, Ann Maria, married Samuel Keller, and his daughter, Catharine, married Henry Miller, who owned the property now owned by Israel Erb. Hans (or John) Martin was a scrivener as well as shoemaker and storekeeper, and at the age of thirty-two years was, in 1791, commissioned by Governor Thomas Mifflin as justice of the peace for Cocalico and Elizabeth, and in 1804 moved into what is now Clay township, where he kept a store till 1820, and was acting justice of the peace till 1835, a term of forty-four years, and died in 1844 in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His children were Catharine, Mary, Jacob, Anna, Hannah, Peter, Isaac, and Elizabeth. Catharine married Henry Nissly in 1808; Mary married Jacob Eberly and moved to Columbus, Ohio; Salome (Mary) married Samuel Erb and resided in Clay township, on the farm now owned by Hiram Erb; Jacob married Catharine Forry and resided near Shippensburg, Pa., where his wife died in 1834; Anna married Owen Bruner and resided in New Ephrata, now Lincoln village, where he kept a store and died in 1845; Hannah married Richard R. Helstler, Esq., a shoemaker

by trade, surveyor and scrivener, resided at Ephrata, and died in 1847; his wife is still living. Peter, Jr., married Charlotte Konigmacher, and for his second wife her sister, Susannah Konigmacher. He was a surveyor and scrivener, also was elected prothonotary of the county in 1860, and associate judge in 1866, and died in 1867 in the sixty-fourth year of his age. His wife survives him. Isaac died unmarried, and in 1834 Elizabeth married Adam Bard and moved to Reading, where he is engaged in the hardware business.

*Weiss, Bollinger, Pfoutz, Royer, Fry.*—Jacob Weiss obtained a warrant Jan. 4, 1733, for one hundred and sixty acres of land, and after having settled upon and improved a tract of land containing two hundred and eighty acres, situated on either side of Middle Creek, died in 1753 before obtaining a patent for the same. He left two sons, Jacob and George Michael. Jacob obtained a patent for one hundred and forty acres, and in 1754 sold the same to his brother, George Michael Weiss, who in 1762 obtained a patent for the other one hundred and forty acres, and in 1767 sold seventy-one and a quarter acres to Daniel Bollinger, and the same year sold seventy-three and three-quarter acres to Abraham Frantz, and in 1771 Frantz sold the same to Martin Moyer, and in 1811 Moyer sold the same to Rev. Jacob Pfoutz. His sons were John, Jacob, Moses, Abraham, and David Pfoutz. In 1852 David Pfoutz became the owner of the seventy-three and three-quarter acres, and died in 1875. His son, Henry Pfoutz, is now the owner of the property.

Daniel Bollinger, the owner of the seventy-one and one-quarter acre tract, had two children, Peter, and Anna who married John Royer. Peter Bollinger (son of David) became the owner of the tract in 1792, and retained possession till his decease in 1840. His children were Daniel, Benjamin, Christian, Jacob, Samuel, and Anna. Anna married Samuel Royer, and Samuel, son of Peter Bollinger, became the owner of the tract, and in 1851 sold to Jacob Fry, who in 1878 sold to Abraham Fry, the present owner.

*The Herchelroth Family* (pronounced *Herkelrode*).—John Herchelroth, one of the pioneers of Clay, emigrated from Germany, and took up, under warrant of March 16, 1747, a tract of one hundred and fifteen acres of land, lying on the west side of Middle Creek, and located on the same, where he died, leaving six children,—Lawrence, John, Henry, Christian, Juliana, and Elizabeth. In 1762 his son Lawrence became the owner of the above tract, for which he procured a patent in 1764. He also purchased another tract adjoining, and after his decease his two sons, Henry and Lawrence, became joint owners of the two tracts, and in 1816 made a division of the property. Lawrence settled on the original or south tract, warranted by his father in 1747, and Henry took the north tract, Middle Creek being the dividing line between their tracts. The original tract is now owned by Benjamin Bollinger, who married a Herchelroth,

and is a son of Abraham Bollinger, who resided on what is known as the Deardorf property.

*Deardorf and Bollinger.*—In 1748, Henry Deardorf settled on the west side of Middle Creek, on a tract of one hundred and seventy acres of land, whereon he built a one and a half story house, which is still standing, and upon which is the name of the then owner and date of building the house. After the decease of John Deardorf, Abraham Deardorf became possessed of ninety-six acres of this tract, and in 1802 it passed into the hands of Abraham Bollinger, and in 1807 Jacob Bollinger became the owner, and died in 1852. He had seven children, viz.: George, Jacob, Anna, Elizabeth, Catharine (married Emanuel Widder), Mary (married Samuel Fahnstock), and Sarah Bollinger. Abraham's son, Jacob, became the owner of the Bollinger part of the tract, and died in 1875, and in 1883 the property was owned by Henry Bollinger.

*Householder and Stober.*—March 3, 1733, Matthias Weidman obtained a warrant for one hundred and forty-four and one-half acres of land, and died before obtaining a patent for the tract. He left four children, viz.: Martin, John, Matthias, and Elizabeth, who married Adam Householder, when they sold their interest in the above tract to Lawrence Householder, who was born in 1727. He subsequently, Jan. 22, 1762, procured a patent for the above one hundred and forty-four and one-half acres of land. At his decease he left a son, Jacob, and daughters, Barbara, who married Frederick Adams; Catharine, married George Stober; Elizabeth, married Henry Miland; and Susanna, married George Scherb.

Jacob Householder, son of Lawrence, died in 1814, leaving no sons. George Stober died in 1828, leaving two sons, Jacob and John. Jacob married a Miss Zartman, and had one son, Elias, who married a Miss Zeigler, and had one son, J. A. Stober, Esq., now residing in the village of Schoeneck, West Cocalico township.

*Brubaker Family.*—In 1757, Abraham Brubaker, Sr., purchased of Martin Weightman one hundred and seventy-two and one-quarter acres of land in what is now Clay township, and in 1787 sold the same to Martin Nissly, and in 1788 purchased of John Carpenter, at Indiantown, Clay township, three hundred and sixty-nine acres of land, and at his decease he left five sons,—

I. Abraham, who had five sons, David, John, Abraham, Jacob, and Peter.

II. John, who had three sons, John, Jacob, and Abraham.

III. Daniel, who had two sons, Daniel and John.

IV. Christian, who had two sons, Abraham and John.

V. Jacob, who had two sons, Jacob and John.

From this small beginning the large Brubaker family in this part of the county sprang.

*The Miller Family.*—Christopher Miller, one of the

early settlers of what is now Clay township, was born in 1744, and located here on a large tract of land, where he died in 1815, leaving four sons,—Johannus, Jacob, George, and Christopher. Johannus died in 1844, leaving three children,—Samuel, John, and Elizabeth. Elizabeth married John Garret. A daughter of Jacob Miller married Dr. Samuel Illig. George Miller had three children,—Peter, Susanna (who married Samuel Ressler), and Catharine (who married Jacob Ranck).

Christopher, son of Christopher, was the father of ten children, viz.: David, Henry, William, Christopher, Isaac, Leah, Sally, Polly, Nancy, and Lydia. Samuel, son of Johannus Miller, died in 1881, leaving four children, viz.: Harriet, married Urias Carpenter; Margaret, married Hiram Fry; John, and Curtis Miller. The three last named still live in Clay township.

*The Weachter Family.*—George Weachter was one of the pioneers of what is now Clay township, coming from Durlach, in Germany. He married Catharine Weidman, and was the father of five children, viz.: Frederick (born in 1768), John, George, Elizabeth (married Peter Elser), Catharine (married Leonard Illig).

John Weachter was born in 1765, and had five children,—John, George, Lydia (married Samuel, son of Henry Miller), Margaret (married Samuel, son of Isaac Miller), and Hannah (married Samuel Miller, a blacksmith by trade).

George Weachter, son of John, was born in 1792, and had two sons, Jacob and George, and four daughters, viz.: Hannah, married Joseph Weidman; Lydia, married Peter Weidman; Catharine, married David Gring; and Sarah, who married Peter Zartman. George now owns the old mansion and farm property formerly owned by his father, great-grandson of the pioneer George.

*Weidman Family* (spelled and pronounced *Weightman*, also *Weitman*).—Martin Weidman patented in 1745 three hundred and eighty-seven and one-half acres of land that had been surveyed in 1733 to Folladine Miller. Weidman sold, in 1767, one hundred and seventy-two and one-quarter acres of said tract to Abraham Brubaker, who in 1787 sold the same to Martin Nissly, and it is now (1833) the property of Samuel Nissly. The buildings on this last-named tract were erected in 1755, and on the corner-stone under the house, still standing, is the following inscription, cut in capital letters:

WER WILL DAVEN AN DI STRASSEN  
MUS EIN JEDEN RODEN SASSEN  
W. W. M. A. N. O. 1765. JAHR S. D. M.

In 1766, Martin Weidman sold two hundred and fourteen and one-half acres of land to his son, Jacob Weidman, who died in 1804. His sons were George, John, Jacob, Christopher, Samuel, and Peter. His daughters were Catharine, married Baltzer Lees; Elizabeth, married George Yundt; Susanna, married

Johannus Elser. At present there are living Joel, son of George Weidman; George, son of John; Peter and Henry, sons of Samuel; David, Joseph, Peter, and Emanuel, sons of Peter; John Y.; two great-grandsons of Jacob, Martin L. and Ward Weidman.

*Romig Family.*—Henry Romig, Sr., came to Clay township in 1820, and died in 1843. He had one son, Henry, now over eighty years of age, who has a son Jacob, whose two sons, William and Jacob, are residents of this township.

*Laber Family.*—Martin Laber was born in 1738, and finally located in what is now Clay township, and died here in 1823. He had a son George, who died in Clay in 1847. His two sons were George and Jonas. Jonas inherited the old homestead and a large tract of land. His two children are Sarah and Margaret.

*Bentz Family.*—In 1735, Ulrich Bentz warranted a tract of ninety-eight acres of land, for which he received a patent in 1748. In 1753 two hundred and thirteen and three-quarter acres was warranted to Christian Eby, and in 1766 the same was patented to Ulrich Bentz, making a total of three hundred and eleven and three-quarter acres, and in 1770 he sold to his son, Christian Bentz, two hundred and twenty-eight acres of the above tract. Christian died in 1790, when his oldest son, Jacob, became owner of a part thereof, and Ludwig Bentz the balance of said tract. The sons of Jacob Bentz were Christian, George, and Martin. George is still living.

*Pioneer Weddings.*—In the early history of this township, before the era of fashionable ministers and weddings, the happy pair that had become desirous of being made one would agree upon the time, as is usual in such cases, and the place would be under the branches of a large tree at some point along the principal road. The minister would be notified of the time and place, and thus, in the open air, with none but the innocent little birds for witnesses, Fritz and Katrina, with the benediction of "what God hath joined together let no man put asunder," would be made happy—for a time at least.

*Pioneer Funerals.*—Previous to 1825 there were no coaches, carriages, buggies, or spring-wagons owned in what is now Clay township. Funerals were attended on foot, horseback, and in the old Conestoga wagon. There being no such thing as a fashionable hearse, the remains of the deceased was placed in one of the old Conestogas, covered with white cloth stretched over the high bows, and drawn by four horses, the driver riding the near wheel-horse, as at the present day. After placing the remains in the Conestoga, all the friends that could would find seats in the wagon, and thus be conveyed to the burial-place. On all such occasions wine and cake were served to all present before leaving the house for the grave.

*Pioneer Mills, Taverns, Stores, etc.*—A frame grist-mill was built in pioneer days on Middle Creek

by Peter Wiland. It stood a short distance below the present mill, and when Jacob Erb became the owner in 1787 he built the present two-story stone mill building, when the old mill building was converted into a school-house. Upon the death of Jacob Erb, his son Isaac became the owner of the mill property, and in 1820 sold the same to his brother, John Erb, who carried on the milling business until 1840, when he sold to his son Hiram, who in 1841 built the saw-mill adjoining the grist-mill, and in 1871 sold the mill property to Michael S. Eberly, who in 1875 added one story to the grist-mill, and is at present carrying on the milling business.

John Erb died in 1862, leaving four children,—Hiram, John B., Esq., of Lititz, Henry B., and Priscilla, who married George W. Steinmitz. Upon the decease of his father, Hiram became owner of the brick mansion, in which he has kept a store since 1875.

Near the old grist-mill was built a tavern-house by Eberly in 1767, at which place a tavern has been kept continuously to the present time, and known as the "Red Lion." The property was owned by Jacob Erb, and by his son John. The tavern property has been owned and kept as such since 1868 by George W. Steinmitz.

The Weidman grist- and saw-mill on Middle Creek was built in 1755 by Christopher Weidman, who owned and operated the mill till 1811, when the property was purchased by Michael Shepler. He removed the saw-mill and built a fulling-mill on the site, which he operated until 1833, when the property was purchased by James and Jesse Pennabecker, who removed the fulling-mill and erected a rifle-barrel manufactory, and in 1861 Jesse Pennabecker rebuilt the grist-mill, making it a three-story building, and is in operation at the present time.

The Levi Dreisch frame saw-mill and bending-works, located on Middle Creek, was built in 1874, destroyed by fire in 1879, and rebuilt in 1880.

The Elser saw- and hemp-rolling-mill, located on Middle Creek, was built by the early settlers, on a tract of one hundred and four acres of land warranted Jan. 3, 1738, to Michael Kitch. Kitch not complying with the terms of the warrant, the land was surveyed March 13, 1749, for Martin Weidman, and April 26, 1750, a patent of the same was granted Michael Shank, who, on April 30, 1750, conveyed the same to Henry Mock, who subsequently conveyed to Peter Elser, who came from Germany. Mr. Elser held the property during his life. He left four sons, George, Peter, John, and Adam. After his death his executors, on Aug. 22, 1788, conveyed his property to his two sons, George and Peter Elser, and on Jan. 10, 1789, George conveyed his undivided part to his brother Peter, who married a Miss Weachter, and carried on the saw- and hemp-mill until he died, in 1845, at the age of seventy-nine years. His son, Samuel Elser, then became the owner, and carried on the business until

his decease in 1879, and after his death his son, John O., became the owner of the property and is at present carrying on the business.

Lincoln Mill is a three-story stone grist-mill, located on Middle Creek, and was built in 1842 by Jacob Wissler. The pioneer at this place was John Jacob Graff, who settled on two hundred and two acres of land by survey of Oct. 30, 1733. From him the property passed to Andrew Wissler, and from Andrew to Jacob Wissler, and from him to Christian Wissler, who died in 1878, when his son, Benjamin Wissler, became the owner, and is still conducting the milling business.

Eberly's mill is of stone, located on Middle Creek, and was built in 1774, on a tract of one hundred and fifty acres of land warranted Jan. 24, 1737, and patented April 28, 1757, to Ulrich Stealy, and sold the same year to Jacob Eberly, who, on Aug. 27, 1766, obtained a patent for thirty-one acres and forty-three perches of land on Middle Creek, and in 1784 sold the premises to Henry Eberly. Henry Eberly had five sons,—Jacob, Samuel, Henry, Peter, David. In 1836, Henry Eberly, Jr., became the owner of the grist-mill, and in 1878 conveyed the mill property to his two daughters, Mrs. John B. Wissler and Mrs. Israel W. Groh.

Henry Eberly, Sr., had a brother, Jacob, who had five sons,—Joseph, David, Samuel, Jacob, and John.

The sons of Joseph Eberly are Joseph, Elias, H., Levi, John, and Isaac.

The sons of David are Jacob, Samuel, John, and David.

The sons of Jacob are Henry and Isaac.

The sons of John are Benjamin and John Eberly.

**The Snyder Mill.**—The three-story stone grist-mill located on Hammer Creek was built in 1813 by Michael Kline. His father, Michael Kline, came from Germany, and on Feb. 15, 1748, took out a warrant for one hundred and thirty-seven acres of land on Hammer Creek, and on Jan. 26, 1749, he obtained a patent for the same. He had fourteen children. His sons were Michael, Nicholas, George, Daniel, Jacob, and Leonard. His daughters were Gertrude, married Hartman Merrel; Fanny, married Michael Quiggell; Catharine, married George Wilt; Magdalene, married Adam Dreisch; Margaret, married George Bowman; Dorothea, married John Bowman; Barbara, married George Geiger; Susanna, married John Brown.

In 1780, Nicholas, his second son, became possessed of the original property, and in 1800 sold the same to his brother, Michael Klein, who built the mill in 1813, and died in 1842.

This Michael Klein had also fourteen children. George, Michael, Jacob, John, Samuel, Henry, Daniel, William, David, and Joseph were the sons. The daughters were Julia, married to Ephraim Carpenter; Catharine, married to Andrew Welborn; Molly, married to John Seibert; Elizabeth, married

to Henry Summy; and all fourteen lived unmarried until the youngest child was two years of age. George, John, Henry, Daniel, William, and Joseph all had farms adjoining each other, along near Hammer Creek. Jacob kept a tavern at the turnpike in the brick house now owned by Rev. John R. Hess. Michael was appointed a justice of the peace in 1818, and kept store in the frame house next to the present residence of Samuel Nissly, Esq. In 1849, Joseph became the owner of the mill property, and in 1869 sold it to George Flory, who built the saw-mill adjoining, and in 1870 sold the property to A. B. Snyder, the present owner.

Indiantown grist- and saw-mills were built on Indian River, in 1823, by Isaac, son of John Erb, who sold the property in 1832 to Jacob Hershberger. Mr. Hershberger made some additions to the mill, and subsequently sold to John Oberlin. The next owner was Samuel Millinger, and after his decease in 1880 William Stober became the owner. In 1882 he put in steam-power and otherwise improved the mills, and is the present owner.

Martin Weidman kept a store in the house now owned by M. L. Weidman from 1833 until 1859, when his son, S. P. A. Weidman, kept the old store until 1875, when he died.

A tavern was kept at the turnpike in the house now owned by Zacharias Furry for nearly or quite thirty-three years. The landlords were Henry Stutenroth, George Elser, and lastly by John Elser in 1837. The tavern now kept by H. K. Wealand was first occupied as a hotel in 1860.

**Land-Owners in 1828.**—The land-owners of what is now Clay township, and located on the south side of the Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg turnpike, in 1828, were:

Samuel Appel.  
Henry Appel.  
Benjamin Bollinger.  
Peter and Andrew, sons of B. Bollinger.  
Jacob Bollinger.  
Peter Bollinger.  
Jacob Bentz.  
Christian Bentz.  
John Erb, innkeeper.  
Peter Elser, saw-miller.  
George Elser, innkeeper.  
George Eichelberger.  
Isaac Erb.  
Daniel Erb.  
Henry Herchelroth.  
Jacob Hockman.  
William Klein.

Henry Klein.  
Michael Klein, Sr.  
Jacob Klein, innkeeper.  
Samuel Klein, carpenter.  
Joseph Lehrr.  
George Lahor.  
Peter Martin, Esq.  
Henry Nissly.  
Jacob Pfoutz.  
Henry Romig.  
John Scherb.  
John Stober.  
Jacob Wissler.  
John Weidman.  
Peter Weidman.  
Samuel Weidman.  
George Weidman.  
William Weidman.

On the north side of the turnpike were the following inhabitants:

Daniel Brubaker.  
Rev. Abraham Brubaker.  
David Brubaker.  
Albright Beyser.  
Daniel Dinsler.  
George Dommyer.  
Samuel Eberly.  
Joseph Eberly.

Samuel Eberly, Esq.  
Henry Eberly, Sr., miller.  
Michael Eberly.  
John Eberly, Sr.  
J. Eberly, Jr.  
Joseph Eby.  
John Enck.  
Samuel, son of D. Eberly.

David Frantz.  
Sebastian Gockley.  
Jacob Heffly.  
John Hiltzman.  
Jacob Hacker.  
Jacob Hersberger, miller.  
George Illig, tanner.  
George Laher.  
Samuel Miller, blacksmith.  
John Miller.  
Conrad Mentzer.  
George and Jacob Mentzer.  
John Oberlin.  
John Ranck.  
Ludwig Rohrer.

Jacob Scherb.  
John Stealy.  
George Scherb.  
John Selbert.  
Henry Wealand.  
George Weachter.  
John Wealand.  
George Wolf.  
John Wolf.  
Henry Wolf.  
Peter Weist.  
Christopher Weist.  
Henry Windbigler.  
Elias Weachter.

**Justices of the Peace.**—The territory now embraced in Clay township has furnished the following justices of the peace:

Peter Martin, Sr., was appointed a justice of the peace Dec. 22, 1791, by Governor Thomas Mifflin, "for so long as he behaves himself well." He held the office until 1834, in the house now owned by John Y. Weidman, where he died in 1844, aged eighty-four years.

Michael Kline was appointed a justice of the peace about the year 1818.

Christopher Bentz was appointed in 1830.

Samuel Eberly was appointed in 1827 by Governor Andrew Shulze, "for so long as he behaves himself well."

John Elser was appointed in 1833.

Peter Martin, Jr., was appointed in 1835 by Governor George Wolf. This was the last appointment in this township previous to the adoption of the Constitution of 1838.

The elections by the people have been as follows: 1840, Peter Martin, Jr., and Christian Bentz; 1845, Peter Martin, Jr., and John B. Erb; 1850, John B. Erb and Samuel Nissly; 1855-75, Samuel Nissly and Samuel Eberly; 1880, Samuel Nissly and Henry H. Bingaman.

**Indiantown Mennonite Meeting-House** was built in 1819 on eighty perches of land donated by Abraham Brubacher. The building committee were Daniel Brubacher, John Wenger, and John Bell. The pastors at that time were Abraham Brubacher, John Hess, and Christian Risser. Christian Risser died in 1826, when Christian Bomberger succeeded him, and moved out of the district in 1848, when another Christian Bomberger succeeded him. John Hess died in 1830, when Benjamin Eby succeeded him. Benjamin Eby moved out of the district in 1866, when John R. Hess succeeded him. Abraham Brubacher died in 1851, when John Risser succeeded him, and he died in 1873. Christian S. Risser succeeded him in 1874. Present pastors are Christian Bomberger, John R. Hess, and Christian S. Risser. Meetings are held every four weeks. Previous to the year 1819 meetings were held every eight weeks in private houses,—at Daniel Brubaker's (now Isaac Brubaker's) at Indian Run, and at Jacob Wissler's

and Jacob Hackman's at Middle Creek, in Clay township.

**United Brethren Meeting-House**, near Newtown, known as "Paradise Church," was built by the United Brethren in 1847. Building committee and trustees, Jesse Pannabecker, Joseph Snyder, and Gideon Weidman. Pastor at that time, Simon Nolt; afterwards Siegrist Landis, Kauffman Ciders, and others. Religious meetings are held every two weeks. Present trustees, John H. Miller, Jacob Hackman, and David Eberly. Free school was kept in the basement until 1880, when a new school-house was built in Newtown by the township. School-teachers, Charles Anstead, Samuel Zentmyer, B. P. Hibshman, William Enck, and David S. Enck.

**Sandstone Meeting-House**, known as Heinecke's, was built by subscription on land purchased from Jacob Frantz, in about the year 1860. Members from the United Brethren for some reason took an interest in the same, and called themselves in German "Allgemeine Bruder." The church was built for all religious denominations who contributed to build the same, with one exception. Elias Wolf, Benjamin Heinecke, and Levi Enck were trustees and building committee. The German Baptists hold meetings in this church every twelve weeks. Previous to about 1835 the German Baptists held their meetings in private houses. Meetings were held every twelve weeks at the house of Rev. Jacob Pfautz, also at Peter Bollinger's and Jacob Bollinger's, then residing along Middle Creek.

**Wood Corner School-House** was originally built in 1813, by Jacob Bentz, Peter Bentz, Sr., Peter Bollinger, and Peter Martin, on the road leading from the turnpike to Hallocker's mill, on land owned by Jacob Bentz, for which he paid £32 towards the building of the school-house, Peter Bentz £25, Peter Bollinger £18, Peter Martin £17, total £92, or, in our currency, \$245.33. Jacob Bentz, by deed dated Feb. 15, 1815, conveyed the ground on which the school-house stood to Peter Bentz, Sr., one-fourth part thereof, to Peter Bollinger one-eighth part, and to Peter Martin one-eighth part thereof, for the use of a school-house and meeting-house for all Christian denominations, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.

After the passage of the free-school system act by the State Legislature and its adoption by the people, the old school-house and grounds were not of sufficient capacity to accommodate the pupils in the district, and the original owners having deceased, upon petition an act of Assembly was passed and approved March 26, 1859, authorizing Peter Martin, the younger, Martin Weidman, and Elias Stober, trustees of said district and of the school property, to sell the same, and apply the proceeds of such sale in improving the site on which a new school-house had been erected by the township on the opposite side of the highway from the old one. The new school-house was built

in 1858, on sixty perches of land purchased from Christian Bentz. The school directors were Jonathan Kratz, Elias Enck, John Lowry, Jacob Bollinger, Samuel Elser, and Elias Wolf.

**Miller School-House** was built by the township, on forty perches of land purchased from Peter Miller, in 1849. School directors, Samuel Shenk, Christian Risser, Martin Weidman, Hiram Erb, John Keller, and Gabriel Baer.

**Swamp School-House** was built by the township, on forty perches of land purchased from Robert and George Dawson Coleman, in 1850. School directors the same as in 1849.

**Fairview School-House** was built by the township, on forty perches of land purchased from Jonathan Kraatz, in 1855. School directors, Martin Bentz, Peter Martin, Elias Stober, Benjamin Bollinger, Jacob Eichelberger, and John Keller.

**Fetter School-House** was built by the township, on sixty perches of land purchased from George Fetter, in 1860. School directors, John Lowry, Samuel Elser, Peter Fidler, Elias Wolf, Samuel Eberly, and Jacob S. Hacker.

**Sunnyside School-House** was built by the township, on eighty perches of land purchased from John H. Brubaker, in 1868. School directors, John H. Miller, Abraham B. Snyder, Jacob Romig, Jacob Roehrer, Jacob B. Wissler, and Samuel Burkholder.

**Newtown School-House** was built by the township, on forty perches of land purchased from John H. Miller, in 1880. School directors, William K. Furlow, Samuel S. Wolf, Andrew Weidman, Hiram Bollinger, Jacob S. Hacker, and Jacob Hackman. School directors in 1883, William K. Furlow, Samuel S. Wolf, Andrew Weidman, Hiram Bollinger, Jacob S. Hacker, and Hiram L. Erb.

**Durlach School-House** was erected on seventy-five perches of land which George Illig and wife, by deed dated May 15, A.D. 1800, conveyed to John Erb and Jacob Eberly, in trust for the Mennonite Society, and to Christopher Miller and Jacob Weidman, Jr., in trust for the Lutheran Society, for the use of a school for said two societies, and for no other use whatsoever, in which house school has been kept ever since.

Present trustees, Jacob B. Hackman, Jacob S. Brubaker, Jacob Romig, and David Miller.

**Durlach Post-Office** was established in 1840 at the house then occupied by John Elser, on the turnpike from Downingtown to Harrisburg, with Harrison Elser as postmaster. The mail was delivered at this office three times a week by the old "mail carrier," who was proprietor of a two-horse coach, with which he performed the wonderful task of transporting a large portion of the passenger traffic between the two points above named. When the Reading and Columbia was completed the mail route was changed to run from Ephrata to Brickerville *via* Durlach six



times per week. The office is now kept in the store of H. S. Eberly, who is also the present postmaster.

**Clay Post-Office** was established in 1873 at the house of George W. Steinmetz, on the turnpike, with Emanuel Weidman as postmaster, who held the office until 1876, when Hiram E. Steinmetz, the present postmaster, was appointed, and receives the mail six times per week from Ephrata.

**Clay Lodge, No. 915, I. O. of O. F.**, was instituted in 1875, with the following-named charter members: Samuel M. Jacoby, Martin Romig, J. Y. Kline, M. D., Henry Mellinger, Peter O. Elser, Solomon Eberly, William Romig, P. G., Franklin Stahl, John M. Jacoby, and J. H. Roher. The regular meetings of this lodge are held on Saturday evening of each week in "Kline Hall," built in 1874 by Dr. J. Y. Kline. The officers in July, 1883, were: P. B. Kofroth, N. G.; H. B. Keller, Esq., V. G.; William Romig, Sec.; J. G. Keener, Asst. Sec.; J. O. Elser, Treas.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### HIRAM ERB.

The Erb family is one of the old-stock families of Lancaster County. Jacob, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came with his father from Switzerland in the year 1728, when four years of age, and resided at an early day near Hammer Creek, in Warwick township. About the year 1782 he removed to what is now Clay village, in Clay township, where he purchased five or six hundred acres of land, including the mill privileges at that point, and made a permanent settlement. He operated the mill at Clay, and another one a little higher up, on Middle Creek, besides engaging in the arduous duties of pioneer agriculture. In religious affairs he belonged to the Mennonite persuasion until the breaking out of the Revolutionary war; but at that time feeling that the non-resistant principles of the society were detrimental to the preservation of the essential liberties of the people, he withdrew from the connection and warmly supported the struggle for national independence. After the close of the war he represented his district in the Legislature of the State. He was possessed of a deep, reflective mind, good judgment, and a progressive spirit. He died in 1810, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. His wife was a Miss Johns, who bore him two sons and several daughters. The names of the former were John and Christian. The latter occupied the old family seat in Warwick during his life-time, and his descendants are still to be found in that locality. John was the grandfather of the subject of this paper. At the age of sixteen he entered the service of his country, and served for three years as a teamster during the Revolutionary war. He subsequently resided at Clay, where he operated both of the

mills owned by his father and cultivated the homestead farm. He was a prominent and influential man, and was the founder of the school at Clay (then Durlach Post-office), and active in religious affairs. He married Judith Hull, and had a large family of children, viz.: Jacob, John, David, Isaac, Samuel, Joseph, Molly (who married Abraham Erb and emigrated to Canada), Elizabeth (who became the wife of Michael Shepler), Nancy (who married Abraham Bear), and Catharine (who became the wife of Joseph Weidman).

John Erb, father of our subject, born Nov. 3, 1786, also passed his life at Clay, where he engaged in farming, milling, and in keeping a public-house. He was a prominent member of the Old-Line Whig party, and during the Anti-Masonic excitement served as one of the commissioners of Lancaster County. He married Barbara Bergelbach, and his children were Hiram, John B., Henry B. (deceased), and Priscilla Cecilia (deceased, wife of George W. Steinmetz, a merchant at Clay). He died in 1862, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

Hiram, eldest son of John Erb, was born at the upper mill privilege, in Clay, on April 11, 1810. He enjoyed only a common-school education, and at the age of nineteen embarked in the milling business, at the old family site established by his great-grandfather, and continued in that vocation for the long period of forty years. He also engaged in farming pursuits on a portion of the original family tract, of which he now owns one hundred and fifty acres, at Clay. In the year 1869 he formed a partnership with his son, Hiram L. Erb, and under the name and style of Hiram Erb & Son, established a general store at Richland, Lebanon Co. In the spring of 1875 the business was removed to Clay, where the firm have since continued to trade. Mr. Erb was postmaster at Clay (then Durlach) for four years, having been appointed by President Taylor. He was originally an ardent Republican, an intimate acquaintance of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, and one of the founders of the Republican party of his section. In 1872, out of admiration for the life and character of Horace Greeley, he supported the Democratic nominees for the Presidency, and has since acted independently in politics. He served as a school director at the time free schools were made general, for three years, and has always lent a cheerful support to the various evangelical and progressive movements of his time. He married on May 16, 1839, Catharine Lehn, widow of John S. Bear. Hiram L. Erb, the sole issue of the union, was born on Nov. 24, 1840. He was raised in milling and farming, but in consequence of falling health entered the mercantile business with his father in 1869, and has since remained a member of the firm of Hiram Erb & Son. His political career has been similar to that of his father. He represents his district in the Democratic County Committee at the present time, and is also a member of the school board of his township. He enjoys an excellent repu-



*William Cole*



W. S. Ebecky,



*Benj. A. Wheeler*

tation in his locality. He married Nov. 24, 1863, Salinda, daughter of William and Lucy A. Becker, of Lebanon County, and has two children,—Misses Laura and Salinda Erb.

#### HENRY S. EBERLY.

Henry S. Eberly was born in Elizabeth township (now Clay), on Aug. 6, 1830. His grandfather, Henry Eberly, settled in the neighborhood of what is now Durlach at an early day, where he engaged in milling, farming, operating a carding-machine, and in distilling. Samuel, his father, married Catharine, daughter of John A. and Catharine Wike, of Lebanon County, and pursued the business of a merchant at Durlach for many years. He was a prominent man in the township and county throughout his life, and as a justice of the peace and scrivener transacted a large amount of public business, acting frequently as the adviser and counselor of his friends, and managing a great many estates.

Henry S. Eberly received his earlier education at the district schools of his neighborhood, subsequently attending the academy at Lititz. He began his active business life in 1843 and 1847, during which time he clerked in the store of Hays & Long, at Mount Joy. In 1848 he entered his father's store at Durlach, where he remained until April, 1866, at which time he began trade on his own account on the same site, where he has since continued to do business. Besides his mercantile pursuits he is engaged in farming and in raising and buying tobacco. Although a staunch Republican in politics, and one of the influential leaders of his party, he has seldom aspired to public office. The only time when he has permitted his name to come before the people was in 1875, when he was elected by a large majority treasurer of Lancaster County, filling the office in an intelligent and capable manner for three years. He served as a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention which nominated Hayes and Wheeler to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. He was postmaster at Durlach from March, 1861, until his election as county treasurer. In many respects he is filling the place of his father in the community, acting as executor, guardian, and administrator in many cases, and being held in general respect and esteem for his affability of manner and the integrity and uprightness of his character. He was one of the founders of the Ephrata National Bank, and has since been a member of the board of directors of that institution. He is also one of the directors of the Northern Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Lancaster County, located at Ephrata, and a director of the Lancaster County Hail Insurance Company, at Lititz. He married Salinda, daughter of Judge Hibshman, of Lebanon County, for many years connected with the Treasury Department, at Washington, and has two children living, viz., Lily P. and Albert H. Eberly.

#### BENJAMIN WISSLER.

The great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch embarked from Germany for Philadelphia with his wife about the year 1720, but on the voyage over was impressed into the naval service by a vessel of war, together with the other able-bodied men on the ship. His wife proceeded on her journey to Philadelphia, and after his term of service expired he followed her to that city, when he accidentally found her engaged in carrying two pails of milk for a farmer in Germantown. He also took service with a farmer in the same locality, and they passed the remainder of their lives together. Their son, Andrew Wissler<sup>1</sup>, led by that peculiar fate which so often directs the aims and purposes of man, removed to Lancaster County, Pa., where he entered the employ of Jacob Groff, an extensive farmer, in what is now Clay township, and in 1767 married the only daughter of his employer, through whom he became the owner of the old Groff homestead, which was taken up in 1724 by John Jacob Groff, his wife's grandfather. The old homestead, although divided into four farms by Jacob Wissler (son of Andrew), has been in the continuous possession of the family since that early period, and is now owned by Levi H. Wissler.

Andrew Wissler<sup>1</sup> had two sons, John and Jacob<sup>1</sup>, of whom the former died unmarried. Jacob<sup>1</sup> married Anna, daughter of Christian Eby, in the year 1800, and had a family of ten children, viz., Andrew<sup>2</sup>, who removed to Michigan where he died; Jacob<sup>2</sup> Christian; Magdalena, who married Jacob Landis, of Ephrata township; Ezra, the only one surviving, living at Brunnerville; John; Catharine; Mary, who married Levi Erb, of Warwick; Levi; and Samuel. Jacob Wissler<sup>1</sup> was a firm and energetic man, and is known to have made three separate journeys to Canada during his life-time on horseback. Although a Mennonite, he did not wholly ignore the law of self-defense, and the cane is still in the possession of the subject of this sketch, with which he defended himself against the attack of an Indian upon one of his trips.

Christian Wissler, father of Benjamin, was born on Jan. 14, 1805. He occupied a portion of the old Groff homestead, some sixty-four acres, at what is now Wissler's Mill, in Clay township, which he built in 1843. He engaged in farming until the erection of the mill, after which date he devoted his time principally to milling until his death on Nov. 11, 1878. He married, Oct. 25, 1831, Anna, daughter of Rev. Jacob Hostetter, a Mennonite preacher, and had a family of four children, viz., Elizabeth, who married Samuel B. Myers, and removed to Virginia, where she now lives, having married Jacob Lantz for her second husband, after the death of Mr. Myers; Benjamin; Jacob, who resided in North Carolina, and is engaged in the iron business; and Mary A., wife of Henry Hershey, of Harrisburg, Pa.

Benjamin Wissler was born at the old homestead on Oct. 5, 1838. He enjoyed only a common school education, and in early life learned the trade of a miller with his father. In 1862 he enlisted for nine months in the United States army for the suppression of the Rebellion, and was elected second lieutenant of Co. F, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving in the field for the full term of his enlistment. In March, 1864, he married Susanna, daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Wise) Fry, of Millport, Pa., and in April of the same year entered upon the milling business on his own account, in which he has since continued to engage. In 1870 he united with the late S. P. A. Weidman, of Clay township, in the manufacture of millstones, and continued to do business as Weidman & Wissler until the death of the former, in 1875. He subsequently admitted the late Henry B. Erb into partnership with him, and continued the business under the firm-name of Wissler & Erb, until the demise of the latter in 1877, since which time he has successfully pursued the business alone. In 1881 he became associated with C. W. Myers, of Lincoln, Pa., and under the name and style of Myers & Wissler engaged in the manufacture of cigars, purchasing and packing their own leaf. This business connection still continues. Mr. Wissler has led an active and successful business life, and is held in general respect in his native county. He has always felt a deep interest in politics, and acted in strict accord with the principles and policy of the Republican party. Upon two occasions he permitted his name to be offered for nomination for the office of county register, but was defeated each time by a small majority, largely because he firmly refused to pledge himself to carry out any defined line of appointments, or to enter upon his office with any entangling alliances. He has ever felt a warm interest in all movements of a progressive and elevating character, and is recognized as one of the enterprising citizens of his township. He has three children,—viz., Miss Ella E., Christian Fry, and Samuel Lincoln Wissler.

#### SIMON P. A. WEIDMAN.

The ancestry of the Weidman family, of Lancaster County, can be traced back to the year 1733, at which time Martin Weidman received a patent from William Penn and his associates for three hundred and eighty-five acres of land situate in what is now Clay township. The date of the conveyance is Oct. 6, 1733, and the consideration named therein fifty-nine pounds, nineteen shillings, and sixpence. This was the common ancestor of the family in this country. He emigrated from Durlach, Germany, and was one of the pioneers of Lancaster County. He had two sons, Christopher and Jacob, and a daughter, who married

John Weachter. The former settled at New Holland, Lancaster Co., and was the ancestor of the Weidmans of that section. Jacob resided where Jacob S. Brubaker now lives, in Clay township. He married Barbara Hoyer, and had ten children, viz., George, Christopher, Martin, John, Jacob<sup>2</sup>, Samuel, Peter, Catharine (who married a Lies), Lizzie (who became the wife of George Yundt), Susanna (who married John Elser, of Harrisburg), and Barbara (who married a Mr. Zeigler).

Jacob<sup>2</sup> Weidman, son of Jacob<sup>1</sup>, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He also had a family of ten children, namely, William, Catharine (who married John Mentzer), Elizabeth (who married John Sherk), Susanna (who married Henry Romig), Jacob (who died, leaving two children), Sally, who married Mr. Fisher, Martin, Polly (who became Mrs. Nye), George, and Fanny (who married a Hocker).

Martin Weidman, father of our subject, engaged in mercantile pursuits during the greater portion of his life, first at Earlville for two years, and subsequently at West Lincoln, Clay township, where he was in trade for many years. He married Lydia Yundt, and had a family of six children, viz., Jacob Martin, Simon P. A., John Y., Sarah (who married Martin Steinmetz, of Ephrata township), Lydia (who became the wife of John B. Eshleman, of Hinkletown), and Susan E., wife of Rev. Stephen Schweitzer, of Lincoln, Pa.

Simon P. A. Weidman, to whom this paper is dedicated, was born at the family seat in Clay township on Oct. 24, 1838. His earlier education was derived at the common schools of the township, and his final studies were pursued at the Lititz Academy. For a number of years he assisted his father in the store at West Lincoln, and about 1857 he succeeded to the business. He remained in active and successful trade at West Lincoln until his demise, on April 13, 1875. He confined himself closely to his business, and was never an aspirant after public position. For several years he was associated with Benjamin Wissler in the manufacture and sale of millstones, under the firm-name of Weidman & Wissler. He led a quiet and industrious life, and was held in general respect for his integrity and uprightness. He gave liberally of his means to the support of all worthy enterprises, whether of a material or spiritual character, and strove by every means in his power to perform the full duty of a good citizen. Cut down in the prime of his life and in the midst of his usefulness, his early demise was attended with universal regret. He married, on Nov. 16, 1858, Mary A., daughter of Jacob and Magdalena Landis, of Ephrata township, who survives him, with an only son, Martin L. Weidman, teller in the Ephrata National Bank.



*S. A. Midman*



Geo W Steinmetz



## GEORGE W. STEINMETZ.

The original ancestor of the Steinmetz family in this country was Charles Steinmetz, who emigrated from a portion of Germany lying along the river Rhine, during the latter half of the eighteenth century, and landed at Philadelphia. He was then eighteen years of age. From Philadelphia he went to Chester County, Pa., in the neighborhood of Royer's Ford, where he married Miss Peggy Beaver, and, traveling still farther westward, located in what is now Ephrata township, Lancaster Co., where he took up one hundred and twenty acres of land in the neighborhood of the present residence of George L. Bowman. Here he engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, at the advanced age of seventy-six years. His children were eight in number, namely: Catharine, who married John Coover, of Ephrata township; Charles; John; Samuel; Sarah, who married Andrew Bushong, Jacob, Isaac, and David. Of this large family only three survive at the present writing (1883), viz.: Samuel, an aged resident of Richland, Lebanon Co.; Sarah, who resides with her daughter, the wife of Hon. Anthony E. Roberts, of Lancaster; and Isaac, residing at Ephrata, Pa.

Jacob Steinmetz, father of our subject, was born in 1798, upon the tract originally settled by his father in Ephrata township, but removed to West Earl township in 1833, where he engaged in farming at the place now owned by Solomon Grove. In 1845 he removed to Annville, Lebanon Co., where he also pursued the vocation of a farmer until his demise, in 1851. His wife was Catharine Gross (born 1806), a native of Ephrata township, daughter of John Gross, who was for many years a hotel-keeper and merchant at Ephrata, and a large land owner. She is still living at Annville, Pa. The children were ten in number, namely: C. P., residing at Annville; George W.; Reuben (deceased); Mary A., wife of Rev. Joseph Painter, of Myerstown, Lebanon Co.; Charles H., a merchant at Newmanstown, in the same county; Selinda, wife of Dr. J. G. Fritz, of Annville; Uriah G., doing business in Philadelphia; Rebecca; Martin N. B., also in business in Philadelphia; and Jacob L., a practicing lawyer at Lancaster, Pa., and a former member of the State Legislature.

George W. Steinmetz was born at the old family seat in Ephrata township on Aug. 11, 1827. When five years of age he removed with his father to West Earl township, where the earlier years of his life were passed upon the paternal farm, and in attendance upon the common schools of his locality. He subsequently enjoyed a higher course of instruction at the Ephrata Academy. Upon the death of his father, in 1851, he came into possession of the home farm at Annville, comprising one hundred at twenty-five acres, which he still owns, and for several years engaged in farming at that place. In 1852 he married Priscilla Cecilia, daughter of John and Barbara Erb, of Clay township, and two years later removed to the

old family seat of the Erb family, at Clay, and succeeded John Erb in the business of hotel-keeping, and in farming a portion of the old homestead, comprising about seventy acres.

In 1855, upon the enactment of local prohibitory laws by the Legislature, he gave up the business of hotel-keeping, and in 1862, upon the death of John Erb, became the owner, by purchase, of both the hotel property and farm. Having pursued farming operations at Clay for a period of fourteen years, Mr. Steinmetz, in 1867, built his present residence and store property at that point, and the year following embarked in the mercantile business, in which he has since continued. He has also engaged extensively in the purchase and sale of tobacco, besides cultivating large quantities himself. He has confined himself closely to his business pursuits, and has neither sought nor been willing to accept public position. He was an earnest supporter of the late war, and as a war Democrat was active in raising the several quotas of soldiers required of his township for service in the field. He is a member of the Brickerville Evangelical Lutheran Church, and has been officially connected with that body since 1865, having served as deacon, and being a member of the board of trustees at the present writing. To all worthy enterprises he has ever lent a cheerful and liberal support, and he ranks among the public-spirited and progressive citizens of his township. His only son, Hiram Erb Steinmetz, was born Oct. 20, 1854. He entered the preparatory department of the Lebanon Valley College at Annville, Pa., in 1867, and was graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1874. He received the Master's degree in 1877. He has been postmaster at Clay since 1876, and devotes much attention to literary work, acting, among other things, as the local correspondent of several leading newspapers in the county. Mrs. George W. Steinmetz died on June 5, 1870.

## CHAPTER XLII.

EAST COCALICO TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

**Geography and Topography.**—This is one of the northeastern townships of Lancaster County, and is bounded on the northeast by Berks County, on the southeast by the township of Brecknock, southwest by Ephrata, and northwest by West Cocalico township. It has a length of about five and one-half miles, and an average width of three and one-third miles. The surface is hilly, and within the limits of the township are four considerable elevations, called Ephrata Ridge in the southwestern part, Bucher's Mountain in the

<sup>1</sup> By Cyrus Ream, Esq.

northwest, Lied's Ridge in the southwest, and Adamstown Ridge in the northeastern part.

The soil of the township, except on the most elevated portions, is very fertile, producing the ordinary cereals of this region in great abundance, and here as elsewhere in the county tobacco is successfully cultivated. The township is drained towards the southwest, and the largest stream is the Cocalico Creek, which traverses the entire length of the township near its southwestern boundary, and with its affluents, the largest of which is Stony Run, drains a large portion of the area. What is known as Muddy Run, or Muddy Creek, is on the boundary between this township and Brecknock, and receives branches from the southeastern declivity of the water-shed that passes southwesterly through the township from the vicinity of Adamstown. These streams supply water-power for the mills that are scattered through the township.

**Highways.**—The principal highway is the Lancaster and Reading road, passing from Adamstown borough southwesterly through the township by the village of Reamstown. This road was laid out many years prior to the Revolution, and before the railroad era it was an important thoroughfare. The road was laid out fifty-eight feet wide, but it has been made much narrower by the encroachments of land-owners along its borders. Another important highway is the Schaefferstown and Churchtown road, crossing the township nearly at right angles with the Lancaster and Reading road. Another road through the township, and of considerable importance, is the one crossing the Lancaster and Reading road at Swartzville, near Adamstown borough. Other roads traverse the township in different directions, but those mentioned are the most important.

The Reading and Columbia Railroad passes through the township near its northwestern boundary for two-thirds the length of that line. This affords convenient communication between this township and Reading towards the northwest, and Lancaster and Columbia towards the southwest, and indirectly with Philadelphia, New York, and Harrisburg.

**Old Cocalico, and Derivation of Name.**—The old township of Cocalico was divided in 1838 into East and West Cocalico and the township of Ephrata, since which time no change has been made in the boundaries of East Cocalico. It is said that the name Cocalico is a corruption *Koch-Hale-Kung*, which means a cave or den of serpents, and that an abundance of these reptiles along the creek of that name suggested its title.

**Early Settlers.**—Among the pioneers of what is now East Cocalico township, and most prominently identified with its pioneer history, were the Reams, Buchers, Hubers, Kellers, Schwartzwalters, Leaders, Schneiders, Killians, Docks, Forneys, Rupps, Balmers, Mays, Mayers, Hahns, Resslerers, Beyers, Leets, Schlotts, Groffs, Wolfs, Feirsteins, Weidmans, Hershbergers, and others.

Among this number we find that Everhard Ream located in "Zoar," now the village of Reamstown, in 1723, and pitched his tent under the spreading branches of a large oak-tree, then standing on the farm now owned and occupied by John Leshner, adjoining the village of Reamstown. The old oak-tree stood a little west of where now stands a large willow-tree, near Mr. Leshner's house. Here, with none but Indians as neighbors, Mr. Ream built his rude hut, one hundred and sixty years ago, and after clearing a small spot of ground he procured a warrant, and in 1725 a patent was granted him for about four hundred acres of land, upon a portion of which the village of Reamstown was laid out. For some time the nearest mill to Mr. Ream was on the Brandywine, and his nearest neighbors, aside from Indians, were the settlers on Mill Creek.

The attractions produced by Mr. Ream's little clearing and the abundance of pure water induced settlers to locate in his immediate vicinity, and but a few years elapsed before Mr. Ream was in the midst of quite a settlement of Germans.

Prominent among Mr. Ream's sons was Tobias, who in 1760 laid out the town of Reamstown. Of his children but little is known at present. Christian, the oldest son, grew to man's estate and went West; John died in Ohio; George; Juliana, married Jacob Kofroth. Three other daughters married to Michael Weitzel, William Wheeler, and a Mr. Sarbold.

Jacob Hershberger received a warrant for and subsequently patented about six hundred acres of land along the Cocalico Creek, below Reamstown, upon which he built a saw-mill on the site now occupied by Philip Stauffer's mill. Mr. Hershberger had four sons, Isaac, Abraham, Joseph, and John, who inherited his property. The old plantation has been divided and subdivided till it is now owned by Joseph S. Withers, Curtis Withers, Christian Martin, Daniel Hershberger, Moses Shirk, Philip Stauffer, Frederick Andrews, John Heiser, and Alexander Gerhardt. Other owners of large plantations there were, but just who, how much land they owned, or where it was located we were unable to obtain any reliable data.

Cyrus Ream, a great-grandson of Tobias Ream, the founder of Reamstown, grandson of Henry Ream, and son of Curtis Ream, was born Dec. 12, 1812, in Reamstown, where he has since resided, and been held in high esteem by his fellow-townsmen. He served as a justice of the peace from 1856 to 1881, when he was appointed a notary public, which commission he still holds.

In 1860 he was appointed census marshal for the townships of Brecknock and East Cocalico, also for the borough of Adamstown, and has also been treasurer of the Reformed congregation of Reamstown since 1869.

At the age of seventeen years he was apprenticed to Elias Weitknecht to learn the blacksmith trade,

with whom he remained about eight years, when he opened a shop and commenced business in Reams-town on his own account. Here he carried on the blacksmith business for about thirty-five years, when he retired from active service in that line.

**Taxables for 1780** for the territory now embraced in what is East Cocalico township :

John Belcafer, 10 acres of land and one cow, £20. Land now owned by John Hartman.

John Bucher, 160 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, £360.  
Henry Brendel, 10 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, £20.  
David Beringer, 1 horse, 1 cow, house and lot, £25.  
Marx Binkley, 2 acres, 2 cows, house and lot, £12.  
John Bucher, 200 acres, 3 horses, 9 cows, £667.  
Michael Bear, 200 acres, 1 horse, 5 cows, 2 mills, £650.  
Philip Bradstone, 150 acres, 3 horses, 5 cows, £500.  
John Bechtold, 180 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows, £402.  
Christian Andrews, 152 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, £348.  
Matthias Ackenbach, 50 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, £107.  
John Achey, 40 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, £140.  
Matthias Albert, 1 acre, 1 cow, £6.  
Richard Adams, 86 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, £220.  
Isaac Adams, 130 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, 2 mills, £420.  
Durat Amon, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £200.  
Philip Artz, 15 acres, 1 cow, £18.  
Conrad Bonelesen, taxed for money, £40.  
Stephen Bollander, 45 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, £70.  
Peter Binckly, 25 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, £50.  
Adam Bower, 200 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows, £442.  
Martin Bear, taxed for money, £100.  
Peter Beinhower, 100 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, £232.  
Jacob Bear, 400 acres, 4 horses, 3 cows, £849.  
John Blanck, 200 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, £442.  
Ludwig Bary, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £200.  
Martin Borkholder, 40 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, £110.  
Henry Bear, 20 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, 1 mill, £100.  
Henry Bear, executor, 150 acres, £450.  
John Bear, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £176.  
Benjamin Bear, 50 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, £177.  
Peter Bentz, 150 acres, 3 horses, 3 cows, £439.  
Daniel Bollinger, 200 acres, 4 horses, 4 cows, £652.  
Abram Brubaker, 200 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, £632.  
Rudolph Bollinger, 90 acres, 3 horses, 3 cows, £339.  
Abram Bollinger, 90 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, £316.  
Brand & Segar, 100 acres, £200.  
Michael Diffsenderfer, money, £520.  
Jacob Detweller, 245 acres, 4 horses, 4 cows, £787.  
Jacob Eberly, cash, £230.  
Paul Ebrecht, 1 cow, house and lot, £10.  
Peter Eberly, 100 acres, £300.  
Jacob Eberly, 125 acres, 1 cow, £407.  
George Ellick, 250 acres, 4 horses, 5 cows, £800.  
Jacob Eberly, wheelwright, 50 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, £130.  
Hip Ebrecht, 25 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, house and lot, £75.  
Mary Eigholtz, 2 horses, 4 cows, house and lot, £25.  
George Ebey, 162 acres, 3 horses, 6 cows, £372.  
Samuel Ebey, 150 acres, 2 horses, 5 cows, £330.  
Peter Eigenberger, 106 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, £229.  
Christian Eckstein, cash, £130.  
Peter Fether, 45 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, £63.  
Henry Fether, 45 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £63.  
George Frantz, 180 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, £572.  
George Frantz, executor, 100 acres, £300.  
Paul Furman, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, £229.  
Peter Feeser, 100 acres, 3 horses, 2 cows, £236.  
Bernard Fether, 50 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, £176.  
Adam Foss, 6 acres, 1 cow, £21.  
Jacob Fether, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £326.  
Jacob Foltz, cash, £20.  
Adam Gill, 170 acres, 3 horses, 5 cows, £385.  
Bernard Griger, 1 horse, 1 cow, house and lot, £15.  
Henry Griger, 1 horse, 1 cow, house and lot, £20.  
John Geret, 50 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, £125.  
David Gogly, 100 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, £201.

Detrich Gogly, 50 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, £50.  
John Gogly, 150 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, £239.  
John Gogly, Jr., 100 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, £213.  
Joseph Geer, 100 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, £232.  
Baltzor Getz, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £226.  
George Getz, 16 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £54.  
Bernard Gardner, 75 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £251.  
Joseph Groff, 100 acres, 3 horses, 3 cows, £319.  
Frederick Geaner, 25 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, £55.  
Jacob Hershey, 150 acres, 3 horses, 5 cows, 1 servant, £365.  
Henry Heibel, 48 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, £86.  
Widow Heft, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, £229.  
Henry Hershberger, 140 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £446.  
Jacob Hoover, 150 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £326.  
Baltzor Hoffman, 30 acres, 1 cow, £70.  
Jacob Hernly, 100 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, £252.  
Phillip Heft, 100 acres, 1 horse, 3 cows, £219.  
Samuel and John Harnish, 150 acres, 3 horses, 6 cows, £349.  
Henry Hensley, 140 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows, £462.  
Isaac Hershberger, 150 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, £479.  
Abram Hershberger, 102 acres, 1 horse, £310.  
Conrad Hays, 80 acres, 3 horses, 3 cows, £279.  
John Hershberger, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £326.  
Frederick Jaiser, 400 acres, £1200.  
Michael Jung, 130 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, £260.  
John Jones, 30 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 servant, £73.  
Christian Knop, 200 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows, £642.  
Jacob Knebel, 50 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, £66.  
Christian Kuisey, 150 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows, £340.  
Frederick Kerper, 80 acres, 2 horses, 6 cows, £198.  
Abram Klein, 100 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, £316.  
Mithe Kneisley, 60 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, 1 mill, £279.  
Mithe Kneisley, executor, 100 acres, £300.  
Nicholas Leshar, 175 acres, 4 horses, 5 cows, £405.  
Lorentz Ludwig, 18 acres, 1 cow, £20.  
Jacob Leshar, 100 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, £342.  
Martin Laber, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, £329.  
Michael Long, 50 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, £63.  
Henry Leed, 150 acres, 3 horses, 5 cows, £305.  
Christopher Lutz, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £76.  
George Long, 100 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, £216.  
John Landis, Jr., 50 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, £173.  
Casper Lutz, 110 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows, £272.  
John Miller, 150 acres, 3 horses, 6 cows, £348.  
Adam Mosser, 25 acres, 1 horse, 3 cows, house and lot, £125.  
Marcus Mondelius, 1 horse, 1 cow, house and lot, £20.  
John Martin, 22 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, £82.  
David Meintzer, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, £329.  
Conrad Meintzer, 200 acres, 3 horses, 3 cows, £539.  
Conrad Mast, 16 acres, 1 cow, £19.  
Dewalt Mader, 60 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, £76.  
Lentz Meyer, 60 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, £133.  
Henry Miller, 41 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, £139.  
John Miller, tanner, 50 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, £183.  
Jacob Martin, 10 acres, 1 cow, £33.  
Martin Meyer, 75 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, £291.  
John Musleman, 32 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 mill, £114.  
Shenck Martin, 15 acres, £42.  
Michael Pitz, 5 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, £28.  
Adam Ream, 100 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, £316.  
Jacob Rohrer, 50 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, £66.  
Jacob Ream, 1 horse, 1 cow, £15.  
Abram Ream, Jr., 20 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, 2 mills, £86.  
John Ream, 300 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, £926.  
Andrew Roam, 50 acres, 1 cow, house and lot, £160.  
Tobias Ream, 25 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, £404.  
John Ruch, 136 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, £304.  
Engle Reder, 1 cow, house and lot, £10.  
Peter Rine, 15 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, £32.  
Michael Roth, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, £126.  
Nicholas Rupp, 85 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £200.  
Matthias Ream, 100 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, £332.  
Michael Riter, 200 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £626.  
Christian Rohrbach, 13 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £59.  
Peter Reher, 130 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, £419.  
John Reher, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, £329.  
Daniel Reher, 100 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, £332.

Daniel Solenbarger, 50 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, £56.  
 Jacob Sherer, 100 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, £232.  
 William Shoemaker, 40 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £148.  
 Jacob Swartzwalter, 1 acre, 1 horse, £12.  
 Casper Shimp, 1 acre, 1 cow, £10.  
 John Shoup, 100 acres, £200.  
 Jacob Swelger, 100 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, £218.  
 George Sneider, 70 acres, 1 horse, 3 cows, £169.  
 William Stober, 200 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £426.  
 Casper Strellt, 50 acres, 2 cows, £56.  
 Nicholas Sneider, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £226.  
 John Stofner, 123 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, £324.  
 Jacob Speigal, 170 acres, 4 horses, 4 cows, £462.  
 Widow Sneider.  
 Texer, for Ury's place, 100 acres, £200.  
 John Ury, 3 acres, 1 horse, £16.  
 Christian Weaver, 130 acres, 1 horse, 4 cows, £282.  
 Isaac Wittmer, 150 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £329.  
 Peter Wiland, 100 acres, £100.  
 Nicholas Wolf, 130 acres, 4 horses, 1 cow, £451.  
 Christian Wenger, 100 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, £323.  
 Nicholas Wild, 1 acre, £10.  
 Joseph Wengert, 200 acres, 4 horses, 10 cows, £680.  
 John Wilson, 100 acres, 2 cows, £200.  
 Widow Stober, 150 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, £313.  
 George Weatherfer, 100 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, £332.  
 Widow Shimp, 100 acres, 1 cow, £106.  
 Christian Westenberger, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £226.  
 Widow Gunlin, 100 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, £316.  
 George Wachtler, 100 acres, 3 horses, 2 cows, £338.  
 Peter Weinland, 100 acres, distillery, £310.  
 Jacob Waldman, 150 acres, 4 horses, 6 cows, £508.  
 George Weaver, Jr., 100 acres, 3 horses, 3 cows, £336.  
 Widow Miller, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £326.  
 Jacob Wolf, 1 acre, 1 cow, £10.  
 Widow Becker, 150 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows, £492.  
 Widow Millinger, 25 acres, 1 cow, £78.  
 Bill Whitman, 3 acres, £12.  
 Jacob Zinn, 60 acres, 2 cows, £70.

## Freemen.

John Leshar.	George Cope.
John Motts.	John Hoover.
Joseph Lasey.	Peter Limmittman.
James Duk.	David Gogley.
Michael Snerer.	Peter Sneider.
John Ream.	William Whickler.
David Ream.	Jacob Gorgas.
John Whitman.	Jacob Sneider.

Of the foregoing list of taxables but very few, if any, of their descendants now own any part of the real estate possessed by the owners of over a century ago, and only a small portion of the pioneer lands can be traced to the present owners. However, we can give a few of them, as follows: The land owned by

John Belcofer	is now owned by John Hartman.
David Bricker	" " Isaac K. Oberholzer.
Henry Bear	" " Christian Kellar.
Peter Eberly	" " Adam S. Lutz.
Jacob Furlow	" " Henry Furlow & Co.
Adam Grill	" " William Coldren.
Henry Householder	" " Daniel Householder.
Jacob Hoover	" " Michael Smith.
Philip Heft	" " Isaac Haft.
Christian Knopp	" " Henry Gockley.
Nicholas Leshar	" " S. & J. Leshar.
Marcus Montilious	" " John S. Player.
Adam Ream	" " Jacob Weist.
Matthias Ream	" " Widow Brubaker.
William Shoemaker	" " Heirs of J. Getz and Widow Kellar.
Widow Shimp	" " George Long.
Peter Weishold	" " Michael Miller.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

John Wilson, April 14, 1840.	Cyrus Ream, April 9, 1861.
John Gangler,	Cyrus Bents, April 15, 1862.
Curtis Ream, 1843.	J. O. Garman, 1865.
Solomon Siegfried, April 15, 1845.	Cyrus Ream, 1866.
John Wilson, April 14, 1846.	J. O. Garman, 1870.
Curtis Ream, April 13, 1848.	Cyrus Ream, 1871.
Christian Bentz, April 15, 1851.	J. O. Garman, 1875.
Curtis Ream, April 13, 1853.	Cyrus Ream, 1880.
Cyrus Ream, April 16, 1856.	George S. Fry, 1881.
Christian Bentz, April 13, 1858.	

**Muddy Creek Evangelical Lutheran Church.**<sup>1</sup>—This congregation was organized about 1730, but the records do not commence till 1733. The first records of baptisms were by Peter Müller, and by Rev. John Christian Schultze. Rev. John Casper Stoever visited the congregation here as early as 1734, but he does not appear to have preached to this congregation till 1746. From the time of its organization till 1838, a period of one hundred and five years, this society was connected with that of New Holland, and to have been served by the same pastors.

Rev. Tobias Wagner succeeded Mr. Stoever in 1749, and continued till 1755. A Rev. Stoever then served the church till 1758, then Rev. John Samuel Schwerdtfeger till 1763.

During the pastorate of Mr. Schwerdtfeger the congregation acquired a deed of their church property, the warrant for which had been granted in 1744. It was sold by the proprietors to the Lutheran and the German Reformed congregations jointly, and it has always remained their joint property. An agreement was entered into by which each congregation obligated itself to follow the "Augsburg Confession" and the "Heidelberg Catechism," respectively. The joint occupation and use of the property was also agreed on. The elders of the Lutheran congregation who entered into this agreement were Valentine Schneider, Jacob Fry, Casper Lutz, and Philip Stober. On the part of the Reformed congregation, Henry Haller, Christopher Shoup, George Heft, and Maneus Egly were the elders and signers of the agreement. The instrument was executed May 30, 1761. The deed was acquired March 25, 1762, and conveyed nine acres and sixty perches, consideration one pound eight shillings and eleven pence.

In 1763, Rev. William Kurtz became pastor, and continued till 1781, succeeded by Rev. Daniel Schroeder, who remained till 1784; then came Rev. Valentine Frederick Melsheimer, who remained till 1790, succeeded by Rev. Heinrich Moeller, who was pastor till 1796; then Rev. Peter Beng, till 1801; Rev. John Plitt, till 1812; Rev. Peter Filbert, till 1823; Rev. John Frederick Engle, who died the same year (1823); Rev. Charles Kutze, who died in 1825; Rev. John W. Reichard, a grandson of the patriarch Muhlenberg, till 1834; Rev. C. F. Welden, till 1838; Rev. C. P. Miller, till 1841; Rev. Mr.

<sup>1</sup> Condensed from a sketch by Rev. G. G. Henry.

Frederick, till 1849; Rev. Thomas Yeager, till 1852; Rev. Charles Reese, till 1857; Rev. R. S. Wagner, till 1860; Rev. S. R. Royer, till 1868; Rev. R. S. Wagner, again, till 1873; Rev. S. S. Henry, till 1883, succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. John H. Unbenhen.

The consistory of the Muddy Creek Reformed Church consists of Rev. S. Schweitzer, pastor; George Echternach and Andrew Emmet, elders; Peter Marso, Daniel Binkley, and Martin Althouse, deacons; Martin Althouse, treasurer; Cyrus Sower, trustee. Rev. Daniel Herz commenced preaching at Muddy Creek Church in 1822, and continued until his death in 1869. Rev. S. Schweitzer, the present pastor, was installed in 1870, and has at present under his instruction eighty-five catechumens, a much larger number than under any other pastor during the history of the church. The Heidelberg Catechism is faithfully used in the classes. Present membership of church, three hundred and fifty.

The first church building was a log house, but no record states when it was built. It was probably erected as early as 1730 or 1733.

The second church was a stone building, and tradition says it stood about one hundred years. The floor was laid or paved with bricks or flat stones. It stood partly on the ground on which the present church building stands.

The present, which is the third church edifice, was built in 1847, and is also a stone structure rough-cast. The sacramental cup and plate were presented by Michael Kegerise, and bear the date of 1762. The bell for this church was procured in 1850. The inscription on it is, "Cast by T. I. Dyre, Jr., Philadelphia, 1850. Muddy Creek Church, Lancaster County, Pa." The first organ in this church was purchased and set up in 1871. Its cost was seven hundred and seventy-five dollars. Early in the history of this congregation a school-house was erected on the church property.

As nearly as can be ascertained the following teachers have taught the parochial school and led the singing in the church: Henry Krick (or Grick), 1800-10; Andrew Fleisher, 1810-34; Jacob Baker, 1834-66; William Baker, 1866-71; Isaac S. Becker, organist, and leader in singing, 1871-81; William Baker, 1881 to the present time. Andrew Fleisher served twenty-four years, and died in 1842, aged seventy-two years. Jacob Baker served thirty-two years, and died in 1869, aged seventy-five years.

The church council consists of the pastor and Henry Echternacht, trustees; Stephen Hayman, Benjamin Lausch, elders; Franklin Rhoads, Henry Siegfried, Ephraim Brossman, deacons.

The present membership is two hundred and seventy-five.

Both the German and English languages are used in the services here. The German was formerly used exclusively.

**Evangelical Church of Reamstown.**—This so-

ciety was organized in 1850, and during the first five years of its existence it worshiped in private houses of members. In 1855 the present church edifice was erected. It is a stone structure, twenty-eight by thirty-two feet in size, and its cost was one thousand dollars. The society has been uniformly prosperous, and its present membership is sixty.

The following have been pastors of this church: Revs. Humel, Laiher, Adams, Jupe, Kingericht, Saylor, Krieger, Harber, Aile, Frechrist, Faihr, Martz, Schentler, Dentlinger, Zarn, Heitzler, Wanner, and Singinfues and Saylor, the present pastors.

The class-leaders have been J. M. Salada, Henry Schlott, John Raezer, and Jesse Frankhausen, the present leader.

**Cemeteries.**—In the township of East Cocalico are a large number of burial-places, mostly of a private character, located on nearly as many farms as there are burying-grounds.

Many of the tombstones, more especially those of an earlier date, are of sandstone, of which this township furnishes an abundant supply, the inscriptions upon which are so obliterated by the elements that it is impossible to read the names of persons or date of death.

In the Reamstown Cemetery may be found the following among the better preserved of the older stones: Frederick Ream, born Oct. 11, 1771, died Jan. 21, 1858, aged 86 years, 4 months, and 11 days; Henry Ream, born Feb. 7, 1759, died Oct. 5, 1840, aged 81 years, 8 months, and 2 days; Samuel Ream, born June 4, 1772, died March 22, 1839, aged 66 years, 9 months, and 18 days; Matthias Ream, born June 25, 1726, died Jan. 15, 1789, aged 62 years, 6 months, and 2 days, and left nine children; Juliana Ream, widow of Tobias Ream, born 1738, died 1824, aged 86 years.

In the Muddy Creek Cemetery are many interments. However, we give but a very few of the inscriptions on older stones, for reasons above stated. John Nicholas Haller, born 1735, died 1813; Michael Weinholt, born 1754, died 1827; Philip Weinholt, born 1765, died 1823; his wife, Catharine, was born in 1775, and died in 1849; Adam Hoh, born in 1763, and died in 1838; his wife, Catharine, lies by his side, she was born in 1766 and died in 1848; Rudolph Haberlig, born 1728, died 1812; Elizabeth Schiebach, born in 1725, died in 1823, aged 99 years, less 8 days; Jacob Reger, born 1750, died 1825; Rosina Puhl, born 1754, died 1828; Rudolph Miller, born 1743, died 1824; Catharine, wife of Jacob Schmidt, born 1750, died in 1818; Johann Peter Weisz, born 1753, died 1821; Martin Frey, born in 1722, died in 1806.

**Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church at Zoar,** now Reamstown. As early as June 28, 1773, a deed for Lot No. 54 in Zoar was given by Tobias Ream and Juliana, his wife, to Andrew Ream and Jacob Rupp, trustees, "for the purpose of a free school-house, and for building a Presbyterian and Lutheran Church,

and burying-ground to be used by said congregation." The consideration was two shillings, and the land was subject to an annual ground-rent of four pence.

On the 7th of November, 1798, a receipt was given by Tobias Ream for eight shillings and four pence, the amount of arrears for ground-rent to that time, twenty-five years.

No church was erected here nor was any society formed till 1817, when the present house was erected. The Lutheran in Reamstown had worshiped at Muddy Creek prior to that time.

On the 4th of June, 1815, the corner-stone of this church, called the "Cocalico Salem Church, for the use of the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations," was laid. The building committee on the part of the Lutheran Church consisted of Adam Leitz and George Musser. The first elders elected were Adam Musser and George Withers, and the first deacons were George Long and Heinrich Schneider. The building was completed and dedicated on the 8th and 9th days of June, 1817. The same building is still in use.

The first pastor was Rev. Peter Filbert, whose pastorate was from 1817 to 1823. He was followed in succession by Revs. John Frederick Engle and Charles F. Rutze, 1823-24; Samuel Trumbauer, 1824-56; A. D. Rosenmiller, 1856-58; R. S. Wagner, 1858-59; S. R. Boyer, 1859-68; R. S. Wagner, 1869-73; S. S. Henry, 1873-88; and the present pastor, John H. Unbehnen, 1888.

The church council consists of the pastor and Samuel Sleabach, trustee; Martin Jacobs and Samuel Fry, elders; Michael Grimes and Reuben Fry, deacons; and J. R. Reddig, treasurer.

Some years after the church was built a bell of one hundred pounds' weight was procured. This was used till 1848, more than a century, when a new one was purchased by the two congregations. Its weight was three hundred and four pounds, and its cost, with the necessary fixtures and hangings, was one hundred and fourteen dollars and forty cents. In 1859 the two congregations, Evangelical Lutheran and German Reformed, purchased an organ at a cost of five hundred dollars. It was dedicated October 22d and 23d of that year.

A Union Sunday-school of the two congregations was organized between 1834 and 1835, and was for a number of years held in the old school-house in the rear of the church. The first superintendents were Dr. Frederick Ziegler and John Wilson, Esq. The present superintendents are Henry Grimes and Monroe Killian. The first leader of the choir was Jacob Fasnacht, who officiated till 1826. Peter Lied was then precentor till the purchase of an organ in 1859, a period of thirty-three years. Since that time the organist has been the leader of the singing. The first organists were Samuel H. Gring, and Emanuel J. Killian, John Gring, and Isaac S. Becker, Muddy Creek Church. The present organist is Miss Emilia Leshar.

A school-house was erected on the church property at an early period in the history of the congregation, and in this house the children of the church have been taught for many years. Formerly services were conducted wholly in the German language in this church, but latterly both German and English are used. The German Reformed pastors officiating in this church have been Faber, Frederick Harmer, Thomas, Leimbach, 1824; William T. Gerhardt and A. Helfenstein, 1852; Samuel Seibert, 1853; William A. Good, 1856; Thomas C. Leimbach, 1860; Samuel A. Leimbach, 1867; Stephen Schweitzer, from 1869 to present time.

**Public Schools.**—From the time of its organization the people of East Cocalico voted at each township election on the question of accepting or not accepting the school system. So averse were the people to imposing on themselves additional burdens of taxation, and so strong was the prejudice against the system, that it was rejected by varying majorities till 1849, when it was accepted by a small majority. The feeling of antagonism to the system has gradually worn away since that time, and now but few are left who look with disfavor on it.

At the time of the acceptance of the system there were in the township nine schools, and to these another has since been added, so that the number is now ten, as follows: Reamstown, which has two schools in one building, constituting a graded school; Denver, also two schools, or a graded school; Wabash, Napierville, Shimp's, Muddy Creek, Vera Cruz, and Weinhold's. The houses at Reamstown and Denver are of stone, and have two rooms each for a primary and secondary school. Of the other sub-districts four have stone houses, and in two they are built of brick.

The schools are kept during six months in each year, and the teachers' wages are from thirty-two to thirty-eight dollars per month.

The number of children of school age in the township is four hundred and sixty-nine, and the tax levied in 1883 was \$2629.33.

The present school directors are I. K. Oberholser, president; John C. Reddig, treasurer; M. L. Gockley, secretary; William Coldren, John Walter, and C. R. Johns.

**Population.**—The population of East Cocalico township in 1880 was 2226; Reamstown, 336; Union, now Denver, 220; Stevens, 68; voters, 575 on the register's list for 1883.

**Reamstown.**—This village, first called Zoar, was laid out by Tobias Ream, the son of Everhard Ream, in 1760. Fifty-four acres were conveyed by Everhard to Tobias for this purpose. A portion of this land was divided into ninety-five lots of seventy-two perches each, or four perches front and eighteen perches deep, fronting on the old Lancaster and Reading road. Of these only sixty-five were sold as lots, and the balance were sold in one tract to Michael Kumler. The lots were sold, or rather

leased, for ten shillings each (Pennsylvania currency), and were subject to annual ground-rent of \$1.33 each, which is still collected, except in the case of one lot, on which for a consideration it has been relinquished.

Prior to the laying out of the town Tobias Ream had erected a house of sandstone, one story in height. It was on the tract that was sold to Kumler, and it still stands, having the same external appearance as at first. It was sold by Mr. Kumler to Jacob Showalter, and by him to Henry Leshner, the present owner. The first house erected on one of the lots was the one in which Frederick Ream resided during his entire life. It was taken down about five years since and another erected on its site. It was a log house, and tradition says that an inn was kept there in very early times.

It is remembered that a tavern was kept in the present hotel of Christian Messner, known as the Eagle Hotel, by a Mr. Keller. Jacob Stahley afterward kept in this building a tavern and a store. It has always been kept as a hotel, and has had many landlords. Another hotel was kept at a very early time by Adam Musser, in the stone building now known as the Cross Keys Hotel, and owned by Henry R. Rhoads. This was a tavern prior to the Revolution, as were all the others. It has since been kept by many different parties. The present Reamstown Hotel was first kept by Charles Montelius, and it had on its sign-board the figure of a buck, hence it was known as the Buck Hotel. It is now owned and kept by Levi Koch. The house now owned and occupied by A. D. Carpenter was formerly kept as a hotel by John Ream. Another hotel was very early kept under the name of the Continental House. The names of the early keepers of this house are lost. Of later landlords the names are remembered of Peter Stipe, Peter Ruth, and — Bauman, the last who entertained travelers here. The building stood on the site now occupied by Odd-Fellows' Hall. It was torn down about thirty years since, but traces of its foundation walls may still be found. It was used as a hospital after the battle of Brandywine, and the names of some of the patriots who died here are still traceable in the Lutheran and Reformed Church Cemetery.

Of the pioneer tradesmen and mechanics it is not possible now to recall the names. The earliest merchant that is remembered was Jacob Stahley, who kept a store here nearly seventy years since. John Lutz was a blacksmith here at a still earlier date. Adam Musser was a saddler, and had a shop in his hotel. John Graft was a shoemaker in the beginning of the present century, and Michael Raezer was the village tailor at the same time. Andrew Ream was a tinsmith and manufacturer of hatchets in the latter part of the last century. Elias Weitzel was a maker of spinning-wheels and reels that were then articles of furniture in every house. George Ream was a

wagon-maker, and his original shop is still standing. John Tamancy was a cabinet-maker, and John Gunder was a chair-maker. A tannery was erected here some time in the last century. It was rebuilt about fifty years since by William Musser, and was torn down some seven years since.

The name of the town was long since changed from Zoar to Reamstown, in honor of its founder and his descendants. It has never been the seat of any important manufactory or other industry, and its growth has been gradual. There are in it many very old houses, and its general appearance is that of an antiquated town.

The population of the village of Reamstown (late Zoar) is 350. There are seventy-one dwelling-houses, one Lutheran and Reformed Church, one Evangelical Church, one post-office (J. R. Reddig, postmaster), three daily mails, two carriage-maker shops, one tinsmith-shop, one blacksmith-shop, seven shops manufacturing cigars, three shops manufacturing cigar-boxes, one saddler-shop, three shoemaker-shops, two stone-cutters' shops, one tailor-shop, two stores (kept by J. R. Reddig and Martin L. Gockley), three taverns (kept by Levi Koch, Edwin B. Shavers, and Christian S. Messner), two doctors (U. B. Kline and William Trexler).

Denver is a new and enterprising little town situated on the line of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, fifteen and one-quarter miles from Reading, twenty-six and three-quarters from Lancaster, and thirty and one-half miles from Columbia. Situated also on the left bank of Cocalico Creek, at the mouth of Swamp Run, and surrounded by a rich agricultural district, it is destined to become, at no distant day, one of the principal villages of Lancaster County. The beauty and grandeur of the not far-distant hills, from the summits of which grand and enchanting landscape scenes are presented to the gaze of the beholder. These, with other natural attractions, point to Denver as one of the pleasant summer resorts of the near future.

That portion of the land upon the west side of the railroad, on which the town is built, was formerly owned by Jacob Brubaker (deceased), and the land upon the east side by Widow Keller and Christian Keller.

The building of the railroad to this place in 1863, and the location of the station, led to the laying out of town-lots by Messrs. J. Brubaker and A. R. Royer. The first building erected, aside from the then small station, was that known as the "Miller House," built in 1869, and named "Union Hotel," and subsequently changed to Miller House, having been built by S. H. Miller. The name of the town was changed from Union to Denver.

The next hotel opened in this town was in 1877 by S. M. Brubaker, and named Merchant's House. The property was subsequently sold to E. S. Fasnacht, who, in 1882, built the present Merchant's House on

the opposite side of the street, to which he transferred his hotel business the same year.

The pioneer store of what is now Denver was opened for business in 1869, in the Miller House block, by S. H. Miller, who owns both hotel and store. In 1872, S. M. Brubaker built the brick store-house opposite the Merchant's House, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and in 1877 converted the store into a hotel, and kept as such until 1882, when it was again converted into a store, and still occupied as such, by W. M. Marburger, who purchased the building in 1882.

The next trading point established in Denver was the drug- and hardware-store of Isaac H. Miller, also on Main Street, who located here in 1869 or 1870, and is still engaged in business.

The fourth and last mercantile house established at this place was that of Hacker & Shirk in 1888, in a frame building on Main Street, east of the railroad.

**Manufactures and Trades.**—The old grist-mill at this place was built many years ago, and is now owned by Christian Keller.

The Denver tannery was built in 1860 by S. H. Gring, and subsequently purchased by Christian Keller, its present owner. It is now operated by George Gensemer, who gives steady employment to four men.

The steam sash-, door-, blind-, and furniture-factory of E. B. Wolfe was built by him in 1882, and is located on Front Street.

The pioneer blacksmith of this town was John Walter, who located here in 1872, and is at present the only blacksmith in the village.

The pioneer shoemaker of Denver was J. D. Rider, who came here in 1873, and still continues to tap the soles of men.

Christian Keller's brick-yard was established by him in 1875, and is now operated by — Giger.

In 1880, John B. Ranck commenced the manufacture of cigar-boxes in Denver, and in 1882 sold his factory to J. B. Hacker, the present manufacturer, who employs eight men in the business.

The pioneer cigar manufactory of this town was established in 1876 by J. M. Brubaker, who in 1883 gave steady employment to thirty persons.

Another cigar-factory was established in 1879 by John S. Nolde, who at present employs fifteen hands.

In 1881, A. H. Hornberger commenced the manufacture of cigars at this place, and now employs six persons in the business.

The "Denver Job Printing-Office" was established here in 1878, by J. G. Garman, the present proprietor.

There are two quite extensive limestone quarries at Denver, one owned and worked by the Reading Iron Company, and the other owned by Reading parties, but not worked at present. Large quantities of limestone are shipped from this place and used in the manufacture of iron at different points.

The coal and lumber business was established at

this place in 1864 by A. R. Royer, who was succeeded by Adam J. Ream Jan. 1, 1870. Ream was succeeded Jan. 1, 1877, by J. B. Brubaker, the present dealer.

The railroad station at this place was opened for the transaction of business Dec. 26, 1863, when the first passenger train passed over the road from Columbia to Sinking Spring. The first station-agent was A. R. Royer, who was succeeded Jan. 1, 1870, by A. J. Ream, and he in turn by J. B. Brubaker, Jan. 1, 1877, the present agent.

The pioneer postmaster here was A. R. Royer, who was commissioned Aug. 7, 1868, and succeeded by A. J. Ream, Jan. 1, 1870, who was succeeded, Jan. 1, 1877, by J. B. Brubaker, the present postmaster.

**Physicians.**—The doctors at Denver have been quite numerous. The first to locate was Dr. Sinesmach, in 1870, who remained about one year, when he removed, and was succeeded by itinerants, who remained but a short time each. The present physicians are Dr. P. O. Bleiler, who located here in 1875, and Dr. J. B. Hacker in 1880.

**Religious.**—The spiritual necessities of the citizens of Denver are cared for by several Christian denominations, worshipping here in two churches, the "Union," a free-for-all house of worship, and the Dunkards, Old Mennonites, and Lutheran and Reformed in a church building of their own. Neither have a regular church organization at this place, but are attached to and supplied with preaching by established church organizations from other places.

**Stevens.**—A small hamlet and railroad-station, so named in honor of the late Thaddeus Stevens, is located on the line of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, on the west border of the township, sixteen and three-quarter miles from Reading and twenty-five miles from Lancaster. The railroad was completed past this place in the fall of 1863, and station and freight-house combined was built in the fall of 1863 and spring of 1864, and I. W. Mentzer was appointed station-agent. He died in the spring of 1888, when his son, Henry K. Mentzer, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The pioneer house at this place was the frame residence of Samuel Burkholder, built in 1827, on its present site, a short distance east of Eberly's hotel.

The land upon which the town is laid out was owned, previous to the advent of the railroad, by Jacob Reddig, who, in 1864, sold five acres to the railroad company, containing the land between the east side of the station building, and the wagon-road forming the western boundary-line of the township. The railroad company subsequently sold the same to I. W. Mentzer, M. H. Shirk, and Abraham Base. Shirk and Base soon after sold their interest in the town lots to Mr. Mentzer, who became the sole owner.

The second house built at this place, east of the township-line, was the brick residence of the late I. W. Mentzer, just west of the railroad, built in 1864,



and still occupied by Mrs. Mentzer and family. The Eberly House, a three-story frame building, adjoining the depot property, was built in 1882, by H. R. Eberly, the present proprietor of this hotel. There was, in 1883, about thirty dwellings at Strom's Station, and a population of about one hundred. The post-office at this place is in West Cocalico, and is mentioned in the history of that township.

There is no manufacturing at this place, other than that of cigars by H. R. Eberly, who employs from six to ten hands in the business.

The coal and lumber business is carried on at this place by Henry K. Mentzer.

**Cocalico Lodge, No. 408, I. O. O. F.**—This lodge was chartered July 18, 1850, with the following charter members: William Tobias, Stephen Siegfried, John Bard, Henry Stauffer, Chas. H. Rhoads, Gideon Kinzey, Jeremiah M. Sallada, Esaias Billingsfelt, Isaac Mishler, Abraham Kegerice, Isaac Bucher, Abraham Lavan, Samuel Lutz, John Raezer, Samuel Shower. It had a prosperous existence till 1861-62, when many of its members became soldiers, and its meetings ceased. It was revived after the close of the war, and it has been uninterrupted since. In 1878 its lodge-room and many of its records were destroyed by fire. The list of Past Grands is as follows: S. Seigfried, C. S. Kinzey, E. H. Rhoads, J. Raezer, A. E. Kline, J. Bard, J. S. Royer, E. Billingsfelt, J. M. Kline, D. Sarah, A. J. Ream, J. Irvin, J. R. Mishler, A. J. Stober, J. D. Mentzer, A. Godschalk, J. S. Nolde, J. Getz, J. G. Garman, W. Renogig, J. Hairn, E. S. Royer, D. L. Grant, L. Leshner, W. H. Walter, J. G. Root, E. M. S. Ranek, S. Enies, J. L. Elser, J. D. Trego, E. R. Stark, R. B. Schlott, Jacob Davidson. The present officers are: Thomas J. Eberly, N. G.; Peter F. Eberly, V. G.; W. H. Walter, Sec.; and John S. Royer, Treas. The present membership is fifty-four. There is in its treasury a surplus of two thousand dollars.

**Mills.**—Gerhart's mill, on Swamp Creek, one mile from Denver, was built by Henry Mishler early in the present century. It was sold by him to Samuel Buffenmoyer, and by him to Samuel Bucher. Henry Keller purchased it from Bucher and sold it to Peter Gerhart, the present owner. Both flour and feed are ground here.

Binkley's mill stands on Stony Run, four miles from Denver. It was built by William Binkley, the present owner. It has a run of burrs and a run of chopping-stones.

Commercial Mill is on Cocalico Creek, half a mile from Reamstown. It is a four-story mill, the first two stories of stone and the second and third of wood. It has four run of stones, two of which are burrs and no chopping-stones, only one of the latter now in use. A saw-mill is attached to this, and is driven by water from the same pond. A machine also adjoins the mill, and the machinery was driven by the same power.

The mill was built by Daniel S. Kinsey early in the present century. He sold it in 1851 to Henry Shirk, and in 1867 it was purchased by his brother, Michael Shirk. In 1881 it was purchased by the present owner, R. A. Leinbach. An engine of sixteen horse-power was added in 1881 by Mr. Leinbach to avoid the embarrassments caused by drougths. It is both a merchant- and a custom-mill.

The machine-shop attached to the mill was formerly used by Henry Shirk as a manufactory of threshing-machines. It has been idle during the last five years.

Two mills have preceded this here. The first, which stood farther down the stream, was built very early. The second stood very near to the present one, and occupied a portion of what is now the street that goes by it.

Bucher's mill is on Cocalico Creek a mile below Leinbach's mill, and three-fourths of a mile from Reamstown. It is a stone mill, two stories in height, and it has two runs of burrs and a run of chopping-stones. It was built, in 1817, by Christian and Catherine Knop. It was purchased by Sebastian Gochley in 1821, and by his executors was sold to Benedict Bucher in 1853, and in 1864 his son, Monroe Bucher, the present owner, purchased it from the executors of his father's estate. An oil-mill preceded this on the same site, but the time of its erection cannot be learned.

A fulling-mill stands on Cocalico Creek, three-fourths of a mile below Stauffer's mill. It is believed that this was built by Honas Moore in the latter part of the last century. Dec. 28, 1814, it was sold by Honas Moore and Catherine, his wife, to John Moore, Jr. It afterward passed through many hands; and while the domestic manufacture of cloth was practiced by the people of this country, it was a paying investment. With the decline of this domestic industry, of course, the business of this as well as other fulling-mills ceased. It has long been idle, although it still stands there, with its dam in a tolerably good condition. Its present owner is John Dougherty.

**Distilleries.**—There have been five distilleries in this township. These were erected by Andrew Bushong, three miles southeast from Reamstown; Martin H. Fry, about a mile from Bushong's; John Mishler, half a mile northwest from Reamstown; and Jacob Mishler, three miles northwest from Reamstown. They were operated during many years by the persons who established them, but all have ceased; some have been converted into dwellings, and some have gone to decay. One was erected at Reamstown by Phillip Bushong in 1835, and a steam-mill was added to it in 1838. A large business was carried on for a time, but about 1850 it was abandoned and the fixtures were removed to Reading. A large quantity of spirits were left stored there, and the increase in its value, which was caused by the civil war, made the owner very wealthy.

**Keller's Grist- and Flouring-Mill**, located near

the village of what is now Denver, and on the line of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, was built prior to the present century by a man named Bare, or Baer, and subsequently sold to James Carlin, or Carding, and by him sold to James Keller, father of Christian Keller, the present owner. It is a stone building, and contains four run of stone, used for custom, chop, and flouring.

**Wabash Flouring and Custom Mill** is located on the Cocalico Creek, three-quarters of a mile below Bucher's mill, one and a half miles below Reamstown, and one mile from Stevens' Station. This mill is on a plantation of six hundred acres, warranted to Jacob Hershberger, who, in 1761, deeded to his son, John Hershberger, the property on which the mill now stands, containing one hundred and fifty-four acres, with the privilege of overflowing one hundred and fifty acres additional, or so much as would be necessary for mill purposes, forever hereafter. Upon the tract was a saw-mill, standing on the site of the present saw-mill, adjoining the grist-mill subsequently built, the saw-mill having been built by Jacob Hershberger previous to his deeding the property to his son.

In 1762, Jacob Hershberger, Sr., made a will, and willed to his three sons—Joseph, Abraham, and Isaac—the saw-mill. Whether John's right by deed to the mill was in fee simple or otherwise is not known, or whether it was the same mill mentioned in the will is not definitely stated.

In 1794 the executors of the estate of Isaac Hershberger sold the mill property to Zent & Hebbenheimer, and the two latter sold it, in 1797, to Peter Zerbe, and in 1799 he sold to Jacob Klein. The property then passed through the hands of Joseph Gorges and George Hacker to Jacob Hower, who built the original grist-mill, upon the site of the present one. It was then owned by Christina Long and John Long, and sold by the sheriff, in 1845, to Jacob and Abraham Bowman, and in 1846, Jacob Bowman became the owner, whose executors sold the mill property, in 1855, to Daniel Bowman, and in 1856 the property was purchased by Phillip Stauffer, the present owner. In 1861, Mr. Stauffer rebuilt the mills and mill-dam, at an expense of four thousand five hundred dollars, and christened the flouring-mill "Wabash."

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN S. NOLDE,

prominent manufacturer and tobacco dealer of Denver, was born in Franklin County, Pa., Oct. 28, 1844. His father, Lawrence Nolde, emigrated from Germany to America in 1840, when a young man, and settled in Franklin County, where he married Martha Strube. She died in 1858. Of their three children, all are living. John, the only son, was educated in

the local schools to such purpose that, at the age of twenty, he essayed the *role* of teacher. His maiden effort was made in Ephrata township, Lancaster Co., and emboldened by success, he determined to push on in the course he had chosen. The undertaking proved a gratifying one in every sense, and for fourteen successive years—two in Ephrata and twelve in East Cocalico—he continued to gain an enviable reputation as a diligent and skillful instructor. His last field was Reamstown, where for some years he taught the grammar-school. While teaching there he was married, in 1878, to Emma, daughter of J. M. Sallade, of Reamstown. In 1879 he closed his experience as a teacher, and engaged at Reamstown in the business of dealing in cigars and leaf tobacco. In 1880 he added to his enterprises a cigar manufactory at Reamstown, and in 1881 set in motion a second factory, at Denver, to which point he then removed his residence. In his two factories he employs thirty-five hands, carries on an extensive and flourishing industry, and ranks among the foremost as a progressive, liberal-spirited citizen. He gives to his business interests—including, besides manufacture, large dealings in tobacco and cigars—his constant and watchful care, and in all his methods holds to careful deliberation, as well as to quick comprehension and speedy action, when emergencies demand such effort. Although no seeker after office and no dabbler in politics, he keeps abreast of the times, and holds it his duty to follow with earnest interest the progress of events in the political, as well as the social, world. He was a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1881, and discharged his trust with much zealous ability. He is a member of Cocalico Lodge, No. 408, I. O. O. F., has occupied all the offices therein, and for four years was the representative from the lodge to the Grand Lodge; is a member of Cocalico Lodge, No. 400, K. of P., and for three years represented that lodge in the Grand Lodge. Public education has ever found in him an active and spirited advocate, and in recognition of his valuable and extended career as a teacher, he was called upon to serve on the important committee on teachers' permanent certificates for the county.

## CHAPTER XLIII.

### WEST COCALICO TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

**Geography, Topography, and Soil.**—West Cocalico occupies the most northern position of the subdivisions of the county. Its greatest length from north to south is seven miles, and its greatest width is five miles. It has Berks and Lebanon Counties on the north, East Cocalico on the east, Ephrata on the

<sup>1</sup> By Milton E. Shirk.

south, and Clay township on the west. The southern extremity, popularly known as *Gruben Land* (on account of its being at first cleared from hazel-nut bushes with the pick-axe), is comparatively level or undulating. The soil is a mixture of red loam and sand, or what is generally called limestone land. It is very fertile, and yields plentifully when under proper cultivation. North of this section the township is traversed by the iron-stone ridge, which crosses the State from Sinking Spring to Marietta. North of this ridge we find gravel land, forming the southern base of the ridge which divides the limestone region from swamp. This gravel soil is comparatively fertile, and yields early and abundantly, on account of being exposed to the rays of the noon-day sun and shielded from the cold winds by the ridge. The dividing ridge is mostly covered with forest. The chestnut predominates, but in some places the trees have been cut away and the soil is cultivated.

The swamps and creeks which form the greater part of the township are north of this ridge. Two local names are applied to this swamp, viz., Lower and Upper Swamps. The former comprises the eastern and the latter the western section. On the extreme north we have the Cocalico Ridge, where the land is quite hilly and not so fertile, being frequently badly washed by heavy rains. Upper Swamp is drained by the Cocalico Creek, which comes in from Lebanon County on the northwest and flows east to John Lengel's mill, from there south through the eastern portion of the limestone region, and enters East Cocalico near Denver. This swamp is also drained by numerous affluents of the Cocalico, of which Harnish's Creek is the most important. Lower Swamp is drained by Swamp Creek and its affluents. The limestone region is drained by Steinmetz's Rivulet, which takes its rise north of Schoeneck and flows south into Trout Creek. The western part is drained by Indian Creek, which forms the greater part of the western boundary line.

**Railroad.**—The Reading and Columbia Railroad passes through the northeastern part of the township, with Reinhold's as the only station in the township. This railroad was built in 1863-64.

**Indian Occupation.**—Little is known of the Indians who lived here many years ago. They once had huts along Indian Creek, which bears its present name for that cause, but no legends are left of their doings. Arrow-heads made of flint are occasionally found in the fields at present. It is said that an Indian lived in Lower Swamp who took part in the massacre of Wyoming in 1778, but this story is not authentic. In about 1814 some forty Indians came from farther west, and passed through Reinholdsville on their way to Philadelphia to draw their annual dues for their lands. While staying here they amused the whites by shooting splences (which they seldom missed) from sticks stuck into the ground, and split at the top

to hold the coin. The money was put up by the whites, and when struck by the arrow belonged to the Indians.

#### **Genealogy and Settlement of the Shirk Family.**

—In 1732, Ulrich Shirk, with six sons and two daughters, came from Switzerland to find a home in the New World. They landed at Philadelphia, and went to the vicinity of Lancaster, where they remained for a year. In 1733 three of the sons, Ulrich, Casper, and John, with their father, Ulrich, settled in the vicinity of Schoeneck, this township, taking up about fifteen hundred acres of land. Of the other three sons—Michael, Joseph, and Peter—one settled near New Holland, one along the Conestoga, and the other near Mount Joy. Of the two daughters nothing is known.

Ulrich Shirk, who came with his father, Ulrich, was born A.D. 1711, died 1768. He was married to Annie Swar in 1735. (Her mother's maiden name was Adaline Lawrence, and came from France.) She was born in 1720, and died in 1810. Ulrich Shirk reared a family of three sons and seven daughters,—Ulrich, born May 16, 1751, died May 14, 1842. He was married to Maria Eberly, born Dec. 20, 1759, died June 26, 1831. David was married to Barbara Erb. Michael, born May 26, 1758, died April 4, 1827. He was married to Barbara Flickinger, born July 26, 1759, died Dec. 2, 1820. Of the seven daughters, Elizabeth was married to John Funk, Barbara to John Yagy, Annie to John Frantz, Kate to Joseph Bare, Magdalena to David Gockley, Sallie to Adam Frantz, and Maria to George Frantz. Ulrich Shirk (born 1751) had a family of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, viz.: John, David, Samuel, Jacob, Ulrich, Joseph, and Peter, Annie, Catharine, Lizzie, Miah, and Sallie. The last-named son, Peter, was married to Fanny Weaver. Their son, Moses, resides at present in the old homestead of the first-named Ulrich, and has a family of five daughters and one son. Michael Shirk, brother of Ulrich (born 1751), had a family of five sons and four daughters, viz.: John, Jacob, Michael, Joseph, Joel, Catharine, Nancy, Bevy, and Betsy. Of this generation Joel is the only one still living, and resides near Albion, Ind. The second son, Jacob, was married to Annie Hanck, and had a family of thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters, viz.: Henry, George, Jacob, Rudolph, Michael, Obed, Mary, Susan, Annie, Leah, Lizzie, Sarah, and Hannah. Henry, born May 25, 1812, died Dec. 18, 1878, was married to Miss Bucher, and had a family of two daughters and six sons. George died at twenty-five years of age. Jacob, married to Ann Brubaker, has a family of one daughter. Rudolph, married to Bevy Reinhold, has a family of six daughters and three sons.

Michael, born Sept. 26, 1820, died Sept. 10, 1881, was married to Mary Eberly; had a family of two sons and two daughters. He held the office of county treasurer for two years during the civil war, and served

a number of years as prison director. Obed, married to Elizabeth Eberly, has a family of five sons and five daughters,—Jacob, Edwin, Milton, Menno, Obed (deceased), Kate, Lizzie (deceased), Annie, Sallie, and Emma. Jacob married Susan B. Wolf, Milton E. to Lizzie Miller, and Menno to Susan Hagy. The following persons now live on the land first occupied by the original Shirk family: Rudolph Shirk, Moses Shirk, Obed Shirk, Milton E. Shirk, Menno Shirk, Daniel Steinmetz, Jacob Weist, Adam Fry, Hiram Snyder, Peter Hagy, Jeremiah Zually, and David Brubaker. In 1780 we find that Ulrich, David, and Michael, sons of the original Ulrich Shirk, were the only Shirks then living in the township of Cocalico, which proves that Casper and John had already sold their property and left for other parts. The land occupied by the first three Shirks extended from a point three-quarters of a mile north of the village of Schoeneck to a black-oak a mile and a quarter south of Schoeneck, from thence to Denver, and from Denver northwest to the place of beginning.

**Becker Family.**—In about 1737, Peter Becker settled a tract of fifty acres of land west of Ulrich Shirk's land. This tract is now owned by Ezra Becker, a descendant of the first settler. In 1736 a tract of land containing one hundred and seventy-four acres was surveyed west of Ulrich Shirk's land, and north of Peter Becker's land.

**Huple Tract.**—In 1738, on the 16th of August, fifty acres of this tract was granted to Paul Huple. This tract embraced the land on which the village of Schoeneck is now situated.

**Stetler Tract.**—On Aug. 12, 1738, Christian Stetler received a deed from John, Thomas, and Richard Penn for the remaining one hundred and twenty-four acres for the consideration of nineteen pounds, five shillings, and fourpence, lawful money of Pennsylvania. This deed reserved the right of three-fifths of the productions of all the royal, or money, mines, and one-fifth of the productions of all other mines, free from cost of mining and refining. Also a tax of one-half penny per acre was to be paid annually, on the 1st of March, at Lancaster, in specie or currency, whatever the exchange may be. If not paid within ninety days after the 1st of March, the contract became void. In 1742, Christian Stetler sold his tract to Peter Shirk, one of the original Shirks, who in 1760 sold it to Christian Newcomer for three hundred and thirty pounds. Newcomer afterwards sold it to Jacob Hagy, whose grandsons, Sonomont and John, now own it.

**Stauffer Tract.**—In 1742, on the 15th of September, Abraham Stauffer obtained a grant of one hundred and ninety-four and one-fourth acres, situated west of Christian Stetler's land, and north of Peter Becker's, who, in 1761, sold one hundred acres to Peter Brubaker. This tract was successively owned by Daniel Bear, Stophel Gselle, John Gselle, John Keller, Daniel Keller, Jacob Eberly, and Henry

Eberly, who at present owns the greater part of the original one hundred and ninety-four acres.

In 1733 a tract west of Cocalico Creek, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, was granted to Ulrich Carpenter, and in 1737 a tract of one hundred and fourteen and three-quarters acres to George Masters. These men did not comply with the rules of agreement, and their contract was declared void.

**Eberly Tract.**—In 1741, Israel Eberly obtained a patent of these two tracts, containing two hundred and thirty-nine and three-quarters acres, for sixteen pounds and five shillings. This patent was granted in the fifteenth year of the reign of King George II., under the same conditions as that of Christian Stetler. This tract was afterwards successively owned by Christian Lichty, Christian Schlechty, Anthony Dornbach, John Dornbach, Jacob Dornbach, and Obed Dornbach, who resides there at present.

**Bricker Tract.**—About the same time Peter Bricker obtained a grant of a tract containing seven or eight hundred acres, situated east of the Cocalico Creek. In 1759 he built a house bearing the following inscription: "Gott gesegne dises haus, und ales was da geget ein und aus; Gott gesegne ale sampt, und dar zu, das gamze lant. Gott alein die ehr, sonst keinem manschen mehr. Anno 1759 jahrs. Peter Bricker, Elizabeth Brickerin." The above German inscription, when translated into English, reads as follows: God bless this house and all that go in and out; God bless all, and to it the whole land. Give God the honor, and no one else. In the year of our Lord 1759. Peter Bricker, Elizabeth Bricker. This house is a large sandstone building, thirty-six by forty feet, and was first used as an inn. It was at first roofed with tiles, but these have been replaced by shingles. The house is still as good as new, and is owned by Samuel Kurtz. About one and a half miles farther south, on the west side, close to the Cocalico, stands another house of the same size and make, but who the builder was we were unable to learn. It is at present owned by Jacob Smith.

**Weist Tract.**—In 1763, Jacob Weist bought a tract of one hundred and ninety-three and one-half acres of land, situated in the northern part of the township, from Christian Bauchman, of Lobanon County. After his death he left it to his son, Christian, who was the father of Dr. Samuel Weist, the first doctor of West Cocalico. He was born Nov. 25, 1796, and died Jan. 9, 1883. His nephew, Dr. Samuel Weist, and Dr. Lewis Weist, also a descendant of the same family, are at present prominent doctors of Schoeneck.

Another early settlement was made by Hans Peelman, who in 1745 obtained a grant of three hundred and thirty-seven acres, situated east of Reinholds-ville, and is at present owned by Isaac Eberly. Other settlers near Reinholds-ville previous to Peelman were Jacob Brunner, Michael Amwake, Abraham Yaegy, John Zimmerman, and Peter Shoemaker.

**The Cones Tract.**—John Cones and his sister came to this country from Switzerland in about 1730. They arrived at Philadelphia, and being unable to pay their fare, were bound out for a term of service amounting to the cost of freight. By this mishap the brother and sister were separated, and knew nothing of each other till many years had elapsed. On meeting again, they were unable to express their joy in words, while their cheeks were moistened with tears of gladness. After being released from servitude, John came to Cocalico township and obtained a patent for about three hundred acres of land where Black Horse Hotel now stands. The greater part of his land lies in East Cocalico. Black Horse Hotel was built by John Cones in 1759 and 1760. This building is still used as a public-house, and is the oldest tavern in West Cocalico.

**Hertzog's Valley.**—What is now known as Hertzog's Valley was first settled by a man named Wertz. Afterwards Nicholas Hertzog came into possession of it, whose son, Nicholas, had a son named Peter, who was the father of Samuel, Peter, John, Daniel, and William. Of this generation Daniel was the father of Samuel, Daniel, and John. Samuel and Daniel are now living in the old valley.

The Baptists of Ephrata early obtained a patent of a large tract of land situated northeast of Schoeneck, where they obtained much of their timber used for building purposes at Ephrata. The Hols, Rolands, Bares, Millers, and Reddigs were among the early settlers of what is now Stevens' Station.

**Taxables for 1780.**—We compile the following list of names of freeholders who had possessions in West Cocalico in 1780, with their assessment:

Jacob Amweg, 40 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, value £10, tax £40.  
 Abraham Bear, 180 acres, 3 horses, 2 cows, value £610, tax £191.  
 Henry Blumshine, 60 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, value £65, tax £40.  
 Henry Binkley, 10½ acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, value £240, tax £100.  
 George Brunner, 160 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, value £370, tax £105.  
 John Bricker, 20½ acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, value £434, tax £140.  
 Christian Bricker, 20½ acres, 3 horses, 8 cows, value £454, tax £160.  
 John Blanck, Jr., 160 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, value £355, tax £105.  
 David Bricker, 200 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, value £400, tax £125.  
 Peter Brubaker, 120 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, value £40, tax £65.  
 Peter Bricker, Cumberland, 10½ acres, value £200, tax £65.  
 Peter Becker, 60 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, value £200, tax £65.  
 Widow Becker, 16½ acres, 3 horses, 4 cows, value £402, tax £104.  
 Joseph Conrad, 15 acres, 2 cows, value £4, tax £40.  
 Christian Conrad, 3 acres, 1 cow, value £10, tax £20.  
 Anthony Dornbach, 83 acres, 2 horses, 6 cows, 1 still, value £200, tax £10.  
 Jacob Dornbach, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, value £225, tax £85.  
 Jacob Disler, 60 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, value £92, tax £40.  
 Jacob Eberly, Jr., 160 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, value £472, tax £185.  
 Joseph Flickinger, 120 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, value £289, tax £115.  
 John Flickinger, 160 acres, 3 horses, 6 cows, 2 mills, value £503, tax £160.  
 Michael Frantz, 115 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, value £256, tax £105.  
 Henry Huple, 48 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, value £86, tax £50.  
 Samuel Harnish, 160 acres, 3 horses, 6 cows, value £349, tax £115.  
 George Hoh, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, value £329, tax £80.  
 Widow Harding, 100 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, value £116, tax £30.  
 John Hefly, 60 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, value £176, tax £75.  
 Joseph Hefly, 15½ acres, 4 horses, 4 cows, value £502, tax £110.  
 Nicholas Hertzog, 60 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, value £126, tax £25.  
 John Jackey, 100 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows, value £242, tax £70.

Joseph Jackey, 160 acres, 3 horses, 5 cows, value £355, tax £130.  
 Michael Kegerise, 200 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, value £242, tax £90.  
 David Landis, 66 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, value £254, tax £66.  
 Christian Newcomer, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, value £329, tax £155.  
 John Ober, 160 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, value £250, tax £70.  
 Adam Oberly, 100 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, value £216, tax £60.  
 Christopher and Joseph Oberly, 200 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, value £627, tax £185.  
 Abraham Ream, 100 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, value £316, tax £107.  
 George Redy, 60 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, value £66, tax £60.  
 Henry Reinhold, 25 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, value £70, tax £50.  
 William Rock, 3 acres, 2 cows, value £12, tax £15.  
 Jacob Roland, 30 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, value £70, tax £55.  
 Ulrich Shirk, 130 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, value £419, tax £125.  
 David Shirk, 130 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, value £419, tax £117.  
 Michael Shirk, 130 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, value £419, tax £118.  
 Christopher Sharp, 60 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, value £56, tax £35.  
 William Shoemaker, 40 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, value £146, tax £40.  
 Jacob Sunday, 30 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, value £106, tax £50.  
 Christian Showalter, 100 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, value £332, tax £60.  
 Christian Weist, 120 acres, 3 horses, 8 cows, value £294, tax £116.  
 Michael Walter, 60 acres, 1 horse, 3 cows, value £69, tax £25.  
 William Walter, 60 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, value £129, tax £46.  
 Jacob Zinn, 60 acres, 2 cows, value £70, tax £45.  
 Adolphus Zimmerman, 60 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, value £86, tax £50.  
 Peter Zimmerman, 200 acres, value £400, tax £125.

The above list of names is taken from a list containing the names of all the freeholders of Cocalico township, and may contain the names of several who did not live within the limits of West Cocalico at that time, but have subsequently moved hither. The old list also contains several names of persons who lived within the present limits of Clay. From what we could gather the persons named in the above list resided on their respective plantations as follows:

Jacob Amweg lived near Reinholdsville, and was probably the son of Michael Amweg, who settled there before 1745.

Abraham Bear lived on the farm now owned by Jacob Fry, near Stevens' Station.

Henry Blumshine lived north of Reinholdsville.

Henry Binkley lived south of Reinholdsville, on the farm now owned by Peter Gress, and had the oldest tannery known in West Cocalico.

George Brunner lived near Reinholdsville, was probably the son of Jacob Brunner, one of the first settlers.

John, Christian, David, and Peter Bricker, in Cumberland, were the sons of Peter Bricker, who settled east of the Cocalico Creek, near Cocalico post-office.

Peter Becker and his mother, Widow Becker, lived one and a half miles south of Schoeneck, near Indian Creek, on the farm now owned by Martin Becker, a descendant of Peter Becker.

Joseph and Christian Conrad lived about one mile north of Schoeneck, on land now owned by Jacob Conrad.

Anthony and Jacob Dornbach lived on the land settled by Israel Eberly in 1741, on the farms now owned by Obed and Jacob Dornbach.

Jacob Disler lived near Cocalico Creek, one mile south of Cocalico post-office.

Joseph and John Flickinger lived near Reinhold's Station; John was the owner and probably the builder of the mill now owned by William Mellinger.

Henry Huple was the owner of the present seat of Schoeneck, after the death of his father, Paul Huple, the first settler.

Samuel Harnish lived on Harnish Creek, and was the builder of the mill now owned by William Bechtel.

George Hoh lived near what is now Stevens' Station, on the farm now owned by Adam Slabach.

Joseph and John Hefly lived in the southern part of West Cocalico, on Indian Creek, on farms now owned by Jacob and Adam Keller.

Nicholas Hertzog lived in Hertzog's Valley, on the farm now owned by John Hart.

John and Joseph Jackey were probably the sons of Abraham Jackey, who was one of the pioneer settlers of the vicinity of Reinholdsville.

David Landis lived on the farm now owned by Christian Wenger, situate one mile west of Stevens', on Steinmetz's Run.

Michael Kegerise lived in the vicinity of Black Horse.

Christian Newcomer lived near Schoeneck, on the farm now owned by Solomon Hagy.

John Oher owned the land on which the village of Reinholdsville is located.

Adam, Joseph, and Christopher Oberly lived on farms west of Schoeneck, along Indian Creek.

George Redy lived in the northern part of the township, where some of his descendants are still living.

Jacob Roland lived on the farm now owned by Rev. Stephen Sweltzer, situated near Stevens' Station.

Henry Reinhold lived near Reinholdsville, and was probably the ancestor of the Reinhold family.

Ulrich, David, and Michael Shirk were the sons of Ulrich Shirk, who came with his father, Ulrich, from Switzerland in 1782. Ulrich lived on the farm now owned by Moses, David, on the farm now owned by Rudolph, and Michael on one now owned by Obed Shirk.

William Shoemaker was the son of Peter Shoemaker, who settled near what is now Reinhold's Station, some time in the year 1740.

Jacob Sunday lived west of the Cocalico Creek, on the farm now owned by Samuel Dornbach.

Christian Weist lived in the northern part of the township, on the farm now owned by Christian Weist, a grandson of the first Christian.

Michael and William Walter lived on a farm situated one mile south of Reinholdsville, on the Cocalico Creek.

Jacob Zinn lived on the farm now owned by Jacob Smith, near Mengle's Mill.

Adolphus and Peter Zimmerman were probably the sons of John Zimmerman, who was one of the first settlers of the vicinity of Reinhold's Station. Those names mentioned in the tax-list and not described here are names that are now well known as freeholders, but can have no place assigned them for 1780 with sufficient authority.

**Civil List.**—The following have been the principal township officers from the time indicated :

#### CONSTABLES.

1856. Daniel Good.	1863. Samuel Shuler.
1857. Peter Kegerise.	1864. Samuel Bedgar.
1858-59. William Hertzog.	1865-67. Jacob Correll.
1860. Samuel Bedgar.	1868-80. Henry Wise.
1861. John Sharp.	1881-83. Solomon Weinhold.
1862. Samuel Schuyler.	

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following men have been justices of the peace for this township under the State Constitution allowing townships to elect such officers:

1840. William H. Paul.	1866. B. B. Flickinger.
Jacob Reinhold.	F. A. Strin.
1845. Henry Pickens.	1867. B. B. Flickinger.
William H. Paul.	1871. J. A. Stober.
1850. William H. Paul.	1872. B. B. Flickinger.
1855. William M. Crouse.	1875. Daniel H. Leutner.
1861. William H. Paul.	1877. H. L. Uner.
F. Augustus Strin.	B. B. Flickinger.
1865. Jacob Reinhold.	1870. J. A. Stober.
Allen W. Wentzer.	1880. B. B. Flickinger.

#### SUPERVISORS.

1838. Samuel Keller.	1860. Michael Eberly.
Jacob Kegerise.	Jacob Netzley.
1839. Christian Weist.	1861. Samuel Dornbach.
William Mellinger.	Henry Brunner.
1840. Samuel Mellinger.	1862. Lewis Henly.
William Spurl.	Henry Brunner.
1841. Joel Shirk.	1863. Lewis Henly.
Jacob Dornbach.	Levi Ruth.
1842. William Gerhart.	1864. Emanuel Shirk.
Samuel Burkholder.	Christian More.
1843. David Kurtz.	1866. Daniel Lutz.
George Getz.	John Gensemer.
1844. Joseph Loos.	1866-67. John Sharp.
John Brubaker.	John Gensemer.
1845. John Kemper.	1868. John Gensemer.
Henry Burkholder.	Levi Ruth.
1846. Samuel Baker.	1869. John Gensemer.
Ludwig Hentzey.	Reuben Hertzog.
1847. Jacob Eberly.	1870. John Gensemer.
Daniel Smith.	John Sharp.
1848. John Rock.	1871. John Sharp.
Benjamin Gockley.	William Fessler.
1849. Benjamin Gockley.	1872. John Sharp.
Michael Eberly.	James Lape.
1850. David Eberly.	1873. James Lape.
Peter Miller.	Joseph Moyer.
1851. Daniel Hertzog.	1874. Jacob Dornes.
John Fausnacht.	Joseph Moyer.
1852. Michael Oberly.	1875. Joseph Moyer.
John Frantz.	William Mellinger.
1853. John Gensemer.	1876. Joseph Moyer.
Peter Walter.	Daniel Lutz.
1854. John Burkholder.	1877. Daniel Lutz.
Daniel Bard.	Peter Gelsinger.
1855. Emanuel Shirk.	1878. Daniel Lutz.
Daniel Hertzog.	Joseph Moyer.
1856. Samuel Mellinger.	1879. Peter Harting.
Martin Markley.	Jeremiah Gerhart.
1857. John Gensemer.	1880-81. David Buchter.
John Rock.	John Hower.
1858. John Hart.	1882. Lewis Henly.
Edward Eberly.	Henry Wise.
1860. Peter Hertzog.	1883. Henry Wise.
William Mellinger.	Joseph Moyer.

**Statistics.**—West Cocalico has an area of 16,801 acres assessed land; 18,543 acres is under cultivation, and 3258 is timber- and meadow-land.

Value of real estate in 1863.....	\$1,262,461
Number of horses, 478; value in 1863.....	22,195
"    cattle, 665;    "    "    .....	13,707
Money on interest not mortgage,    "    .....	53,700
Occupation    "    .....	3,000
Number of carriages, 217; value    "    .....	5,040
Money at interest by mortgage    "    .....	58,380
Total.....	\$1,410,383

The township has at present,—

Freeholders.....	436
Tenants.....	185
Single men.....	65
Non-residents.....	59
Taxables.....	745

In 1868 it had 680 taxables. Population in 1880, 2480.

**Schoeneck.**—The village of Schoeneck was laid out by Henry Hyple some time between the years 1780-90. It received its name from a traveler who, when he came to this spot, said, "Das ist ein schoeneck" ("This is a beautiful corner"), which name it has since retained. In 1792, Jacob Hagy erected the first hotel, which has been kept by the following persons: Jacob Hagy, Jacob Shirk, Samuel Shower, Henry Apple, John W. Mentzer, Daniel Mishler, Henry Wechter, Frank Wechter, Jacob E. Lutz, and W. F. Stuber, the present incumbent. In 1847, Dr. Samuel Weist erected a store-house, which is at present kept by his grandson, L. M. Weist. Another store-house, now owned by Elias Stober, was erected by Daniel Bruner in 1858. Previous to these stores a small place of merchandise was kept by Jacob Hagy. In 1848, Jesse Reinhold built the first coachmaker-shop, and did quite an extensive business till about the year 1865, when he discontinued the business. The shop was subsequently occupied as a saloon by James Shower. Later it was remodeled, and is now owned by Jacob Fausnacht, as a private residence. In 1868, D. M. Lelsey, erected a second shop, which is still occupied for that purpose. The first blacksmith- and machine-shop were erected by Jacob Shirk, 1825, situated one mile south of Schoeneck. These have been discontinued since about 1854. In about 1830 he began to supply the people with fresh beef during summer, and had the first butcher-shop in the township. Later butchers were Adam Sharp, J. W. Mentzer, Adam Sharp, Jr., and I. M. Lelsey.

**Reinholdsville** was laid out in lots by John Ober. It was at first called "White Hall," but during Buchanan's administration, Squire Benjamin Reinhold succeeded in having the name changed to Reinholdsville. The store and hotel were built about 1840, and are at present owned by Joseph Lutz. Another place of merchandise is the store now owned by Levi W. Mentzer & Son. It was built by John Showalter in 1856.

Reinhold's Station was named after its founder, Col. Jesse Reinhold, who built a large and commodious hotel in 1864, soon after the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company had opened its road for business. This house was for a time occupied as a hotel, ticket-, post-, and telegraph-office, with Mr. Reinhold as post-

master and station agent. During the summer Mr. Reinhold had his house open as a resort for recreation, it being generally patronized by Philadelphians. In 1875, Mr. Reinhold died. After his death the railroad company built a fine depot, when the telegraph-office, etc., was removed from the hotel, which is now owned by Abs. Hartman. After the erection of the depot, Ezra Hassler, Esq., succeeded Mr. Reinhold as station agent and telegraph operator, which position he still holds. In 1882 five new houses were erected. The most noted is that of John K. Bucher, who opened a hardware-store in the spring of 1883. Owen Bruner has a general merchandise store which was built several years ago. In this building the post-office is kept, with Mr. Bruner as postmaster. The coal- and lumber-yard is owned by Henry Bruner. Reinhold's Station Creamery was built in 1881, and opened for business June 18th of that year, with about two thousand pounds milk per day. At present it uses nearly five thousand pounds. The founders and proprietors are Schaffer & Erb, from Crooked Hill, Montgomery Co., Pa. The present manager is M. P. Keith.

**Stevens** is another village adjacent to the railroad, Stevens' Station and a part of the village being in East Coccalico. In 1855, Samuel Slabach built a large and commodious store-house, which was occupied as a place of general merchandise till about 1870, when Reuben Lelsey opened a hotel in the same building. Since 1875, Elias R. Brown has been proprietor of a store and hotel. In 1864, Michael H. Shirk succeeded in having a post-office established through the influence of Thaddeus Stevens, after whom it was named. Stevens' Station House was built in 1863 by M. H. Shirk and I. W. Mentzer, both deceased. It is now under the management of H. K. Mentzer, son of I. W. Mentzer.

**The Swamp Evangelical Lutheran and the German Reformed Congregation** were the first regular religious organizations in what is now included in West Coccalico. The present fine building in which these denominations congregate was built in 1806. The committee under whose direction the building was erected was composed of Garlich Walter, Peter Burkholder, John Brunner, and Jacob Kegerise. Previous to the building of the present church these congregations had services in an old church which stood nearly on the same site as the present one. The German Reformed congregation was probably organized quite early. Its first known pastor was Rev. John Waltschmidt, who was born Aug. 6, 1724; died 1752. The present minister is Stephen Sweitzer. The Evangelical Lutheran congregation was organized in 1774. The pastors were Revs. Miller, Christopher Frederick, T. T. Yeager, C. C. Rees, M. Harpel, S. R. Boyer, G. H. Trapert, C. A. Fetzer, and E. S. Brownmiller, the present incumbent. This congregation has at present one hundred and fifty-two members.

**Reformed Mennonites.**—In 1805, Jacob Hagy,

Jacob Reddig, Henry Hibsman, and Michael Oberly founded what was long known as Hacker's school-house, situated one and one-half miles south of Schoeneck. The school ground contained eighty-eight perches of land, and was bought for ten shillings from Frederick Hacker. The house and ground were paid for by subscription. After the death of one of the trustees the twelve nearest adjacent neighbors were to elect one to fill such vacancy. The house was built one story high, with two compartments, one for school purposes and the other to accommodate the teacher and family. In 1839 this house was for the first time occupied as a place of worship. The house continued to be occupied as a place of religious service and for educational purposes till 1868, when the house was purchased by the Reformed Mennonite denomination. The house was then remodeled, and is now a fine building, with a seating capacity for three hundred.

**Steinmetz's Meeting-House**, situated one-half mile east of Schoeneck, was built in 1863 as a Union meeting-house by the following persons: Jacob Shirk, Peter Shirk, Christian Weist, Charles Steinmetz, and Rudolph Shirk. The house was built by subscription, and those who paid fifteen dollars were entitled to a vote of regulation. This vote was to remain on the property of the subscriber, as in case he should sell it the person buying it would come into possession of the vote. No denomination is allowed to hold regular services more frequently than every eight weeks. The use of the burial-ground is granted to all those who obtain permission from one of the voters. The principal denominations now occupying the house are the Reformed Mennonites and Dunkards. The first preachers of the Mennonites were John Cohr and John Keepotts, and of the Dunkards, Samuel Harley.

**Mellinger's Meeting-House**, situated three-quarters of a mile east of Schoeneck, was built in 1861, on condition that as many denominations as took part in its building should be granted the use of it, and that no denomination could occupy the house oftener on Sunday than the other, unless in such a way as not to interfere with the other. The committee on building were Samuel Mellinger, William Stober, and John Gockley. The trustees till 1873 were John Gockley, Daniel Sharp, and Andrew Henly. Since that time Daniel Sharp, Henry Eberly, and Edward Drukenbrod have served. The denominations taking part in the building were the Lutheran and Reformed, Mennonites, and Dunkards. The pastors of the Lutherans were Rev. Michael M. Haerpel, from 1861 to 1872; Rev. S. S. Engle, from 1872 to 1876; Rev. C. A. Fetzer, from 1876 to 1881; and since 1881, Rev. E. S. Brownmiller. In 1861 this congregation numbered fifty-seven members, at present it has one hundred and thirteen. The pastor of the Reformed Church was Rev. Stephen Switzer from 1871 to 1878; before and after this time they had no regular pastor.

The preachers of the Dunkards are Elder Samuel Harley, Christian Bucher, and William Brisow. Of the Mennonites, Christian Bomberger (deceased), John Hess, and Christ. Risser.

**Methodists and Mennonites.**—In 1870 the Methodists erected a meeting-house one and a half miles north of Schoeneck, known as the Sand Hill meeting-house. This church increased rapidly for a number of years, but at present no regular meetings are held. The first minister was Christian Sagrist.

Near Cocalico Post-Office is another place of worship. The house was built in 1865 as a Union meeting- and school-house. It was occupied as a school-house till 1870, when a regular school-house was built. The meeting-house is now occupied by the Reformed Mennonites and Dunkards.

**Dunkards.**—At Reinholdsville the Dunkards built a meeting-house in 1865, which is occupied by that denomination only, except in case of a funeral it is open to all denominations.

The United Brethren built a meeting-house at Reinholdsville in 1848, which is open to all denominations.

**Children of Sion.**—Near Reinhold's Station, in 1874, the Children of Sion built a meeting-house, which is occupied only by that sect. The first preacher was Rev. Grumbine, the founder of that sect. A Sabbath-school was opened at Stevens' school-house in 1872, but was discontinued a few years afterwards. About the same time one was organized at Schoeneck, which continued for a longer period, closing a few years ago. On the 1st of July the Stevens Union Sunday-school was reorganized, with Ella Royer as president; Henry Mentzer, vice-president; Frank Mentzer, secretary; William Ruth, treasurer; and Joseph Stick, librarian; and forty-five scholars under the supervision of six teachers.

**Schools.**—In 1868 West Cocalico adopted the common-school system, and the following persons constituted the successive boards under the free-school system, elected and organized:

- Saturday, Nov. 21, 1867.—A. R. Ream, president; John W. Mentzer, secretary; Moses Shirk, treasurer; Daniel Scherb, John Flickinger, and Joseph F. Shirk.
- June 1, 1868.—A. R. Ream, president; John W. Mentzer, secretary; Moses Shirk, treasurer; Daniel Scherb, Peter Reinhold, and John Flickinger.
- June 7, 1869.—Peter Reinhold, president; John W. Mentzer, secretary; Moses Shirk, treasurer; Daniel Scherb, Isaac Eberly, Benjamin Gerhart (resigned April 30, 1870), Samuel Dornbach (appointed).
- June 6, 1870.—Peter Reinhold, president; S. S. Weist, secretary; Samuel K. Slabach, treasurer; Daniel Scherb, Samuel Dornbach, Isaac Eberly (resigned July 23, 1870), Absalom Hartman (appointed).
- June 6, 1871.—Samuel Dornbach, president; S. S. Weist, secretary; Samuel K. Slabach, treasurer; Absalom Hartman, Ezra Becker, John Barth.
- June 8, 1872.—John Bard, president; S. S. Weist, secretary; S. K. Slabach, treasurer; Ezra Becker, John Flickinger, Absalom Bard.
- June 2, 1873.—John Bard, president; Absalom Bard, secretary; S. K. Slabach, treasurer; Samuel Kurtz (resigned March 3, 1874, appointed George Mellinger), Ezra Becker, John Flickinger.
- June 1, 1874.—John Bard, president; A. W. Bard, secretary; S. K. Slabach, treasurer; A. Hartman, George Mellinger, John Flickinger.
- June 5, 1875.—John Bard, president; A. W. Bard, secretary; S. K. Sla-



bach, treasurer; George Mellinger, A. Hartman, John Flickinger.

June 5, 1876.—David M. Lefr. president (resigned Jan. 27, 1877, appointed John L. Bechtel president), John Bard, secretary; S. K. Slaback, treasurer; John Flickinger, George Mellinger, H. Hartman.

June 4, 1877.—Daniel Scherb, president; William Bechtel, secretary; S. K. Slaback, treasurer; Benedict Weinhold, John Flickinger, George Mellinger.

June 3, 1878.—Daniel Scherb, president; William Bechtel, secretary; S. K. Slaback, treasurer (resigned June 15, 1878, appointed John Gehman), Samuel Dornbach, treasurer; Dr. E. K. Fensler, Benedict Weinhold.

June 2, 1879.—Daniel Scherb, president; John E. Gehman, secretary; Samuel Dornbach, treasurer; Benedict Weinhold, Dr. E. K. Fensler, John Bard.

June 7, 1880.—Daniel Scherb, president; John E. Gehman, secretary; Samuel Dornbach, treasurer (died August, 1880, appointed Adam Oberlin treasurer); Dr. E. K. Fensler, John Hagy.

June 6, 1881.—Daniel Scherb, president; John E. Gehman, secretary; Adam Oberlin, treasurer; John Bard, John Hagy, Jacob E. Shirk.

June 6, 1882.—Daniel Scherb, president; John E. Gehman, secretary; Adam Oberlin, treasurer; John Hagy, Jacob E. Shirk, John Bard.

June 4, 1883.—Daniel Scherb, president, term expires June, 1886; John E. Gehman, secretary, term expires June, 1885; Adam Oberlin, treasurer, term expires June, 1884; Jacob E. Shirk, term expires June, 1884; John Bard, term expires June, 1885; Samuel Gelalinger, term expires June, 1886.

In 1838, Cocalico township was divided into Ephrata, East Cocalico, and West Cocalico. The first school directors for West Cocalico were elected in 1838, as follows: Joseph Yackey and Charles Steinmetz for three years, Jacob Eberly and George Keller for two years, and Daniel Keller and Peter Gerhart for one year. At present (1883) there are nine schools in the township, in which six months' school per year is maintained. The number of male pupils is 290; of female, 255. Daily attendance, 333, at a cost of sixty-five cents for each pupil per month.

*Receipts of West Cocalico for School Purposes in 1883.*

State appropriation.....	\$522.24
Collection.....	1793.70
Other resources.....	162.67
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$2478.70</b>

*Expenditures.*

Repairing.....	\$108.30
Fuel, etc.....	181.13
Expenses.....	67.16
Treasurer and collector.....	84.65
Secretary's salary.....	45.00
Teachers' salary.....	1944 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$2430.24</b>

**Establishment of Post-Offices and Appointment of Postmasters and Post-Routes,—Cocalico Post-Office, established May 24, 1838.**

Benjamin Flickinger, May 24, 1838; Richard Flickinger, June 13, 1850; discontinued, Oct. 17, 1865; re-established, June 25, 1867; Jacob B. Flickinger, June 25, 1867.

Schoeneck, established Nov. 8, 1837. Michael Kline, Jr., Nov. 8, 1837; Andrew Wissler, May 8, 1841; James Kerlin, March 22, 1845; John W. Montzer, May 5, 1856; Daniel Mishler, March 25, 1865; Jeremiah A. Stober, July 2, 1869; Elias Stober, May 16, 1871.

Reinholdsville, established April 17, 1840. George Reinhold, April 17, 1840; John Musser, July 18, 1842; John K. Schower, March 7, 1844; Elias

Shnavely, July 14, 1849; William Keith, July 9, 1851; George Reinhold, July 22, 1853; Isaac Eberly, Oct. 21, 1862; Frederick B. Reinhold, Jan. 15, 1863; Benjamin B. Flickinger, Oct. 20, 1863; Isaac Kegerise, Dec. 26, 1867; Joseph K. Lutz, Feb. 24, 1870.

Reinhold's Station, established July 3, 1866. Jesse Reinhold, July 3, 1866; Mary Reinhold, April 28, 1875; Owen Brunner, Sept. 3, 1875.

Stevens, established Aug. 17, 1864. Samuel K. Slaback, Aug. 17, 1864; Allen C. Snader, Nov. 17, 1869; Abraham E. Bare, Aug. 30, 1870; Elias R. Brown, Aug. 11, 1875.

**Mail-Routes.**—Route No. 1275, from Reamstown, by Schoeneck and Reinholdsville and Cocalico, to Shaefferstown, 14 miles and return, once a week. Contract with Joseph Werntz, of Ephrata, Pa., dated July 14, 1837. Service to commence Aug. 5, 1837, and expire June 30, 1840.

Route No. 1474, from Reamstown, by Schoeneck and Reinholdsville and Cocalico, to Shaefferstown, 16½ miles and return, once a week. Contract with Andrew B. Dickinson, of Elmira, N. Y., from July 1, 1840, to June 30, 1844.

Route No. 1470, from Reamstown, by Schoeneck, Reinholdsville, and Cocalico, to Shaefferstown, 17 miles and return, once a week. Contract with William Young, of Schoeneck, Pa. Services from July 1, 1844, to June 30, 1848.

Route No. 1468, from Reamstown, by Schoeneck, Reinholdsville, and Cocalico, to Shaefferstown, 17 miles and return, once a week. Contract with N. C. Schoefield, from July 1, 1848, to June 30, 1852, but who died, and contract was transferred and service performed by Alexander Ream, of Reamstown, from Feb. 6, 1850, to end of term.

Route No. 9301, from Reamstown, by Schoeneck, Reinholdsville, and Cocalico, to Shaefferstown, 17 miles, and return, once a week. Contract with Alexander Ream. Term from July 1, 1852, to June 30, 1856.

Route No. 3079, from Reamstown, by Schoeneck, Reinholdsville, and Cocalico, to Shaefferstown, 17 miles and return, once a week. Contract with Alexander Ream. Term from July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1860.

Route No. 2283, from Reamstown, by Schoeneck, Reinholdsville, and Cocalico, to Shaefferstown, 17 miles and return, once a week. Contract with Rudy W. Hahn, of Reamstown, Pa., from July 1, 1860, to June 30, 1864, but was discontinued, and last trip made March 16, 1861, and Cocalico made a special office. Reamstown was supplied on route No. 2234. Schoeneck and Reinholdsville were supplied on route No. 2282, and Shaefferstown on routes Nos. 2281, 2291, and 2292, to June 30, 1864.

Route No. 2265, from Lancaster to Reading, and the office of Stevens established, Aug. 17, 1864, on this route, and Sept. 8, 1866, was omitted and embraced on

route No. 2782, from Columbia, by Silver Spring, Landisville, Manheim, Lititz, Ephrata, and Fritztown, to Sinking Spring.  $39\frac{11}{100}$  miles, daily, except Sunday. Service was performed by Reading and Columbia Railroad Company, William G. Cass, president, and M. Cohers, deputy. Term from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868. Also the office of Reinhold's Station was embraced on this route, July 23, 1864.

Route No. 1831, from Columbia, by Silver Spring, Landisville, Manheim, Lititz, Millway, Akron, Ephrata, Reamstown, Stevens, and Reinhold's Station, to Sinking Spring,  $39\frac{11}{100}$  miles, and return daily, except Sunday. Services performed by Reading and Columbia Railroad Company. Term from July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1872.

Route 2559, from Stevens, by Schoeneck and Reinholdsville, to Cocalico, and return by Schoeneck to Stevens. Equal to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles and return, six times a week. The contractor was Reuben Kramer, who died, and a contract was ordered with David H. Kramer (son of deceased) from June 28, 1873, to June 30, 1876, which order was rescinded and a contract ordered with Samuel Leid, of Stevens, Lancaster Co., Pa., from Oct. 1, 1873, to June 30, 1874. The route was then readvertised, and contract ordered with Irvan & Ramsey, of Slate Hill, York Co., Pa.

Term from July 1, 1874, to June 30, 1876.

Previous to this the same route was ordered with Henry Wechter, who was the first contractor since the establishment of this route.

Route No. 8208, from Stevens, by Schoeneck and Reinholdsville, to Cocalico, and return by Schoeneck to Stevens,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles and return, six times a week.

Contract with Moses Goshert, of Schoeneck, Pa. Term one year from July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.

Route No. 8206, same as 8208. Contract made with S. E. Leid, of Stevens, Pa. Term from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1881.

Route No. 8260, same as 8206, except in distance, being equal to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles and return, six times a week. Contract ordered with James T. Gibson, of Barboursville, Knox Co., Ky. Term from July 1, 1881, to 1885 (June 30th).

Since 1872 the office of Reinhold's Station has been supplied by railroad service.

**Industries.**—In 1808, Frederick Reinhold built a tannery on the farm first settled by Hans Peelman. This tannery has been in operation since that time, with the exception of a few years, and is the only tannery still in operation in West Cocalico. Hans Jackey formerly had a tannery on the farm now owned by Peter Gelsinger. The chopping-mill now owned by Samuel Binkley, situated half a mile north of Reinhold's Station, was once a carding-, fulling-, and dyeing-mill. In this vicinity another carding-mill was built and operated by John Flickinger in about the year 1800. His son Benjamin next came into possession of it, who sold it to Daniel Panabecker. Panabecker changed the old concern into a

boring-mill. This industry was followed for a time, but was discontinued a number of years ago. The old homestead is now owned by Daniel Panabecker, Jr. One mile south of Black Horse, in about the year 1820, Henry Hildabiddle built a boring-mill on Swaup Creek. This mill was actively operated by Jesse Lutz till about the year 1865, since which time it has stood idle. At present the old mill is being remodeled and changed to a cotton-lap factory by Jesse Lutz. Near the same place, on the west bank of Swaup Creek, in 1875, Jesse Lutz built a hat-factory. He placed in it an engine of forty-five horse-power, and machinery having, with twenty-eight hands employed, a capacity of turning out from forty to fifty dozen hats per day. In 1881 the business became dull, and the factory has since stood idle. In 1793, Nicholas Keesecker built a mill on the Cocalico, near Cocalico Post-office, which is the first place where the water of the Cocalico makes itself useful as a motive-power. It is a three-story sandstone building, with four runs of stones and saw-mill attached. It was successively owned by Simon Elick, — Le-sher, Phillip Stöber, Benjamin Weist, and Joel Weist, the present owner. The second mill on the Cocalico is at present owned by John Lengel. It was built about the year 1810 by Jacob Zinn. It has a capacity of two pair of burrs and two pair of choppers, with saw-mill attached. Christian Minich, Samuel Landis, and Reuben Landis followed Zinn as owners of this mill. About one hundred yards farther down the creek stood an old mill, but when it was built or by whom nothing is known; a part of the foundation is all that now marks its existence. The third power improved on the Cocalico is at the old saw-mill at present owned by Isaac Dornbach. This was at first a carding- and fulling-mill, afterwards a boring-mill, operated by Daniel Lutz. About one-half mile farther down stood another boring-mill, also owned by Daniel Lutz. In 1864, George Burkholder bought the old mill, and erected in its stead a grist-mill, thirty by thirty-six feet, with three runs of stones. It is at present owned by Noah Weinholt. The last place in West Cocalico where the water of the Cocalico lends its power is at John Hacker's saw-mill. In the northern part of the township, on Harnish's Creek, Samuel Harnish erected a mill in about the year 1840. It is at present owned by William Bechtel. A little farther down the creek is situated John Kurtz's grist- and saw-mill.

In the western part of the township, on Indian Creek, is situated a fulling- and carding-mill, with saw-mill attached, which was built about the year 1790 by John Hibsman. Samuel Eberly next got possession of it, and sold it to Benjamin Hemegay, the present owner. This is the only carding-mill now in West Cocalico, and in 1832 it carded but one bale. In about the year 1830, Nicholas Hertzog, of Hertzog's Valley, distilled apple whiskey in a rude still

dug into the ground, covered with boards to protect it from inclement weather. About the same time there were two distilleries of the same kind near Cocalico Post-office. In about the year 1820 a man by the name of Haverstich distilled at Reinholds-ville. Later the distillery was bought by William Eichbach, who transformed it into a store and hotel. This place was long known to be a lively place for the young folks to assemble. A private house now occupies the seat of the old industries. Three-quarters of a mile north of Reinholds-ville Peter Bruner distilled peach whiskey in about the year 1830. One mile east of Schoeneck, on the farm of the late Peter Hefly, now owned by Benedict Weinholt, stands the remains of what was known as the Mishler's distillery. In this building the business was probably carried on more extensively than in any other. Judging from the number of distilleries, we may infer that the use of rum was formerly quite freely indulged in, but to the credit of our present community we can say that there is not one distillery operated at present (1883).

**Military.**—West Cocalico had three companies of militia under the old militia system, viz.: Reddid's, Schoeneck, and Reinholds. These companies were required to meet annually, on the first Monday of May, in their respective places, for drill and discipline, and those who were absent had to pay a fine of one dollar. On the following Wednesday in May these three companies met those of Reamstown and Red Run at Reamstown, where they had their battalion drills and parade. On this day the companies were drawn up for battle and sham battles fought (sometimes real ones, too). To every company there was a captain, and to every battalion a general. This order of meeting was abolished about the year 1846. Henry and Benjamin Kegerise, John Nye, and Samuel Lutz were soldiers in the war of 1812. Not one of these men is now living, but the wife of Henry Kegerise is alive and in her eighty-eighth year, and draws an annual pension of eighty dollars. In 1771, Thomas Edwards came to this country from Dublin, Ireland, and served as colonel in the Revolutionary war. He was afterwards sheriff of Lancaster County, and died in Lancaster City. His son, John Edwards, served as a soldier, under Gen. Anthony Wayne, against the Indians in the Northwest in 1794. Later, he returned and settled near Reinholds-ville, and served as captain under the old militia system. His son, John Edwards, Jr., who is now eighty years old, lives in the northwestern part of the township, and has a family of five sons and two daughters.

In 1771, Thomas Edwards brought with him from Ireland Robert Coleman, then a boy nineteen years of age, who came to Elizabeth Furnace as a wood-chopper, but on account of his good penmanship and liberal education was soon appointed chief clerk of the furnace. Later, he married a daughter of the proprietor and has become the father of the famous Coleman family.

## CHAPTER XLIV.

COLERAIN TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

**Geography and Topography.**—This township is situated in the southeastern part of the county. It was organized in February, 1738, and contains an area of nineteen thousand four hundred and ninety-seven acres. It is bounded on the north by Bart and Sadsbury, on the east by Chester County, south by Little Britain, west by Drumore, and northwest by Eden township. Stewart's Run and the west branch of Octorara Creek separate it from Drumore and Little Britain, and the main branch of Octorara separates it from Chester County. In 1860 the population of Colerain was 1570; in 1870 it had increased to 1655, of which 1596 were native-born and 59 foreign. In 1880 the population was 1668. The surface of the township is rolling, the soil is gravel and clay, and by the use of artificial fertilizers is rendered very productive, and compares favorably with the surrounding townships. It was settled principally by Irish, receiving its name from a place of the same name in Ireland. With the very earliest settlement here we find familiarly associated the names Allison, Anderson, Longhead, McConnell, and Barclay.

**Pioneer Settlers.**—The McCommon family were among the early settlers in Colerain. Samuel McCommon came to this country from Ireland in 1758, and settled on land previously occupied by Thomas Baird. It is situated about one mile southeast of the village of Union. Mr. McCommon was a miller by trade, and had the following children: Martha, married to Matthew Scott; Mary, to Andrew Haney; Robert, to Tersey Kennedy; James, to Elizabeth Patterson; Sarah, to Joseph Smith; Jane, to James Henry; and Ann, to James Dorling. The latter lived on the property now owned by Joseph White.

James McCommon, of this family, was the father of the generation of McCommons, some of whom are now living in this township. He was born in 1768, and reared the following children: Samuel, married to Isabella Ross; he lived on his farm in this township for a number of years, when he removed to Oxford, Chester Co., and died about the year 1881. John, unmarried, and still residing in Colerain on the old McCommon property; Margaret, married to Alexander W. Morrison, of Little Britain township; Mary, married to Hugh McConnell; Robert, to Rebecca Scott; Patterson, removed to Ohio, where he died; Joseph, to Catherine Hayes, of Little Britain.

Hugh Andrews was born in Colerain township, Nov. 14, 1794. He married Francoria Wilson, daughter of James Wilson, of Chester County, Feb. 5, 1824, and during the same year built the first house in the village of Union. This house is now occupied by Jeremiah Kepperling. He resided here until April,

<sup>1</sup> By Miss Annie M. Barnett.

1851, when he sold his farm and removed to Lancaster. Having been long accustomed to an active life he soon became weary of retirement, and in September, 1855, he purchased a farm near Mount Union, Huntingdon Co., Pa., where both he and his wife died suddenly, within three weeks after their removal to the farm, the former Oct. 19, and the latter Oct. 21, 1855. Mr. Andrews was a member of the State Legislature during the session of 1841 and 1842, a member of the school board when the first public school-houses were erected in Colerain township, and an elder in Union Presbyterian Church. His son, Professor James W. Andrews, is principal of Union High School.

John Gable came to Colerain among the early settlers. His native country was Germany. He married Eve Sides, a grandaunt of B. F. Sides, M.D., of Drumore township. His children were Mary, married to Joseph Parker; both are now dead. John, married to Margaret Fleming, of Chester County; he died about the year 1874. David, unmarried; and Henry, married to Margaret Ralston. It is supposed that John Gable settled here about 1800. The land lies about one-fourth of a mile west of the village of Union, and has remained in the Gable name since the previous named date. It is now occupied by Henry and John Gable.

Alkinah Dare settled in Colerain in 1815. He was formerly a resident of Wilmington, Del. His son George studied medicine and practiced for a number of years in this township, and was regarded as a very skillful physician. His wife, Ann Dickey, an invalid for many years, died in 1881. He removed to Oxford in 1880, where he now resides with his daughter, Mrs. Madison Lovett. Alkinah Dare's other children are Edward Dare, residing in Drumore township, and married to Nancy Retzer, of the same township; John K., James M., and Francis M., who married Miss Whiteside, and resides in Oxford, Pa.; Ann Maria, married to Mahlon Brown; Mary C., married to William Whiteside first, and afterwards to Ezra Kimball.

John Ferguson, the father of the Colerain Fergusons, removed from Bart to Colerain in 1818. He married Elizabeth Wilson. His children now living are Abram, married to Mary Reed, of Providence township; William, married to Mary Hogg; Robert, married to Elizabeth Reed; Thomas, married to Anna Dripps, of Philadelphia; Benjamin, married to Isabel McConnel; Ann Eliza, unmarried; Nathaniel, married to Anna Davenport. The latter moved to Berks County, and is now the proprietor of the Robisonia Furnace. Two members of this family, John and Margaret, are dead.

Daniel Harrar and wife, Margaret Miller, of Montgomery County, came to Colerain in 1823, and settled on the old Anderson property. Their children are William, married to Isabella Galbraith; Miller, to Margaret Galbraith; Lydia Ann, died unmarried;

and Daniel, married to Isabella Harrar. He moved to Delaware, and died in 1880.

The Swisher family, of which there are several branches, were among the oldest residents of Colerain. One branch consists of Jeremiah Swisher's family. He married Mary Pennington, and reared the following-named children: Rachel, married to Robert Hogg; Robert, to Lettie Brinton, of Pequa; he removed to New Jersey, and died about 1880; John H., to Anna Dempsey, of Champaign County, Ohio; Eliza, to Hiram McCleneghan; Martha, to William Hogg; Cecelia, to William Hackett; Samuel, to Amanda Miller; Hannah, to Hiram Pierce; Jeremiah, to Martha Ann Miller; Susan and Emma, died unmarried.

**Old Roads.**—At the Quarter Sessions of the Lancaster County Court, held in November, 1803, sundry persons of Colerain applied for a road to be laid out, "Beginning at James Auld's tavern, thence the nearest and best way to the creek, near Robert Pennington's."

The court appointed George Cooper, Joshua Chamberlain, Adam Trover, Jacob Rockey, Christian Bare, and David Bowen to view the ground for the said road, and if they, or any five of them, view the said ground, and any four of the actual viewers agree that there is occasion for such road, they shall proceed to lay out the same as agreeable to the desire of the petitioners. The road was laid out and report made accordingly at the February sessions, 1804.

At the February Quarter Sessions for 1804 a petition was presented by the inhabitants of Colerain and vicinity for a bridge across the Octorara at Auld's tavern. The petition sets forth that the inhabitants of Chester County propose to pay one-half the expense of said bridge. The court appointed David Sterrett, John Anderson, Patterson Bell, James Cooper, Samuel Downing, and William Brown to view the ground and make report at the next Quarter Sessions. The bridge was built.

In 1804 the inhabitants of Colerain and vicinity petitioned for a road to be laid out through Colerain, from Jonathan Webb's forge to Thomas Clendenin's mill. This road ran through the garden of James Clendenin, and the improved lands of Joseph Andrews, Walter Bunting, William Barkley, and Paul Ralston, Sr. The road was opened, and at the November sessions, in 1805, the above-named persons petitioned the court to have the damage appraised. The court appointed as such appraisers Patterson Bell, James Ancrim, James Cooper, Samuel Downing, James Thompson, and Abram Whiteside to view and assess damage.

At the November sessions, in 1804, the inhabitants of Colerain and vicinity petitioned for a road, "Beginning at or near Samuel Pusey's mill, in Drumore, and ending at or near Thomas Clendenin's mill." The petition set forth "That Rock Forge being lately erected, and have not any public road near them,

their proprietors do evidently labor under great disadvantage for want of said road for their benefit, and the general advantage of the public."

The court appointed Robert Maxwell, Patterson Bell, William Downing, James Cooper, John Baird, and John Beam to view and lay out the road, which was accordingly done.

At the February term of Quarter Sessions, 1805, a petition was presented by the inhabitants of Colerain to lay out a road from "The place where the road called John Stewart's crosses the run, south of Richard Mackey's, to Octorara Creek, at the turn between Robert Annan's and Thomas Love's."

The court appointed Patterson Bell, James Antrim, James Cooper, Samuel Downing, James Thompson, and Abram Whiteside to view and lay out said road.

Colerain Assessment, 1751.—Following are the names of the taxable inhabitants in 1751 :

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Samuel Anderson.....	4	0	Robert Scott.....	2	6
William McKneely.....	5	0	Gabriel Morrison.....	2	6
John Barclay.....	5	0	William Patterson.....	2	6
Robert Gibralth.....	3	0	George McCullough.....	1	6
Robert Boston.....	4	0	John Paslay.....	2	0
John Murphy.....	1	6	James McKee.....	2	0
Robert Cunningham.....	1	6	Charles Oliphent.....	1	6
Jammy McCandau.....	2	0	John McConnel.....	5	0
Andrew Little.....	3	6	Alexander McConnel.....	1	6
William Burnside.....	2	6	James Brown.....	2	0
John Henderson.....	2	0	James Hutchison.....	1	6
Francis Guthrie.....	2	0	James Morrow.....	1	6
Moses Lockert.....	1	6	John Walker.....	3	0
George McKown.....	5	6	Peter Hastings.....	3	6
Robert Longhead.....	5	0	Robert Wells.....	2	6
Timothy Douglas.....	5	0	Joshua Anderson.....	3	0
Thomas Douglas.....	2	6	Robert Alison.....	4	6
James Robison.....	2	6	David Campbell.....	4	6
John Gill.....	1	6	Robert Anderson.....	1	6
Robert Clark.....	1	6	Hugh Barclay.....	5	6
Daniel McClelland.....	5	6	George McCullough.....	1	6
John Gillmore.....	2	6	Charles McCalester.....	4	0
Robert Ross.....	2	6	John Anderson, carpenter.....	1	0
Archibald Scott.....	3	6	John Anderson, Sr.....	4	0
Jeremiah Morrow.....	2	6			

Freemen.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Thomas Clark.....	6	0	Robert Walker.....	6	0
Francis Guthrie.....	6	0	William Walker.....	6	0
Hugh Pesley.....	6	0	David Coulter.....	6	0

CHARLES McCALISTER, Collector.

WARRANTEES OF LAND IN COLERAIN PREVIOUS TO 1800.

- Allison, Andrew, Aug. 24, 1749; 100 acres, next to Robert Allison.
- Allison, Robert, Aug. 16, 1749; 200 acres, next to Hugh and John Barclay.
- Anderson, Robert, Jan. 30, 1757; 25 acres, next to David Reed and T. Clark. This land is now occupied by Baxter Caughey.
- Anderson, Samuel, May 16, 1754; 20 acres, next to his other land, and now where the remains of Black Rock Furnace stand, owned by —
- Anderson, John, Aug. 4, 1747; 100 acres, next to H. Barclay and J. McConnel, now owned by Jacob Esponshade and occupied by Kilyon.
- Anderson, Robert, May 16, 1754; 30 acres, next to his other land. This land forms a part of the farm now owned by Miller Harrar.
- Barclay, Hugh, April 23, 1748; 30 acres, next to his other land.
- Barclay, John, May 17, 1749; 200 acres, next to H. Barclay and Robert Allison.
- Barclay, John, May 13, 1736; 150 acres, on West Branch of Octorara, next to James Purdie.
- Barclay, John, Aug. 5, 1752; 25 acres, next to Hugh Barclay.
- Beard, Thomas, Nov. 23, 1754; 200 acres, next to John McConnel, now occupied by J. Patterson McCommon.
- Douglas, Timothy, Nov. 10, 1752; 25 acres, next his other land.
- Douglas, Thomas, March 1, 1755; 20 acres, next his other land.
- Fergus, Hugh, Jan. 21, 1755; 25 acres, next to John Cunningham.
- Gilmore, John, Jan. 20, 1753; 20 acres, next to his other land.

- Gilmore, John, Jan. 20, 1753; 30 acres, next to Nathaniel Coulter and R. Longhead.
- Guthrey, John, May 20, 1752; 20 acres, on Octorara Creek, now the hotel property at Andrews' Bridge, occupied by Abram Roop.
- Guthrey, John, March 28, 1754; 20 acres, next to his other land.
- Guthrey, Francis, April 15, 1753; 20 acres, next to his other land.
- Hastings, Henry, March 27, 1755; 20 acres, next his other land, now occupied by Hoffman Hastings.
- Henderson, John, April 7, 1757; 20 acres, next to Robert Gibralth.
- Henderson, John, June 12, 1753; 20 acres, next to Matthew Richey.
- Longhead, Robert, May 17, 1745; 150 acres.
- Longhead, Robert, Dec. 26, 1753; 40 acres.
- McKee, James, Nov. 3, 1754; 40 acres.
- McCowan, George, June 2, 1757; 40 acres.
- McCorkle, Robert, May 5, 1757; 20 acres, next to his other land and John Johnson.
- McConnel, Alexander, April 19, 1754; 30 acres.
- McConnel, John, April 19, 1754, 20 acres; April 19, 1754, 40 acres; May 17, 1748, 60 acres; Dec. 21, 1752, 50 acres; Sept. 17, 1749, 100 acres. Two tracts of this land are now owned by Pennington Moore and Harvey Ferguson.
- McConnel, David, May 19, 1749; 15 acres, now owned by John Groff.
- McConnel, David, May 4, 1744; 100 acres, now owned by Samuel Swisher.
- McConnel, John, May 19, 1749; 80 acres.
- McCree, Cornelius, May 11, 1758; 100 acres.
- McKreary, John, July 24, 1749; 200 acres.
- McCullough, George, Sept. 13, 1751; by Anderson.
- McFandlan, Jeremiah, Dec. 29, 1752; 40 acres.
- McCallen, David, Sept. 4, 1745; 175 acres.
- McWharter, Moses, Aug. 10, 1750; 20 acres.
- Richey, Matthew, Dec. 26, 1753; 20 acres.
- Richardson, Eleanor, Margaret, and Sarah, June 8, 1774; now owned by William Hogg. This land was divided into nine shares in 1796, and deeded to the children of their brother, Adam Richardson.
- Ross, Moses, May 10, 1751; 25 acres, next to his other land.
- Rowen, Andrew, Feb. 12, 1754; 100 acres, on road leading to mill.
- Sidwell, Isaac, Oct. 28, 1754; 150 acres, next to Thomas Beard.
- Stewart, John, March 30, 1758; 50 acres, next to John Evans.
- Stewart, William, Aug. 11, 1759; 20 acres, next to John Anderson.
- Walker, Joseph, Feb. 7, 1753; 20 acres, next to his other land, now owned by Josiah Walker.
- Young, John, March 1, 1757; 32 acres.
- Young, Henry, March 14, 1755; 20 acres.
- Young, John, Nov. 13, 1758; 20 acres.

ASSESSMENT ROLL OF 1780.

- Gilbert Anderson, 200 acres, £175; 2 horses, £20; 2 cows, £9; total value, £204; tax levied, £60.
- William Anderson, 160 acres, £186; 2 horses, £26; 2 cows, £6; total value, £218; tax levied, £120.
- John Anderson, 360 acres, £340; 5 horses, £50; 2 cows, £6; total value, £400; tax levied, £70.
- John Andrews, Sr., 250 acres, £400; 3 horses, £30; 5 cows, £20; total value, £450; tax levied, £136.
- Widow Anderson, 30 acres, £15; 1 horse, £6; 1 cow, £3; total value, £24.
- Robert Anderson, 2 horses, 2 cows; tax levied, £20.
- James Anderson.
- John Andrews, 250 acres, £209; 2 horses, £15; 2 cows, £6; total value, £230; tax levied, £69.
- Paterson Bell, 180 acres, £151; 2 horses, £18; 4 cows, £12; total value, £181; tax levied, £196.
- Widow Barkley, 170 acres, £187; 1 horse, £10; 1 cow, £3; total value, £200; tax levied, £60.
- John Brigs, tax levied, £60.
- John Baird, 200 acres, £250; 2 horses, £20; 3 cows, £9; total value, £279; tax levied, £80.
- William Bunting & Son, 200 acres, total value, £290; tax levied, £100.
- John Berry, tax levied, £15.
- Robert Cunningham, 70 acres, £126; 2 horses, £20; 3 cows, £9; total value, £170; tax levied, £60.
- John Cumings, 60 acres, £96; 2 horses, £18; 2 cows, £6; total value, £120; tax levied, £50.
- Widow Collins, 160 acres, £94; 2 horses, £16; 3 cows, £9; total value, £160; tax levied, £50.
- James Caughy, 230 acres, £290; 4 horses, £40; 6 cows, £18; total value, £334; tax levied, £112.

- William Grain, 1 horse, 1 cow; tax levied, £11 5s.  
 James Cunningham, 2 horses, 2 cows; tax levied, £44.  
 William Carson, 2 horses, 3 cows; tax levied, £106.  
 William Downing, 566 acres, £692; 4 horses, £40; 6 cows, £18; total value, £750; tax levied, £192.  
 Samuel Entrican, 150 acres, £170; 3 horses, £27; 4 cows, £12; total value, £209; tax levied, £68.  
 John Eckman, tax levied, £20.  
 Robert Forth, 80 acres, £60; 1 horse, £6; 1 cow, £3; total value, £69; tax levied, £23.  
 Richard Free, 50 acres, £300; 2 horses, £20; 3 cows, £9; 1 mill; total value, £329; tax levied, £90.  
 William Forsuth, tax levied, £11 5s.  
 James Glenn, 150 acres, £190; 3 horses, £30; 3 cows, £9; total value, £235; tax levied, £75.  
 Samuel Greg, 96 acres, £40; 2 horses, £15; 2 cows, £6; total value, £62; tax levied, £24.  
 James Galbraith, 320 acres, £376; 2 horses, £15; 3 cows, £9; 1 still; total value, £400; tax levied, £120.  
 Alexander Greer, 1 cow; tax levied, £15.  
 John Guthry, 100 acres, total value, £200; tax levied, £50.  
 William Gilmore, 145 acres, £160; 1 horse, £9; 3 cows, £9; total value, £172; tax levied, £60.  
 Robert Galbraith, 60 acres, £45; 1 cow, £3; total value, £48; tax levied, £8.  
 John Gibel, 80 acres, £80; 2 horses, £10; 3 cows, £9; total value, £99; tax levied, £40.  
 Robert Grimes, 3 horses, 4 cows; tax levied, £24.  
 James Gilmore, tax levied, £20.  
 Robert Gregory, tax levied, £15.  
 Patrick Heaney, 220 acres, £600; 2 horses, £20; 4 cows, £12; total value, £632; tax levied, £200.  
 Christopher Hess, 100 acres, £140; 2 cows, £6; total value, £152; tax levied, £48.  
 Peter Hearstings, 100 acres, £165; 2 horses, £15; 3 cows, £9; total value, £189; tax levied, £65.  
 John Huss, 50 acres, £40; 2 horses, £10; 2 cows, £6; total value, £56; tax levied, £22.  
 Alexander Huston, 3 horses, 4 cows; tax levied, £109.  
 Benjamin Hason, 1 cow; tax levied, £10.  
 Robert Henry, 100 acres, total value, £90; tax levied, £34.  
 Robert Howell, tax levied, £60.  
 Adam Johnston, tax levied, £9.  
 William Karr, 148 acres, £134; 2 horses, £20; 4 cows, £12; total value, £170; tax levied, £60.  
 Duncan Kingan, 30 acres, £13; 1 horse, £7; 1 cow, £3; tax levied, £12.  
 Alexander Lewis, 160 acres, total value, £140; tax levied, £140.  
 Randle Lee, 1 horse, 2 cows; tax levied, £15.  
 George Low, tax levied, £10.  
 Gabriel Morrison & Son, 360 acres, £286; 4 horses, £40; 8 cows, £24; total value, £450; tax levied, £160.  
 Muleom McKown, 200 acres, £200; 2 horses, £16; 2 cows, £6; total value, £222; tax levied, £66.  
 James McKendrig, 80 acres, £75; 1 horse, £10; 3 cows, £9; total value, £92; tax levied, £36.  
 John Morrow, 120 acres, £172; 2 horses, £20; 6 cows, £18; total value, £200; tax levied, £70.  
 Samuel McCamont, 230 acres, £240; 3 horses, £25; 5 cows, £16; total value, £360; tax levied, £115.  
 Stephen Mahon, 100 acres, £60; 2 horses, £20; 2 cows, £6; total value, £86; tax levied, £34.  
 Samuel McClenan, 100 acres, £131; 2 horses, £20; 5 cows, £15; total value, £160; tax levied, £64.  
 Widow McKneely, 200 acres, £281; 1 horse, £10; 3 cows, £9; total value, £306; tax levied, £90.  
 Widow McConnel, Jr., 200 acres, £223; 2 horses, £18; 3 cows, £9; total value, £250; tax levied, £75.  
 Widow McConnel, Sr., 200 acres, £273; 1 horse, £18; 3 cows, £9; total value, £300; tax levied, £68.  
 Alexander May, 150 acres, £221; 3 horses, £30; 3 cows, £9; 1 negro; total value, £260; tax levied, £96.  
 John McCauley, 100 acres, £80; 3 horses, £30; 1 cow, £3; total value, £130; tax levied, £40.  
 Daniel McCounel, 240 acres, £321; 4 horses, £40; 3 cows, £9; total value, £370; tax levied, £120.  
 Joseph Miller, Esq., 370 acres, £600; 3 horses, £30; 4 cows, £12; 1 negro; total value, £642; tax levied, £196.  
 Andrew McGinnis, 1 cow; tax levied, £11 5s.  
 Richard Mackey, tax levied, £15.  
 William McConnel, 2 horses, 2 cows, 1 negro; tax levied, £20.  
 William McConnel, Jr., tax levied, £11 5s.  
 John Paisly, 330 acres, £428; 1 horse, £10; 4 cows, £12; total value, £460; tax levied, £136.  
 John Patterson, 70 acres, £108; 2 horses, £10; 2 cows, £6; total value, £150; tax levied, £56.  
 Andrew Parker, 200 acres, £225; 2 horses, £20; 5 cows, £15; total value, £260; tax levied, £85.  
 Paul Ralston, 300 acres, £308; 4 horses, £30; 4 cows, £12; total value, £350; tax levied, £100.  
 Robert Ross, Sr., 85 acres, £64; 2 horses, £10; 2 cows, £6; total value, £80; tax levied, £5.  
 James Ross, 30 acres, £34; 1 horse, £10; 1 cow, £6; total value, £50; tax levied, £36.  
 Nalus Richey, 50 acres, £56; 1 horse, £8; 2 cows, £6; total value, £70; tax levied, £24.  
 Samuel Robison, 3 horses, 2 cows; tax levied, £20.  
 William Robison, 2 horses, 2 cows; tax levied, £80.  
 John Ramsey, tax levied, £11 5s.  
 John Speer, 70 acres, £68; 1 horse, £4; 1 cow, £3; total value, £75; tax levied, £36.  
 John Steward, 150 acres, £144; 3 horses, £24; 5 cows, £12; total value, £180; tax levied, £65.  
 William Sample, 140 acres, £177; 3 horses, £24; 3 cows, £9; total value, £175; tax levied, £65.  
 John Sample, 150 acres; tax levied, £115s.  
 Matthew Scott, 1 horse; tax levied, £12.  
 John Swisher, 2 horses, 3 cows; tax levied, £90.  
 Isaac Sidwell, tax levied, £26.  
 Thomas Whiteside, Esq., 440 acres, £392; 4 horses, £36; 6 cows, £18; total value, £450; tax levied, £142.  
 Thomas Wilson & Son, 230 acres, £235; 4 horses, £24; 7 cows, £21; total value, £280; tax levied, £100.  
 John Walker, 250 acres, £400; 4 horses, £36; 7 cows, £21; total value, £457; tax levied, £140.  
 William Walker, 80 acres, £66; 3 horses, £24; 4 cows, £12; total value, £100; tax levied, £42.  
 Thomas White, 50 acres, £33; 1 horse, £6; 1 cow, £3; total value, £42; tax levied, £20.  
 William Whiteside, 1 horse, 2 cows; tax levied, £20.  
 Churchman, Brown & Sons, 400 acres; total value, £600; tax levied, £60.  
 Churchman, Brown & Sons, 400 acres; total value, £180; tax levied, £46.  
 Churchman, for a tract, 400 acres; total value, £75; tax levied, £70.  
 Joseph Crawford, 50 acres, £24; total value, £24.  
 George Wilson, 50 acres, £24; total value, £24.  
 Joseph Ross, 100 acres; total value, £95; tax levied, £33.

## Freemen.

Robert Miller.	Hugh Cumons.
Abram Whiteside.	Jacob Egeman.
John Tays.	James Whortler.
George Martin.	John Richey.
James Finley.	Daniel McCallister.
James Cunningham.	Robert Gay.
James Walker.	Samuel Bunting.
James Walker.	Samuel McWilliams.
Matthew Parks.	Joseph Miller.
John McClind.	James Osburn.

The Early Tavern Licenses granted for Colerain were as follows:

1804, William Barclay, "Spread Eagle," on Lancaster road to Newport.

1805, Alexander Andrews, tavern on road leading from Strasburg to Christiansa.

1806, Alexander Andrews, tavern on Newport road.

1807, William Barclay, tavern on road from Lancaster to Newport.

1808, Alexander Andrews, tavern on road from Strasburg to Newport; William Barclay, "Spread

Eagle," on road from Strasburg to Newport; Joseph Kinsey, "Horse and Eagle," on road from Chestnut Level to Newport.

1809, Alexander Andrews, "Rising Sun," on road from Strasburg to Newport; Joseph Kinsey, "Horse and Eagle," on road from Chestnut Level to Newport; William Barclay, "Spread Eagle," on Newport road.

Colerain has at present but two licensed taverns, one at Kirkwood, kept by Joseph Roop, the other at Andrews' Bridge, Abram Roop, proprietor.

## TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

- 1848.—Constable, John R. Ecklin; Inspectors, Joseph Paxson, Robert Hogg; Assessor, William Galbraith, Sr.; School Director, Abraham McConnel; Auditor, W. Whiteside; Township Clerk, Cyrus Milner, Jr.
- 1849.—Judge, W. Galbreath; Inspectors, Cornelius Collins, J. Richardson; Supervisors, Robert Ferguson, John Whiteside; School Directors, Robert Ferguson, Cornelius Collins, U. Swisher; Assessor, William Galbraith; Auditor, William White; Constable, Daniel Harrar; Clerk, Cyrus Milner.
- 1850.—Judge, David J. Bunting; Inspectors, Abram McConnel, Robert Beyers; Supervisors, U. Swisher, John Gable; School Directors, William Whiteside, William White; Assessor, William Galbraith; Auditor, Francis Scott; Constable, Daniel Harrar; Clerk, William Cook.
- 1851.—Judge, William C. Worth; Inspectors, Abraham Ferguson, Jeremiah Hastings; Assessor, William Galbraith; School Directors, Cornelius Collins, Jeremiah Hastings; Supervisors, U. Swisher, Henry Paxson; Constable, Frederick McCleneghan; Auditor, William Whiteside; Clerk, Christopher Graham.
- 1853.—Judge, Abraham Whiteside; Supervisor, Ebenezer Jackson; Assessor, Joel Sutton; Inspectors, William Girvin, J. D. Harrar; School Directors, W. S. Ferguson, John P. Marshall; Constable, James Richardson; Town Clerk, Jerry Swisher.
- 1854-61.—Record missing.
- 1862.—Judge, Wilson Dobbins; Inspectors, James R. Jackson, James H. Leasey; Assessor, James McCullough; Constable, David Walker; Supervisors, James Swisher, A. B. McGough; School Directors, William R. White, Robert Hogg, S. W. Swisher; Auditor, William N. Galbraith; Town Clerk, J. H. Swisher.
- 1863.—Judge, Robert Hogg; Inspectors, William Davis, David Miller; Assessor, James McCullough; School Directors, A. B. Whiteside, William White, Jr.; Supervisors, David Walker, A. B. McGough; Constable, J. B. Swisher; Auditor, R. B. Patterson; Town Clerk, W. B. Ashly.
- 1864.—Judge, W. H. Whiteside; Inspectors, Baxter Caughey, Thomas Baker; Assessor, James McCullough.
- 1866.—Judge, Samuel W. Dobbins; Inspectors, David Walker, Robert C. Morrison; Supervisors, Thomas S. Jackson, William H. Whiteside; School Directors, George R. Hastings, Robert B. Patterson; Assessor, James McCullough; Constable, Joseph Shellender; Auditor, Robert Hogg; Town Clerk, J. H. Swisher.
- 1867.—Judge, Robert Hogg; Inspectors, James Turner, Edgar Pennington; Assessor, James McCullough; Supervisors, Samuel McConnel, Thomas S. Dickey; Constable, Joseph Shellender; School Directors, Samuel U. Swisher, Joseph L. McCommon, Cromwell Blackburn, Algernon Whiteside; Auditor, S. W. Swisher; Town Clerk, James K. Alexander.
- 1869.—Judge, Pennington Moore; Inspector, W. H. Hogg; Assessor, James McCullough; Supervisors, David Walker, John Rentz; School Directors, Joseph White, Samuel Swisher; Constable, William Ashby; Auditor, Robert Patterson; Town Clerk, James K. Alexander.
- 1870.—Judge, James R. Jackson; Assessor, James McCullough; Supervisors, Robert Hogg, Robert Bunting; School Directors, Joseph White, S. W. Swisher; Auditor, Milton Keylor; Town Clerk, J. P. Swisher.
- 1872.—Judge, William S. Davis; Inspector, Milton Keylor; Assessor, James McCullough; Supervisors, Robert Hogg, Robert Bunting; School Directors, David Walker, Jeremiah Hastings, A. B. Whiteside; Auditor, C. Blackburn; Constable, A. P. Lovett; Town Clerk, James K. Alexander.

1873.—Judge, W. S. Barkley; Inspectors, William Whitman, William S. Hastings; Assessor, James McCullough; Supervisors, Miller Harrar, Jeremiah Hastings; School Directors, Robert Hogg, Joseph White, Thomas Whitson; Auditor, W. H. Hogg; Constable, A. P. Lovett; Town Clerk, James K. Alexander.

1875.—Judge, James M. Turner; Inspector, Simeon W. Swisher; Assessor, James McCullough; School Directors, P. Moore, David Walker; Supervisors, Franklin Reed, J. Hastings; Auditor, John A. Swisher; Constable, James W. Andrews.

For the years 1876-80 the township officers are not given for want of proper records, and we can only give them as follows:

1881.—Constable, James W. Andrews; Supervisor, M. Keylor; School Director, David Walker; Judge, William Hogg; Inspector, W. B. Rineer; Auditor, George Boone; Town Clerk, Joseph Roop.

1882.—Constable, James W. Andrews; Supervisor, Hugh M. Collins; School Director, John Sampson; Judge, J. B. Caughey; Inspector, E. J. Rogers; Auditor, William H. Hogg; Town Clerk, Joseph Roop.

1883.—Constable, William E. Peters; Supervisor, Ashmore P. Lovett; School Director, J. A. Matthews; Judge, John W. Whiteside; Inspector, John F. Montgomery; Auditor, John Walker; Town Clerk, Joseph Roop.

**Justices of the Peace.**—The following-named persons have been honored with the office of justice of the peace for Colerain township since the adoption of the State Constitution allowing townships to elect such officers:

William White, April 14, 1840.  
David Souder, April 14, 1840.  
Alex. W. Morrison, April 15, 1845.  
William Whiteside, April 15, 1845.  
James K. Simpson, April 14, 1846.  
James K. Simpson, April 15, 1851.  
Wm. G. Chandler, April 13, 1852.  
William Given, April 11, 1854.  
James Murphy, April 10, 1855.  
James K. Simpson, April 16, 1856.  
Wm. W. Galbraith, Sept. 8, 1856.

Wm. W. Galbraith, April 9, 1860.  
James K. Simpson, April 9, 1861.  
James K. Simpson, April 9, 1866.  
W. K. Galbraith, April 9, 1866.  
W. K. Galbraith, April 9, 1871.  
James K. Simpson, April 9, 1871.  
William S. Barclay, April 9, 1876.  
James K. Jackson, April 9, 1876.  
James M. Walker, April 9, 1881.  
Simeon W. Swisher, April 9, 1881.

**Union**, the principal village in the township, is situated southeast from the centre, and in point of time is probably the oldest. The pioneer house in the hamlet was built by Hugh Andrews, in the summer of 1824. There is at this place a store kept by Messrs. Terry & Hogg, in which the post-office is kept, a blacksmith-shop by Henry Wilkins, shoe-shop by David Burnite, harness-shop by Elwood Paxson. Here, too, is the Union Church (Presbyterian), Union school, taught by Professor Andrews, and one physician, Dr. E. C. Patterson. The name of the post-office is Colerain. Population of the village in 1880 was thirty-three.

**Kirkwood**, near the centre of the township, is a busy little hamlet of about forty inhabitants. Here is a store by George S. Truman, hotel by Joseph Roop, blacksmith-shop by Pearson Holcomb, wheelwright-shop by N. Groff, Good Templars' and Odd-Fellows' Hall, and one physician, Dr. T. H. Wentz. The post-office was in 1883 kept in the store of G. S. Truman.

**Andrews' Bridge**, a small hamlet on the banks of the Octorara Creek, contains a store kept by Milton Roop, a hotel by Abram Roop, a blacksmith-shop, and the old Free Church, now occupied as a hall. The

name of the post-office is Octorara, and in 1883 was kept in Roop's store.

**Collins** is a new hamlet on the road from Union to Quarryville, at a cross-roads. Here is a store kept by Lindley Hutton. A post-office was established here in July, 1883, with Lindley Hutton as postmaster.

The **Union High School** originated in the desire of a number of citizens of Colerain and Little Britain townships to secure better facilities for educating their children than those afforded by the common schools. James W. Andrews, A.M., who had for some years previous taught an academy at Hope-well, Chester Co., Pa., was prepared to enter the work of teaching here as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. A somewhat serious difficulty, however, presented itself in the want of a suitable building. There was no house in the neighborhood adapted at the same time to the needs of a school and to the peculiar situation of a teacher almost wholly deprived of the use of his physical powers, as was Mr. Andrews. To remove this difficulty with the least possible expenditure of money, David H. Cochran consented that a school-room might be annexed to his dwelling-house, offered the free use of the ground for school purposes for a period of ten years, and to avoid all controversy in the future agreed to sell his house to the proprietor of the proposed school at any time within the same period. The joint occupation of the property was terminated in April, 1867, at which time Mr. Cochran sold his interest to the present owner. The room having been made ready, the school was opened on the 8th of August, 1859. Twenty-two pupils attended during the first term, and the number increased steadily for the next ten years. The twenty-fourth year closed the 15th of June, 1883. The whole number of pupils enrolled during that time was six hundred and forty-one; the average number in attendance each term, thirty-two; the average length of time each attended, a little over one year; the largest number in attendance during any one term, forty-seven. Of the pupils taught in this school, one hundred and twenty have been engaged in teaching for longer or shorter periods. But few have entered the three learned professions, there being among them all but one minister, six lawyers, and eight doctors. The remainder of the pupils may be found on the farm and the railway, at the editor's desk, in the dentist's office, in the bank, the counting-house, the printing-office, and engaged in mercantile, manufacturing, and mechanical pursuits of various kinds. The death record of the school contains fifty-five names. The twenty-two pupils who attended during the first term were all living at the close of the nineteenth school year. Professor Andrews has always proved himself a faithful and kind teacher, and his pupils owe much to his untiring efforts in their behalf. His name will always deserve one of the highest places on the roll of Lancaster County's honored instructors.

**Common Schools.**—Colerain accepted the common school system in 1836, and had at that time four hundred and forty-nine taxables.

Seven school-houses were built in 1838, and the first public schools were opened in 1839. The average number of pupils in each school was about twenty, and the salary paid to teachers twenty dollars per month. The first board of directors consisted of Cornelius Collins, Robert Ferguson, and Hugh Andrews. Among the first teachers were Algernon Whiteside, Thomas Ferguson, and Joseph McCom-mon. The latter taught the first term in Mount Eden school-house, then familiarly known as Wilson's school-house. Two more houses were built a few years later. Within the last ten years the school-houses of Colerain have been rebuilt, and they now rank among the best in the county. In the year ending June 5, 1882, Colerain had two hundred and twenty-three male and one hundred and ninety-five female pupils in school, at a cost of eighty-five cents per month for each pupil. The total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes for the same year was three thousand four hundred and five dollars and nineteen cents. The amount paid as teachers' wages was two thousand and ninety-five dollars.

The organization of Colerain public schools for the year ending June 5, 1883, consisted of: School board of directors, John Haverstick, president; Pennington Moore, secretary; Robert Patterson, treasurer; Albert Worth, William H. Hogg, and John Sampson. Teachers, Mary R. Andrews, Mount Eden; Mary C. Stewart, Union; Hannah Wason, Rosedale; Ilona Reynolds, Amity; Miss Coates, Pleasant Grove; Louella M. Swisher, Hope; Jerry Swisher, Harmony; Louella R. Swisher, Salem; Annie M. Barnett, White Plain.

**Union Church.**—In view of establishing a church, a lot of land containing one acre and one hundred and thirty-five perches, strict measure, was purchased from Joseph Andrews. The land was conveyed to James Thompson, John Andrews, John Coulter, Abram Whiteside, and William Bunting, Jr., in trust for the people. The first subscription paper for money to buy land and erect a building was dated June 22, 1811, and was signed by one hundred and twenty-one persons with sums ranging from fifty cents to forty dollars. The meeting-house was originally erected as a preaching-place for Presbyterian and Seceding ministers, as a Union chapel, taking its name from that fact. The contractor for the carpenter-work was William Taylor. John Hayes, the father of the Hayes of Little Britain township, was contractor for the mason-work. The amount paid to William Taylor was three hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty-two cents. The full amount subscribed was sixteen hundred and seventy-four dollars and ninety cents. The building committee consisted of Joseph Andrews and John Crawford. James Jackson was the treasurer. The original building was made of



stone, and was about thirty-six by forty feet. The church was organized about the year 1816, and consisted of eighteen members and four elders. The elders were James Jackson, John Crawford, and probably Abram Whiteside and Abram McConnel. The first sermon preached in the church was delivered by Rev. Ebenezer Dickey, pastor of the Oxford Presbyterian Church, Chester County, Pa. For many years the congregation worshiped in this building, with unplastered walls, rude seats made of planks, with four sticks for legs, each family being required to furnish their own seat. The first pastor was Rev. E. K. Dare, installed Nov. 18, 1817, and served until his death, Aug. 26, 1826. In September, 1818, Samuel Martin, Joseph Andrews, and William McCommon were elected elders. William Hayes, John Whiteside, David Jackson, and Abner Davis were elected elders in March, 1826. The next pastor was Rev. Alexander G. Morrison, installed in 1828, and served until 1834. In 1838 permanent seats were put in, the church repaired and painted. The church was without a pastor from 1834 to 1837. David McCarter was installed June 3, 1837, and remained until 1841. During his pastorate William Galbraith and Hugh Andrews were elected elders, in the year 1839. Rev. Samuel Dickey, of Oxford, Chester Co., Pa., was installed Oct. 9, 1844, and resigned Oct. 12, 1853.

In 1845 the church was repaired, new roof put on, a new pulpit made, the pews were remodeled and painted. Owing to increased attendance, in 1851 one end was taken out, the building extended, and more pews put in. Messrs. Robert Andrews and Robert Jackson were the contractors for the work. From 1853 to 1855 the church was without a regular pastor. Rev. G. Van Artsdalen was called to be pastor, but was not installed by Presbytery, and in 1857 he was removed by Presbytery suspending him from the ministry. April 12, 1858, Mr. Calvin W. Stewart, the present pastor, then a student in Princeton Seminary, received a call and became pastor. The call was placed in his hands at a meeting of Presbytery April 18th, and he was installed June 24, 1858. The following-named elders have been elected during his pastorate: Joseph J. Andrews, Joseph L. McCommon, William R. White, and James G. Morrison, installed Sept. 19, 1858; James R. Jackson, John A. Alexander, and Dr. James P. Andrews, installed Sept. 30, 1866; Thomas Ferguson, installed April 6, 1867; Joseph B. Davis, installed April 14, 1874; James S. Patterson, Robert Morrison, Washington B. Paxson, and Francis N. Scott, installed Sept. 24, 1881.

The present house of worship was erected in 1869, built of brick, eighty-five by fifty-five feet, and cost about ten thousand dollars. There have been about five hundred members added on profession of faith, and one hundred by letter from other churches. The whole number of communicants in regular attendance at the present time is about four hundred and

fifty. The present organization consists of Pastor, Rev. Calvin W. Stewart; Elders, Joseph J. Andrews, Joseph L. McCommon, Thomas Ferguson, James K. Jackson, Joseph B. Davis, James S. Patterson, Robert A. Morrison, Washington B. Paxson, and Francis N. Scott; Trustees, Robert B. Patterson, Joseph White, William R. Wright, Cromwell Blackburn, Charles Hayes, and George D. Hastings.

The church has the following missionary societies:

Women's Home Missionary Society.—President, Mrs. C. W. Stewart; Secretary, Mrs. Albert Worth; Treasurer, Mrs. Joseph D. Hastings.

The Mackey Mission Band.—President, Miss Mary C. Stewart; Secretary, Miss Mary White; Treasurer, Miss May Jackson.

Women's Foreign Missionary Society.—President, Mrs. C. Blackburn; Secretary, Mrs. G. R. Hastings; Treasurer, Mrs. Rachel Jackson.

The Sabbath-school in connection with the church is conducted by the following-named officers: Rev. C. W. Stewart, D.D., pastor; James S. Patterson, superintendent; George R. Hastings, chorister; V. H. Alexander, secretary; Robert A. Morrison, treasurer. The whole number enrolled is two hundred and twenty-five, including officers and teachers.

**The Free Church.**—In 1845 the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States made a deliverance on the subject of slavery. Fifteen ministers of the churches located in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio seceded from the church because of the pro-slavery sentiments of the Assembly's deliverance. Certain members of the Presbyterian Churches of Union, Oxford, Fagg's Manor, and Octorara sympathized with these ministers and erected a church building, and effected an organization called the Free Presbyterian Church of Colerain. This building is located in Colerain township, near Andrews' Bridge. It is still standing, and is used as a public hall. This church was dissolved at the request of its members April 14, 1874, by the Presbytery of Westminster, and the members transferred to Union Church.

**Colerain Baptist Church,** located in Colerain township, was organized on the 19th day of June, 1843. A council, composed of the Revs. James V. Alison, Thomas S. Griffith, William Rudy, Henry Essick, John S. Jenkins, J. B. Lyons, and Enos M. Phillips, convened in a grove near where the meeting-house now stands, and organized with twenty-six members, as follows: Daniel Harrar, Margaret Harrar, Joseph Harrar, Catherine Harrar, Jesse Harrar, Uriah Harrar, Tuzza Harrar, Isabella Harrar, Enos Watson, Ann Eliza Watson, John Watson, Alice Watson, Rachel Harrar, Joshua Pusey, Mary Ann Pusey, Robert Ford, James Harvey Clendenin, Ann Eliza Swisher, Elizabeth Brown, Margaret Swisher, Martha Rebecca Swisher, Elizabeth Eshelman, Margaret R. Williams, Jane Findley, Eliza Reath, and Ann Jane Gibson. These persons were all members in good standing in Glen Rock and Beulah

Baptist Churches, and withdrew to organize the Colerain Baptist Church, it being nearer their several homes. The first-named persons were from Beulah Church, situated in Chester County. The first minister was the Rev. Enos M. Phillips, who served as pastor from 1843 to 1850. The succeeding ministers were as follows: Revs. H. Esick, — Eisenbry, J. P. Hall, — Lewis, — Still (who died here, after which his brother preached as a supply for a short time), D. J. R. Strayer, — Lear, E. M. Phillips, W. O. Owens, Alfred Wells, Albert Whitmarsh, Joseph Sharp, and J. B. Soule, the present pastor. His pastorate began Oct. 1, 1881. There are at present one hundred and twenty-eight members, with church property valued at five thousand dollars.

There has been a Sabbath-school connected with the church since its organization. The first superintendent was Mr. Keech, elected April 13, 1844. The present superintendent is A. J. Matthews. The Sabbath-school is largely attended, and doing good work.

**Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church** was organized in 1828. The building, a stone edifice, was erected on a lot of land purchased from J. E. Caldwell, who then owned the Black Rock Forge property.

Among the first members were J. E. Caldwell, Michael B. Barr, Samuel L. Morrison, and Abraham Graff, the three latter forming the first board of trustees. The congregation worshiped in this church until 1878, when a neat and commodious edifice of brick was erected, the property now being worth about three thousand dollars. The present number of members is fifty. The Sabbath-school, held in the church, consists of eighty pupils, and is under the superintendence of Abram Stively. The average attendance is sixty-five. The church is at present under charge of Rev. F. M. Brady.

**Salem Lodge, I. O. of G. T., No. 1310**, was instituted July 30, 1878, with the following charter members: William S. Barkley, Vincent King, Howard Hogg, George A. Hogg, E. T. Keene, Jerry Swisher, H. Swisher, Elihu H. Wells, W. A. Paxson, Rankin M. Coulter, J. Elwood Keylor, Pennington Moore, Albert King, Hannah M. Underwood, M. B. King, B. M. Holcomb, Emma Swisher, Ettie Swisher, L. B. Espenshade, J. M. Long, L. S. Swisher, Enos P. Hayes, E. A. Crawford, Henry D. Moore, H. R. Hastings, F. W. Hogg, G. C. Maule, F. H. Potts, George S. Jones, Edwin Hogg, H. B. Espenshade, Charley P. Swisher, J. Mahan, J. H. Wilkey, Wildon D. Swisher, Addie Miller, Washington B. Paxson, Nora Swisher, C. L. Swisher, Anna S. Maule, Nora S. Barkley, Susie Bair, L. R. Swisher, Anna S. Long, H. L. Paxson, Simeon S. Moore, J. S. Hart, Jerry Hogg, Maggie Snodgrass, S. B. King, E. R. Hastings, J. A. Rogers, T. D. Harrar, H. Thompson, E. E. Brown, J. Burnite, Anna M. Rodgers, F. M. Stevenson, and Anna L. Jones.

The first officers were: W. C. T., William S. Barkley; W. V. T., Emma Swisher; W. C., J. E. Keylor;

W. S., Nora Swisher; W. A. S., Albert King; W. F. S., Laura Swisher; W. T., Simeon S. Moore; W. M., Wildon Swisher; W. D. M., Louie R. Swisher; W. I. G., Anna J. Long; W. O. G., H. B. Espenshade; W. R. H. S., Addie Miller; W. L. H. S., Ettie Swisher; P. W. C. T., Washington B. Paxson.

The successive presiding officers have been as follows: Wildon D. Swisher, Albert King, George C. Maule, S. S. Moore (two terms), Louie R. Swisher (two terms), J. E. Baker, Elihu H. Wells (two terms), Nora Swisher, Charles Swisher, J. F. Swisher, J. E. Baker, F. W. Hogg, Emma Swisher, George C. Maule, and Callie Swisher.

The present officers are: W. C. T., Edwin Hogg; W. V. T., Emma Hackett; W. S., J. Heaton Swisher; W. T., Horace King; W. F. S., Ettie Swisher; W. M., Elwood Matthews; W. C., Marcus Gilbert; W. I. G., Thomas C. Moore; W. O. G., J. A. Matthews; W. R. H. S., L. M. Swisher; W. L. H. S., Emma Swisher; W. A. S., Louie R. Swisher; W. D. M., Annie Jones; P. W. C. T., Callie Swisher.

The lodge consists at present of fifty-five members, and holds weekly meetings in Kirkwood Hall.

**Colerain Odd-Fellows' Lodge, No. 524**, was instituted the 6th of September, 1858, with the following-named charter members: David M. Hastings, Isaac Sharp, Edwin Garrett, Joseph F. Good, John H. Swisher, David H. Cochran, Hugh P. Russell, Abraham McConnell, G. W. Whiteside, John A. Galbraith, William S. Barkley, E. K. Davis, Samuel McConnell, J. Harvey Eshleman, Simeon W. Swisher, Francis B. Thompson, John B. Harrar, A. D. Whiteside, and Henry Wilkey. The first officers were: Noble Grand, David M. Hastings; Vice Grand, Isaac Sharp; Permanent Secretary, Edwin Garrett; Assistant Secretary, Joseph T. Good; Treas., John H. Swisher. The lodge has at present forty members, with the following officers: N. G., J. A. Matthews; V. G., Hiram Whitman; Per. Sec., A. Jackson Harrar; Asst. Sec., Alvin Peters; Treas., J. H. Swisher. The lodge holds its meetings in Kirkwood Hall, on Saturday evening of each week.

**Black Rock Forge** and **Rock Furnace** were built in 1800, by Thomas Clark, Esq., who had previously been a citizen of Chester County, Pa. His brother, Abijah Clark, subsequently had charge of the works, and afterwards the forge and furnace passed into the possession of James Sproule, who sold the works to Maj. John Caldwell, by whom the old forge was demolished and Rock Furnace erected. This was subsequently sold to a Mr. Babbitt, and after passing through several hands came into the possession of Clement Brooke, of Berks County, Pa., Charles Brooke, Jr., and William R. White, of Philadelphia. These gentlemen, under the firm-name of Charles Brooke, Jr. & Co., commenced operations in the spring of 1837. In 1839, Robert B. Cabine, of Philadelphia, became a partner, and the firm-name became Brooke, Cabine & Co. Two years later Mr. Cabine retired

from the concern, and the remaining partners conducted the business till 1856, when operations at this place ceased, the real estate was sold to different parties, and Rock Furnace ceased to exist. Under the administration of the Brookes many improvements were made, lands in the vicinity were purchased and improved, dwellings and store-houses built, the works enlarged, and many hands employed in coaling, mining, hauling ore, etc. All this stimulated other business, and the cessation of operations was regarded as a calamity to the township and surrounding country.

**White Rock Forge** was located near what is now White Rock Station and post-office, on the line of the Peachbottom Narrow-Gauge Railroad. The buildings were commenced in 1830 by Frank Park and James Sproule. Park withdrew from the firm, and James Sproule finished the work. The forge was managed by John Alexander and Mr. Irvin for seven years, then by Mr. Alexander alone for twenty years. The latter then engaged in farming, and the business of the forge passed into the hands of Vincent and James King, who conducted it four years. After this William Baker had charge of it two years, when business becoming dull the forge was allowed to stand idle. The iron used in this forge came from Colebrooke, and was manufactured into bar iron and saw-plates, the bar iron being hauled in wagons to Wilmington and Lancaster, and the saw-plates to Penningtonville, and shipped *via* the Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia. It took three hundred tons of pig iron to supply the forge one year, this amount making about two hundred tons when manufactured. Two thousand cords of wood were used per year. Nine forgesmen, together with a number of woodchoppers and colliers, were employed. The dam, in connection with the forge, covered forty acres of land. Jacob Handley was the first clerk at the forge. The other clerks were Moore Irvin, Vincent King, and James King. When the forge business ceased, Mr. Sproule sold the greater part of his land to Thomas Whitson, and the remaining portion, that on which the forge was built, to Frank Hobson. The latter sold to Alexander W. Morrison, who tore down the forge buildings, so that but few traces of them remain. This property is now owned by James King, of Little Britain township.

The property now owned and occupied by Levi Barnett, purchased by him in 1869, formerly belonged to the White Rock Forge Company, and the house in which he lives was the forge company's "Mansion House," and on the west side of it, in what is now a part of the door-yard, stood the company's store and warehouse. Could the old spot of ground talk, many pleasing incidents might be related.

**Pioneer Mills.**—Colerain is amply supplied with water-power. The early inhabitants seem to have appreciated this advantage, as quite a number of mills were in operation at a very early date. Among these

was Samuel Reynolds' saw-mill, built about 1790, and situated on west branch of Octorara, about three hundred yards north of where White Rock Forge afterwards stood. The mill was in operation until about 1830.

A saw-mill and nail-factory, situated near the confluence of the two branches of Octorara Creek, was operated by Phineas Ash. The date of erection is not exactly known, but was a few years prior to 1820.

Morrison and Beyers' mills were situated on the main branch of Octorara. The grain raised in those days found a market in Newport, carried thence on horse-back, there being no road-wagons used then. Instead of wagons, what were known as "sled-cars" were used for conveying articles from one point on the farm to another. No fences were built, deep ditches being dug to mark the line between farms.

**Military.**—The early settlers in and before 1756 were Robert Anderson, farmer; Joshua Anderson, farmer; Joshua Anderson, Jr., farmer; and Samuel Anderson, Esq., who in 1756 raised a company of associators during the French and Indian war. Joshua Anderson was his lieutenant, and John Barkley was ensign. The company was composed entirely of citizens of Colerain and vicinity:

Robert Anderson, blacksmith.	John Birney, weaver.
Robert Birney, weaver.	John Barkley (lieutenant), farmer.
Hugh Barkley, farmer.	Thomas Brown, weaver.
William Burnside, farmer.	Thomas Beard, farmer.
David Campbell, farmer.	Cornelius Collins, weaver.
Joseph Crawford, weaver.	Robert Cunningham, weaver.
Hugh Cummins, farmer.	Samuel Chackly, farmer. <i>caught</i>
Thomas Cross, weaver.	Robert Galbreath, farmer.
John Cunningham, farmer.	Thomas Douglass, farmer.
Duncan Egan, shoemaker.	Robert Guthrie, farmer.
John Gill, weaver.	John Gilmore, farmer.
Peter Hasting, farmer.	William Loughhead, farmer.
Gabriel Morrison, farmer.	Thomas McCulon, farmer.
William McKeely, farmer.	John McConel, farmer.
Alexander McConel, farmer.	James Morrow, farmer.
Thomas McCorkle, farmer.	Moses McWorter, farmer.
Henry McWorter, tailor.	Joseph Miller, Esq., <sup>1</sup> storekeeper.
Benjamin McCormick, farmer.	Darley McFadden, farmer.
John O'Neil.	Robert Poster.
John Pauley.	Andrew Park, weaver.
Robert Ross, Sr.	Mathea Rich.
Alexander Rogers, weaver.	John Stewart, cordwainer.
Archibald Scott.	James Smith.
Gabriel Scott.	John Walker.
Thomas Wilson.	Edward Young.
Thomas Young.	William Noble.
William Glin.	Matthew Tatternore.
John Brown.	David Morrow.
Samuel Shannon.	

It will be seen from this list that up to the year 1758 a clean list of Scotch-Irish were settled in Colerain. A few years later the Whitesides came into the township. At the commencement of the Revolution, Thomas Whiteside was appointed one of the justices for Colerain and Bart townships, and re-

<sup>1</sup> The latter continued to be a justice from about the year 1755 on through the Revolution, and was one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. He was a very prominent person, and was an ardent patriot. He administered the oath of allegiance to those who resided in Colerain and vicinity.

mained in commission for more than thirty years. He had two sons, Abraham and James. The Whitesides in Lancaster came from this family, and also those who resided in Little Britain township are supposed to belong to the same. In 1777, Col. James Watson commanded the Second Battalion of militia, and was at the battle of Brandywine, on the 11th of September, 1777. This battalion was entirely raised in Colerain, Bart, Little Britain, and Drumore townships. Lieut.-Col. James Porter was from Drumore.

The captains were John Scott, Little Britain; Joshua Anderson, Colerain; John Johnston, Little Britain; Thomas White, James Morrison, Drumore; Joshua Ellison, Patrick Marshall, Drumore; John Paxton, Bart.

The major, Dovington Wilson, was from one of the adjoining townships.

The first lieutenants were John Cunningham, Colerain; Robert Miller, Joseph Walker, Little Britain; Thomas Clark, Robert King, Drumore (Robert King and Samuel King, who went from Marietta to Lancaster, are descendants of this King); James Patterson, Little Britain or Drumore (there were families of same name in both townships); John Caldwell was from Little Britain or Drumore; William Ramsey, Drumore.

Second lieutenants: John Duncan, Alexander Hason, Joseph Tweed, John Reed, Thomas Neal, Samuel Janison, William Calhoun (this was probably a relative of John C. Calhoun, as the father of the latter came from that neighborhood), John Shannon.

John Gable and Abner and Jesse Davis served as soldiers in the war of 1812.

Colerain sent the following soldiers during the civil war: Patterson McCommon, James H. McCommon, Robert Richardson, John Richardson, Madison Lovett, Lorenzo Loomis, and John Phillips.

## CHAPTER XLV.

### CONESTOGA TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

**Geographical and Descriptive.**—This township was formed as early as 1712, and originally embraced a territory much greater in extent than at the present time. In 1853, Pequea township was formed from the eastern part of it, at which time the boundaries were materially changed. As now defined, its boundaries are Manor township on the northwest, Lancaster township on the north, Pequea township on the east, Martic township on the south, and the Susquehanna River on the west. It contains about nineteen thousand six hundred acres of land, surface rolling, and the soil of

excellent fertility and well cultivated containing some of the best farms to be found in Lancaster County. The population in 1880 was two thousand five hundred and fifty.

Conestoga Centre, near the centre of the township, Rockhill in the northwest, Slackwater in the north, Safe Harbor in the west, and Colemanville in the southeast are the chief centres of population.

It contains at present six hotels, seven stores, three cigar manufactories, five post-offices, two grist-mills, one paper-mill, one rolling-mill, one furnace, seven churches, ten schools, and one tannery. There were in 1883 six hundred and thirteen taxables. Value of real and personal property is a little over one million five hundred thousand dollars.

### MALE RESIDENTS OF CONESTOGA IN 1776 BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 AND 50.

Abraham Hess.	Henrich Martin.
Abraham Kendrick.	Henrich Goughnauer.
Adam Goughnauer.	Henrich Shank.
Abraham Goughnauer.	Henrich Zicher.
Abraham Line.	Henrich Hoffman.
Alexander Worick.	Henrich Miller.
Adam Kendrick.	Henry Blasger.
Abraham Miller.	Henry Sailer.
Andreas Teall.	Henry Hagy.
Andreas Teall, Jr.	Herrman Lick.
Adam Hage.	Henry Steyman.
Adam Breuneman.	Henry Sailer.
Abraham Huber.	Henry Shank.
Abraham Groff.	Henry Good.
Andreas Sud.	Henry Laudenschlager.
Andreas Mens.	Henry Fornell.
Benjamin Eshellman.	Henry Bayer.
Bertrick Bork.	Henry Huber.
Christlau Eyman.	Henry Line.
Christian Goughnauer.	Henry Feldberger.
Christian Hess.	Isaac Brenneman.
Christian Line.	Isaac Borkholder.
Christian Good.	Isaac Brenneman.
Christlau Henry.	John Hess.
Christian Shank.	John Kaler.
Christian Borkholder.	John Kendicoh.
Christian Breneman.	John Beam.
Christian Newcomer.	John Goughnauer.
Christian Farrer.	John Hol.
Christian Huber.	Joseph Kaler.
Cornelius Jacob.	Jacob Goughnauer.
Conrod Lyck.	Joseph Goughnauer.
Daniel Jendes.	Jacob Lino.
Daniel Musser.	Jacob Kreider.
David Eshelman.	Jacob Herntsh.
David Hess.	John Steyman.
Daniel Breneman.	John Crumel.
Daniel Keopsot.	Jacob Miller.
David Brenneman.	John Miller.
Damken Quickle.	Jacob Miller.
Frederick Fag.	Jacob Bear.
Frederick Mayer.	John Philipps.
Frederick Hoffman.	John Bear.
Frederick Shoff.	Jacob Schower.
Frederick Palmer.	Jacob Hoffman.
Frederick Radvona.	John Stoffer.
George Meckmeken.	John Mosser.
George Back.	John Weth.
George Wagner.	Jacob Mannert.
George Fitzen.	John Hard.
George Radfond.	Jacob Miller.
Henry Shieb.	John Mekmeken.
Henrich Ross.	Jacob Fissel.
Henrich Daderich.	John Eholman.

<sup>1</sup> By Peter O. Hiller, Esq.

John Stoner.	Martin Thomas Shons.
Jacob Metzger.	Michael Kreider.
Jacob Shof.	Melchor Brenneman.
Jacob Landmesser.	Nathaniel Badesh.
John Heaslet.	Nicolaus Angst.
John Worfield.	Nicolaus Shaffer.
John Logen.	Phillip Swartz.
John Good.	Phillip Dudrich.
Jacob Hess.	Phillip Brenner.
Jacob Rechenbocher.	Peter Smith.
John Shane.	Peter Good.
Jacob Helny.	Peter Klein.
John Nighdig.	Peter Steyman.
John Nighdig, Jr.	Peter Rummel.
John Weiland.	Phillip Gotz.
John Baughman.	Peter Orter.
Joseph Leman.	Peter Huber.
John Stettler.	Peter Otman.
Jacob Brenneman.	Reinhard Wilber.
John Borkholder.	Robert Gallig.
Jacob Sonebele.	Rudy Miller.
John Slighter.	Rafshar Mekferren.
Jacob itadfond.	Rudy Grebil.
John Roh.	Samuel Hess.
Jacob Smith.	Samuel Makedanel.
Jacob Bayer.	Samuel Moore.
John Moresl.	Simon Jendes.
John Huber.	Solomon Folk.
John Albert.	Samuel Hunder.
Jacob Nisly.	Samuel Hess.
John Horster.	Samuel Lise.
John Borsch.	Shim Schaa.
Ludwig Urban.	Thomas Hillyard.
Leonhard Albright.	Tobias Goughnauer.
Leonhard Shik.	Thomas Meklugen.
Michael Reiner.	Thomas Silven.
Michael Hernleh.	Ulrich Newcomer.
Martin Kohns.	Wilhelm Smith.
Michael Mayer.	Wilhelm Folk.
Martin Bear.	Wilhelm Mekmollen.
Melchor Hockman.	Wilhelm Brien.
Matthias Miller.	William Folk.
Michael Shank.	

**Conestoga's Claim to the First Seat of Justice.**

—It was in Conestoga township that the first court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace was held, at the house of John Postlethwait, for the county of Lancaster, the 5th day of August, in the third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, the second, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc.

The Postlethwait's Property was the same now owned by George J. Fehl. John Postlethwait and Mary, his wife, owned five tracts of land at this place, on which he loaned, from the trustees of the loan-office (Charles Norris, Thomas Leech, Mahlon Kirkbride, Francis Yarnell, and John Wright) on the 15th day of October, 1742, a certain sum of money, payable in installments, and gave a "blanket" mortgage on these five tracts, about five hundred and fifty acres. Being unable to meet his payments, by virtue of an act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, the loan commissioners sold the properties in June, 1756, for five hundred and two pounds.

The property was bought by Joseph Pugh with the approbation of the loan commissioners, who instructed him to convey the several properties to such parties as the children of John Postlethwait's might direct,

and to whom they undoubtedly had made sales previously, although the act of Assembly required the mortgage to be foreclosed. It is evident, from the manner in which this unpleasant duty was performed, that Mr. Postlethwait was held in the highest esteem by them.

**Other Old Properties.**—On the 5th day of June, 1727, a tract of land was surveyed and granted to Benedict Eshleman (six hundred acres). This tract is now owned by Christian E. Miller, Christian Harnish, George A. Tripple, and others. On the one owned by Mr. Miller, Eshleman built a house in 1759, on the one owned by Mr. Harnish he built in 1764, and later he built on the one owned by Mr. Tripple. All of these houses are occupied at present, and from their appearance look as though several generations more might pass away before they are necessarily worn out.

**Pioneer Dwellings.**—The oldest dwelling-houses in the township are Christian E. Miller's, built by Benedict Eshleman in 1759; Christian Harnish's, built by Benedict Eshleman in 1764; Jacob Bausman's, built by Henry Stehman in 1767.

**TAXABLES OF CONESTOGA IN 1780.**

Leonard Albright (weaver), 140 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, total value at £690.  
 John Beecher, 77 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £2000.  
 Martin Bare, 180 acres, 6 horses, 8 cows, total value £10,000.  
 Isaac Brenneman, 150 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £3500.  
 Daniel Brenneman, 100 acres, 4 horses, 6 cows, total value £4000.  
 Christian Burkholder, 110 acres, 3 horses, 3 cows, total value £2000.  
 Isaac Burkholder, 70 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, total value £1950.  
 Jacob Becht, 40 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, total value £800.  
 Melchoir Brenneman, Jr., total value £4000.  
 George Buk, 1 horse, 2 cows, total value £500.  
 John Bare's estate, 100 acres, total value £4000.  
 John Bauman, total value £1200.  
 Simon Brand, total value £290.  
 Isaac Brenneman's estate, 100 acres, total value £2250.  
 Matthias Brown, 1 cow, total value £250.  
 Jacob Bier.  
 Melchoir Brenneman, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £6000.  
 John Crommel, 40 acres, 1 cow, total value £450. (Land now part of the village of Conestoga Centre.)  
 Robert Collins.  
 John Eshleman, 100 acres, 3 horses, 3 cows, total value £6000.  
 Henry Durr, 1 cow, total value £250.  
 David Eshleman, 180 acres, 4 horses, 10 cows, total value £9200.  
 Benedict Eshleman, 360 acres, 4 horses, 6 cows, total value £11,000. (Land now owned by C. E. Miller, C. Harnish, G. A. Tripple, and others.)  
 Ulrich Fiel, 2 horses, 2 cows, total value £800.  
 William Folch, total value £2000.  
 William Folch, Jr., total value £150.  
 Andrew Fehl, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, total value £2600. (Now George J. Fehl's land, originally John Postlethwait's.)  
 Jacob Fett, 2 horses, 2 cows, total value £3600.  
 John Gochenour, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, total value £1600.  
 Adam Gaul, 90 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, total value £1800.  
 Abraham Hess, 70 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, total value £1600.  
 Samuel Hess, 344 acres, 3 horses, 5 cows, total value £8800.  
 David Hess, 200 acres, 2 horses, 6 cows, total value £4000. (Land now owned by John Hess and Jacob Thomas.)  
 Jacob Hess, 25 acres, 3 cows, total value £1450.  
 Jacob Huffman, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £1200.  
 Jacob Helny, 50 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, total value £400. (Land now a part of Henry Warfel's farm.)  
 John Heaslet, 150 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £5200.  
 Anthony Haberkam, 1 horse, 3 cows, total value £300.

Michael Henry, 2 cows, total value £120.  
 John Horst, 2 horses, 2 cows, total value £400.  
 John Heble, 1 cow, total value £230.  
 Henry Heinolt, 1 cow, total value £236.  
 Christian Hess, 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £600.  
 Adam Kendig, 150 acres, 4 horses, 4 cows, total value £8200.  
 John Kendig, 125 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, total value £6600. (Land now in and around Conestoga Centre.)  
 John Keller, 50 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £500.  
 Daniel Keeperts, 98 acres, 4 horses, 4 cows, total value £3000.  
 Michael Kreider, 175 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows, total value £4500.  
 Jacob Kreider, 130 acres, 4 horses, 5 cows, total value £2800.  
 Peter Kline, 100 acres, 1 horse, 4 cows, total value £1000. (Land now owned by David Hess and others.)  
 Christian Keaggy, 250 acres, 4 horses, 3 cows, total value £5600.  
 George Kendig, 90 acres, total value £2600.  
 Anthony Kleric, 1 cow, total value £225.  
 Cornelius Kuln.  
 Jacob Lutman (mason), 1 cow, total value £225.  
 Henry Loudensilger, 2 cows, total value £100.  
 Christian Line, 100 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, total value £1600.  
 Henry Line, 100 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, total value £1600.  
 Samuel Myers (distiller), 220 acres, 2 horses, 6 cows, total value £8800. (Land now owned by Rudolph, his son, and John A. Myers, of Pequea.)  
 Abraham Miller, 100 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows, total value £3200. (Land now owned by Christian E. Miller.)  
 John Miller, 100 acres, near Rockhill, total value £1200.  
 Jacob Menart, 170 acres, 5 horses, 15 cows, total value £9000. (Land now owned by Valentine Warfel, and occupied by Henry Thomas.)  
 John Musser, 160 acres, 2 horses, 7 cows, total value £2400. (Land now part of Conestoga Centre, and owned by Martin Musser and E. Pehlman.)  
 Catharine May, 60 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £400.  
 Rudy Miller, 50 acres, 2 horses, 5 cows, total value £1600. (Land now owned by David Miller.)  
 Frederick Myer, 2 cows, total value £250.  
 Henry Miller, 130 acres, total value £1250.  
 Jacob Mayer, 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £600.  
 Henry Miller, Jr., 100 acres, 1 cow, total value £150.  
 George Mundorf, total value £1600.  
 John Miller, Jr., 1 cow, total value £120.  
 Jacob May, 2 cows, total value £120.  
 George Miller, 1 cow, total value £120.  
 Michael Myer, 2 horses, 2 cows, total value £480.  
 John Neidig, 100 acres, 4 horses, 6 cows, total value £4500.  
 Ulrich Newcomer, 1 horse, 2 cows, total value £250.  
 Rodger Offaron, 2 horses, 2 cows, total value £360.  
 Stophel Ord, 2 horses, 2 cows, total value £360.  
 John Phillips, 3 horses, 3 cows, total value £200.  
 Charles Purpur, 1 horse, total value £120.  
 Henry Resh, 150 acres, 4 horses, 3 cows, total value £4400.  
 Jacob Rathfong, 1 horse, 1 cow, total value £250.  
 Frederick Rathfong, 110 acres, 2 horses, 6 cows, total value £3200.  
 George Rathfong (gunsmith), 185 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £1200.  
 Peter Rummel, 77 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, total value £800.  
 John Resh, 3 cows, total value £260.  
 Peter Resh's estate, 90 acres, total value £2800.  
 Jacob Reichenbach, 29 acres, total value £1400.  
 Tobias Stehman, 360 acres, 1 horse, 3 cows, total value £14,000. (Land now belonging to Henry Stehman and H. D. Stehman.)  
 Henry Steman, 225 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £7000. (Land now owned by Jacob Bausman.)  
 John Stehman, 140 acres, 1 horse, total value £2600. (Land now owned by H. H. Miller, formerly one of J. Postlethwait's farm.)  
 Michael Shenk, 165 acres, 2 horses, 6 cows, total value £6000. (Now owned by John Hess, William S. Haskell, and others.)  
 John Shenk, 130 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, total value £6000.  
 Peter Smith, 100 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, total value £2400.  
 Catharine Steiner, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £4000.  
 Frederick Shoff, 125 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows, total value £5000. (Now owned by George Shoff.)  
 Jacob Shoff, 1 horse, 1 cow, total value £200.  
 Philip Swartz, 175 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, total value £1600.  
 Dewalt Smith's estate, 40 acres, total value £200.  
 Jacob Smith, total value £600.  
 John Steller, 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £400.

Peter Swenk, 1 horse, 2 cows, total value £250.  
 John Stauffer, 100 acres, total value £800.  
 Andrew Tanger.  
 Ludwig Urban, 30 acres, 4 horses, 6 cows, total value £4800. (Now owned by B. F. Hokey and Jacob Pickel.)  
 John Wade, 2 horses, 2 cows, total value £250.  
 George Warfel, 160 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £5000. (Now owned by William Rice and George W. Warfel.)  
 Peter Warfel (son of George), 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £300.  
 John Warfel (son of George), 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £300.  
 John Yinger, total value £125.  
 Henry Zercher, 35 acres, 1 horse, 3 cows, total value £1800.  
 Mary Zigler, 80 acres, total value £1600.  
 Freeman for the same year: Jacob Lines, Samuel Lines, Leonard Shirk, Abraham Gochenour, Tobias Gochenour, Christian Gochenour, Phillip Becker, Adam Gochenour, Joshua Kehler, Richard Burg, Henry Bletcher, Henry Hackman, Christian Huber, Abraham Huber, John Huber, George Gauter, Christian Newcomer, Christian Forrer, Christian Eyeman, Simon Yentes, Henry Shenk, Michael Hess, George Webb, Abraham Steller.

The amount of tax levied for Conestoga township for this year was £20,404 15s. The fines for the same year were £950.

**Early Innkeepers.**—In 1804 John Kendig<sup>1</sup> kept a hotel on the road from Lancaster to Burkholder's Ferry. This hotel was in Conestoga Centre, the property now owned and occupied by Dr. J. L. Mowery as a residence and office. Peter Kline kept a hotel on the road from Lancaster to Martic Forge. This was also in Conestoga Centre, the building standing on or near the site of the present hotel.

1805. Henry Sneider, on Lancaster and Baltimore road, now known as "Willow Street," Pequea township. Wendle Bowman kept hotel at Safe Harbor; Peter Kline, on Lancaster and Martic Forge road (same as above). Jacob Menart kept tavern on road from Columbia to Martic Forge. This was the building afterwards known as the "Mansion House," at Safe Harbor. It was destroyed by fire a few years since, and never rebuilt. Conrad Karer kept a tavern at Susquehanna River, afterwards known as "Shenk's Ferry."

1806. John Mundorf's hotel was situated on Mundorf's Island, now John P. Wise, of Lancaster.

1807. Jacob Menart kept tavern on the road from Lancaster to Safe Harbor. This was at what is now known as Slackwater. Tobias Kendig kept on the road from Lancaster to Martic Forge (Conestoga Centre). Jacob Menart kept on the road from Columbia to Martic Forge, the Mansion House, Safe Harbor.

1808. Ziba Webb kept on the road from Columbia to Martic Forge (same as above).

1809. Ziba Webb the mouth of Conestoga. This hotel was kept in one end of a large building that stood at the mouth of the Conestoga Creek, and occupied as a warehouse, from which family flour was shipped down the Susquehanna River. John Kendrick, Jr., on road to Moore's Fishery. This was afterwards called "Shenk's Ferry," at which place there is at this time a hotel.

<sup>1</sup> Kendig kept this tavern during the years 1805-9.

**Township Officers, 1743 to 1840.**—No record of the township officers is in existence prior to the year 1743.

- 1743.—David Jones, John Postlethwait, overseers of the poor.
- 1744.—Adam and Stephen Brenneman, overseers of the poor.
- 1744-55.—No records.
- 1755.—Samuel Myer, Jacob Harnish, overseers of the poor.
- 1756.—Joseph Stone, Abraham Kegy, overseers of the poor.
- 1757.—Martin Kendrick, Abraham Blazier, overseers of the poor.
- 1758.—David Jones, Tobias Stoneman, overseers of the poor.
- 1759.—Abraham Beam, Adam Good, overseers of the poor.
- 1760.—Samuel Hess, John Byers, overseers of the poor.
- 1761.—Abraham Miller, John Miller, overseers of the poor.
- 1762.—George Seiglar, Christian Brenneman, overseers of the poor.
- 1763.—Melchoir Brenneman, Isaac Brenneman, overseers of the poor.
- 1764.—Benedict Eshleman, Christian Forrer, overseers of the poor.
- 1765.—No record.
- 1766.—Frederick Rathvon, Frederick Shoff, overseers of the poor.
- 1767.—Ulrich Miller, Jacob Gochenauer, overseers of the poor.
- 1768.—Hbnry Lesh, George Warfel, overseers of the poor.
- 1769.—Jacob Menart, Jacob Cryttas, overseers of the poor.
- 1770.—Michael Overstake, Michael Kreider, overseers of the poor.
- 1771.—Abraham Newcomer, Peter Good, overseers of the poor; Samuel Hess, Samuel Myers, auditors.
- 1772.—Adam Brenneman, Phillip May, overseers of the poor; Abraham Newcomer, Samuel Myers, John Rahter, auditors.
- 1773.—Frederick Rathvon, Abraham Kendig, overseers of the poor; Samuel Myers, John Rahter, auditors.
- 1774.—David Hess, John Stauffer, overseers of the poor; Abraham Newcomer, Samuel Myers, Adam Brenneman, auditors.
- 1775.—Adam Kendig, Jacob Metzgar, overseers of the poor; Benedict Eshleman, Adam Gall, auditors.
- 1776.—Phillip Swartz, Jacob Stoner, overseers of the poor; John Rahter, Abraham Newcomer, auditors.
- 1777.—The same officers served this year that served last.
- 1778.—Andrew Fehl, Jacob Smith, overseers of the poor.
- 1779.—Abraham Hess, William Falck, overseers of the poor; Frederick Rathvon and George Rathvon, auditors.
- 1780.—Benjamin Eshleman, Daniel Brenneman, overseers of the poor; Abraham Newcomer.
- 1781.—John Barr, Jacob Gochenauer, overseers of the poor; Abraham Newcomer, Martin Bare, auditors.
- 1782.—Henry Deltrich, Ludwig Urban, overseers of the poor; Abraham Newcomer, Jacob Metzgar, Samuel Myers, auditors.
- 1783.—No records.
- 1784.—John Beam, Jacob Fogel, overseers of the poor; George Rathvon, auditor (the only one named).
- 1785.—John Beam, Jacob Harnish, overseers of the poor; Abraham Newcomer, Samuel Myers, auditors.
- 1786.—No records.
- 1787.—Christian Forrer, John Bachman, overseers of the poor; George Rathvon, John Bear, Samuel Hess, auditors.
- 1788.—Ehrman, Tobias Johnson, overseers of the poor; Samuel Myers, Jacob Metzgar, auditors.
- 1789.—John Bachman, Richard B. Armon, overseers of the poor; Jacob Metzgar, Samuel Myers, auditors.
- 1790.—Jacob Brenneman, Abraham Huber, overseers of the poor; Jacob Metzgar, Jacob Barr, auditors.
- 1791.—Jacob Beam, Melchoir Hackman, overseers of the poor; Samuel Myers, John Bear, auditors.
- 1792.—No records.
- 1793.—Christian Gochenour, Jacob Deltrich, overseers of the poor; Henry Deltrich, Christian Shenk, auditors.
- 1794.—Jacob Bear, Jacob Stoner, overseers of the poor; Samuel Myers, Michael Myers, auditors.
- 1795.—No records.
- 1796.—No records.
- 1797.—Henry Gochenour, Michael Harnish, overseers of the poor; John Bachman, Henry Deltrich, auditors.
- 1798.—Jacob Myers, John Thomas, overseers of the poor; no auditors named.
- 1799.—No overseers of the poor named; Christian Hess, Abraham Huber, auditors.
- 1800.—Michael Hess, Jacob Haverstick, overseers of the poor; Daniel Seabrooks, Jacob M. ers, auditors.

- 1801-4.—No records.
- 1805.—Lewis Urban, John Burkholder, supervisors.
- 1806.—Jacob Barr, Abraham Warfel, supervisors; Henry Resh, Daniel Sterneman, John Barr, auditors.
- 1807.—Henry Deltrich, Lewis Urban, Jr., supervisors; Henry Resh, Daniel Sterneman, John Barr, auditors.
- 1808.—Michael Hess, Christian Shenk, supervisors; John Good, Henry Resh, George Urban, auditors.
- 1809.—John Brenneman, Jacob Warfel, supervisors; John Bachman, Jr., Jacob Shenk, Henry Resh, auditors.
- 1810.—Michael Kreider, George Stoner, supervisors; Jacob Barr, Samuel Myers, John Bachman, Jacob Smith, auditors.
- 1811.—Jacob Warfel, John Beam, supervisors; George Yentzer, John Good, John Bachman, auditors.
- 1812.—George Urban, Henry Resh, supervisors; John Good, Lewis Urban, Jacob Ripley, John Bachman, Jr., auditors.
- 1813.—John Bachman, Sr., Adam Warfel, supervisors; Christian Kendig, John Bachman, Jr., Lewis Urban, Jacob Bachman, auditors; John Good, town clerk.
- 1814.—Jacob Haverstick, Adam Warfel, supervisors; Christian Kendig, Lewis Urban, auditors; John Good, town clerk.
- 1815.—Christian Hess, — Eyman, supervisors; Christian Kendig, Herr Joseph, Lewis Urban, auditors; John Good, town clerk.
- 1816.—Jacob Good, Abraham Gochenour, supervisors; John Good, Adam Warfel, auditors.
- 1817.—Jacob Shenk, John Landis, supervisors; John Bachman, Christian Thomas, Adam Warfel, auditors.
- 1818.—John Mehaffey, supervisor; William McMillan, John Bachman, Christian Thomas, auditors.
- 1819.—Christian Hess, supervisor; John Good, John Bachman, Adam Warfel, Christian Thomas, auditors.
- 1820.—Christian Hess, Michael Haverstick, supervisors; John Good, George Haverstick, Adam Warfel, Christian Thomas, auditors.
- 1821.—John Hess, Jacob Heidlebaugh, supervisors; John Good, Jacob Ripley, John Bachman, auditors; George Yentzer, town clerk.
- 1822.—Adam Thomas, John Hess, supervisors; Jacob Shenk, Benjamin Bear, Jacob Ripley, auditors; John Good, town clerk.
- 1823.—Jacob Burkholder, Jacob Warfel, supervisors; John Good, Michael Haverstick, Jacob Good, Joseph Miller, auditors; John Good, town clerk.
- 1824.—Jacob Ripley, Tobias Stehman, supervisors; John Good, George Haverstick, Adam Warfel, Christian Miller, auditors; John Warfel, town clerk.
- 1825.—Jacob Menart, Michael Kreider, supervisors; George Haverstick, Adam Kendig, Christian Miller, auditors; George Yentzer, town clerk.
- 1826.—George Kreider, Jacob Menart, supervisors; Adam Kendig, Benjamin Musser, Christian Miller, auditors; John Good, town clerk.
- 1827.—Daniel Hess, John Forrey, supervisors; Jacob Shenk, Jr., Jacob Fehl, Jr., John Good, Tobias Stehman, auditors; John Good, town clerk.
- 1828.—Henry Charles, George Kreider, supervisors; Jacob Shenk, Jr., Jacob Fehl, Jr., John Good, Tobias Stehman, auditors.
- 1829.—Adam Kendig, Christian Herr, supervisors; Jacob Shenk, Jr., John Mecartney, Hugh Mehaffey, Henry Hess, auditors; George Yentzer, town clerk.
- 1830.—Jacob Hess, Jacob Frantz, supervisors; Henry Hess, John Mecartney, Benjamin Charles, Jacob Fehl, Jr., auditors; George Yentzer, town clerk.
- 1831.—Joseph Good, Jacob Frantz, supervisors; Christian Herr, Benjamin Musser, Jacob Shenk, Christian Zercher, auditors; Adam Duke, town clerk.
- 1832.—Joseph Good, David Hess, supervisors; John Bachman, Jacob Frantz, Benjamin Good, auditors; Adam Duke, town clerk.
- 1833.—Joseph Good, Jacob Good, supervisors; John Bachman, Jacob Frantz, Benjamin Good, auditors.
- 1834.—Joseph Good, Jacob Good, supervisors; John Bachman, Christian Miller, John Mecartney, Jacob Fehl, Jr., auditors.
- 1835.—Conrad Sourbeer, John Johns, supervisors; David Book, Benjamin Musser, Christian Miller, auditors; Benjamin Urban, town clerk.
- 1836.—Christian Shenk, John Huber, supervisors; David Book, Christian Miller, Henry Hess, auditors; Benjamin Urban, town clerk.
- 1837.—Conrad Sourbeer, Christian Herr, supervisors; Christian Miller, Henry Hess, Benjamin Charles, auditors.
- 1838.—John Byers, Martin Good, supervisors; Henry Hess, Samuel Mehaffey, Jacob Warfel, auditors.

1839.—Abrcham Charles, John Byers, supervisors; Samuel Mehaffey, Jacob Warfel, auditors.

1840.—John Lechy, Adam Warfel, supervisors; Samuel Mehaffey, John Brenneman, auditors.

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Samuel Mehaffey, April 14, 1840.  
John McCartney, April 14, 1840.  
John Kendig, April 13, 1841.  
Daniel Fulton, April 12, 1843.  
John Martin, April 15, 1845.  
Daniel Fulton, April 13, 1847.  
Hugh Mehaffey, April 10, 1849.  
Daniel Fulton, April 15, 1852.  
Hugh Mehaffey, April 11, 1854.  
Jacob Fehl, April 11, 1851.  
Hugh Mehaffey, April 19, 1859.  
Jacob Fehl, April 19, 1859.

Benjamin Urban, May 3, 1861.  
Jacob Fehl, April 12, 1864.  
Benjamin Urban, 1866.  
Jacob Fehl, April, 1869.  
Benjamin Urban, April, 1871.  
John Martin, April, 1874.  
B. S. McLane, April, 1875.  
Benjamin Urban, April, 1870.  
B. S. McLane, April, 1880.  
A. G. Hudson, April, 1881.  
Peter C. Hiller,<sup>1</sup> April 13, 1883.

**County Officers Elected from Conestoga.**—Michael Shenk, county commissioner in 1804; Jacob McAllister, county commissioner in 1832; John Warfel, member of the State Legislature in 1842; Hugh Mehaffey, register of wills in 1836-39; Jacob G. Peters, member of the State Legislature in 1868; Dr. J. C. Gatchell, member of the State Legislature in 1871; John W. Urban, clerk of Quarter Sessions in 1872-74; Amos Groff, coroner in 1875-77; John P. Good, recorder of deeds in 1880-82.

#### FREEHOLDERS OF CONESTOGA TOWNSHIP IN 1840.

Aston, John.  
Burkholder, Jacob.  
Beam, John.  
Barr, Benjamin.  
Book, David.  
Bair, David.  
Brenueman, Jacob.  
Buckwalter, John.  
Brenneman, John.  
Buckwalter, David.  
Barr, Christian.  
Barr, Emanuel.  
Bachman, John, Sr.  
Brooks, Samuel.  
Beck, Josiah.  
Barninger, Daniel.  
Boetick, Jacob.  
Byers, Jacob.  
Barr, Jacob.  
Brubaker, David.  
Bates, John.  
Brenneman, Abrm.  
Coleman, Edward.  
Caldwell, James A.  
Charles, Henry.  
Charles, John.  
Charles, Jacob.  
Conrad, Daniel.  
Charles, Daniel.  
Costloe, John.  
Chambers, David.  
Charles, Samuel.  
Crummel, Christian, Sr.  
Christ, Daniel.  
Caldwell, Edward.  
Crossen, Samuel.  
Deltrich, Tobias.  
Doebler, George.  
Duke, Thomas.  
Derridinger, John.  
Erb, Rudolph.

Eshleman, Benjamin.  
Eshleman, David.  
Eshleman, John K.  
Ely, Christian.  
Fehl, Jacob.  
Fisher, John.  
Frantz, John.  
Good, Jacob, Sr.  
Good, John.  
Good, Benjamin.  
Good, Christian.  
Good, John, Jr.  
Good, Joseph.  
Good, Jacob.  
Gardner, John.  
Graver, John.  
Groff, Jacob.  
Gall, Henry H.  
Gall, Martin.  
Gross, Michael.  
Gontner, George.  
Graybill, Jacob.  
Goodman, Jacob.  
Harman, Phillip.  
Hess, Christian.  
Harnish, David.  
Harnish, Michael.  
Harnish, David.  
Harnish, Jacob.  
Haverstick, Jacob.  
Haverstick, Abraham.  
Harnish, Abraham.  
Hess, Christian.  
Heidlebaugh, Henry.  
Hess, Henry.  
Hess, Jacob.  
Hess, Abraham.  
Hess, Rudolph.  
Hess, Daniel.  
Heiny, John.  
Hershock, John.

Hable, Conrad.  
Herr, Martin.  
Herman, John.  
Haverstick, David.  
Herr, John.  
Hess, Michael.  
Hersh, Jacob.  
Hoover, Daniel.  
Huber, John.  
Hess, David.  
Haruleh, John.  
Hackman, Henry.  
Hess, Samuel.  
Hess, Edward.  
Harnish, Rudolph.  
Harnish, Benjamin.  
Henry, Michael.  
Hillers, John.  
Herr, Christian B.  
Hackman, Jacob.  
Herr, Christian.  
Henry, John.  
Henry, Christian.  
Hershey, Christian.  
Hess, Abraham.  
Harnish, Martin.  
Hess, Daniel.  
Henry, George.  
Herr, Henry.  
Jones, John.  
Kendig, Christian.  
Kreider, George.  
Kreider, Christian.  
Kreider, Jacob.  
Kendig, Adam.  
Kline, George.  
Kline, Peter.  
Keeperts, John.  
Kling, George.  
Kling, Michael.  
Kreider, Michael, Sr.  
Kendig, George.  
Kreider, John.  
Kneissley, Valentine.  
Kienbortz, John.  
Landis, John, Esq.  
Lipp, Christopher.  
Lines, Christian.  
Lines, Abraham.  
Lines, John.  
Myer, David.  
McCartney, John.  
Mehaffey, John.  
Mylln, John.  
Mylln, Christian.  
Martin, David.  
Miller, Peter, Jr.  
Mylln, Abraham.  
McAllister, Jacob, Esq.  
Mackey, Samuel.  
Musser, Benjamin.

Miller, Joseph.  
Mundorff, Isaac.  
Miller, Christian.  
Miller, John.  
Myer, Samuel.  
Mehaffey, Hugh, Esq.  
Musser, John.  
Musser, Samuel.  
Musser, Jacob.  
Manart, Jacob, Sr.  
Miller, Frederick.  
Miller, Martin.  
Miller, Christian.  
Pennypacker, James.  
Russel, Samuel.  
Russel, Michael.  
Ream, Frederick.  
Retz, Daniel.  
Rankin, Samuel.  
Rohrer, Henry.  
Rohrer, Christian.  
Rohrer, Abner.  
Sterneman, Daniel.  
Sterneman, Christian.  
Stehman, Tobias B.  
Stehman, Tobias, Sr.  
Shenk, Henry.  
Shenk, John.  
Shenk, Jacob.  
Stouter, Jacob.  
Shenk, Joseph.  
Shenk, Abraham.  
Shenk, Benjamin.  
Shoff, Frederick.  
Stettler, Abraham.  
Snavelly, Christian.  
Stoner, Jacob, Sr.  
Snavelly, Abraham.  
Stettler, Emanuel.  
Shaub, John.  
Sourbeer, Conrad.  
Shenk, Christian.  
Thomas, Adam.  
Urban, George.  
Urban, John.  
Warfel, Jacob.  
Warfel, John.  
Warfel, Jacob, Sr.  
Warfel, Daniel.  
Warfel, Christian.  
Warfel, George.  
Warfel, Adam.  
Waller, Rubertus.  
Wright, James.  
Warfel, Abraham.  
Yentzer, Jacob.  
Yorden, Daniel.  
Yeider, John.  
Yeider, Emanuel.  
Yordy, Christian.  
Zercher, Andrew.

**Conestoga Centre** was originally laid out in 1805, by John Kendig, and consisted of a part of thirty-four acres, late the property of Martin Kendig, which John Reitzel, sheriff, sold to Henry Brenneman in 1805. The original plan of the village was, however, never followed. The village is about a mile and a fourth in length, stretched along on a ridge of considerable elevation; contains about ninety houses, and upwards of five hundred inhabitants. It has one post-office, three stores, two cigar manufactories, one saloon, one hotel, two blacksmith-shops, two cab-

<sup>1</sup> Appointed.



inet-makers' shops, one cooper-shop, four churches, three schools, and one shoe-store.

**Safe Harbor** was laid out and built at the time of the erection of the iron-works at that place, though quite a number of houses had been put up there prior to that time. During the continuance of the operation of the iron-works it was the principal centre of population, but at present the greater part of the houses are unoccupied. It contains one furnace, one rolling-mill, one foundry, two stores, one drug-store, one school-house, one church, two hotels, and a post-office.

**Colemanville** was built to accommodate the persons employed in the iron-works there erected.

**Slackwater.**—The greater portion of the houses in this village are owned by John A. Schöber, owner of the paper-mills, and are occupied principally by the employés of the mill.

**Rockhill** is a small post-town situated on the Conestoga River, about midway between Slackwater and Safe Harbor, contains a grist-mill, hotel, blacksmith-shop, about twenty dwelling-houses, and a post-office.

**Schools.**—The common school system was adopted by Conestoga township in the year 1836, which had at that time 561 taxables.

In 1837<sup>1</sup> it had 9 school-houses, 9 teachers, and 567 pupils. The tax levied for the same year was \$800, the State appropriation was \$1124.35; total receipts for 1837, \$1960.52; expenditures, \$1777; expended for buildings, \$575.

The tenth school-house was built in 1865. This is a two-story brick building. The lower room was owned by the township, and the upper story by a stock company. In 1876 it was burned down, and the school directors purchased the stock company's interest and built a school-house with two rooms, but furnishing and using only the lower for school purposes. All the school-houses are of brick or stone, and are valued at an average of \$1200 each.

In 1877, or forty years after the adoption of the common school system, the township had 10 school-houses, 10 teachers, and 503 pupils. The tax levied was \$3989.64; State appropriation, \$420.44; total receipts, \$5059.22; expenditures, \$4522.87; expended for buildings, \$600.

For 1882 the tax levied was \$3611.75; State appropriation, \$435.46; total receipts, 5138.77. Expenditures, teachers' wages, \$2416; building, \$1224.40; total expenditures, \$4408.01. Cash on hand, 730.76. The present directors are Amos Warfel, H. H. Kurtz, Andrew Good, Adam Good, Jacob Harnish, and Samuel Crossen.

**Safe Harbor Independent School District.**—This district comprises the property owned by the Safe Harbor Iron Company. It was part of Conestoga township until about 1854, when application was made to have it a separate school district.

It has two schools, but at present only one house, the other (a brick) being destroyed by a storm a few years since.

In 1882 the schools were held on the second floor of Odd-Fellows' Hall, eighty pupils being in attendance.

The tax assessed for 1882 was \$350; State appropriation, \$22; total receipts, \$372; expenditures, \$500. Present directors are W. W. Bones, president; George T. Rose, secretary; Theodore F. Patterson, treasurer; Christian B. Henry, George A. Tripple, Alonzo G. Hudson.

The teachers of Conestoga township who were educated and began the work at home were:

Joseph R. Urban, retired.

Casper Hiller, now a fruit-grower and nurseryman.

Calvin B. Kendig, now of Buffalo, N. Y.

Adam Kendig, lately a German Reformed minister, now deceased.

John M. Kendig, now a minister of the Reformed Church in Ohio.

John J. Zercher, deceased.

Michael Benedict.

Christian R. Sterneman, now a dentist in Iowa.

W. W. Woods, now of York County.

Samuel L. Fehl, George J. Fehl, now farming.

Ann Costolo, deceased.

Henrietta Costolo, now the wife of John W. Gardner.

James E. Hess, deceased.

Benjamin K. Maynard, now of Lancaster.

B. F. W. Urban, druggist and physician, Lancaster, Pa.

Sallie A. Hess, not teaching at present.

Mary E. Lenhardt, now teaching in Manor township.

Peter C. Hiller, now teaching in Conestoga and a justice of the peace.

George E. Lawrence now teaching in Conestoga.

John A. Lawrence, now teaching in Conestoga.

Samuel B. Good, now teaching in Conestoga.

Samuel S. Mehaffey, deceased.

Sebastian Rohrer, now a house carpenter.

Jacob O. Rohrer, now teaching in Pequea township.

Martin L. Kendig, now a cigar-maker.

William K. Sourbeer, deceased.

Frederick Sourbeer, now a minister of the Reformed Church in York, York Co., Pa.

H. H. Rhineer, now teaching in Conestoga.

Charles H. Fralich, now teaching in Manor township.

**Old Mennonite Church.**—The first building belonging to this denomination in Conestoga township was a small log house, built on the site of the present one about the year 1760, under the supervision of Benedict Eshleman. Among the original members were Joseph Miller, Daniel Hess, Anna Hess, John Reider, Barbara Derridinger, and Jacob Good. In 1828 the log building had to give way to a larger one

<sup>1</sup> At this time Conestoga included Pequea township.

which was built of stone during the summer of this year. In 1882 the old building was remodeled and made considerably larger. Its present seating capacity is about three hundred and fifty persons.

There are at present connected with the church fifty members, the value of church property being about three thousand five hundred dollars. The following ministers have served the church in the order named: John Shenk, Daniel Sterneman, Samuel Myers, Henry Shenk, John Huber, Joseph Burkholder, Martin Miller, John Harnish, and Abraham Herr, who are the present ministers.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1839, and in the following year a neat frame building was put up. The original members were Simon Richardson, John Wanner, Washington Cooper, Harriet Sweeny, Nancy Richardson, Susan Wanner, and Sarah Harley.

In 1875 the old house was torn down and a new frame building, with a seating capacity of one hundred and seventy-five persons, was put up under the supervision of Mrs. Harriet J. Sweeny. The cornerstone was laid in the summer, and it was dedicated in the fall of 1875.

The following ministers have officiated in the order in which they are named, each having served two years: Jacob P. Hamar, Abner Bishop, Henry H. Blackson, Isaac Gathaway, — Johnston, Jacob Anderson, — Harris, James Payton, Henderson Davis, — Norris, A. A. Robinson, — Campbell, J. R. Davis, and J. L. Hamilton, who is the present minister.

The German Reformed Church, Conestoga Centre, was reorganized on Whitsunday, 1842. The original organization took place a number of years prior to this time. The earliest knowledge attainable is from a deed dated July 1, 1820, for a tract of land containing twenty perches, deeded to them and the Lutheran congregations at Conestoga on a warrant of Aug. 30, 1791, and surveyed on the 12th of October, 1791. At the time of the reorganization Rev. C. F. Hoffman, a student of Rev. G. W. Glessner, was the minister. Rev. G. W. Glessner was the regular minister for seven years. In 1844 they built a brick church on the same ground on which stood the Lutheran Church (a frame building over one hundred years old), in which they have worshiped since. Rev. E. D. Reinicke, the next minister, served four years; Joel L. Reber, three years; C. W. Hoffmier, two years; J. V. Eckert, twelve years; S. D. Steckel, one year; A. B. Shenkle, nine years; J. P. Moore, six years. The church has a capacity for seating two hundred and fifty persons. The church was remodeled in 1881, under the supervision of J. R. Yentzer. The present value of the church property is two thousand five hundred dollars; the present number of members, forty-five. Connected with the church there is a Sunday-school with an average of fifty pupils.

**The Evangelical Association.**—This association,

or, as it is known in some localities, "The Albrights," built their first church in Conestoga township, on the road leading from Conestoga Centre to Safe Harbor, in the year 1846, at which time the church was organized. The building was frame, and was used as a place of worship until the year 1873, when they built a new house of brick at a cost of about two thousand dollars. The first trustees were Jacob McAllister, Jacob Hackman, and Benjamin Kneissley. The following are the names of the ministers: Revs. Fred. Danner, Hull, Cole, Shulty, Francis Lare, James Lare, Jacob Addamey, Samuel Hambright, Moses Dissinger, C. Becker, M. Henry, Joseph Specht, Widner, S. Harper, W. Black, Shoemaker, A. Stirk, Samuel J. Homberger, Jesse Lawrence, A. De Long, Markley, Knerr, Jacob Zern, Cautner, and F. A. Hess, the present minister. Benjamin Kneissley is a local preacher in this church, and has been such for a number of years. The number of baptisms have been seventy. There are at present fifty members. The present trustees are Peter Snavely, Benjamin Kneissley, John Lynes, Benjamin Warfel, and Amos McAllister.

**Colemanville Methodist Episcopal Church** was organized in 1849 by members of the church at Mount Nebo, Martic township. The original members were Morris Clark, James A. Ewing, George McCombs, Benjamin Stoner, Daniel Keller, and a number of others. These same persons constituted the first board of trustees, and also the building committee. The building, a neat brick, was finished early in the fall of 1849, and was dedicated at that time by Rev. J. Sanderson, who was the preacher in charge at that time and for two succeeding years. The first class-leader was Morris Clark. The land upon which the church was built was donated by Mrs. Coleman. The following are the other pastors who had charge: Revs. Joseph Cook, two years; H. B. Mauger, three years; — Edwards, two years; J. N. Magee, two years; — Cumins, two years; W. L. Gray, two years; H. H. Bodine, two years; N. W. Bennum, two years; George L. Sheaffer, two years; James Gregg, two years; S. Horwell, two years; W. W. McMichel, two years; F. Illman, two years; F. M. Collins, two years; T. Montgomery, two years; R. C. Wood, the present pastor. During the first year the church was built there were thirty members; at present the membership numbers forty-four. The church property is valued at fifteen hundred dollars.

**The Roman Catholic Church at Safe Harbor** was organized as a part of St. Mary's Church of Lancaster City, about the year 1853. The following year (1854) the puddlers of the Safe Harbor Iron-Works built a neat, substantial stone church. The first clergyman was Rev. John Balf. The house was built under the supervision of the Right Rev. Father Keenan. The other ministers were Revs. O'Brien, J. C. Hickey, and McMonagan.

During the continuance of the operation of the iron-works regular stated meetings were held, that is

up to the summer of 1865, after that only at long intervals until the fall of 1880, from then to the fall of 1882 meetings were held every four weeks. There are at present residing at Safe Harbor less than a dozen members, and no meetings have been held for nearly a year.

**Conestoga Centre Methodist Episcopal Church** was organized in August, 1856. An informal meeting was held in the house of Dr. B. S. Kendig early in August, at which time the matter of organizing a church here was spoken of, and a meeting for the purpose of organizing was called for August 13th, at which the following board of trustees were elected: Rev. William Major, Christian B. Herr, James Bones, John Perkins, Joseph R. Urban, Frederick M. Brady, Daniel Rhineer, and John Campbell; Rev. William Major, president; Joseph R. Urban, secretary; and F. M. Brady, treasurer. At the same time the following building committee was appointed: Rev. William Major, A. M. Warfel, Frances B. Groff, John H. Lorimer, and Dr. B. S. Kendig. Shortly after this the building was begun, and in the fall the corner-stone was laid, Rev. Mr. Major conducting the services. The following spring (1857) the church was dedicated to the service of God by Revs. Curtis F. Turner and William Major. The original members were Joseph R. Urban, Elizabeth Urban, Abraham M. Warfel, Elizabeth Warfel, Henry B. Shenk, Matilda Shenk, Frances B. Groff, John H. Lorimer, F. M. Brady, Esther Mehaffey, Daniel Rhineer, Hugh Mehaffey, Esq., Dr. B. S. Kendig, Susan Kendig, John Jones, Susan Jones, Christian Hupper, Mary Hupper, Henry Flinchbaugh, C. K. Henry, John Henry, and Leah Brady. Their first meetings were held in the dwelling-house of Joseph R. Urban.

Following is a list of the pastors of the church and the length of time each served: William Major, two years, assisted by T. J. Martin, three months; C. Walters, one year, assisted by — Formosa, one year; H. B. Mauger, two years, assisted by A. Fisher, two years; William B. Gregg, two years, assisted by George B. Shaffer, two years; William M. Dalrymple, two years; John Watson, two years; John Kessler, three years; David Shields, two years; H. B. Mauger, two years; F. M. Collins, one year; J. G. Hare, two years; F. M. Brady, two years; J. W. Harkins, three years; A. J. Amthor, the present pastor.

There are at present forty members. The church property is valued at two thousand five hundred dollars.

Connected with the church there is a Sunday-school, with an average of sixty pupils, under the present superintendency of B. F. Hookey.

**Burial-Grounds.**—In giving these the oldest dates as recorded upon the gravestones can only be given. Nearly all of them were set apart for this purpose many years before, but we have no means at our command of ascertaining the length of time they have been established.

On Valentine Warfel's farm, near Safe Harbor, the oldest grave marked is that of F. Menart, 1774.

On George J. Fehl's farm, near Slackwater, are stones marked Andreas Fehl, died in 1783; Andreas Fehl, Jr., died 1795; the latest burial, Catharine Lonhardt, Sept. 28, 1880. This lot contains about fifty burials.

The German Reformed Cemetery, connected with the church in Conestoga Centre, contains the following marked stones: Andreas Martin and Peter Kline, 1784; Jacob Metzgar, July 8, 1790. This ground contains about six hundred bodies.

On Christian E. Miller's farm burying-ground, on road from Conestoga Centre to Shenk's Ferry, first marked burial was made in 1797, name illegible. Contains about twenty.

On Jacob Bausman's farm, near Colemanville, the oldest marked grave is that of Barbara Stehman, Jan. 17, 1793; Henry Steman, April 16, 1793, aged forty-four years; Peter Warfel, March 27, 1802; Peter Warfel, Jr., Feb. 6, 1803; George Warfel, Sept. 14, 1804. Latest burial, Adam Warfel, October, 1869. Contains about one hundred and fifty bodies.

On Samuel Harnish's farm graveyard at Shenk's Ferry. This ground contains no stones to mark the graves, except members of the Shenk family who have died lately.

On Elizabeth Kendig's farm, on the road from Conestoga Centre to Slackwater, the oldest marked grave is that of Henry Hackman, who died in 1776, aged fifty-one years; the cemetery contains about seventy-five graves.

On Jacob Stehman's farm, on the road from Conestoga Centre to Slackwater. This burial-ground was established in 1806 by the Stehman family, John Stehman being the first person buried there in that year; Elizabeth Keller, who died in 1880, being the last.

The Colemanville Methodist Episcopal Church burial-ground was established in 1849.

The Colored or African Methodist Episcopal Church burying-ground was established in 1846; first burial was Nancy Richardson, who died at that time. In it are about fifty burials.

The Evangelical Association's burying-ground was first established in 1846 at their church near Safe Harbor, but at the time of the building of their new church all the bodies were removed to these grounds.

The Methodist Episcopal burying-ground was established at the time of building the church in 1856, and now contains upwards of one hundred and fifty graves.

On Benjamin Good's (now Frank Warfel's) farm near Colemanville; this ground contains about twenty burials.

On the Abraham Buckwalter (deceased) farm, near Conestoga Centre; contains about fifty burials.

The Catholic burying-ground connected with the church at Safe Harbor contains about fifty.

On John Hess' farm, on the road from Conestoga Centre to Marticville, a graveyard was established in 1841, and contains twenty graves.

On Jacob Harnish's farm, on the road from Conestoga Centre to Lancaster, a graveyard was established about the year 1790, and contains about fifty graves.

**Conestoga Lodge, No. 334, I. O. O. F.**, was instituted at Safe Harbor in 1848, and had a successful existence until the breaking out of the great civil war, when the greater part of its members enlisted. After the close of the war its prospects brightened, and it is at this period in a flourishing condition. Its charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania on the 20th day of October, A.D. 1848. The charter members were Benjamin Middleton, James H. Collins, Alexander H. Carpenter, Adna S. Gillet, and Jacob K. Habecker.

The position of Noble Grand has been filled by Rev. George A. Tripple, Urias Warfel, William W. Bones, William W. Tripple, Samuel Crossen, L. D. Douglass, B. F. Hookey, Rev. Ephraim Potts, Samuel Z. Tripple, S. M. Wright, Joseph B. Wright, J. J. Watson, Thomas C. Wright, John Clark, Jacob B. Urban, and others, some of which we have been unable to learn.

The membership at present is sixty. The meetings are held every Saturday evening in the Odd-Fellows' Hall at Safe Harbor. The room is finely furnished, at a cost of about one thousand dollars. The building is now the property of the Safe Harbor Iron Company.

Present officers: Thomas C. Wright, N. G.; Daniel R. Shenk, V. G.; W. W. Bones, Sec.; Urias Warfel, Treas.

**Kishacaquillas Tribe, I. O. R. M., No. 65**, was instituted at Conestoga Centre in November, 1865, and had a successful existence until the year 1877, when it dwindled almost out of existence, but has since revived, and is at present increasing rapidly in membership.

In February, 1876, the building in which the lodge met was burned, which entailed a loss of several hundred dollars upon the lodge, which was the cause of its crippled condition. In 1877 they built a frame building, twenty-six by thirty-six feet, two stories, at a cost of two thousand one hundred dollars, and at present their meeting-room is tastefully furnished, at an additional cost of eight hundred dollars.

The original number of members was fifteen. The charter members were Dr. Peter S. Clinger, Jacob Henry, Benjamin F. Hookey, John J. Watson, Jacob B. Urban, Rev. Ephraim Potts, John Clark, B. Frank Watson, Dr. J. C. Gatchell, John T. Henry, and John M. Kendig.

First officers: John J. Watson, Sachem; John R. Witmer, S. Sag.; B. Frank Watson, J. Sag.; Jacob B. Urban, K. of Wamp.; Rev. E. Potts, C. of Rec.; J. M. Kendig, Prophet.

**Charles M. Howell Lodge, No. 496, F. and**

**A. M.**, was instituted Aug. 17, 1871, with the following charter members: Thomas J. Davis, of No. 43; William J. Fordney, of No. 43; Charles J. Rhoads, of No. 43; William W. Bones, of No. 43; David Davis, of No. 190; George A. Taylor, of No. 48; and David F. Young, W. W. Tripple, Urias Warfel, and John J. Tripple, of No. 156. The first officers were T. J. Davis, W. M.; William J. Fordney, S. W.; C. J. Rhoads, J. W.; W. W. Bones, Sec.; and David Davis, Treas. The lodge had in July, 1883, forty members, but the aggregate membership has been about fifty. Its meetings are held in Odd-Fellows' Hall at Safe Harbor, which has accommodations for two hundred persons, on the Friday evening on or before full moon. The present officers are W. W. Bones, W. M.; E. T. Kauffman, S. W.; Theodore F. Seiple, J. W.; W. W. Tripple, Sec.; David O. Herr, Treas.; Dr. E. B. Herr, Chaplain.

**Myers' Tannery** was started in operation in October, 1812, owned by Samuel Myers, and operated by Socrates Myers, afterwards operated by Samuel Myers & Son (Rudolph) to 1839, then by Rudolph Myers from 1839 to 1876, and by Abraham Myers (Rudolph's son) from 1876 to the present time. He tans from eight hundred to one thousand hides, and from five hundred to six hundred calf-skins per annum. He uses horse-power for grinding the bark.

**Pequea Iron Company** was first organized under the name of the Pequea Magnetic Iron Mining Company, on the 23d of January, 1881, for the purpose of concentrating magnetic iron ore, being the first corporation attempting to concentrate magnetic ore in the United States. The first officers were John J. Zeigler, president; William Hart Carr, secretary; and John F. Kelly, treasurer. Present officers are John J. Zeigler, president; Samuel Wilson, secretary; and F. F. Bernadon, treasurer, all of Philadelphia. The company owns large and extensive magnetic mines of a low grade, running from sixteen to fifty per cent., which is concentrated up to a seventy per cent. grade, making it fit for all uses of a high grade magnetic ore.

The main building is thirty-five feet by one hundred and fifty feet, with an L thirty-five feet by fifty feet, containing a Fontaine & Abbott engine of eighty horse power, three Foster crushers, with a capacity of one hundred and fifty tons per day of twenty-four hours, and three concentrating tables. There is connected with the mines a steam-pump capable of throwing 14,800 gallons per hour, and a reservoir with a capacity of 185,000 gallons. Mr. Charles Douglass is the superintendent.

There are at present thirty-one members in good standing. The officers are William W. Aument, Sachem; Al. Flick, S. Sag.; William Smith, J. Sag.; B. F. Hookey, C. of Rec.; Jacob Henry, K. of W.; Phillip Fralich, Prophet.

**The Safe Harbor Iron-Works.**—These works consist of a blast-furnace, foundry, and rolling-mill.

They were built in 1846 by David Reeves, Samuel J. Reeves, Dr. Pancoast, and Charles and George Abbott, all of Philadelphia. The building of these works was brought about by the discovery of vast amounts of iron ore in the immediate vicinity. The principal product was railroad iron, great quantities of which were used by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company when the railroad came into possession of the present company. These works continued running steadily from the completion of their building until 1865, when the dam across the Susquehanna River, which connected the Conestoga Canal with the Tide-Water Canal, was destroyed, thus cutting off the means of transportation. They remained inactive until the fall of 1879. The works finally came into possession of David and Samuel J. Reeves, whose heirs are the present owners. The works were all built under the supervision of Mr. John Griffen, the present general superintendent of the Phœnix Iron Company, and it was here that Mr. Griffin first made his wrought-iron cannon, many of which were used during the late civil war by the Union army.

In the fall of 1879 the mill was again put in operation for the purpose of manufacturing puddle iron for the use of Phœnix Iron Company at Phœnixville, and also for working the Du Puy direct process. During the winter of 1879 and 1880 the company built a branch railroad one mile in length for the purpose of connecting their works with the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, which runs along the Susquehanna River. The blast-furnace has not been in operation since 1865.

The following gentlemen have been the superintendents in the order named: John Griffen, Wyatt W. Miller, Samuel M. Wright, Isaac Reeves, and Theodore F. Patterson, the latter gentleman being there at present. The product of the mills under his management in the year 1882 was ten thousand net tons of puddled iron.

**The Slackwater Paper-Mills.**—These mills are owned and operated by John A. Shober, of Lancaster. They are located in the north end of the township, on the Conestoga River, from which it receives its supply of water. The mill is used for the manufacture of book and news paper from rags, under the management of the proprietor. Up to the spring of 1866 part of the buildings were used as a grist-mill, at which time it was purchased by Emanuel Shober, father of the present owner, and converted into a paper-mill; extensive extensions were made to accommodate the business, and in November of the same year the mill was put in operation. The buildings are in the form of a hollow square, the open face towards the public road leading from Slackwater to Millersville. The front building is three stories high. Upon entering the building we come into the finishing-room, where the paper is made ready for shipment, to the left of which are two twenty horsepower steam-boilers, used for generating the steam

used in drying the paper and cooking the rags and paper stock, heating the buildings, etc.; passing from this room we next enter the paper-making machine-room, which is one hundred and forty feet long by thirty feet wide, wherein is a sixty-six-inch Fourdrinier paper-machine, having a capacity of five tons of paper per day of twenty-four hours, and is driven by a twenty-three-inch Leffell turbine water-wheel; turning to the left, we next enter the pulping-room, which is forty by eighty feet, in which are four beating-rag engines and one Jordan pulping-engine, which are used to reduce the half-stuff into pulp preparatory to going on to the paper-machine; then turning again to the left, we enter the rag-boiling room, in which are one large rotary rag-boiler, twenty feet long and six feet in diameter, in which the rags are boiled in alkali under a pressure of sixty pounds, with a capacity of boiling five tons in twenty-four hours, and also iron vats used in boiling, sizing, etc. The second floor front is used for millwright and machine-shops, rag-assorting, rag-cutting, dusting, etc. The third floor front is used for storing rags and all kinds of paper stock. Passing from the pulping-room to the right, we enter a room wherein are three washing-engines, used in washing the rags and reducing them to half-stuff preparatory to using them on the pulping-engines, to the right of which is another rotary boiler, twenty feet long and five feet in diameter, used in boiling stock, also several large iron tanks used for dissolving chloride of lime (bleaching salts) for the purpose of bleaching the rags and other stock used in the manufacture of paper. The second floor of this part of the building is used for storing and assorting. From this part of the building we next enter a room parallel to the face of the main building, one hundred and twenty feet long and thirty feet wide, which is intended for a machine-room, in which another sixty-six inch Fourdrinier paper-machine will be placed during the year. The whole machinery of the mill is driven by five Leffell turbine water-wheels. There are forty persons employed by Mr. Shober. The product during last year (1882) was four tons of paper per day, and will for this year (1883) be six tons per day. All the stock used at this mill in the manufacture of paper is gathered in Lancaster and adjoining counties.

**Cigar Manufactories.**—The leading cigar manufacturer of Conestoga township is J. R. Yentzer, who resides in Conestoga Centre. The business was first started by Mr. Yentzer's father in 1830, and by him carried on until 1862, when J. R. began and still continues. Mr. Yentzer employs an average of fifteen persons, and makes upwards of one million cigars annually, which he sells at wholesale and retail. He ships many of his cigars to nearly all of the Western and Middle States.

Maris Good began in May, 1882, with one hand, and increased during the year to five. There was manufactured at his factory during the year over two

hundred and fifty thousand cigars. At present he is manufacturing over fifty thousand per month, and has in his employ at present (July, 1883) twelve persons.

**Some of the Prominent Families of Conestoga.**

—The Miller family originally came from Zurich, Switzerland. The earliest one of the family of which we were able to learn was Jacob Miller. He received a patent for a tract of land in Conestoga township, containing one hundred acres and the usual allowance, from Thomas and Richard Penn, bearing date April 1, 1748.

Jacob had a son named Abraham, to whom he willed the farm, who devised the same to his son John. John, having no sons, devised the farm to his nephew, Amos Miller. At present the farm is owned by David H., the second son of Amos.

Amos Miller was one of the school directors of the township from 1850 to 1854. He died in 1864, leaving the following children: Henry H., married to Barbara Warfel, residing on one of the Postlethwait farms (the one upon which the children of J. Postlethwait are buried); David H., unmarried, residing on the old homestead; Fanny, married to John Becker, of Lancaster township; and John, unmarried.

Andrew Fehl came from Würtemberg in September, 1749, and first settled in Manor township. He moved into Conestoga township in 1764, and purchased the property that still remains in the Fehl family. He had two sons, Jacob and Andrew. Jacob became the next owner of the farm, and after him his son Jacob, who was the father of Jacob Fehl, Esq., who was a justice of the peace for Conestoga township for over thirty years. This same property is now in possession of George J. Fehl, one of Jacob, Esq.'s, sons, his other sons, Samuel L. and Albert, residing close by the old homestead. It was on this farm that the first Court of General Quarter Sessions was held while owned by John Postlethwait, and has now been in the Fehl family over one hundred and twenty years.

The Warfel family came originally from one of the German states. There were three brothers; two of them settled in Conestoga township, one in the northern and the other in the southern part.

Peter Warfel lived on the farm belonging at present to William Rice, his son, Adam, next owning the same. Adam had several children, of whom John became a member of the Legislature in 1842, prior to which time he held several prominent positions in his native township. He died in 1865, leaving a widow and five sons and three daughters. The sons and one daughter are yet living.

Amos is in Conestoga township. He was one of the auditors of the township for three years, and is at present serving his second term of three years as a school director. Jacob, residing in Millersville. John M., now residing on a farm originally granted by Thomas and Richard Penn to Michael Quickel

in 1761, and by him to Rudy Miller in 1763, and by him to Andreas Fehl in 1764, and by him to Jacob Miller in 1772, and by him devised unto his eight children, and in Orphans' Court, held at Lancaster, it was decreed that John Miller have and hold the same, etc., in 1782, and by him sold to Daniel Breneman in 1784, and in the same year sold by him to Henry Lighty, and by him to Daniel Sterneman in 1792. He has held the offices of inspector and judge of elections for three successive years.

In addition to this family, there are other Warfels in the township, prominent among whom are Christian Warfel, who has been school director and auditor a number of years; George W., also a school director; Henry, a very extensive tobacco-raiser and general farmer; George B., farmer; and Valentine, a retired farmer. The Warfel family is not only one of the oldest in the township, but is among its wealthiest and most respected inhabitants.

Casper Hiller was born in Manor township in 1817, and removed to Conestoga township in 1828, since which time he has resided in the latter township. In 1837, one year after the adoption of the common-school system by the township, he began teaching school, and continued until 1849. In the latter year he began a small nursery, growing fruit, shade, and ornamental trees for the accommodation of those wanting them in the immediate neighborhood, and a few years after began growing fruit for profit. In the fall of 1869 he took into partnership with him his son, Peter C., and is yet engaged in the same business on a small scale in connection with a small farm of about thirty-five acres. He was elected a school director in 1852, and re-elected to fill the position until the year 1865. He was a delegate to the Lancaster County conventions for nominations of county officers for many years, but since the adoption of the Crawford County system of nominating officers, has retired from politics. His children are Peter C., John, Emma, and Clara. Peter C. began teaching in 1866, and has been engaged in teaching ever since, with the exception of three years, and is at present one of the justices of the peace for the township; John, a house-carpenter, now employed at the Pequea Iron Company's mine. Both live in Conestoga Centre. Emma and Clara, both married, are residing in Martie township.

Casper Hiller has been prominently connected with the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania and the Lancaster County Agricultural and Horticultural Society for many years, and has produced and read many valuable papers on fruit-growing and farm products before these organizations. He has also been a surveyor and conveyancer for the last forty years.

Martin Kendig emigrated from Berne, Switzerland. He had two sons, Martin and Jacob. Martin had three sons and two daughters. John, one of his sons, married Fanny Wiltmer, and lived in Conestoga town-

ship, keeping hotel in Conestoga Centre as early as 1804, on what was then known as the road from Lancaster to Burkholder's Ferry. They had three sons and one daughter,—John, Martin, Daniel, and Martha. John married Elizabeth Kline, and from her had three sons and three daughters. After Elizabeth's death he married Esther Sangree, from whom he had one son and two daughters,—Benjamin S., Sarah, and Catherine. Benjamin S. became a practicing physician in 1844, and continued practicing medicine until 1878. In 1863 he began purchasing and packing tobacco, packing that year about two hundred cases, employing a capital of about five thousand dollars, and increasing the business to such an extent that in 1869 he had to build a warehouse twenty-eight by thirty-four feet, and in 1872 added to it another, twenty-eight by sixty feet, and he is at present using it and three large ones in Lancaster, packing this year (1883) four thousand five hundred cases, and employing a capital of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, employing during the season from sixty to seventy hands. The doctor's father died when he was six years of age, and left him without any pecuniary assistance. All his success in life he owes to his determination in early life to succeed. His children are D. G. (associated with him in packing tobacco, the name of the firm being Kendig & Son), C. Walter, William, Clara, and Esther.

Dr. P. S. Clinger came from Upper Oxford township, Chester Co., in the year 1843. He graduated from Washington University, at Baltimore, Md., in the spring of 1843, and came here and began the practice of medicine in March of the same year. He was prominent in politics of the township and county, being a delegate from Conestoga many years until the adoption of the Crawford County system, since which he seldom takes any active part. He was examining surgeon for the Ninth Congressional District for nine years, serving a part of the time under Lincoln's, and the remainder of the time under Grant's administrations. The doctor has had a lucrative practice, and owns one of the finest residences in Conestoga Centre.

Dr. Jacob L. Mowery was born in Strasburg township in June, 1855. At the age of twenty-one years he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. I. H. Mayer, of Willow Street, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, in March, 1878, and began the practice in April, at which time he came into this township. In May, 1881, he married Mr. John Steigleman's daughter, of Manor township. The doctor then purchased the property used as a hotel for seventy-nine or eighty years in Conestoga Centre, and moved into it in June, 1881, remodeling it and making therefrom a handsome residence.

**Military.**—The following-named persons served as soldiers from Conestoga township in the great civil conflict:

- |                              |                      |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Capt. George H. Hess.        | William W. Aument.   |
| Capt. William G. Wasson.     | Jacob L. Brady.      |
| 1st Lieut. Calvin B. Kendig. | John A. Dief.        |
| 1st Lieut. Wm. A. Trapnell.  | Mifflin A. Campbell. |
| 2d Lieut. David Warfel.      | Martin Dally.        |
| 2d Lieut. Amos M. Sourbeer.  | Amos Funk.           |
| Elias Funk.                  | Abraham M. Gall.     |
| John R. Courtney.            | Benjamin E. Hess.    |
| Frank Sourbeer.              | Jeremiah E. Hess.    |
| Jacob Shaub.                 | Zachariah E. Hess.   |
| John F. Dabler.              | Daniel Hess.         |
| William Klineyoung.          | Aaron Henry.         |
| James Boyle.                 | William Houseal.     |
| Miller Brady.                | David S. Herr.       |
| Mark Beatty.                 | Benjamin Harmon.     |
| Aaron Fralich.               | William Hickey.      |
| John Hill.                   | John Little.         |
| Amos Hoak.                   | John May.            |
| John Hebble.                 | Henry May.           |
| Jacob Hiller.                | Joseph G. Rankin.    |
| Isaac Musser.                | Martin W. Ressel.    |
| John McFarland.              | Benjamin F. Watson.  |
| Samuel McFarland.            | William H. Lyons.    |
| John Sourbeer.               | Noah Wade.           |
| Henry Shoff.                 | Hiram Dally.         |
| Franklin Smith.              | Charles Davis.       |
| Charles D. Tripple.          | Franklin Sourbeer.   |
| John W. Urban.               | Benjamin F. Dally.   |
| B. F. W. Urban.              | Samuel Lee.          |
| Frederick Virling.           | David Lee.           |
| Urle Wilson.                 | Benjamin Fralich.    |
| Rohrer Phrame.               | Joseph Urban.        |
| John McLaughlin.             | Amos S. Urban.       |
| Jacob Stouter.               | William Harley.      |
| F. M. Sourbeer.              | Wesley Evans.        |
| Frank E. Jones.              | Joseph Martin.       |
| George H. Daveler.           | Martin Gossel.       |
| Jacob Crummel.               | Christian Koll.      |
| John P. Good.                | John Sawyer.         |
| Benjamin Kneissley.          | Simon McCue.         |
| Ephraim Potts.               | Amos Daveler.        |
| Jacob Bitta.                 | Andrew Hill.         |
| Amos Chambers.               | Samuel H. Hess.      |
| Gustavus A. Kendig.          | Henry Hall.          |
| Christ. H. Lines.            | John Caldwell.       |
| Benjamin K. Maynard.         | Frank Henry.         |

The following is a list of men who went into the field on the invasion of Pennsylvania:

- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Capt. Calvin B. Kendig.   | Albert Hull.         |
| 1st Lieut. Casper Hiller. | Jacob Henry.         |
| 2d Lieut. Ephraim Potts.  | John Heron.          |
| Michael Benedict.         | Jacob Hess.          |
| John J. Watson.           | Valentine Kneissley. |
| Jacob R. Yentzer.         | Samuel S. Mohaffey.  |
| Ell W. Shenk.             | Obed. Musser.        |
| Benjamin Hess.            | Amos Musser.         |
| John M. Kendig.           | John Miller.         |
| Amaziah W. Erb.           | Benjamin Markley.    |
| Henry Hall.               | Amos Eckman.         |
| Christian Benedict.       | James McPherson.     |
| Frank Carrigan.           | John Rohrer.         |
| Benjamin F. Hookey.       | Jacob Ream.          |
| Benjamin Bortzfeld.       | Michael Railvon.     |
| P. Martin Druner.         | John M. Shenk.       |
| William Chambers.         | Phillip Sourbeer.    |
| Daniel Eckman.            | David Trisler.       |
| John Finen.               | Aaron G. Warfel.     |
| Samuel Gall, Sr.          | Christian Yentzer.   |
| William Guitee, Jr.       | John Zell.           |
| Daniel Hess.              | John J. Zercher.     |

## CHAPTER XLVI.

CONOY TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

CONOY is in the northwestern corner of Lancaster County. It is bounded on the north by Dauphin County, on the east by West Donegal township, and on the south and southwest by the township of East Donegal and the Susquehanna River. It is crossed in the southern part by Conoy Creek, on which are several mills, and in the northern part by a small stream called Brubaker's Run, on which are a grist-mill and a saw-mill. Another smaller stream, called Stony Run, crosses the township still farther north, and Conewago Creek forms its northern boundary and separates it from Dauphin County. The surface is undulating, and the soil is exceedingly fertile, producing the great staples of this region, wheat and tobacco, in abundance.

This township enjoys excellent facilities for travel and transportation. The Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal pass through it along the Susquehanna River, and several principal highways cross it from east to west. The river road, which was an early thoroughfare, traverses the township in a northerly and southerly direction along the river.

The name of the township was derived from that of a tribe of Indians that formerly inhabited the region, though it is believed that this name is somewhat corrupted.

Conoy was separated from West Donegal and erected into a township in 1842. Its population in 1880 was two thousand one hundred and fifty-five. The justices of the peace elected in the township since its organization have been:

**Magistrates.**—The justices of the peace in Conoy have been: Thomas Eagan, 1843; Jacob Foreman, 1844; M. W. May, 1847; Jacob Foreman, 1849; John Filbert, 1852; Joseph Engle, Jacob Foreman, 1854; Christian S. Erb, Jacob Foreman, 1859; C. S. Erb, Jacob T. Bare, 1864; Jacob T. Bare, 1869; C. S. Erb, Frank McNeill, 1874; Frank McNeill, 1879.

**Members of Assembly.**—Bertram Galbraith was the first citizen within the present limits of Conoy township who was elected to the Assembly.

Frederick Hipple was a county commissioner in 1842, and was at one time a member of Assembly.

Jacob Foreman, a native of Maryland, was a merchant in Bainbridge. He was elected to the Assembly in 1840-42.

**Pioneer Settlers.**—The first white settlers and land-owners were Indian traders.

The following letter of James Logan to Isaac Taylor, the surveyor of Chester County, gives the date when the first surveys were made in the township. All of those named lived in the neighborhood for a number of years prior to the date of this letter.

What is known in early history as "Old Peter's Road" was thus named from Peter Bizaillon, who had a trading-post at Conoy Indian Town, and which ran from "Moor's Mill," at Downingtown, Chester County, to Conoy Town. This letter was a private one, and not intended for old Peter's eyes:

"PHILADA, 4th, 9 mo., 1719.

"ISAAC TAYLOR:

"Loving friend,

"Thou wilt receive from Peter Bizaillon himself the warrants or orders for surveying a thousand acres of land to his wife and her brother, in executing of which I doubt it will be difficult to reconcile his and Anne Le Tort's expectations, but I request thee to use thy endeavours.

"Peter will talk high, but generally harkens to reason. However, his an M. Combs' conveniency are principally to be regarded, tho' on the other hand I am very desirous the old gentlewoman should have some land that she may be fixed, and leave something to her grandchildren. Pray see that it be laid out of a sufficient depth; I think a mile and a half or a quarter, at least, is little enough, but this is left to thee, and thou art by no means to produce or mention this letter.

"J. Le Tort is also to have 500 acres laid out in the same manner, but remember that if any person whatever shall pretend to say that if they cannot have it in such or such a manner they will have none, doe thou appear willing to take them at their word, wch is ye only way to make them easy. Keep this wholly to thyself.

"Thy real friend,

"J. LOGAN."

In pursuance of these instructions Mr. Taylor proceeded to the Susquehanna River in the fall of 1719, and commenced his surveys at or near the mouth of Conoy Creek, and located three hundred acres for James Logan, which he afterwards let Jonas Davenport have, who never took out a patent for the land, and was compelled to part with it again. Immediately below Logan's tract he laid out four hundred and fifty acres for Moses Comb, who was a brother of Martha Bizaillon, and who sold or conveyed the same to his brother, John Comb.

Below that tract seven hundred acres was surveyed for Martha Bizaillon, and adjoining this last-mentioned tract on the east, nine hundred acres was surveyed for James Le Tort, who, after occupying it for a few years, sold it to James Logan, who took out a patent for it for the first time.

This last-mentioned tract extended a short distance below Groves'—Shock Run. When these several tracts of land were sold and by whom purchased, is fully described elsewhere.

As a general rule the frontage on the river was about one-third of the depth of the land. Le Tort's tract was, however, nearly square. As has been already shown elsewhere of the Indian traders, it is not necessary to give a more extended sketch. The land upon which Conoy Indian Town stood was upon the McComb purchase.

Peter "Bezallon" died July 18, 1742, aged eighty years.

John Combe died Sept. 12, 1736, aged seventy-eight years.

Moses Combe, the brother of John, died about the same time.

Martha, the wife of Peter Bizaillon, died about the year 1746. She was the sister of the Combes. All

<sup>1</sup> By Samuel Evans, Esq.



are buried at St. John's Episcopal Church burying-ground at the "Compass," a few yards east of Salisbury township.

Bertram Galbraith was the son of James Galbraith, Jr., and Elizabeth Bertram (the only daughter of the Rev. William Bertram, the Presbyterian minister, who located at Swatara, and preached at Paxton and Derry Churches in 1729). He was born in Donegal in 1738. He received the best education the schools of that period afforded. In connection with his other studies he was taught surveying, and became an accomplished land surveyor, which is fully attested by the large number of his surveys now on file in the Land Department at Harrisburg. While yet in his minority he raised a company of "Rangers" during the French and Indian war of 1755-58 and marched to Fort Hunter, located along the left bank of the Susquehanna River, several miles above Harrisburg. He displayed a great deal of military talent, which, in connection with his patriotic spirit, was of incalculable service to his country, which he served faithfully during the trying period of the Revolution. Before this conflict came, and during the repose which pervaded the province between the Indian wars and that period, he was one of the foremost, and rendered the most valuable aid in behalf of the improvement of the navigation of the Susquehanna River.

When the tocsin of war was sounded at Boston Harbor he raised a battalion of troops in the township of Donegal and vicinity. He was appointed the first lieutenant of the county, whose business it was to organize, equip, and place troops in the field. He was required to meet every requisition made upon him by the Supreme Executive Council or other proper authority. In cases of emergency he was compelled, upon short notice, to select a quota of militia from the various classes and put them in the field. He had sub-lieutenants in various sections of the county, who rendered valuable assistance. They met with great opposition in half of the townships in the county from the farmers, who refused to pay their military tax, and in many instances used physical force to prevent the enlistment and calling out of the militia. Col. Galbraith was in the saddle night and day often in performance of his onerous duties.

In the spring and summer of 1777 the republican cause was in great peril. Several drafts of militia in the several classes were called out and additional excise tax levied. Bertram Galbraith writes to President Wharton from Donegal, May 19, 1777, as follows:

"By this I'm to inform you that I have hitherto lost no time in endeavoring to embody the militia of this county, since my appointment, but find it an arduous task—I have got Six Battalions out of Nine formed, the three yet to form are in the heart of the Minutists Settlements in our County, who pamper with the Constables and prevent them of making their Returns, by which I'm rendered unable to do anything with them; I have heard it reported that they mean to withstand the measures. . . . If your Curiosity should lead you to enquire further into the State of this County I refer you to Col. Lowrey, who will be with you and can inform you particularly."

Again he writes to Mr. Wharton, June 2, 1777, stating that he called a meeting of the sub-lieutenants appointed to his assistance, and that he divided the county into nine districts, and that on the 5th day of April last he issued warrants to the constables of the different townships for returning to him the names of all the male white persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three years.

After the time allowed for making their returns, he waited at Lancaster for the receipt of them, and received returns from Lancaster borough and twenty-four townships out of thirty-three; eight townships remained unreturned, and seemed to give violent opposition to the measures. He sent a guard for two of the constables, whom they arrested. They had to give bonds for their appearance at court to answer. Six hundred of these militia were ordered to march to Chester. A number of persons opposed to bearing arms assembled in different sections of the county to oppose the march of these militia to Chester. He offered ten pounds per month for substitutes, but could not procure them. In eight townships violent opposition was made to the draft and the payment of the taxes.

John Bayley writes from Donegal, June 27, 1777, stating that armed resistance was made by Samuel Albright and twelve or fourteen others to the collection of the tax, and they killed one of the militia who went to assist the constable.

On the 28th of June, 1777, Col. Galbraith writes again from Lancaster, stating that he alone, with a few individuals, became the "butts" of the whole county, and that he had been threatened, but paid no attention to them. He also says that unless something spirited is done, "I know not whether I may be safe, as they have begun with so much violence." On the 5th day of August, 1777, in answer to a pressing demand from President Wharton for troops, he stated that he sent expresses to the several colonels of battalions to get their companies together and march as quick as possible to Chester. On the same day he would have a guard in readiness to receive the prisoners of war and Tories at Anderson Ferry on their arrival. They were being sent to Frederick, Md.

On the 14th of August, 1777, he writes to the President that he set nearly three-eighths of the battalions on foot for the camp at Chester. This number was supposed to be one thousand. The militia of Lancaster borough were detained to guard the prisoners. The gunsmiths wanted nine pounds for "musquetts and bayonets," a shocking price. He also says he had to ride eighteen miles that day to hold an election.

On the 19th day of August, 1777, he writes that he ordered double guards for prisoners in Lancaster.

On the 2d of September, 1777, he writes that the Hessian prisoners were sent to Lebanon, and that it took three companies to guard them.

These letters give but a partial account of the trying times of 1777. Councilman Bayley writes from Don-

egal in 1777 that Col. Galbraith and Col. Lowrey were in the saddle night and day, and were worn out.

In July, 1778, he called out four hundred militia. Many of these militia were sent to the frontiers to protect the settlers from the Indians.

On the 28th day of February, 1738, his cousin, John Galbraith, took out a warrant of survey for four hundred and forty acres of land, which he located at the mouth of Conoy Creek, the bulk of which laid upon the west side. On the 29th day of December, 1757, John Galbraith and his wife, Dorcas, sold three hundred and eighty-three acres of this tract to his cousin James, the father of Bertram. This part of the tract lay on the west side of Conoy Creek.

On the 8th day of March, 1760, James and Elizabeth Galbraith sold this land to Patrick Work. It was afterward sold by the sheriff and purchased by Samuel Scott, who kept tavern at Big Chikis Creek, on the old Paxton and Conestoga road, for nineteen hundred and fifty pounds. Samuel Scott died in 1776, and left his large estate to his nephews and nieces, among whom were the children of his brother, Josiah Scott, whose daughter Bertram Galbraith married, and through whom he came into possession of this valuable farm at Conoy Creek.

On the 4th day of August, 1735, James Logan took out a patent for four hundred acres of land adjoining John Galbraith's tract on the west. On the same day Logan sold this tract to Christian Groff and Jacob Hertzler, and on the 4th day of October, 1758, the heirs of James Logan and Jacob Hertzler sold two hundred acres of the four hundred acre tract to Michael Graff, of Martie township.

On the 25th day of March, 1760, Michael Graff and his wife Elizabeth sold this tract to James Galbraith, Jr., who on June 4, 1778, conveyed the same to their son, Bertram Galbraith. Logan had established a ferry where Fainbridge now is. Bertram Galbraith erected a large stone ferry-house and mansion, which was destroyed by fire some years ago. Its bleak and ponderous walls stood for many years after the fire did its work, a reminder of the once magnificent and costly structure. The walls were torn down within a year or two, and the material was used in the construction of other houses.

Melchoir Breneman, the pioneer settler of that name in the county, was a Mennonite preacher, and was born in the Upper Palatinate. With other friends of this denomination he fled from the religious persecution then prevalent in Europe, and came to Lancaster County with the Brubakers, Hostetters, Greiders, Hersheys, Stonemans, Leamans, Swarrs, Tuberts, Kauffmans, and other Swiss Mennonite refugees, early in the fall of 1717. On September 7th, in that year, he took out a warrant for five hundred acres of land, and subsequently two more tracts adjoining this on the east, one of which contained ninety acres and the other about one hundred and twenty-five acres. This land is located due

south from Lancaster borough, and lies upon both sides of Mill Creek.

On the 3d day of December, 1728, Melchoir Breneman purchased seven hundred acres of land from Martha Bizaillon, which was situated on the western boundary of the Le Tort-Logan tract. On March 30, 1730, Melchoir Breneman and his wife Elizabeth conveyed to their son Adam one hundred acres of the first-mentioned tract. Adam died in 1753.

In 1719 there was surveyed for John Combe, brother of Martha Bizaillon, four hundred and fifty acres, adjoining the latter's tract of seven hundred acres on the west. Both of these tracts lay along the river below Conoy Creek.

On the 5th day of April, 1738, John Combe conveyed his tract of land to his sister Martha, who, on the 14th and 15th days of March, 1739, conveyed the same to Christian Breneman, who resided upon the Bizaillon tract, purchased by his father in 1728.

On the 2d day of August, 1746, Melchoir Breneman (No. 1) conveyed to his son, the aforesaid Christian, seven hundred acres, the same which he purchased of Martha Bizaillon.

On the 7th day of May, 1751, Christian Breneman and his wife Susannah conveyed to their son Melchoir one hundred and eighty-seven acres, which was made up and taken from the Combes and Bizaillon tracts; and on the same day and year he conveyed one hundred and eighty-seven acres to his son-in-law, John Stoneman (Stehman). Prior to this time Mr. Breneman and his wife conveyed four hundred acres of the Bizaillon tract to Abram Hess.

Melchoir Breneman (2d) was a Mennonite minister. He died in the year 1809, aged eighty-three years, and was probably buried upon his own land. There is nothing to mark the spot where his remains were interred.

Jacob Haldeman, the ancestor of that branch of the family in this vicinity, was born in German Switzerland, Oct. 7, 1722, came to America with two brothers, and settled in Rapho township between the years 1740 and 1750. He died in the summer of 1783. John, his son, was one of the boldest and most successful business men in the State. He surmounted every difficulty and impediment which stood in his way and threatened to wreck his financial ventures. He gradually increased the number of his acres and extended his business. In 1790 he erected a large grist-mill at the mouth of Conoy Creek. He also carried on distilling extensively. He sent his flour and produce down the river in keel-boats as far as "Wright's Ferry," thence to Philadelphia. He invested his surplus means in the purchase of lands in various sections of the State. He purchased several hundred thousand acres of land in North Carolina. He was elected to the Legislature in 1800.

He gave his eldest son, John B., the mill and homestead at Conoy Creek, which was subsequently conveyed to his fourth son, Henry.

After a successful business career he retired to a life of ease and leisure in Columbia. He took his youngest son, Peter, with him, and established him in the mercantile business in 1812, which is now carried on successfully by George W. and B. F. Haldeman, sons of Peter. Some idea of John Haldeman's extensive business ventures may be gleaned from the fact that between 1812 and 1815 his deposits in the office of discount and deposit in Columbia amounted to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Jacob Oldweiler, the head of the family that settled in Conoy township, came to America about 1765, with other members of the family. He was a Lutheran, and one of the first members of the Lutheran Church in Maytown. In 1772 he was elected one of the *foresters* for two years. On the 20th day of April, 1770, his daughter Catharine was baptized by the Lutheran minister in Maytown, and on Jan. 23, 1773, his son Phillip was baptized by the same minister. His other children were probably baptized at St. Peter's Lutheran Church at Middletown, where Mr. Oldweiler also attended. He located several hundred acres of land near the east side of Conewago Creek, about a mile above its mouth.

Conrad Wolf purchased fifty-four acres of John Galbraith's land at Conoy Creek in 1756. He died in the following year, and left four children.

Allen McLean resided near Conoy Creek, and came to the township several years prior to the Revolution.

In 1777 there resided in what is now Conoy township the Widow Kerr and her six children. This was a prominent Presbyterian family.

Francis Mairs located west of Conoy Creek prior to the Revolution. He had seven children.

John Wilson settled in Conoy township prior to the Revolution. There was one other family of Wilsons living close to John.

Robert Thompson settled near Conewago Creek prior to the Revolution; his family consisted of six children.

Randal McClure died in 1798, and left four children.

Patrick Campbell first located upon land south of John Galbraith. He was appointed the first constable of Donegal township in 1729. On the 1st day of May, 1748, he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land from Capt. Samuel Smith, Indian trader, which was bounded on the west by Conoy Creek, and upon the south by land of John Galbraith. The old Peters road ran through this land and crossed the creek at Erb's mill, and continued to James Logan's ferry at Bainbridge. Capt. Smith built a tavern on this road, and as such it was continued by Mr. Campbell until his death. Like all of the early tavern-keepers, he was a prominent and important personage.

Jonas Davenport was one of the first English Indian traders in the county. He located along the river above John Combs, and took up three hundred

and eighteen acres of land in 1719. He was among the earliest traders who crossed the mountains to trade with the Indians along the Ohio. He was a very prominent and influential citizen at one time, but met with great losses in the Indian wars.

James Smith settled on Conoy Creek, near Ridgeville. He died in 1739 and left one son, William. He was an Indian trader.

Capt. Samuel Smith settled at the spring near the dwelling of Simon Engle in 1718. He was an Indian trader. He was interpreter at several treaties made with the Indians. He was elected sheriff in 1735, 1736, 1737. It was during this period that the quarrels and disorders arising from the intrusion of the Marylanders on the soil of Pennsylvania were at their height. He and his posse arrested Cresap and burned his house. He several times confronted the Maryland militia when marching to Wright's Ferry and compelled them to return to their fort. He was greatly hampered for want of ammunition, arms, and supplies. He had no trouble in getting his Scotch-Irish friends in Donegal to go with him in any case of emergency. They asked no pay, but it required a good deal to subsist them after being in the field a few days. He was a member of Assembly for the years 1737 and 1738.

In 1742 he sold his farm and tavern to Patrick Campbell and removed to Cumberland Valley. The then contemplated removal of the Conoy Indians doubtless had something to do with his removal from Conoy.

James Cook resided on the east side of Conoy Creek, adjoining the lands of John Galbraith, where he settled in 1720. He died in 1741.

John Catherwood was the first saddler in the township. He worked around among the farmers, but made his home at Patrick Campbell's tavern, where he died in 1742. He gave his effects to John and William, sons of Jonas Davenport, the Indian trader. At that time the Indian traders kept saddlers in their employ constantly, and took them with them when trading with the Indians.

Andrew Boggs settled on the river between Bainbridge and Falmouth in 1730. He died in 1765.

Col. Alexander Lowrey was an intimate friend of John Boggs, son of Andrew. They traded among the Indians along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and often traveled many weeks and months together in the Indian country, and subsisted alone upon the game their trusty rifles brought to their larder.

James Lowrey, son of Lazarus, came to Donegal in 1729 with his father and engaged in the Indian trade, where he attained his majority. On the 13th day of June, 1748, he purchased two hundred and ten acres of land from James Logan, who bought it from Mr. Shippen in 1738. It joined the John Galbraith tract at Conoy Creek on the west side, and on the east by David McClure's tract, and on the rear by the land

of Samuel Smith. This farm must have embraced part of the farm now owned by John and Henry Wiley, and part of the land of John Haldeman. The Conoy Indian town was located upon this land.

James Lowrey's name disappears from the assessment-rolls prior to 1770. He and his brother Daniel moved to the Juniata, and probably settled in what is Blair County. (Under head of Indian traders further mention is made of James Lowrey.)

David McClure settled on the river upon land now or lately owned by John A. Breneman and Benjamin Hoffman. He married Margaret, daughter of Randal Chambers, the first elder of Donegal Church. He took up four hundred and fourteen acres July 31, 1738. There was a small island opposite this tract. He died in 1749.

Ulrich Engle was a Mennonite, and to avoid the religious persecution then prevalent in Europe he emigrated from the canton of Basel, Switzerland, and thence went to Rotterdam, where he embarked upon the ship "Phoenix," commanded by Capt. John Spurrier, with his eight children. The vessel first sailed to Cowes, a seaport town on the Isle of Wight, thence to America, where they arrived on the 1st day of October, 1754. He located upon the James Le Tort-Logan tract, about two miles west from Marietta, near a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad called Wild Cat. Their children were John, born Oct. 16, 1745, married Elizabeth Shock, who belonged to a family who settled in Conestoga Manor, and who purchased the land and grist-mill of Mr. Graff, near where old Ulrich settled.

His descendant, John, in 1770, purchased from John Wilson one hundred and forty acres of land on the west side of Conoy Creek, which was patented in the name of Alexander Hutchinson in 1739. John also purchased from the heirs of Patrick Campbell, in 1773 or 1774, his farm, containing about two hundred acres. This land is now owned by Christian Engle, the grandson of John, and Simon Engle, Christian's son.

On the 27th day of December, 1786, John and Elizabeth Engle, his wife, sold to his brother the first above-mentioned tract of land, which is now owned by John and his brother, the Rev. Jacob Engle.

Thomas Wilkins, Indian trader, and son of Robert Wilkins, both of whom settled at Marietta in 1719, moved to James Logan's land above Conoy Creek. He died in 1746.

Peter Wilkins, brother of Thomas, also an Indian trader, died in 1748.

Daniel Elliot resided in Donegal prior to 1770. It is supposed that then and prior to that time he was engaged by Col. Alexander Lowrey to trade for him among the Indians. In 1770 he embarked in the Indian trade on his own account, and on the 25th day of June, 1772, he purchased two hundred and ten acres of land at the mouth of Conewago Creek, at the west side, and also two-thirds of a large island

in the river opposite to the mouth of the creek, which contained about three hundred acres, from Joseph Galloway, the Tory Speaker of the Pennsylvania Legislature, who married the daughter of Thomas Cookson, to whom this land belonged. He established his trading-post upon the island, where he erected buildings.

**Public Schools in Conoy.**—The common school system was accepted here before the township of Conoy was erected. There are in the township the following sub-districts: Falmouth, Brubaker Run, Bainbridge, and Ridgeville, the location of which their names indicate; Ebersole, north from Bainbridge, and Kobs, on the Elizabethtown and Falmouth pike, north from Falmouth. The school-houses in all these sub-districts are of brick, and most of them are comparatively new. The school at Bainbridge is a graded school with three teachers, and the house has four school-rooms. The school at Ridgeville is also a graded school with two teachers, and the house has two rooms. The cost of the building was five thousand five hundred dollars. It is called the Wickersham School in honor of Col. J. P. Wickersham, formerly State superintendent. In some of these districts schools are kept three months each year in addition to the regular term. The schools in the township are well sustained, and the teachers are required by the directors to attend a district teachers' institute two days in each month during the term.

**Fisheries.**—The fisheries in the Susquehanna constituted at an early period an important industry. Prior to the erection of the dam at Columbia shad ran up the river in great abundance, and a favorable station for taking these fish was a great desideratum, because the business was very profitable. Usually an island in the river was a favorable point for the business of fishing, hence the ownership of an island was in some cases regarded as almost a fortune. Along the line of Conoy township were seven principal fishing stations, four of which were islands. At the station immediately opposite to Bainbridge it is remembered that five thousand three hundred shad were once taken at a single haul.

During the fishing season people from the interior of the county came here in large numbers for the purchase of fish, and it was not unusual to see a score of wagons at a station waiting for fish.

**Ferries.**—Logan's Ferry was the first and most important in this township. It was located at Bainbridge, and established as early as 1730. At that time there was much travel over the old Peter's road, which terminated at Conoy Indian town, and from that point was extended to Logan's Ferry. It is more generally known as Galbraith's Ferry.

After the construction of the Pennsylvania Canal in 1832 it fell into disuse.

Rankin's Ferry was established a few years prior to the Revolution by James Rankin, who resided in York County.

The Rankins were Tories. James Rankin was a Quaker, and was appointed a justice of the peace for York County prior to the Revolution. He was one of the most prominent men in the county. At the commencement of the war he seemed to be a zealous friend of the colonies, and was intrusted with important duties upon committees. He was all this time a base ingrate, and secretly plotted to injure the cause. Being suspected of secret machinations against the patriots, he suddenly went over to the British when Howe had possession of Philadelphia, and thence to England. Before going he manumitted his slave Ralph, and antedated the record of his manumission. Several farms were confiscated, and Ralph had to go also and was sold.

Washington was very anxious to have Rankin captured, but he got into the British lines and escaped.

In 1790, James Rankin and Dr. Robert Harris owned the ferry and the land at the eastern end. It became the subject of litigation, which very likely grew out of the confiscation of Rankin's estate.

The ferry right, the old ferry tavern, and the land adjoining is now owned by Abraham Collins, Esq. This ferry has gone into disuse. It is located at the foot of Conewago Falls.

Daniel Elliott established a ferry from the mouth of Conewago Creek to his island, thence to Shelly's Island, and from thence to the York County shore. Both of these islands are very large, and an immense catch of shad was had every spring along their shores.

**Locust Grove Distillery.**—This was built by John Haldeman prior to 1800. At first distilling was done in the lower part of the mill, which he erected in 1790. It is not now known what was the capacity of this distillery at first, but it has been from time to time increased by the addition of improvements in machinery and improved methods till it has now a daily capacity of seventy-five bushels. It is only conducted during the fall and winter seasons. Extensive pens are connected with the distillery for fattening swine on the slops and refuse grain. This and the mills of the Wiley Brothers, the present owners, stand near the canal and railroad, and thus excellent facilities are afforded for bringing material and taking away manufactured products.

**Caldwell & Haldeman's Limekilns.**—In 1845 John Haldeman commenced the burning of lime at a place about a mile below the mouth of Conoy Creek, and a few feet from the canal. Two kilns were built at first, and some thirty thousand bushels of lime were annually manufactured. The limestone was quarried just in the rear of the kilns. The demand for this lime gradually increased, and the facilities for producing it were augmented, till now there are seven kilns, and the annual production reaches one hundred and fifty thousand bushels. In 1881, S. R. Caldwell and Walter Haldeman, a son of the original proprietor, purchased the property, and they have since

conducted the business under the firm-name of Caldwell & Haldeman. The lime burned here finds its principal market in Maryland. Large quantities of unburned limestone are shipped from this quarry.

**Hoover's Limekilns.**—Half a mile from Bainbridge, on the Maytown road, are two draw-kilns, operated by Christian Hoover. They were established in 1840 by Benjamin and Samuel Beatty. There are other kilns in the vicinity that are occasionally operated.

**Wiley's Saw-Mill.**—In 1856, John H. Smith erected the steam saw-mill now standing at Locust Grove, near the mouth of Conoy Creek. In 1859 it became the property of John Wiley, and after his death it passed to his sons, Henry H. and John E. Wiley, the present owners and operators. The timber converted into lumber at this mill is brought hither in rafts on the Susquehanna River, floated up Conoy Creek, and drawn into the mill by machinery. The mill has machinery for planing lumber and manufacturing lath. It is driven by an engine of twenty horse-power, and eight hands are employed. It has a capacity of five thousand feet of lumber per day. A water-mill stood on the site of this long prior to its erection.

**Mechley's Saw-Mill.**—About twenty-five years since a saw-mill was built on Brubaker's Run, about a mile from the Susquehanna, by the present owner, Benjamin Mechley. Most of the timber manufactured into lumber at this mill has been brought in rafts to the mouth of the run, and hauled thence by teams to the mill. The stream furnishes water to run this mill only a portion of each year.

**Heisey's Mill.**—In 1719, Martha, wife of Peter Bizailon, an Indian trader, took up the tract of land where this mill stands, near Ridgeville, a mile from the mouth of Conoy Creek. In 1739 it was conveyed to Christian Breneman, and in 1751 it became the property of his son, Melchoir Breneman, who erected on it a mill, which tradition says was built of logs, and replaced by another of the same kind some years later. In 1797, Jacob Breneman, the son of Melchoir, and Catherine, his wife, built the stone mill that now stands on the site of the old log mills. This has since had only ordinary repairs, and has four runs of stones. Michael Breneman, a son of Jacob, succeeded him in the ownership of the property, which was purchased in 1816 by Christian Stelman, who in 1817 sold it to John Erb. By him it was sold to his cousin, Isaac Erb, in 1844, and since then it has been owned successively by Rev. Jacob Reider, Peter Hoffer, John L. Brubaker, John S. Groff, S. W. Martin, and Eli G. Heisey, the present owner. During all this time it has had only ordinary repairs. It is both a merchant and a custom-mill. It has machinery for grinding limestone, which is used in a pulverized form for manure.

**Wiley's Mill at Locust Grove.**—In 1790, John and Maria Haldeman built the stone mill which now

stands at Locust Grove, on Conoy Creek, near the Susquehanna River, a mile below Bainbridge. The tract of land on which this mill was built was taken up by John Galbraith in 1738, purchased by Mr. Haldeman in 1786. It is worthy of note that Bayard Taylor's grandfather, who was a mason, worked on this mill when it was erected. It was burned about 1800, but was at once rebuilt, larger than at first, by Mr. Haldeman. It had four runs of stones, and it has had only ordinary repairs since it was rebuilt. It is a large building, and has facilities for storing large quantities of grain. It has always been both a merchant- and custom-mill.

Henry Haldeman, a son of John, succeeded the latter in the ownership of the mill, and his son, Cyrus S. Haldeman, inherited it from him. In 1855 it was purchased by John H. Smith, who sold it to John Wiley, the father of Henry H. and John E. Wiley, the present owners.

John Wiley, who was the son of William Wiley, an emigrant from Ireland, first worked for Henry Haldeman, in this mill, which he afterward purchased.

**Collins' Mill.**—This mill is on Brubaker's Run, near the Susquehanna River, midway between Bainbridge and Falmouth, on the river road. It was built in 1840 by Solomon Haldeman. It is a stone building, and it has three runs of stones. Issac Kuhns purchased the mill in 1849. He sold it to Samuel Ebersole, and he to the present owner, Abraham Collins. The mill has had only ordinary repairs since its erection.

**Pioneer Mill.**—This mill, which is situated on Conoy Creek, a mile and a half from the Susquehanna, was built by Jacob M. Engle and Elizabeth, his wife, in 1855. It is a brick building, with three runs of burr-stones. In 1866 it was sold to the present owner, John Goss. Attached to this, and driven by water from the same dam, is a saw-mill.

**Locust Grove.**—This hamlet, which was so named because of a profuse growth of locust-trees at the place, owes its existence to the mills that were built there at an early day. It has about half a dozen dwellings in addition to the mills and distillery.

**Ridgeville.**—In 1844 three houses stood where this village now is, in the southern part of Conoy township, about one and a half miles from Bainbridge. In that year George Stacks erected two houses, a wagon-shop, and a blacksmith-shop here, and the place acquired the name of Stackstown, which it bore till within a few years. It is now called Ridgeville. It has fourteen dwellings, a store, a blacksmith-shop, and a shoe-shop.

**Falmouth.**—Philip Schneider took up one hundred and eighty-seven acres of land at the mouth of Conewago Creek, on the east side, adjoining lands of James Rankin and Dr. George Harris, at the close of the Revolutionary war.

He sold the land to Hon. John Bayly, who con-

veyed it to his son, Thomas, and sons-in-law, John Greer and Richard Keys. James Hopkins, Esq., purchased one-fourth of the land.

In 1791 they laid out a town at the mouth of Conewago Creek, which contained one hundred and forty-six lots that were sold by lottery for ten pounds each, and named it Falmouth.

At that time boats could not ascend the river beyond this point, and it was expected that this would become an important place, and that freight would be here transferred to wagons, and taken to Eastern markets.

In March, 1810, an act of Assembly was passed chartering a turnpike company (see Internal Improvements). John Greer was the principal contractor. The success of the canal around the falls on the western side of the river took all the river trade away from Falmouth. The turnpike was constructed, and a large number of dwellings built along its route. The company abandoned the turnpike, and it was but little used, grass grew upon its bed, and occasionally a pumpkin-vine found its way from an adjoining field, and ran across its bed, from which circumstance it came to be known as the Pumpkin-vine turnpike.

Although this turnpike was abandoned, it was not wholly useless. The country through which this road passed became thickly settled, and the old road-bed has been found to be a great convenience to the settlers.

A hotel was built near the mouth of Conewago Creek, on the eastern side, and another one was also built on the hill.

**Bainbridge.**—As early as 1813 the only buildings where Bainbridge now is were a farm-house, that had been owned and occupied by a Mr. Shaffer, a stone tavern, owned by B. Galbraith, and another tavern, afterwards owned by Henry Breneman. In that year Henry and John B. Haldeman, who had become the owners of the Shaffer farm, laid out thereon a town, which they named, in honor of the commodore by that name, Bainbridge. The lots in this town were disposed of by lottery, which was not at that time an unusual way of selling town lots. The town thus laid out was on the north side of the main street leading eastward from the river at the railroad station. Soon afterwards John Smith and John Seiple purchased from Jacob Hoffman land on the south side of this road, and laid out town lots there. These were also disposed of by lottery, and this part of the present Bainbridge was named Centreville. The whole was subsequently known by its present name. The lots in both parts of the town were readily disposed of, for that was a time when speculation was rife, and great expectations were had of an important place here. As in other similar cases, however, these expectations were not realized, and the purchasers of lots lost heavily in the collapse which followed.

The growth of the town was very slow during the first few years succeeding 1813. The first store was

opened by John Hartzler. It was kept where John Rich now resides, and, as is believed, in the same house. Among other early merchants the names are remembered of John Klein, Hipple & Curran, May & Hamilton, John Kauffman, Haldeman & McQuay, and Jacob Backstresser.

The earliest tavern-keeper that is remembered was Andrew Bademan, who kept in the stone house that was owned by B. Galbraith. The first blacksmith was Abraham Bracht, soon followed by Henry Enster. The pioneer shoemaker was John Breining, and the earliest remembered tailor was Jacob Voglesong. The first harness-maker was George Kinney; the first physician was Dr. David Watson; the first druggist was Samuel Hackenberger. The earliest remembered school was kept by a Mr. Baxter in his own house.

The growth of the town was slow till 1840, between which and 1860 it was more rapid. Since the war of the Rebellion there has been but little increase. The present population is estimated to number eight hundred. The business of the place is represented by two general stores, one millinery-store, two grocers, three grocery- and confectionery-stores, one drug-store, one hardware-store and tin-shop, two shoe-stores, two hotels, two blacksmith-shops, one wagon-shop, two tobacco-warehouses, four cigar-factories, two cabinet-shops, two bakeries, one tailor, two cobblers, one saddler, express-office, post-office, three physicians.

The Lutheran and Reformed Church of Bainbridge<sup>1</sup> was built by Mr. Henry Haldeman in 1827 for the Methodist Episcopal congregation. Mr. Haldeman became dissatisfied with the Methodist Church, closed the doors against the congregation, and in 1839 sold the property to the Lutheran and Reformed people, who in 1838 had organized congregations in this village, and who have continued to occupy the church to the present time. The corner-stone was laid in 1839, after the transfer was made. The first Lutheran pastor was Rev. T. G. Von Hof. The congregation was subsequently served by Revs. Leonard Gerhart, William Gerhart, D.D., Martin Sandhaus, William G. Laitzle, B. F. Apple, J. W. Early, F. T. Hoover, Daniel Steck, G. P. Weaver, J. V. Eckert, M. H. Stine, J. H. Housen, the present incumbent.

The first church council, in 1838, consisted of the following elders and deacons: Elders, Jacob Voglesong, Frederick Schmitt; Deacons, Peter Hackenberger, John Ebersole. The first trustees were elected in 1839, after the property was transferred to the Lutheran and Reformed people. They were John Brining and John Weber. The former members of this church are scattered from Philadelphia to Colorado. The present Lutheran membership numbers ninety-five; the Reformed about twenty. During the late war, when Gen. Lee and his rebel army invaded Pennsylvania, this church was used as a repository

of arms. Col. Thomas, of Philadelphia, was stationed here with fifteen hundred men, and was often seen on the steeple anxiously looking through his glass to the York County side of the Susquehanna watching the movements of the rebel cavalry burning the railroad bridges, then retiring to York, where they were stationed with a strong force. The church is a plain brick building, with a seating capacity of three hundred persons. Present value, about three thousand dollars.

**Church of God.**—The first members of the present Church of God at Bainbridge were John McNeil, Hannah McNeil, Susan Raudenbaugh, and Ezekiel Sankey, all of whom embraced the doctrine of the church as taught by the pioneer fathers, John Winebrenner, Jacob Keller, and E. H. Thomas. These believers held prayer-meetings in the home of John McNeil, one of the early settlers of Bainbridge. The first preaching brethren of the church who visited this village and preached for them were E. H. Thomas, Jacob Keller, and John Ross, in the year 1832. From that time forward they were visited from time to time by Elders Winebrenner, Thomas, Keller, Kyle, Ross, and others, who preached in private dwellings, barns, and groves. In 1837, Elder E. H. Thomas held the first protracted meeting ever held in Conoy township, which resulted in the conversion of fourteen, making in all eighteen persons who had embraced the new doctrine, as it was then called. In 1838 they formed themselves into a permanent local church organization, and became attached to the Dauphin and Lancaster Circuit of the East Pennsylvania Eldership of the Church of God, having for their first regularly-appointed ministers Elders Kyle and David Maxwell. These men preached in Mather Raudenbaugh's kitchen, in an old building called the 'Trap, and a stone house, the ruins of which still remain. Both of these buildings stood along the river front. In 1841, Elders Ross and Tucker became the pastors of the circuit, and on the second Monday of March, 1842, the first meeting was called to devise ways and means for the erection of a house of worship. The result of this meeting was the selection of a building committee consisting of M. W. May and John McNeil, with Annie Raudenbaugh as solicitor of contributions. Frederick Hipple donated a lot of ground on the river front, on what is now known as the commons. In May of 1842 the work of building began, and on the 25th of December, of the same year, the new church was dedicated, Elders Winebrenner and Ross being the officiating clergymen. In the year 1843, Elders Kyle and Mulnix served the circuit. In 1844, Elder M. F. Snavelly was appointed as pastor. In 1845 a new circuit was formed consisting of the churches at Bainbridge, Elizabethtown, and Mount Joy, and Elders Strohm and Deshiere served the charge. In 1846 the pulpit was occupied by David Kyle, in 1847 by David Kyle and A. Snyder, in 1848 by Jacob Keller and J. Halfleigh, in 1849 by Jacob

<sup>1</sup> By G. W. Hackenberger.

Keller, in 1850 by Elders Strohm and C. Price, in 1851 by Elders Soul and Price, in 1852 by A. Swartz, in 1853-54 by Jacob Keller, in 1855 by J. Halfleigh and William Clay, in 1856 by J. Halfleigh, in 1857-58 by George Sigler, in 1859-60 by A. H. Long, in 1861-62 by C. Price, in 1863 by J. Stamm, in 1864-65 by E. H. Thomas, in 1866 by W. O. Owen, in 1867 by A. H. Long, in 1868 by Jacob Keller, in 1869 by J. M. Carvell, in 1870-71 by R. H. Rhever, in 1872 by J. C. Aller, in 1873 by William Engler, in 1875-76 by I. S. Richmond, in 1877-79 by D. S. Shoop. At this time the church erected in 1842 being old and the location no longer desirable, a meeting was called for the purpose of consultation, and at the meeting it was resolved to build a new house of worship, and accordingly a building committee was appointed consisting of George Bean, Peter Sides, Samuel Shroff, Harry Hipple, and the pastor, D. S. Shoop. Mr. Bean donated the ground in a desirable location in the centre of the town, and near his residence. The building was completed in the spring of 1879, and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, Elder C. H. Farney, D. D., editor of the *Church Advocate*, and now president-elect of Findly College, preaching the dedicatory sermon. In 1880, W. P. Winbigler was the pastor in charge; in 1881-83, Rev. George W. Getz, the present pastor, and gatherer of these historic facts. The church property is valued at three thousand five hundred dollars, and the membership now numbers seventy-nine.

**Bainbridge Methodist Episcopal Church**<sup>1</sup> was organized in March, 1842, with the following constituent members: John Murphy, Stephen Murphy, John Murphy, Jr., James Hawthorne, John Markley, Henry Pierce, Eliza Jones, Eliza Galbraith, Mrs. Esworthy, Marg. Herst, and Angeline Smith.

The first places of meeting were private houses, an old stone house and the cooper-shop of John Murphy. In 1844 a one-story framed church building was erected. This was raised and enlarged in 1865, and in 1882 it was remodeled and repaired. The value of the building is two thousand six hundred dollars.

The first minister in charge was Rev. — Edwards, followed in succession by Revs. J. Reed, — Berrage, — McNamee, J. Ruth, — Greenbanks, C. Hall Gracey, George Brindell, T. Montgomery, S. Kurtz, — Cook, Joseph Gregg, John Gregg, W. Haddock, D. White, J. D. Knapp, C. Arnold, J. F. Robertson, H. Wheeler, Richard Raines, H. V. Givler, A. N. Quimby, J. H. Long, A. N. Millison, and J. G. Granley.

The church was connected with the Marietta Circuit from 1843 to 1863, after which it became the Bainbridge and Falmouth charge.

**Methodist Episcopal Church of Falmouth.**—A class was formed at Falmouth in 1855, with —

Wernley as leader and twelve members. Services were held regularly in private houses during five years, and in 1860 the present house of worship was erected. It is a wooden structure, with a seating capacity of one hundred and sixty. Since 1863 this has been a part of the Bainbridge charge, and has been served by the same clergymen named in the sketch of the Methodist Episcopal Church at that place.

**River Brethren.**—A society of "Brethren in Christ," or "River Brethren," as they are commonly called, have their place of worship in Bainbridge. This house was purchased from the Evangelical Society in 1881. It is a brick structure, with a seating capacity of four hundred and fifty. The River Brethren are spoken of more fully in another place.

**Bainbridge Cemetery.**—At an early day interments were made in a cemetery within the present limits of the town of Bainbridge, but when the town was laid out some of the streets were made to pass through this burial-place, and two stables now stand on a portion of it. Another graveyard was on a hill one-fourth of a mile north from the town, on land now owned by Christian Herr, but this has ceased to be used. After the town came into existence the Lutheran churchyard was used as a place of burial, and the town owned two lots therein.

In 1874 an association was formed and incorporated under the name of the "Bainbridge Cemetery," with a capital of two thousand five hundred dollars in shares of fifty dollars each. The incorporators were Israel M. Groff, Henry C. Fahs, John Hykes, John Markley, Thomas Haden, Samuel Hackenberger, George W. Hackenberger, Harrison Hipple, Peter Sides, and George Beane. Of these Samuel Hackenberger, George Beane, John Markley, Henry C. Fahs, and Harrison Hipple were the first directors. A lot of five acres, just south from the town, was purchased, inclosed, and laid out for a burial-place, and interments have since been made there.

The remains of many who had been buried elsewhere have been removed to this more tasteful and better kept cemetery, and the place is assuming more and more the attractive appearance which is generally given to modern cemeteries. The presidents of the association have been Israel M. Groff and Samuel Hackenberger, the present incumbent of the position.

**Bainbridge Lodge, No. 627, I. O. O. F.**—This lodge was instituted in the spring of 1868, with Dr. George T. Deseman, N. G.; John B. Small, V. G.; B. G. Galbraith, Sec.; John Markley, Treas.; and E. K. Davis, H. C. Fahs, A. M. Smith, A. K. Stoner, Jefferson G. Galbraith, Dr. George D. Beane, John F. Galbraith, Henry Isaac, John H. Finley, B. Doyle, John Killinger, Jacob Piper, G. H. Feltenberger, Frank Feltenberger, Simon O. Camps, and James Murphy, charter members.

The Noble Grands have been Dr. George T. Deseman, John B. Small, John Markley, A. M. Smith, H. C. Fahs, B. G. Galbraith, Henry Isaac, John F.

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. J. E. Granley, pastor.



Galbraith, B. Doyle, Jacob Piper, G. H. Feltenberger, Frank Feltenberger, Joseph H. Walton, Jacob Shoaff, Jacob R. Brenner, A. K. Stoner, E. Fullerton, M. Ressler, George E. Good, George Walton, E. Walton.

The lodge has enjoyed uniform prosperity, and although it has paid large sums in benefits it has now in its treasury about two thousand dollars. It has also a lot in the town, on which the erection of a hall is contemplated.

The present officers are: J. S. Nopsker, N. G.; John Hummel, V. G.; J. K. Stoner, Sec.; and Jacob Piper, Treas. The present membership is forty.

**Bainbridge Lodge, No. 231, O. U. A. M.**—This was instituted March 25, 1870, with the following charter members: David Moore, Councilor; G. D. Breneman, Vice-Councilor; G. D. Bean, Rec. Sec.; F. McNeal, Asst. Rec. Sec.; S. A. Shroff, Fin. Sec.; S. L. Brubaker, Treas.; H. Hipple, Inductor; Lewis Waubach, Examiner; F. G. Galbraith, Inside Protector; P. L. Shroff, Outside Protector; Henry Albright, Joseph Bachman, John Douglass, J. G. Galbraith, L. D. Huff, G. D. Hawthorn, J. S. Kauffman, Joseph Kurtz, John Myers, James Murphy, J. S. Nopsker, John Paulis, J. S. Smith, U. S. Smith, Henry Shroll, J. D. Smith, Peter Sides, and M. W. Smith.

The lodge has been steadily prosperous. It now numbers thirty-six members, and its assets consist of six hundred dollars in cash and eight hundred dollars in personal property.

The present officers are J. S. Nopsker, C.; J. H. Myers, V. C.; F. McNeal, Rec. Sec.; J. L. Hummel, Asst. Rec. Sec.; Lewis Waubach, Fin. Sec.; Henry Schrop, Treas.; C. Shank, Ind.; C. Hoover, Exam.; S. Smith, I. P.; George Hartz, O. P.

**John Hipple Post, No. 353, G. A. R.,** was organized in June, 1883. It was named in honor of Private John Hipple, of the town of Bainbridge, who fell in the battle of Spottsylvania Court-House. The post at its organization had the following charter members: Dr. George T. Deseman, Com.; H. Linton, S. V. Com.; H. Snyder, J. V. Com.; Dr. S. D. Whistler, Adjt.; John H. Green, Q.M.; John Galbraith, Chap.; Joseph M. Smith, O. D.; William Houseal, Surg.; Christ. Hoover, O. G.; Ephraim Good, Sergt.-Maj.; Ross Ashton, Q.M.-Sergt.; Michael A. Smith, J. D. Feltenberger, John Camp, T. Beane, G. V. Hackenberger, Simon Stoffy, John Shellow, George Hawthorne.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

### JOHN B. HALDEMAN.

John B. Haldeman was born July 14, 1779, on the old homestead, now occupied by John Haldeman, his son, who was born Feb. 14, 1818, on the same farm, John Haldeman married Mary Elliott, May 18, 1840.

The result of this marriage was five children, as follows: John Haldeman, born June 6, 1844; Elliott Haldeman, born Oct. 16, 1846; Anna, born April 1, 1849; Mary, born Feb. 7, 1852; Walter, born Aug. 31, 1857, all of whom are now living.

Mrs. John Haldeman, the wife of the subject of this sketch, was born May 7, 1819, in Elizabethtown, Pa. Mr. Haldeman has never been an aspirant for any political honors, is very retired in his habits of life, enjoying the quiet of his own home in preference to traveling or visiting. In politics, Mr. Haldeman is a Democrat. Mr. Haldeman, during his active life, took quite an interest in the breeding of fine stock, cattle and horses more especially.

## CHAPTER XLVII.

### EAST DONEGAL TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

DONEGAL township was organized in the year 1722, and embraced all of the territory contained in West Conestoga township, which was taken from Conestoga township in the year 1721. The eastern limits of this township extended to Pequea Creek, and embraced all of the territory west and northwest of that stream to the frontier settlements, the northwestern boundary not being defined.

This township was named from Donegal, a county in the north of Ireland, whence the pioneer settlers came and located near Chikis Creek in the year 1716. They were a peculiar people. This was the mother of many townships and counties, and those brave pioneers who planted this colony and at a single stride, as it were, forced the frontier line of civilization many miles beyond the settlements of the German Palatinates, who came to Beaver and Pequea Valleys in 1708, became the nursery which planted settlements of their countrymen farther west, and, like the advance line of an army, moved on, and only halted long enough to build one of their cherished churches in the midst of their newly-planted settlement, after which the advance line again moved forward about ten miles, when another halt was made, a settlement planted, and a meeting-house for worship erected. And thus they went onward, extending their lines to the south and west. Wherever they went they moulded public sentiment. While they cherished the Presbyterian Church and the doctrines of John Calvin and John Knox and other eminent men, whose combined wisdom formulated a creed, they did not devote all their time or energies to the promulgation of their peculiar religious views. Their schools kept even pace with their meeting-houses.

They were loud in their condemnation of the wrongs they and their ancestors had suffered.

<sup>1</sup> By Samuel A. ...

were constantly moulding a public sentiment hostile to the British crown and the oppressive laws of Parliament. Every settlement they planted was a nucleus which formed an aggressive element that had much to do with moulding the institutions of our country, and bringing the people from a state of vassalage, depending upon the crown of England for limited political rights, to enjoy the full sunlight of freedom and equal rights before the law.

Up to the period of the organization of the county the situation of these pioneer settlers and their relation to the proprietors of the province was a peculiar one. Being subjects of Great Britain, they were not required to take the oath of allegiance and fidelity to either the crown or proprietor.

Having been invited to come to the province and settle they took Penn at his word, and when they landed at New Castle or Philadelphia, they tarried not to hunt the loan commissioners' office to inquire about land warrants, but at once proceeded to settle upon land unsurveyed, and a number of miles farther west than the then frontiers; and when firmly established they declined to take out any patents for land, and particularly those that required an annual payment of a ground-rent to the proprietors. This annoyed and caused some uneasiness among the friends and agents of the Penns. James Logan, Penn's agent and secretary of the province, gave expression to these fears in no unmistakable language. The land along Chikis Creek, and much of that embraced within the present limits of East Donegal, was termed "barren" land, for the reason that the Indians had destroyed, by their annual fires, all of the timber on the higher and rolling land, upon which there was a thick growth of hickory and oak saplings and underbrush. By 1730 this kind of land had been all taken up and settled in that neighborhood, and in that year thirty families of Scotch-Irish settled in Conestoga Manor and built cabins. In the following spring the colonial authorities sent persons to destroy their cabins, and invite them to settle west of Chikis Creek.

From the very commencement of their settlement they mingled in politics and poached upon the political field so industriously cultivated by the Quakers, who aimed to control the legislative branch of the colonial government. From the time they obtained a foothold in the Assembly in 1731, they slowly acquired strength until they became a great power in that body.

The presumption is that the apparent differences between these settlers and the Quakers led to irreconcilable conflicts, but this is not the fact. The war depending in Europe between the subjects of the Protestant and Roman Catholic princes united all Scotch-Irish Presbyterians on the side of the former, and they became the bulwark which most effectively resisted the encroachments of the Catholics from Maryland on the south, and drove the

Indians farther west, and compelled them by the pressure of the tide of settlement to sell the lands they claimed to the Penns, who invariably found many settlers already seated upon these lands when placed in the market for sale.

The French Indian traders, Bizaillon, Chartiere, Le Tort, Marianda, Jessup, etc., kept a little in advance of other white settlers, but they planted no colonies, nor did they "come to stay." They took out warrants of survey for large tracts of land, but there are very few instances where they actually took out patents for their land. These traders all located along the river between Conoy Creek and Marietta, except Peter Chartiere, who moved from Conestoga Manor to the mouth of Yellow Breeches Creek, in Cumberland County.

When the county came to be organized, the eastern and southeastern boundary of the township was moved farther back. The line commenced at the mouth of Chikis Creek and ran up Big Chikis, or the eastern branch to the point where "old Peter's road" crossed the stream, and where there were a number of Indian cabins (that point was also the division line between Hempfield and Warwick townships); thence in a northerly direction along Chikis Creek to take in the back settlements; thence south along Conewago Creek to its junction with the Susquehanna River. That part of Donegal lying between Big and Little Chikis Creek was cut off in the year 1741, and named Rapho, after a parish in the north of Ireland.

Its dimensions were again reduced in 1767: that part lying north of the old Paxton and Conestoga road and extending to Little Chikis Creek was cut off and named Mount Joy.

On the 24th day of June, 1838, the township was divided near its centre, the line running north and south, and its divisions were then called East and West Donegal. Thenceforward we shall describe the two divisions of the township as distinct parts.

East Donegal, the history of which forms the present chapter, is bounded on the east and southeast by Chikis Creek and its northwest branch; on the north by the Lancaster, Mount Joy, Elizabethtown, and Middletown turnpike, formerly called the Paxton and Conestoga great road; upon the west and northwest by the townships of West Donegal and Conoy; and upon the south and southwest by the Susquehanna River. Its surface is gently rolling and easily cultivated. There are numerous small streams flowing in a southeasterly direction, which empty into larger streams. Broad and expansive meadows bound them upon either side. Some of these streams are historical, among which is the one which has its rise in a large spring at Donegal Church, and flows in a southeasterly direction and empties into Chikis Creek near its mouth. In length it is about four miles. Another has its rise in Mount Joy township, near Nissly's mill; thence it runs in a southerly direction and forms a junction with Donegal Meeting-House

Run at Nissly's, formerly Graybill's mill; half a mile north of its junction it is fed by one of the largest springs in the county upon the land of Mr. Nissly, and one other large spring upon Jonas Mumma's farm a short distance below. Near the western boundary of the township a stream of considerable size, and known among the pioneer settlers as Le Tort's Run, because he owned over nine hundred acres through which it ran its whole distance. James Logan purchased this land in 1728, and it was then called Logan's Run. In later times it took its name from the owners of the grist-mills,—Grove's and Shock's and Ziegler's Run. A mile and a half farther east another run, formerly called Bowman's Run, which has its rise in a spring half a mile northwest from Maytown, empties into the Pennsylvania Canal. This stream is about two miles long.

Upon the farm now owned by Abraham N. Cassel, but generally known to the present generation as the "Graybill farm," are two never-failing springs, from which flows a run which passes through James Duffy's Park, thence through his farms, formerly owned by Col. Lowrey, and Rev. James Anderson, through the centre of Marietta, and empties into the Pennsylvania Canal. This was known for some years as "Locust Grove Run," after the farm owned by Mrs. Frances Evans, and is now called "Duffy's Park Run." The mills and other establishments along these streams are described under the head of mills, etc.

The soil of this township is limestone, with clay subsoil, and is well adapted to the production of grain of all kinds. Large quantities of tobacco have been grown, but recently many farmers have met with heavy losses from hail, and contemplate giving up its production. It is probable that the first attempt to raise large quantities of tobacco in Lancaster County was made in East Donegal, forty-five years ago, by Capt. Frederick Haines, upon his farm near Marietta. Although much of this township, when settled, was denuded of its timber, some of the finest forests in the county grew up after the Scotch-Irish pioneers came, and covered several hundred acres in various localities, were flourishing thirty years ago, and one, notably the Gross woods, is now being cleared of timber. Fifty years ago a person could travel from the upper end of Marietta to Donegal Church, a distance of several miles, beneath the shadow of forest trees.

**Pioneer Settlers.**—The following list embraces the names of the pioneer settlers in East Donegal prior to and at the time of the organization of the county. The list is not complete, but it is as full as can be made from detached records, there being no assessment-roll between the years 1726 and 1761 in existence:

Peter Allen, 1718.  
Richard Allison, 1722.  
James Allison, 1722.  
John Allison, 1722.  
Rev. James Anderson, 1726.

Robert Buchanan, 1718.  
William Buchanan, 1718.  
William Bryan, 1718.  
Thomas Bayley, 1718.  
Jeremiah Bringham, 1725.

Matthias Blazer, 1725.  
Thomas Black, 1724.  
William Beach, 1724.  
John Black and son, 1724.  
Robert Brown, 1724.  
Joseph Baston, 1726.  
James Brownlow, 1725.  
James Buey, 1730.  
Henry Bealey, 1718.  
Patrick Campbell, 1720.  
James Cunningham, 1720.  
Joseph Cloud, 1720.  
James Couch, 1720.  
Daniel Clark, 1720.  
James Cook, 1730.  
John Davison, 1724.  
John Doaks, 1724.  
Widow Dunning, 1720.  
Samuel Fulton.  
Andrew Galbraith, 1718.  
James Galbraith, 1718.  
John Galbraith, 1818.  
Robert Galbraith, son of John, 1718.  
John Gardner, 1718.  
Christian Gardner, 1724.  
James Harris, 1726.  
Gordon Howard, 1722.  
Peter Halrston, 1730.  
Thomas Howard, 1722.  
James Hutchison, 1730.  
Alexander Hutchison, 1722.  
Abraham Inless, 1725.  
James Kyle, 1722.  
John Kelley, 1730.  
James Le Tort, 1700.  
Lazarus Lowrey, 1729.

James Lowrey, 1729.  
John Lowrey, 1729.  
Daniel Lowrey, 1729.  
Alexander Lowrey, 1729.  
James Mitchell, 1718.  
John Mitchell, 1720.  
Thomas Mitchell, 1720.  
William Mitchell, 1730.  
Alexander Mitchell, 1730.  
Robert Middleton, 1716.  
Alexander McKee, 1726.  
William Maybee and son, 1722.  
Robert McFarland, 1722.  
Robert Monday, 1722.  
John Maris, 1722.  
John Miller, 1723.  
Ephraim Moore, 1720.  
George Maytort, 1726.  
George Stewart, 1717.  
John Stewart, 1717.  
Samuel Smith, 1718.  
James Smith, 1720.  
Hugh Scott, 1725.  
Thomas Scott, 1730.  
John Sterret, 1718.  
John Scott, 1730.  
James Stephenson, 1732.  
John Taylor, 1721.  
Robert Wilkins, 1718.  
Thomas Wilkins, 1718.  
William Wilkins, 1718.  
John Wilkins, 1718.  
Joseph Work, 1720.  
Hugh White, 1722.  
Michael Wood, 1724.  
John Walker, 1724.

We now show how the population increased during a period of fifty years.

**Assessment-List for 1782.**—The following exhibits the names of all the taxables in the township in 1782, together with the amount of their lands, and the occupations followed other than farming:

Acres.	Acres.
James Anderson, Esq..... 170	Philip Hollinger..... 100
James Anderson, Jr..... 130	Richard Keyes, ferry..... 100
Richard Allison..... 131	John Longenecker..... 200
Abraham Albert..... 10	Herman Long..... 465
Michael Albright..... 200	Dan'l Longenecker, still-house 100
James Bayley, Esq..... 340	Alexander Lowrey, Esq., three negroes..... 460
John Bayley, one mill..... 432	Peter Lichty.....
Christian Blasser..... 150	George Lindemere.....
Peter Blasser, still-house..... 132	Isaac Long.....
Michael Bower..... 100	Jacob Mumma..... 150
Christian Bucher, still-house... 188	John Mumma..... 150
Frederick Bower, still-house... 85	David Martin..... 150
Peter Bowman..... 400	William McKean..... 75
John Bowman..... 206	John Middleton, three negroes..... 300
Philip Brenner.....	Musor Moorlan.....
John Brubaker..... 200	Hugh Moor..... 284
Andrew Boggs, one negro..... 200	Zacchous Moor..... 280
James Cook, Jr..... 250	Nathan McGirr.....
Jacob Claper.....	James Mackey.....
John Crell.....	John Mays, fulling-mill..... 148
George Clapper.....	Frederick Mumma..... 250
Adam Kline.....	William Musser..... 560
David Cook & Son, one mill, two negroes..... 324	Michael Nicholas, tavern..... 15
Samuel Cook..... 258	Nicholas Peck..... 30
James Clingan.....	Robert Porter, tanner.....
James Cook, Sr., one negro..... 150	Francis Stewart.....
Hugh Caldwell.....	Samuel Stauffer, still-house... 69
William Cummings.....	Abraham Stauffer, still-house... 290
Michael Clause..... 10	Samuel Scott, one mulatto..... 192
Thomas and William Clingan, two negroes..... 376	Jacob Shireman..... 16
James Clingan.....	John Tyson.....
John Drevensstadt..... 30	Arthur Taggart.....
James Doyle.....	Robert Taggart, chairmaker.....
John Dunlap..... 90	Robert Thompson..... 150
John Grovo, two mills..... 100	Christian Vinegar, ferr.....
Henry Grovo..... 280	Jacob Winekoop..... 111
John Graybill..... 250	Robert Wilson..... 153
Stephel Hollinger..... 94	Samuel Wilson..... 237
Nicholas Hollinger..... 100	Christian Walters..... 80

Acres.	Acres.
Widow Witmer..... 50	William Wilson..... 181
Francis Witmer..... 130	John Weeland..... 100
Felix Weeland..... 100	James Work, tannery and one negro..... 372
Jacob Wolf..... 94	James Wilson..... 160
Adam Wiant..... 278	Samuel Woods, two negroes..... 164
Phillip Wiant..... 350	
Abraham Witmer, still-house.. 100	

Having by the foregoing lists merely presented the names of the pioneers, we now proceed to give detailed accounts of the more prominent families and individuals among them.

**The Galbraiths.**—Of those who first settled in the township, and were there at the time of the organization of the county, this family deserve the first attention. James Galbraith, Sr., settled in the township in 1718. He removed to the Swatara, and died at his son James', in the year 1744. He had a son John, who located at Donegal Meeting-House Run. It is probable that Andrew was also his son. He located upon land adjoining Donegal meeting-house and glebe lands on the east in 1718. The land is now owned by the Garbers. He was appointed the first coroner in the county, and was a member of the first jury drawn in the county. Being a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, and one of its ruling elders, and a very influential citizen among the pioneer settlers, he was appointed one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions in 1780, a position he held until the fall of 1746. In 1782 he and his neighbor, George Stewart, were candidates for the General Assembly. At that time none but freeholders were allowed to vote, and there was but one poll in the county, at the county-seat, where all voters had to go to vote. This was one of the most animated and extraordinary political canvasses that had ever taken place within the province. Mr. Galbraith took no part in the canvass himself, but his wife mounted her favorite mare, Nelly, and rode out through the Scotch-Irish settlement, and persuaded them to go with her to Lancaster. She appeared at the court-house leading a procession of mounted men, whom she halted and addressed. She rode around the court-house and addressed the voters with such effect that her husband's election was carried in triumph. The most accomplished and ablest Quaker in the county was defeated. He was elected to the Assembly in 1782-88. He seems to have had no opposition after his first election.

The election incident just mentioned is referred to in a biographical notice of Madame Patterson-Bonaparte, in *Lippincott's Magazine* for the month of September, 1877, as follows:

"Mrs. Patterson (the mother of Madame Bonaparte) came of that sturdy, independent Scotch-Irish race that has peopled Pennsylvania's prosperous valleys. Her grandmother, Mrs. Galbraith, was a woman of remarkable force of character, taking a prominent part in Revolutionary stir, and on one occasion traveling on horseback through the then almost wilderness to canvass votes for her husband's election to the Assembly, which she won, whether by robust argu-

ment or in the felicitous way of the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire is not recorded."

He sold his farm in 1746 to John Kyle, who was connected with the Galbraiths by marriage in some way. He was probably the father of the wife of Andrew Galbraith, the son of James G., Jr., whose daughter was the mother of Chief Justice John Bannister Gibson. Rebecca Stewart, who was a Galbraith, and had a brother John, also related to Kyle.

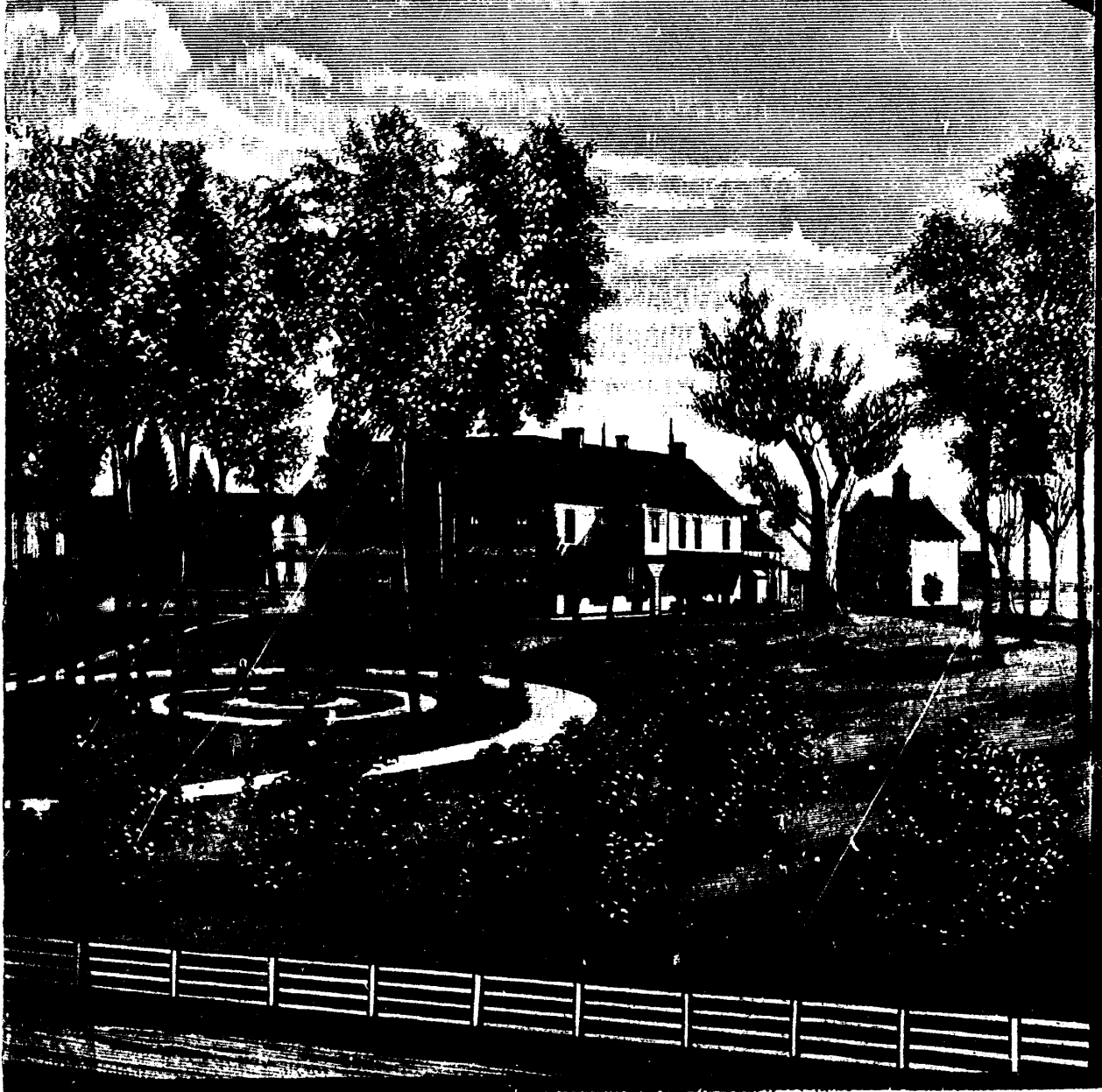
John Galbraith settled on "Donegal Meeting-House Run," about two miles farther down than where Andrew located. He came in the same year with James Sr. and Andrew. He was a son of James Sr. John built a grist- and saw-mill on the north side of the Marietta and Mount Joy turnpike at the run as early as 1721. He also brewed beer and kept an "ordinary" in 1726, to which reference is made under the head of "taverns." He was elected sheriff in 1731, and was a member of the first jury drawn in the county. He died in October, 1763. His widow Janet, and James Galbraith, of Lancaster, were his executors. They sold the mill to John Bayly, whose heirs sold that part lying on the east side of Donegal Run to Henry Hiestand, which his grandson, Henry Hiestand, now owns. Robert Spear also purchased a portion of the land which he sold to Mr. Miller. That part on the west side of the run was purchased by Henry Sharer, who erected a new stone grist-mill. The land is now owned by John Horner, Esq., and the mill by Henry Hiestand, Esq.

James Galbraith, Jr., was in his generation the most prominent of the name and family. He married Elizabeth, the only daughter of Rev. William Bertram, the Presbyterian minister who settled on the Swatara, and preached at Derry and Paxton Churches from 1729 to May 2, 1746, when he died. He was in early life an Indian trader. His name is first mentioned in connection with a public position in October, 1742, when he was elected sheriff of the county. He was also re-elected in 1748. In 1753 he was commissioned one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas. He purchased a mill and farm at Spring Creek on the Swatara, adjoining Rev. Bertram's place, in 1744.

On the 25th day of May, 1748, the associators met and elected James and his brother, John Galbraith, captains. The several companies afterwards elected the former lieutenant-colonel, and he was accordingly commissioned as such. During the French and Indian war of 1755-60, when the savages were committing depredations and murdering the defenseless settlers along the frontier, he was one of the most active in organizing companies of rangers and posting them along the eastern base of the Blue Mountains, and on one occasion when the Indians cut off all communication between Fort Augusta (Sunbury) and Harris' Ferry, and prevented supplies being sent to the troops stationed at that fort under the



FARM NUMBER ONE.



HOUSE."  
HON. SIMON CAMERON,  
UP, LANCASTER CO., PA.

command of Col. James Burd at great risk and danger, succeeded in getting a fleet of bateaux, under command of Capt. Daniel Lowrey, with provisions and ammunition for the troops. When the settlers were being murdered around him, and others fleeing from threatened attacks from the Indians, he appealed to the Governor and Council for help, but he stood his ground manfully and ranged with his troops along the Blue Ridge. His energy upon this trying occasion prevented the Indians from raiding the settlements in Donegal township and the northern section of the county. In 1757 he was appointed one of the commissioners to erect a fort at Wyoming.

He accumulated a very large landed estate. He moved from the Swatara to the Susquehanna, near Harris' Ferry, thence to Pennsboro' township, Cumberland Co., and was appointed one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas for that county in 1763. In 1777 he was appointed lieutenant of Cumberland County, but on account of his great age was unable to perform the active duties of the office. He died June 11, 1786, aged eighty-three years, and left several sons and daughters, among whom were Bertram, Robert, Andrew, and John. Robert was appointed prothonotary of Bedford County. He afterwards removed to York, where he practiced law, and was elected to the General Assembly from that county, and was afterwards appointed president judge of Huntingdon County. Andrew was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and served with honor to himself and country. The late Chief Justice John Bannister Gibson married a daughter of Andrew.

John, the remaining son, enlisted as a private in the Revolutionary war, being at the time a mere lad. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, and for several years was kept a prisoner in New York, suffering great hardships. His son, John Galbraith, was a member of Congress for three terms from the Erie District, and at the time of his death was president judge of the district then composed of the counties of Erie, Crawford, and Warren. The present president judge of the Sixth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, Hon. William A. Galbraith, is the only son of the late Hon. John Galbraith, who died in 1860, and is a great-grandson of Col. James Galbraith, Jr., of Revolutionary memory. James and Elizabeth Galbraith also had sons—William and Thomas—and daughters,—Dorcas and Elizabeth. The family of Galbraith is of the remotest antiquity; its name is derived from the Celtic, and it originally belonged to the Lennox, of Scotland.

Col. Alexander Lowrey, another pioneer of the township who was famous, came to America from the north of Ireland with his father, Lazarus Lowrey, in 1729, when he was six years of age. He remained with his father, who owned and had a trading-post upon the farm now owned by the Hon. J. Donald Cameron, about midway between Marietta and Donegal meeting-house, until he was twenty-one years of

age. We have spoken of him as an Indian trader elsewhere, and will in this connection take up his civil and military career. On the 26th day of September, 1752, he married Mary Waters, who was then twenty years of age, by whom he had six children.

His success in business from the time he became of age was remarkable. Although he, in common with other Indian traders, met with very heavy losses during the Indian wars, and many of them were completely ruined, he continued to follow and remained in the business for forty years. His field of operations extended as far west as the Mississippi River and on the north to the great lakes. He learned readily the language of the Indians, and could speak the dialects of a number of tribes. In stature he was over six feet in height, raw-boned and athletic. He traveled many hundreds of miles through the Indian country on foot, with nothing but his trusty rifle to supply himself with his daily food. One of his first and largest purchases of land was his father's plantation of three hundred and fifty acres, bought from his executors in 1755. It was his ambition to own the numerous farms possessed at one time or another by his father. In 1759 he purchased four hundred acres of land on the river which his brother John owned in 1748, and after he was killed by the Indians, in 1750, purchased by his brother Daniel in the fall of 1750. Upon this last tract he moved, where he remained till his death (with the exception of a few years at the close of the Revolutionary war). In 1770 he purchased the ground-rents of Maytown and about eight hundred acres of land, extending east, west, and south of that place, which belonged to Jacob Downer, who laid out the town. He added gradually to his landed estate many thousands of acres in York and Bedford Counties and in the western part of the State.

Before the conflict between Great Britain and her colonies assumed a belligerent attitude he took strong and decided ground in defense of the colonists. He was surrounded by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who were equally patriotic. When they met for worship at their meeting-house under the giant oaks, they agitated and discussed the probabilities of the coming conflict.

In July, 1774, he was chosen a member of the Committee on Correspondence, who were to consult with a general committee which met in Philadelphia on the 15th day of July, 1774. In December of the same year he was appointed on a committee to watch suspected parties, and prevent them, if possible, from purchasing tea or giving aid or comfort to the enemy.

He was elected to the General Assembly in 1775, and was also a member of Assembly in 1776, and of the convention which framed the first Constitution of the State, which was set forth in strong and pointed language, as forcible and unmistakable in its declaration of republican principles as the great national Declaration itself.

In 1776 he raised a battalion, made up entirely of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, in the townships of Donegal, Mount Joy, Rapho, and vicinity. He was encamped for some time in the vicinity of Middletown. After his companion in arms and equally patriotic neighbor, Col. Bertram Galbraith, who also raised a battalion in the western part of the townships of Donegal and Derry, was appointed lieutenant of the county, his duties were enlarged, and it required great energy and physical endurance to respond to the duties assigned him.

When expresses were sent to the commanders of the different battalions in the summer of 1777 to call out the militia and march immediately to Chester in defense of the commonwealth along the Delaware, he was found in Donegal meeting-house. Services ended abruptly, and an impromptu meeting of officers and men convened outside of the meeting-house, under a large oak-tree still standing near the front doors.

On the following day the battalion was on the march for the Delaware. Col. Lowrey's, Col. Greenawalt's, and Col. Watson's battalions met at Chester, and marched from there to Wilmington, thence to Newport, Del., where they were mustered Sept. 6, 1777.

Col. Lowrey was also elected to the General Assembly in 1778, 1779, 1780, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788. In 1784 he was appointed by the government to act as messenger to collect several tribes of Indians and bring them to Fort McIntosh, on the Ohio River, where a treaty was held with them. In August, 1791, he was elected to fill a vacancy in the State Senate caused by the death of Sebastian Graff, of Manheim township. He served until the following October.

His advancing years and growing infirmities incident to a long life of exposure admonished him to retire from public life and seek repose and ease upon his beautiful plantation back of Marietta.

Although a slaveholder, when the law authorizing the gradual emancipation of slavery in the State was under discussion, he took positive and strong ground against the separation of slave families by sale to different persons.

In 1778 he lost his wife, and in 1774 he married Ann Alricks, the widow of Harmanus Alricks, the first prothonotary of Cumberland County in 1750, who was a descendant of Peter Alricks, the Dutch Governor at the fort at New Castle, on the Delaware, before the arrival of Penn in 1682. By this marriage Col. Lowrey had one child, Frances, born Feb. 1, 1775, died 1850. (See Evans family.) Mrs. Lowrey died where Col. Lowrey lived, in Lancaster, a few years after the close of the Revolutionary war. In 1792 he married Sarah Cochran, a widow, who resided at or near York Springs, York Co. She survived him a few years, and left no issue by him. His children by Mary Waters were Alexander, born April 21, 1756; Elizabeth, born Oct. 31, 1757; Mary, born May 21, 1761; Lazarus, born Jan. 27, 1764.

This was the only son who survived him. In his lifetime he placed him upon a farm of twelve hundred acres at Frankstown, on the Juniata, where he married the daughter of Capt. John Holliday, the founder of Hollidaysburg. He had a son, Alexander, who was born in 1786. He married Miss Bombough, who died in March, 1852. He died in August, 1854, near Hollidaysburg, leaving two daughters and three sons. One of the daughters, Margaretta, married James M. Kinkade, an ironmaster in Bedford County; Hetty never married; Alexander, her brother, resides in Butler, Butler Co., Pa.; John F. lives in Hopewell, Bedford Co.; Robert removed to Davenport, Iowa. He served a number of years in both branches of the Iowa State Legislature, and was appointed by the Governor a commissioner to the Centennial Exposition in 1776. He is now register-general of the land-office in Dakota Territory.

Lazarus Lowrey had four sons and seven daughters. Lazarus, the son, also moved to Davenport, where he died in 1868, leaving one daughter and three sons. Robert died at Hollidaysburg in 1841; Caroline married a Mr. Moore; another daughter married Mr. Getty, and was living in Bedford County a few years ago. After Col. Lowrey retired to his farm to seek the repose old age required, he was appointed a justice of the peace by Governor Thomas Mifflin in 1791. He died on the last day of January, 1805.

Margaret, daughter of Alexander and Mary Waters, married George Plumer.

**The Stephensons.**—Nathaniel Stephenson came to Donegal about the year 1738, and took up three hundred acres of land adjoining the glebe lands of Donegal Church on the northwest. (The land is now owned by Gen. Simon Cameron.) He had but one child, Sarah, who married Adam Ross, who had children,—George, Mary, John, Robert, and Thomas. Nathaniel's brother, John, moved to South Carolina, and had a son, James. His sister Hannah married John Gray. His sister Susanna married James Carr, who had James and Samuel. A sister married a Watson, and had a son, David, who married and moved to Strasburg township, and a son, James, who became a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and commanded a battalion of militia from the southeastern end of the county, and was at the battle of Brandywine. He moved to Cumberland County at the close of the war. There are numerous descendants of this family along the West Branch. Their sister, Elizabeth Watson, married William Briffin; Hannah married Archibald McCurdy; Susannah married Robert Young.

**Watson Family.**—David Watson was born in the north of Ireland in October, 1734, and came to America with his uncle, James Stephenson, who took up three hundred and twenty-four acres of land adjoining the Donegal meeting-house glebe land on the north, about the year 1740, for which he took out a patent Aug. 11, 1749, and called it "Seat of Beauty."

He gave this land to his son Nathaniel, who died without issue.

On Sept. 5, 1780, the executors of Nathaniel Stephenson conveyed the farm to Jasper Yeates, Esq., who reconveyed it to David Watson on the same day. He was married, first, to Miss Hamilton, daughter of Mr. Hamilton, who resided at "Waterloo," in Salisbury township. After his marriage he removed from his uncle Stephenson's to Strasburg township, now in Paradise township. He was married the second time to Sarah, daughter of the late Samuel Patterson, who settled in Leacock township, on the Pequea, prior to 1743, and took up two hundred and fifty acres, and whose daughter Margaret married Col. James Mercer, a prominent officer in the Revolutionary war, a member of the General Assembly for 1782, 1783, 1784. Mr. Watson and Col. Mercer purchased the land left by Mr. Patterson, and Mr. Watson moved upon this farm in Leacock township. Watson was appointed one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas. He was a prominent patriot during the Revolution, and rendered valuable service to the cause when serving on various committees. He administered the oath of allegiance to a large number of citizens in his own and neighboring townships.

By his first wife he had Jane, born March 7, 1761; John, born Dec. 25, 1762, died Nov. 16, 1843; William, born Nov. 10, 1765, married — Chambers; Mary, born Sept. 1, 1768, married Emor Jeffries; Margaret (Willson), who resided in Donegal; Nathaniel, born Sept. 21, 1774, who married a Miss Hamilton, and resided upon his father's farm on Pequea. He was a prominent officer in the war of 1812, and commanded the Lancaster County troops at Baltimore; a member of the State Senate for the years 1810 and 1811. James, born Dec. 20, 1777.

David Watson's second wife was Margaret Patterson, the daughter of Samuel Patterson, by whom he had one son, Samuel Patterson Watson.

Dr. John Watson, the second son of David (1734-1805), was born in Strasburg township, now Paradise township, Dec. 25, 1762. He married Margaret Clemson, daughter of James Clemson, Esq., of Salisbury township, on the 25th day of July, 1784. Their children were Molly, Rachel, Margaret, David C., James C., Nathaniel, John C., and Sarah C.

David C. was a captain in the war of 1812. He located at Bainbridge soon after the war, where he attained a large practice.

Nathaniel Watson studied medicine, and had a large practice in Donegal and neighboring townships for many years.

Sarah, born 1802, married Esaius Ellmaker.

James C. (1805-80) was born in Donegal, at the old homestead adjoining the meeting-house. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1847. He was licensed to preach the gospel April, 1830. He preached in various places in Pennsylvania and elsewhere until his death, in 1880.

**The Bayly Family.**—Thomas Bayly was the pioneer settler of this family, and located about a mile west from Mount Joy borough, on the turnpike, prior to 1740. After his death his widow, Mary, took out a patent, Aug. 8, 1743, for two hundred and twenty-nine acres, and in September, 1749, she conveyed it to her sons, John and James, who on May 2, 1763, conveyed one hundred and twenty-nine acres of this tract to Thomas Anderson, the son of Rev. James Anderson. He was sold out in 1767 by the sheriff, and his brother James purchased the land. His granddaughter, Elizabeth Kelly, married Thomas Bayly, the son of John Bayly, to whose children this farm descended, and who sold one hundred and ninety-seven acres in 1799 to Frederick Stump, of Columbia.

John Bayly, son of Thomas, purchased four hundred acres of land and a grist- and saw-mill from the executors of the estate of John Galbraith in 1757. He converted the old tavern, built by John Galbraith at the run, into a storehouse. He was a zealous and ardent patriot during the Revolutionary war. He was elected to the Council. The following is a copy of a letter written by Mr. Bayly, which fully explains matters then transpiring:

"DONNEGALL, LANCASTER COUNTY, June ye 27th, 1777.

"To His Excellency THOMAS WARTON,

*Commander and Chief in and over the State of Pennsyla.*

"DA SIR:—I have been in a very poor State of health ever since I came Home, the cold and Cough I had when in Town, hath increas'd by the wet weather I had Coming Home, which hath put me in a Slow fever, But if it please God I get any Letter in health, I Shall go to Town to the Council and give what assistance I can. the oppositon given to the laws, by the Dutch, at Lenth hath Broken out into open Rebellion, they had threatened so much and bound themselves to each other, that any Constable that would levey on their Goods, for the fines imposed by the Militia law, the would Rebel against them, So that the Constables would not go without a guard of armed men, accordingly on the 23th Instant, Colonel Lowrey Sent an Officer and Six men with the Constable, by order of a Magistrate, to Levy for the fines due by one Saml. Albright, who had got entilgance of their coming, and got together Twelve men and a number of women Armed with Stithes, Coulters, & Pitch forks, and the first stroke given struck one of the guard with a coultor, behind his back, which split his skul a bout 4 or 5 Inches, the rest of the guard thought they were all in danger of their Lives, were forced to fire on the rebels, and Shot three of the ringleaders, but having no more Ammunition, but what first loaded their Pieces, and some had none at the first, was Obliged to flee for their lives till the would get Ammunition, yesterday we got evidence against the Twelve that were at the rescue, Like wise 23 More that were in League with them, we are Obliged to keep the Militia that were on marching orders, till we suppress this Rebellion these three that are Shott ar of these Consentionous People menonests who Preten non resistance, and persive Obedlonce, and there is about 15 or 20 More of the Same sact in the publick Cabal. But I think the greater part of that sact together with Zenious friends, are Secretly fomenting the whole. Persuading these other silly People of the Dutch, that if they resisted, and stand out that we are not able to put the Laws in Execution against them. Think it would be advisable when these 12 are taken that were in the roit, Should be taken to Philadelphia Goal, for Lancaster Inhabitats for the most part as you may see, by their Oppositions of the Laws, and having such a large number of the British Prisoners Likewise such a large number of the hostians, who are Chiefly out amongst those Disaffected Jerimans, your Excellencies advice in this would be of much service, Lietenant Galbraith, Colonel Lowrey, & the rest of they Wild officers of his Battallon, and what few Magistrates are here, Get Little rest night or day, undesaouring to enforce the Laws, but I hope if we had those Twelve sent to Philada, and the Heads mon of the others in oppositon, put under Ball to Answer the nex Court, I think our Affairs would go on afterwards with more regularity. I have sir the honour of being your excellencies Sincero friend and Humbl Ser't.

"JOHN BAYLY."



Mr. Bayly died in 1794, leaving a widow, Hannah, and the following-named children: James, who got one hundred acres of land on the east side of the run; Thomas, died intestate, and left a widow, Ann, but no children. On the 10th day of March, 1792, his father gave him the one-fourth of one hundred and eighty-seven acres at the mouth of Conewago Creek, upon which the town of Falmouth stands. John, moved to Frederick County, Md., in 1810; Margaret; Mary, married James Anderson, the founder of Marietta; Ruth, married Dr. Maxwell McDowell, of Baltimore, Md.; Hannah, married John Greer, of York; Jenet, married Penrose Robinson, a merchant of York.

James Bayly, brother of John, was equally prominent. He resided upon and owned the farm adjoining "Duffy's Park" on the north, which he purchased Aug. 7, 1767, of Jacob Downer, which his son John sold to Mr. Graybill, and is now owned in part by Abraham N. Cassel, of Marietta. He was a justice of the peace, and of the Court of Common Pleas, during the Revolution, before whom the oath of allegiance was taken by the citizens of Donegal and vicinity. He was also "wagonmaster," an important position in that trying period. He issued the order for Albright's arrest, referred to in his brother John's letter. He married, the second time, Mary Cook, widow. He left the following-named children: John, to whom he gave the homestead farm, and who sold it, Oct. 1, 1793, to Jacob Graybill (miller); Thomas, who got the land adjoining Maytown; Mary, who married Richard Keyes; Ruth, who married Stephen Stephenson (who was an officer in the army that went to the western part of the State to quell the Whiskey Insurrection).

**The Mitchells.**—James Mitchell was a land surveyor. He was appointed a justice of the peace for Donegal township in 1722, when it was part of Chester County. In the same year he was one of the commissioners appointed to survey "Springgettsbury Manor," on the west side of the river, and when the temporary line was run between Pennsylvania and Maryland in 1739, James Mitchell, John Galbraith, John Mitchell, John Kelly, Francis Stewart, Gordon Howard, and Alexander Mitchell, all of Donegal, assisted the commissioners of the two provinces. He was elected a member of Assembly for the years 1727, 1744-46. In the year 1741 he was elected sheriff of the county. He and James Le Tort held a treaty with the Nanticoke and other Indians at Conoy in 1728. James Mitchell owned and resided upon a farm which lay south of John Galbraith (miller) and east of John Stewart's, and between the Marietta and Mount Joy turnpike and Little Ohikis Creek. He died in 1747, leaving the following-named children: James, Alexander, Thomas, William, Jean, Rachel, Mary, Margaret.

Thomas Mitchell, brother of John (not the one mentioned above), died in 1784, and left children,—John, Martha, McCary, Jean, and Jennet.

**The Sterretts.**—John Sterrett, the pioneer settler of the name, located in Donegal township in 1720, near Chikis Creek. He was very active in Cresap's war, and helped to arrest him. He was elected sheriff in 1744. He died in 1747, leaving a widow, Martha, and the following-named children: James, Joseph, Mary, Ann, Elizabeth, married Edward Crawford; Martha, married James Willson; Sarah, married Abraham Lowrey; another daughter married William Young. In 1745, 1746, 1747, James Sterrett was elected sheriff. He married Sarah, daughter of Richard Allison, who owned several hundred acres of land along Donegal Run, adjoining Andrew Galbraith on the southeast, to which he moved. He died in 1808, aged eighty-six years. His family consisted of James, who married Miss Hannah, and removed to Tuscarora Valley in 1806; William, married Miss Patterson, who are the parents of Hon. James Sterrett, judge of the Supreme Court. James and Sarah Sterrett's other children were Robert, David, Joseph Nathaniel, Francis, Mary.

**The Evans Family.**—John Evans, a native of Wales, landed in Philadelphia with a family of seven persons, viz., his father, mother, wife, daughter, brother, and sister, and after a short sojourn with the Welsh settlers on the west side of the Schuylkill, he purchased two hundred acres in the Welsh tract in New Castle County, Del., to which he removed in the year 1696. His brother being a carpenter was of great assistance to him in making improvements upon his land. His daughter died soon after he made his settlement, but a son, John, was born in the year 1700; both wife and son died soon afterwards. Before this, however, John, the father, left his first purchase and bought four hundred acres of land on White Clay Creek, in Chester County, just below the village of Landingburg, in the township of London Britain, whereon he erected a grist- and saw-mill on or before the year 1715.

In the year 1718, Reynold Howell, a native of Wales and a Baptist minister, arrived in Philadelphia with his wife and six children,—Jane, Lewis, Mary, George, Margaret, and William,—and the next year settled upon a farm near the Delaware River, and below the mouth of the Ochristiana Creek. This place proving to be unhealthy, he was induced to remove from there, and he accordingly purchased a farm in the Welsh tract, adjoining the present town of Newark, Del.

John Evans, Jr., married Jane Howell, the eldest daughter, and settled at the mill on White Clay Creek in 1722. He died April 14, 1738, and his father died in 1740.

In 1734, John Evans, Jr., purchased from John Evans, Esq., of Denbigh, in Wales, one thousand acres in what was then New Garden township, Chester Co., adjoining the land upon which he was then settled.

By his will John Evans, Jr., gave to his son John

the homestead of five hundred acres and the grist-mill thereon. To his son Evan he gave four hundred acres, with fulling-mill, tenter-yards, etc., and to his sons George and Peter the remaining six hundred acres.

The children of John and Jane Evans were Mary, born 1724, who married Evan Rice, and died Jan. 20, 1752; Lydia, born 1726; John, born 1728; Evan, born 1732, died Oct. 22, 1794; George, born 1734; Peter, born 1736.

John Evans (3d) was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council "third judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth," Aug. 16, 1777, and in October, 1783, he and Gen. Anthony Wayne were elected to the Council of Censors. He died prior to Dec. 9, 1783.

Judge Evans married Mary, daughter of Rees and Rachel Jones, and had several children, all of whom died before him except Mary, and she survived him only a few years. His lands, seven hundred and nineteen acres, in London Britain were divided between his brothers Evan, George, and Peter. His daughter Mary also inherited four hundred and sixty-seven acres in Pencader and White Clay Creek Hundred, which she devised to her uncles.

Evan Evans married Margaret, daughter of William Nevin, and had ten children.

George Evans studied medicine in Philadelphia, and when the war broke out he was commissioned surgeon of the Third Battalion of militia of the city of Philadelphia on the 6th day of December, 1776. He became attached to Col. Bailer's regiment of Virginia troops, and marched with them to New York. A number of these troops were surprised at night when quartered in a barn by the British, and a great many put to the bayonet, among whom was Surgeon Evans, who had a bayonet thrust through his body. He was thrown into the bottom of a common wagon, and hauled for some distance over a corduroy road to New York City, and placed in a hospital, where he recovered from what was pronounced a fatal wound.

A few years after the war he removed to Virginia, where he married. One of his daughters married Mr. Miller, who became Governor of North Carolina. Another daughter married Mr. Johnson, the "king of the turf." The descendants of this branch of the family are numerous in the South, and many of them have risen to positions of prominence.

Peter Evans married Rachel Evans, a native of Wales, and settled for a time in Montgomery County, where he practiced medicine. They had six children,—John, Lydia, Peter, Daniel, Septimus, born Feb. 1, 1771, and Sarah. Septimus Evans was twice married. By his first wife, Mary Morgan, he had a daughter, Matilda, who married Dr. Andrews Murphy. By his second wife, Ann Whitting, he had a daughter, Sarah Ann, who married the late David B. Nivin, of London Grove, Chester Co. Their children

were Anna M., Septimus E., Ella M., Myra B., Clara T., and J. Wilkin Nivin. A portion of the land taken up by John Evans in 1734 remains in possession of members of this family.

Samuel Evans, son of Evan Evans, was born at the old homestead in London Britain, July 14, 1758. While in his minority he served as ensign in the Revolutionary war under his father, who was colonel of a battalion of militia and commanded the Chester County militia at the battle of Brandywine.

Samuel Evans was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1791. He was commissioned one of the associate judges of the Chester County Court in the winter of 1793 by Governor Thomas Mifflin. On the 16th day of April, 1793, he married Frances Lowrey, youngest child of Col. Alex. Lowrey, of Donegal. He resigned his judgeship, and removed to the homestead of Col. Lowrey at Marietta, and took the active management of Mr. Lowrey's farm. They had a large family of children. Alexander was born Feb. 8, 1794, and died an infant. Ann West was born Feb. 27, 1795, and married the late Henry McElderry, of Baltimore. Margaret was born Sept. 14, 1797, and married Jacob Zell, son of John Zell, Esq., who resided in Churchtown in this county. (The oldest of their children was Elizabeth, who married John W. Clark, whose father owned the farm now owned by J. Donald Cameron; and Thomas.) After his marriage he purchased the old homestead farm of Col. Lowrey. He and his brother-in-law, Thomas Zell, entered into the lumber and coal business in Marietta. He sold his farm to Col. James Duffy in 1865, and removed to the State of Delaware. He died in Philadelphia about the year 1867.

Alexander was born March 22, 1799. He married Hannah Slaymaker, daughter of the Hon. Amos Slaymaker, late of Salisbury township, in 1820. They had but one son, Samuel, born Jan. 20, 1823, upon the old mansion farm in Donegal; was apprenticed to learn the carpenter trade with Israel Cooper, of Columbia, in April, 1838; was elected justice of the peace in 1853, clerk of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer of Lancaster County in the fall of 1857; enlisted as a private in the "Cookman Rangers" on May 5, 1861, promoted to orderly-sergeant in Company K, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, and on June 21, 1861, was commissioned second lieutenant of that company, and marched with his regiment to West Virginia. In November, 1861, he was commissioned quartermaster of the Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, with the rank of first lieutenant. During the campaign in Eastern Virginia in 1862 he was assigned to the brigade and took charge of the quartermaster department, and was transferred to the subsistence department, and for eighteen months was division commissary of subsistence. On April 23, 1864, he was appointed upon Maj.-Gen. Warren's staff as acting commissary of subsistence. He was mustered out at Harrisburg with the Fifth Pennsylvania

Reserves June 11, 1864. On the 13th day of March, 1865, he was commissioned brevet captain for "faithful and meritorious services in the Wilderness campaign, Virginia." After his return from the army he sent "substitutes" to the army. He was elected several terms a justice of the peace in the Second Ward of Columbia, and is now a notary public. He married Mary Shoch, daughter of Benjamin Worrell Shoch, late of York, Pa. They had three children,—Fanny, born April 17, 1859, died Jan. 8, 1865; Lillian S., born Nov. 5, 1861; Samuel, born Dec. 18, 1865, died Feb. 2, 1868.

Jane Howell, born June 23, 1800, married Jasper Slaymaker, Esq., son of the late Hon. Amos Slaymaker, of Salisbury township. He graduated with high honors at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to practice at the Lancaster bar in 1812. When the British threatened Baltimore he volunteered and marched to Maryland in defense of his country. He was a member of Assembly for the years 1817-18. When Lancaster was chartered as a city he was appointed the first prosecuting attorney of the mayor's court. His name was connected with many important enterprises started to develop and foster domestic industries and the construction of internal improvements. He died in 1826, aged thirty-nine years. He left a widow, Jane H., who survives and resides in Lancaster City. Their family consisted of Amos, Fanny, Samuel Evans, James, and Jasper. Of Amos a sketch appears in the bench and bar chapter. Fanny married Rev. Solomon McNair, a Presbyterian minister, who presided for many years over Middle Octorara Church, in Bart township. Samuel Evans, born in 1822, entered the mercantile business at John N. Lane's store. Soon after he attained his majority he opened a broker's office in Philadelphia, and has continued in that business since. He married Miss Charlotte Taitt, of Philadelphia.

James married Miss Wilson, of Path Valley, Franklin Co., Pa., and after the war he removed to the State of Delaware, near the town of Dover.

Jasper, the youngest child of Jasper and Jane Slaymaker, removed from Path Valley to Mifflin, thence to Sunbury.

Evan Rice, son of Samuel and Frances Evans, born Feb. 26, 1802, received a collegiate education, and was admitted to practice law at the Lancaster bar in 1823. He died in Texas in 1837.

Elizabeth, born Dec. 3, 1803; died Dec. 1, 1881.

Jane, daughter of Evan and Margaret Evans, married Thomas Henderson, Esq., of New London, Chester Co.

Margaret married Mr. Garrett, of Philadelphia. His sons were extensively engaged in the manufacture of snuff and tobacco near Philadelphia.

Evan Rice Evans, brother of Samuel Evans, received a collegiate education and entered the profession of the law. He was admitted to practice at the

Lancaster bar in 1793. He remained there but a short time, when he removed to the then new town of Sunbury, Northumberland Co., Pa. He married, first time, Miss Grace Wallis, by whom he had several children, to wit: Sarah, who married Gen. Hugh Brady; Elizabeth, who married Judge Henry Shippen, son of Hon. Joseph Shippen, judge of Common Pleas Court at Lancaster. He raised a company, in which were James Buchannan and Jasper Slaymaker, and marched to Baltimore in 1814. He read law with the late James Hopkins, and was admitted to the bar in 1811. He removed to Huntingdon, Pa., after he married. Governor Andrew Shulze appointed him judge of the Crawford County District. He died March 2, 1839, and left a widow and a large family. Evan Rice Evans' second wife was a Mrs. Forrest, whose maiden name was Cowden.

John Evans, son of Evan and Margaret Evans, went with his elder brother, Evan, to Sunbury, with whom he studied law, and after being admitted to practice removed to Wilkesbarre. He married Elizabeth Wallis, a sister of his brother Evan's first wife, by whom he had seven children.

**Other Prominent Early Residents.**—Robert Middleton and his brothers, George and William, settled in what is now Martic township in 1713. Robert came to Donegal in 1716, and took up five hundred acres of land adjoining the glebe land of Donegal Church on the southwest. He died in May, 1731, leaving a widow, Mary (who was called "Mary Motherel"), and a son John and a daughter Jean. After the death of Robert Middleton, his widow took out a patent for the land in her own name. She was probably the second wife of Robert Middleton, whose son John and daughter were grown up at the time of his death. She did not die until after the Revolution. John came into possession of the entire estate. He died in 1782, and left but one child, Mary, who married John Whitehill, Jr.

John Whitehill, Jr., the head of the Donegal branch of this family, was born in Salisbury township, in this county, in 1753. He married Mary, daughter of John Middleton (whose father settled near Donegal Church in 1716), about the close of the Revolutionary war, and through his wife came into possession of several hundred acres of Donegal's choicest land, situated a mile northeast from Maytown. He was elected county commissioner in 1801, and served three years. He was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Thomas Mifflin. He died on the 10th day of December, 1806, aged fifty-three years, and left surviving him his wife, Mary, and the following children, to wit: John Middleton (1788-1866), who married Elizabeth Cameron; Ann (1784-1860); Margaret (1796-1844), married — McDowell; Jane (1799-1846), married James Wilson; James (1786-1860), married Mary Curren in 1811; and David, born about 1790.

There was surveyed for James Le Tort in 1719 nine hundred acres of land along the river from one to three

miles above Marietta; Le Tort sold the land to James Logan, who took out a patent for it Sept. 9, 1734. In 1747, James Logan gave to Peter Haig, of Chilterham, who had been long in his service, one hundred and fifty-two acres of this land, who, in 1748, sold to James Lowrey, who sold the same to James Patterson, who, in 1748, sold to Lazarus Lowrey, who, in 1749, sold to Jacob Graeff (Grove), of Manheim township. In 1753, Graff sold to Jacob Downer for four hundred and seventeen pounds, who sold part of the land to Christian Fox. This farm adjoined Christian Garber, Thomas Mitchell (Bogg's farm), and Ulrich Engle. The six or eight farms located below the Grove—Shock's Run extending two miles back from the river—belonged to Le Tort's nine hundred acres.

Samuel Fulton was one of the pioneer settlers, and came to Donegal in 1720 and took up several hundred acres of land along the "old Peter's road," about a mile north of Maytown. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George and Jean Stewart, who settled near Marietta. Their children were James, John, and Samuel, and one daughter. Samuel Fulton died in 1760.

James Harris was an Indian trader. He located upon the Le Tort-Logan tract of land, about a mile above Marietta. He met with great losses in the French and Indian wars, becoming more and more involved in debt, and was finally thrown into jail for debt a few years prior to the Revolution. His lands were sold, and we hear no more of him in Donegal.

George Stewart came from the north of Ireland in 1717 or 1718, and located near the river in East Donegal township, and took up three hundred and fifty acres of land, upon part of which the eastern end of Marietta is built. He belonged to and was a very active member of Donegal Church. He was elected to the General Assembly in 1730 and 1732. In 1722, when the township was a part of Chester County, he was appointed a justice of the peace. He was elected one of the county commissioners in 1731. Early in the winter of 1733, while serving as a member of Assembly, he died suddenly, leaving a family of several children. John, being the oldest son, got the mansion farm, for which he took out a patent for three hundred and fifty-seven and one-half acres in 1739. In 1749 he sold one hundred and fifty acres of the tract to David Cook.

Gordon Howard was one of the pioneer Indian traders, and settled about one mile and a half north-east of Donegal meeting-house, where he took up six hundred acres of land. His trading-post and mansion stood upon the land of Mr. J. Hershey, and about fifty yards south of his present dwelling. He was married two or three times, the last time on April 16, 1751, to Rachel, the widow of James Ramsey. He was related by marriage to James Patterson, the old Indian trader. He was elected county commissioner for the years 1735-37. He died in 1754,

and left the following family, viz.: Joseph, Susannah, John, Thomas, William, Robert, Martha, and Rebecca.

Alexander McNutt was one of the pioneer settlers, and came to Donegal in 1722. He died, leaving four children,—Margaret (who married Hugh Willson, who resided at Donegal Church), Robert, James, and a daughter, who married Patrick Hays, who lived on Chikis Creek, and was one of the first lieutenants in Col. Lowrey's battalion in 1777.

Robert McFarland settled on the right bank of Little Chikis Creek, about one mile south of Mount Joy, in 1720. He died in 1750, and left the following-named children: John, Joseph, Robert, Rachel, and Rebecca.

James Moore settled on Chikis Creek in 1720, where he owned a large farm. He also purchased three hundred acres of land adjoining the glebe lands of Donegal Church on the west, which he gave to his son, Ephraim, who gave it to his son, Zachariah, who married Mary Boggs, sister of Capt. Alexander Boggs. Zachariah was second lieutenant in Col. Lowrey's battalion, and was in the battle of Brandywine. Hugh Moore, brother of Zachariah, died in 1795, and left wife (Ann) and children,—Nancy, Mary, Rebecca, and Andrew.

Nathaniel Lytle settled on Little Chikis Creek in 1722. He was married the second time to Jenet, the widow of William Wilkins, one of the pioneer Indian traders. He came into possession of Mr. Wilkins' land, situated a short distance above the mouth of Little Chikis Creek. He died in 1748, leaving his wife, Jenet, and one son, John Lytle, to whom he gave the Wilkins land. John sold the farm to Andrew Hershey. He was compelled to pay the children of William Wilkins, and got an act of Assembly passed to give him authority to make a title to Mr. Hershey. During the Revolution John Lytle moved to Middletown, where he established a ferry, and from thence moved several miles above Harris' Ferry, where he again established a ferry.

James Cunningham was one of the pioneers who settled near the Donegal meeting-house in 1723. He took up several hundred acres of land adjoining the glebe land on the north. On the 10th day of March, 1730, he sold to John Gass, whose executors, in 1736, sold to William McClelland and Michael McCleery, who, in 1739, sold to James Kerr, who sold to Andrew Kerr, William Willson, and William Kerr. This land was held in common between them until 1766, when they divided the land equally. Andrew Kerr (shoemaker) removed to Hanover township, and sold his share of the land to William Willson. In 1783 he sold to Daniel Stauffer, of Codorus, York Co., Pa. John Hoover owns part of this land, and the State hatching-house occupied a part. General Simon Cameron also owns a part of the tract, which he purchased from Samuel Garber. Hugh Willson, brother of William Willson, owned the

farm immediately east of the Garber tract. His son, Hugh Willson, married a daughter of Rev. Colin McFarquahr.

Thomas Ewing was here early in the century. In November, 1720, Peter Gardner, of New Jersey, took up six hundred and thirty-six acres of land, extending up the river from Chikis Rock about three-fourths of a mile, and running back about a mile and one-fourth, which embraced some land in West Hempfield, where Big and Little Chikis Creeks unite, and also about two hundred acres between the two creeks. Peter conveyed to John Gardner, who conveyed a portion of the land to John Bortner, who received a patent May 29, 1733, for two hundred and thirty acres along the river, who sold the land to John Ross in 1734, who was sold out by the Moan commissioners in 1738. The land was then purchased by Thomas Ewing, who in the previous year purchased George Stewart's land on the east. Upon this land there are now two grist-mills, one saw-mill, five anthracite blast furnaces, one rolling-mill, and the eastern extension of Marietta. Mr. Ewing also took out a patent for four hundred acres on the east side of the Swatara at Quitapahela, in Lebanon township, in 1738. Ewing was not only a person of large means, but was also one of the most intelligent of the old pioneer settlers. He married, the second time, Susanna, widow of James Patterson, the Indian trader. They took out a patent for three hundred acres, surveyed for James Patterson. It was located in Conestoga manor.

James, oldest son of Thomas Ewing, born 1736, who became a distinguished general in the Revolutionary war, and when in minority served as lieutenant in Braddock's and Gen. Forbes' armies in the Indian wars. He was a member of the General Assembly and of the Council, and of the State Senate for a number of terms. He died in 1806 at his plantation near Wright's Ferry. He left but one child, a daughter, who married Dr. John Ewing, of Maryland.

John, second son of Thomas Ewing, resided in Lancaster. He was also an officer in the Revolutionary army.

John Kelley settled upon the land adjoining that part laid out into town lots by Mohaffy, Duffy, and Pedan at the western end of Marietta in 1740. It contained one hundred and forty acres. In 1766 his son, Andrew Kelley, conveyed the farm to James Bayley, Esq. John Kelley left the following-named children: Andrew, William, who was elected sheriff in 1777 and 1778, who was also a justice of the peace. He resided about one and a half miles west from Mount Joy on the turnpike. He married, the first time, Susanna Anderson, who was a daughter of Thomas Anderson. He married, the second time, Margaret, daughter of Abraham Scott. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Ewing, married Robert Harman.

Christian Winiker, Sr. (Vinegar), came to Donegal township about the year 1750, and rented the ferry

about two miles west from Marietta. His son, Christian, purchased the ferry and about seventy-five acres of land. For many years it was better known as "Vinegar's Ferry."

The children of Christian Winiker, Sr., were Henry, born 1756; Christian, born 1758; Elizabeth, born 1760; David, born 1763; George, born 1765; John, born 1768.

Samuel Cook was the son of David Cook, Sr., and the brother of David Cook, Esq., who laid out New Haven. He resided upon a plantation his father gave him. It was part of the land taken up by Samuel Fulton, and was situated on the old Peter's road about one mile north of Maytown. He married Anna, daughter of John Allison. Cook was a justice of the peace, and a member of the Legislature in 1801. He owned several slaves, all of whom he manumitted in his will, dated 1804. His sister married James Willson, who purchased his farm.

Ludwig Lindemuth was a Lutheran, and came from Germany in 1750. On the 2d day of March, 1752, he purchased a farm of two hundred and six acres from Robert McFarland, who removed to Virginia. This farm lay along Little Chikis Creek about a mile south of Mount Joy. There was no Lutheran Church in the neighborhood, and he attended church regularly at Lancaster, twelve miles away, and often walked there and back again the same day. He was one of the founders of the Lutheran Church at Maytown, in 1765. His farm adjoined that of Thomas Clingan, a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian. There was a fine spring upon the former's land, the water from which flowed through the meadow of the latter to the creek. For some reason best known to himself Mr. Lindemuth undertook to make a passage through solid rock along the edge of his own land to conduct the water from his spring to the creek. After he had expended several hundred pounds in the undertaking, Mr. Clingan applied to the court for relief, and it compelled Mr. Lindemuth to turn the water from his spring to its natural channel. The ditch remains there, and is a silent witness to his folly. Mr. Lindemuth died in 1777, leaving a widow, Margaret, and children,—John Peter, George, Martin, Ann Margaretta, Faust, and Elizabeth.

On the 24th day of April, 1761, Herman Long purchased four hundred and sixty-nine acres of land from William Smith (who took out a patent April 13, 1749), to which he added, on Dec. 24, 1785, eighty acres of land, purchased from the estate of John Stayman. On the 24th day of December, 1785, John Haldeman and John Brenneman, the executors of John Stehman, deceased, sold three hundred and thirty-six acres of land to Herman Long; being the same land which Christian Brenneman and Susannah conveyed to their son-in-law, John Stehman, May 7, 1751. This land extended along the Maytown and Balnbridge road. Herman Long died in 1810, and left the following children, viz.: John, Christian,

Herman, Abraham, Joseph, Jacob, Benjamin, Ann, and Elizabeth.

Richard Keys settled about the middle of the last century near Big Chikis Creek. In 1777 his family consisted of his wife and the following-named children: Ann, Polly, Margaret. There also lived in the family Andrew Manehean.

There was also a James Keys in his family, who was probably his father. In 1778 he rented Anderson's Ferry. He also purchased one hundred acres of land two miles farther up the river, where he also established a ferry in 1779. In the same year he purchased one hundred and fifty acres of Rev. Joseph Tate's farm, near Maytown. He married Mary, daughter of James Bayley, through whom he came into possession of the one-fourth of one hundred and seventy acres of land at the mouth of Conewago Creek, where he, in connection with James Hopkins and his brother-in-law, laid out the town of Falmouth in 1792. He was elected to the Legislature for the years 1796, 1797, 1798, and 1799.

Christian Bucher came from Switzerland to avoid religious persecution. He was a member of the Mennonite persuasion. He located among the Mennonites in the western part of Donegal township about the year 1760. On the 5th day of April, 1768, he married Frena (Frances), daughter of Melchoir Breneman. On April 17, 1768, the latter conveyed to him a tract of land, and on the 26th day of April, 1774, he conveyed to him another tract adjoining the first. This land was taken up and settled by William Bryans in 1720. The first-mentioned tract, where Mr. Bucher had his homestead, is now owned by John Hollinger. The old Peter's road, which extended from the eastern end of the county to Conoy, ran through both of these farms. The road leading from Maytown to Elizabethtown also ran through the land, which is about one mile and a half from the former place. They had the following-named children: Annie, born Jan. 18, 1769; Elizabeth, born Nov. 1, 1770; Frances, born Dec. 30, 1772; Christian, born March 19, 1775; Mary, born Nov. 22, 1777; John, born Jan. 15, 1780; Martin, Joseph.

At the close of the Revolutionary war a number of mechanics from Chester County and other sections in the eastern part of the State found their way to this county, seeking work. Among the number was a young Quaker stone-mason named Taylor, who came from Chester County to Maytown. Mr. Bucher was about to erect two large "bank" barns and a still-house, and there Mr. Taylor found ready work.

While thus engaged in the construction of Mr. Bucher's barns he boarded with the family. An attachment grew up between Annie, the oldest daughter, and the young Quaker. Mr. Bucher suspected as much, and he cautioned her and expressed his dislike to, and forbid her marrying, a mechanic, especially one who was of English descent. This opposition only intensified the love between the young couple.

In a few days Annie was missing from her usual place at the breakfast-table, and it was noticed that the young mason had not gone to work as usual. Being anxious and suspecting that all was not well with his daughter, he went to the stable and found his favorite horse gone and Annie's side-saddle. He called in vain to Mrs. Bucher, "Wo ist Annie?" for the truant lovers were married the same day. The marriage turned out to be a happy one.

Their son was the father of Bayard Taylor, the traveler, author, poet, and diplomatist.

Mr. Bucher's second daughter, Elizabeth, married John Brandt.

George Plumer was the son of Jonathan Plumer, who was commissary of Gen. Braddock's army, and was also commissary under Gen. Forbes in 1757-58. After that general took possession of the ruins of Fort Du Quesne, he seems to have remained in the neighborhood of Fort Cumberland, Md., and Fort Pitt; he married Miss Anna Farrell, and took his family west of the mountains in the year 1761.

He purchased an interest in some land at "Two-Mile Run" from George Croghan. By permission of Col. Henry Boquet he built a cabin and made many improvements upon this purchase. In that cabin, on Dec. 5, 1762, George Plumer, the subject of this sketch, was born. It is thought that he was the first white child of English parents born west of the mountains. He made this settlement before Col. Boquet had conquered a peace with the Indians, and before the proprietors obtained by purchase the title from the Indians and placed the same in the market for sale to actual settlers. His son George grew up to be a noted scout and hunter. He married Margaret, the third daughter of Col. Alexander Lowrey, who gave them a large tract of land, upon which they settled and erected a saw- and grist-mill, at the mouth of Sewickley Creek, in Westmoreland County. Mr. Plumer was elected to the Legislature in the years 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, and 1817. In 1820 he was elected to a seat in Congress, and re-elected in 1822 and 1824. He entered the legislative halls in his "buckskin," and was a splendid specimen of a backwoodsman. On the 24th day of June, 1818, his wife died, and on the 14th day of November, 1821, he married Miss Martha Dean, of Indiana County. The children of George and Margaret Plumer were Jonathan, Alexander, John C., Lazarus Lowrey, Mary, Nancy, Sarah, William, Elizabeth, Rebecca.

Frederick Bauer, the head of this family, with a number of other Lutherans, located about one mile west of Maytown soon after it was laid out, upon land which originally belonged to the Le Tort-Logan tract of nine hundred acres. In the year 1770 he added fifty acres to his farm, which he purchased from Rudolph Souder, and in the year 1779 he purchased the farm adjoining Maytown on the north, which belonged to the Rev. Joseph Tate. His family

consisted of seven daughters and two sons,—Magdalena, Susan, Christina, Catharine, Elizabeth, Mary, Ann, John, and Frederick.

Magdalena, born July 10, 1763; married, the first time, John Gailbach. Their son, Jacob, removed to Philadelphia, where he died aged seventy-two years. She married, as her second husband, Caleb Way, who belonged to a Quaker family, and was the son of Caleb Way, who kept tavern on the old road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia, at Wagontown, in Chester County. Mrs. Way married a third time, her husband being John Ruth, who kept tavern in a white frame house on the street leading from the public square in Maytown to Marietta. The house is standing, but used as a private residence. John Ruth died in 1808, and Mrs. Ruth died in January, 1816.

Caleb Way built and owned the stone dwelling at the northwest corner of the square in Maytown, adjoining Frederick Gailbach's tavern. Here Rebecca Way was born in the year 1799. After the death of her sister she went to Chester County to attend school, and when visiting friends met Mr. Taylor, the son of Mr. Taylor and Annie Bucher. They were afterwards married, and thus another link bound a daughter of Donegal to a Chester County family. These were the parents of Bayard Taylor.

Hugh Wilson was the son of Hugh, and was born near Donegal Church. He married a daughter of Rev. Colin McFarquahr, and moved to Maytown, where he kept the hotel at the southeast corner of the square; thence he moved to Lancaster, where he purchased the three-story brick tavern on the south side of West King Street, between Penn Square and Prince Street, in 1810, from Jacob Krug. He kept a stage hotel, and was largely interested in several stage lines. In 1815 he became very much embarrassed and sold the property to Andrew Boggs, merchant, son of Capt. Alexander Boggs, of Marietta. There are some of Mr. Wilson's descendants living in Wheeling, West Va. He was in his day one of the most prominent tavern-keepers in the county.

Anthony Haines married Susanna, daughter of Frederick Bauer. He was a prominent and influential citizen. He purchased Mr. Anderson's farm, adjoining Marietta, to which place he moved. He died in 1814, leaving a widow and five children,—Henry, Frederick, Charlotte, Susannah, and Maria.

**Land Titles.**—The irregular and unauthorized manner in which the pioneers took up their land gradually led to a good deal of difficulty among them on account of encroachments upon each other's land, and occasionally persons exercised a squatter's right, building cabins upon lands they supposed to be vacant, and when, after building, they found the land was claimed by others, attempted to hold possession by force. They were generally ejected, their cabins torn or burned down, and their occupants turned out to seek shelter as best they could. As years rolled by and their land became cleared and

the soil cultivated, their beautiful meadows irrigated, and more comfortable and larger farm buildings erected, their owners became uneasy about their land titles. The Rev. James Anderson, the minister who preached at Donegal Church, was very anxious about the welfare of his friends, and he urged them to make terms with the proprietors. He made a number of visits to Philadelphia to see James Logan and the loan commissioners upon this subject.

Samuel Blunston, register of the county, was appointed by Thomas Penn in April, 1736, "deputy surveyor for the townships of Derry, Hempfield, Donegal, and Lebanon." He was on intimate and friendly terms with the settlers in Donegal, and he went among them, and after hearing their grievances and consulting with Mr. Anderson and other leading settlers, drew up "in behalf of the inhabitants thereof a scheme for appeasing the tumults and animosities among them." Logan and the loan commissioners agreed to the terms suggested by Mr. Blunston, and accordingly a bundle of blank warrants was sent up to him, to be filled up at his discretion, which trust he wisely exercised, and happily all differences between the settlers and the proprietors were adjusted.

The following letters, written during the period of these troubles by Thomas Penn and others, gives some idea of the difficulties that were adjusted:

*Thomas Penn to Secretary Logan.*

"PHILADELPHIA, 23d Jan'y, 1733.

"**LOVING FRIEND,**—On the Receipt of thy Letter & paper read to the Inhabitants of Donnegall, & perusal of them, I found the proposals were disadvantageous to us, & began to Consider the reasons for granting to those people their Lands at a Rate much more moderate than other persons generally pay. 'Tis true some of them applied to the Commissioners before their Settlement, whereas others went without thinking that formality Necessary, but then they have been settled 12 or 15 Years, have paid no Consideration for that favour, neither think they ought. All y't can give them room to expect an answer agreeable to their Inclinations must be from the Services their old Friend may have done them, with me Joyned to thy Endeavours, for the Speedy Stio't of their Estates, which all reasonable men would have been uneasy should have been so long delay'd y't have made any Valuable Improvements on the Land.

"For my Last answer to any applications from that Township, I do agree that the Inhabitants shall have their Choice of these 3 proposals:

"Either to pay 16: 15 & one Shilling a Hund. @ Quitrent.

"15: & 2 Shillings Quitrent.

"6: 10 & 1 penny Sterl. an acre.

"The persons must make Choice before the 1st Day of March next which of those terms they choose to Comply with, & the Consideration money must be that Day paid, or Interest for the Delay, which will be expected shall not be long. The Quitrent commences from the 1st Day of March next, pursuant to which I desire requests may be drawn up, and when thou Shalt know how the people shall chooso, I desire to be acquainted therewith, & am,

"Thy loving Friend,  
"THO. PENN."

*Thomas Penn to Secretary Logan.*

"PHILADELPHIA, 24th Jan'y, 1733.

"**LOVING FRIEND,**—Having Considered the terms I am willing to offer to the Inhabitants of the Townships under thy Care North of Donnegal, as the people are generally unable to pay money, I shall agree that from the first Day of March next, three years & a half shall be allowed them to provide 16£ 10 Shll. for each hundred acres, & that no Interest shall, at the expiration of that time, be demanded for the Delay; that one-half penny an acre, Sterl. money, shall be reserred for the quitrent, & that no persons, who shall hereafter settle on the Lands in Your County,

shall be entitled to any such Length of time, but that all persons settling without proper authority shall be removed in such manner as the Law directs.

"I am,  
"Thy loving Friend,  
"THO. PENN."

*Thomas Penn to John Wright.*

"PHILA., 24th Janry, 1733.

"MY GOOD FRIEND,—I reco'd thy Letter & Speech, therein inclosed, to the Inhabts of Donnegal, and altho' the long time they have been settled without their Paym't of any thing should incline them to do at least what was proposed by James Logan, yet, as He has been their advocate, & thou hast engaged to solicit their Cause, I shall consent that either of the two Proposals shall be accepted of, provided the money is paid the first Day of March next, or that Interest shall be paid from that time, and, as James Anderson, in his Let'trs to J. Logan, propos'd that some of the Town'ps would rather pay a less Sum, & hold at a penny an acre, I also agree that this Proposition shall be made to them, to pay six pounds ten Shillings a hund'd a's, & a penny an acre Qt Rt, the Money & Rent to be pd as the other Moneys are, the Qt Rt to commence from ye 1st Day of Mar. next. I have enclosed a Let'tr to the same purport, to be made such use of as thou mayst judge necessary. This Proposal is by them made, without mentioning anything of the 16t 10s, & time for paym'ts, for which Reason I have not said any thing about it, and, unless some have had the promise of it, I should think these three Terms are sufficient. If they have, thou must certifie me of it that their Grants may be so made. As to the Commencem't of Rent, it must be as thou hast acquainted the People. If thou hast told them they are to pay  $\frac{1}{2}$  an A. from next Mar., there can be no Reason to abate, but I think the people of Sawatawa were informed by thee they should pay neither Rent or Interest for about 4 years. Of this pray be certain, & if thou hast not already given the Rent up, I desire it may not be done.

"Thou wilt observe a small Alteration in one of the Proposals, which makes too great a Diff'ce in calculating the Rent of one Shilling a Year, & is also an even Rate.

"I think if the Donnegallians have not had a promise at the 13lbs 10s Rate, there will be a sufficient Diff'ce between their Terms & those of Sawatawa. If they have, some more time must be allowed them. To be sure, five years from the 1st of Mar., & the others three years and a half from the same time will be sufficient, if the latter have not had Reason to expect more, and, as is before observed they must pay Qt Rt, unless thou hast agreed to the Contrary.

"I have some thoughts of being soon in the Neighbourhood of George Aston, but, while the Assembly sits, it will not be practicable. Sometime before I set out I will acquaint the Day I shall be there, that, if necessary, I may meet thee.

"Zachariah Butcher was with me yesterday, & brought two Men, who, with him, were much beat & abused on the other Side of Susquehanna, & said that thou hast directed them to apply to me for Directions how to proceed, which I could scarce believe, because the way, I suppose, is plain, and the Persons should, on application to a Magistrate, have had a Warr't for apprehending the Aggressors 'till the Court had decided the matter. In this Case, as in all others, I desire thou wilt give all the Countenance & Assistance as a Magistrate to our Officers which they can legally demand, & that Care may be taken to make Examples of 2 or 3 of the most forward of those fellows, for which End I shall speak to the Att'y Gen'l to assist when He goes up to your Court.

"The Persons who are to have the Benefit of the Proposals are the Settlers in Donnegal & on one Side of Cheekaselunga Creek, on a piece of Land surveyed formerly to us.

"Thy Letter, by Isaac Saunders, I have received, and referr'd the Matter to thy Self & Elisha Gatchel, to whom I have also wrote, & in the mean time ordered J. Steel to give King notice, that he may not cut down any Timber.

"Benj'n Eastburn having show'd me some Warrants thou hast given out to the Settlers over the River, which He got from them again, makes it necessary for me to desire thou wilt get in all thou canst, & if any Settlers before the Date of the Let'ty Proposals, should apply for more, that thou wilt fill up the Warrants & send them down to [John Georges, in whose Office they must be entered, & then return'd to] Benjamin, who will give Copsy, with Orders, to the Surveyor & keep the originals, according to the constant Custom in his Office, the party applying never having the Custody of the Warrant unless he is intrusted to carry it from one office to the other.

"Having said what is necessary in answer to thy Letter, I shall only desire, as far as thou canst have opportunity, I may be informed of what is done, & am,

"Thy very loving Friend,  
"THOMAS PENN."

"P. S. The Persons to whom the Terms are to be offered should determine how to hold before the first Day of Mar. next."

*Thomas Penn to J. Minshall.*

"PHILA., 22 Xber, 1733.

"MY GOOD FRIEND,—With great pleasure I rece'd thy letter of the 14th Inst, and much approve of thy thoughts in regard to the Irish Settlers, having been always of opinion that, tho' they might over their Cups, or when encouraged one by another, make strange Resolutions, yet that all, except the most senceless, would on further Considering, and on the Approach of persons of authority, change their former sentiments, and as their opposition could in the end only turn to their Destruction, receive with Civility any such who would behave mildly and with seeming kindness.

"The carrying these thoughts into action is what very particularly deserves my thanks, and as thou hast offered to serve my family in surveying the Township of Lebanon, I ordered immediately, on receipt of thy Letter, a Deputation to be made to thee, and I must desire that thou wilt survey the Lands of that Township on the People's taking out Warrants, the Requests for which may be signed by many on one paper, in which the Terms may, in a very short manner, be mentioned, and Warrants accordingly granted. But if it were possible to spread abroad that the persons already settled are only to expect the allowance of Time, I think it would be well. Also, the giving this time may be a means for their people to encourage great multitudes of their Country Men to come over and Cover the Country, which might otherwise be inhabited by a people more Industrious than many of them are.

"As to Donnegal, I choose not to do anything but thro' James Logan, resolving, since they think they are entitled, from the Settlement being made by the Comm'r, to have the Land on old Rent, to leave it entirely to him, provided it is not too long. I should be willing to consent that they should have some terms more advantageous than the last Rather than have any more Trouble about them.

"I shal hope soon to hear from thee the particulars of the Treatment T. Butcher met with over Susquehannah. As soon as I receive it some orders shal be sent to call the Ringleaders to acco't, if necessary; if not I desire thee & John Wright to take the proper measures for putting a Stop to such proceedings, by securing some of the chief aggressors.

"The Instruction thou mentions I have been applized of by the Chief Justice, and shal, when I see him, further consider it.

"My Intended Journey I shal now put it of till a more suitable season for Travelling, when I hope to have the pleasure of seeing my good friends at Susquehannah, to all whom pray give my Respects, and be assured that I am,

"Thy Aff'to Friend,  
"THOMAS PENN."

*Secretary Logan to the Proprietor.*

"STENTON, 20th, 7br 1736—at noon.

"If the Proprietor please to take notice of Ja. Anderson, Minis'r of Donegal, & hold some conversation with him, it may p'haps be seasonable at this time when those people ought by all means to be animated to vigorous resolutions. He just called on me when I was much engaged, & I expected to see him again, but could not. I suppose he goes not out of town 'till to-morrow morning, & that he then will w'thout fail, if not otherwise hindered.

"E. Shippen accidentally calling here, I thought the hint might be of some Importance.

"Thy faithful fr'd,  
"J. LOGAN."

**Allegiance to the Province.**—After the war of the Revolution had broken out it was made one of the duties of justices of the peace to take the oaths of allegiance of the taxables in this jurisdiction. Following is a copy of the form of oath used in this township:

"I do swear or affirm that I renounce and refuse all allegiance to George the Third, King of Great Britain, his Heirs and Successors, and that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a free and independent State, and that I will not at any time do or cause to be done any matter or thing that will be preju-



dicial or injurious to the freedom and independency thereof as declared by Congress, and also that I will discover and make known to some one Justice of the Peace of the said State, all Treasons and Traitorous Conspiracies which I now know, or hereafter shall know to be found against this or any of the United States of America."

Following is a list of those persons who took the oath:

	<i>July 1, 1777.</i>	Thomas Hason. Peter Dillo. Rodger McFelly.			<i>August 17th.</i> Barnabas Hanley.
Robert McKay. William Kelley. Robert Craig. John Faunce.					<i>August 19th.</i> Abraham Stophor.
	<i>July 2d.</i>	James Fulton. Frederick Huffman.			<i>August 27th.</i> William Patterson.
James Anderson. William Willson.					<i>September 3d.</i> Poter Charleton.
	<i>July 5th.</i>	John Haller.			<i>September 15th.</i> David Hays.
	<i>July 8th.</i>	Abraham Furry.			<i>October 7th.</i> George Cruikshank.
	<i>July 10th.</i>	Jacob Dundore.			<i>October 8th.</i> Henry Smith.
Simon Eberly.	<i>July 11th.</i>	Capt. Thomas Robinson. John Young.			<i>October 13th.</i> Joseph Felloner. Martin Gerehart. Samuel Lockard.
Ullery Danner. Jacob Shireman. Capt. Abraham Scott.					<i>October 14th.</i> 2d Lieut. Zachariah Moore.
	<i>July 12th.</i>	James Moorehead. William Miller.			<i>October 23d.</i> John Bells.
William Scott. John Alleman.					<i>October 25th.</i> Richard Allison.
	<i>July 20th.</i>	Lieut. James Cunningham. Robert Cunningham. Alexander McClure.			<i>November 1st.</i> John Willson.
William McGurg. Hugh McCrotchen. Thomas Fry. Thomas Henderson.					<i>November 3d.</i> Joseph Tyson.
	<i>July 26th.</i>	Hector McLain. Joseph Jones.			<i>November 8th.</i> Joseph Little.
Col. Alexander Lowrey. James Anderson, Jr. William Tate.					<i>November 10th.</i> Enoch Hastings.
	<i>July 30th.</i>	William Ross. Robert Connel. Christian Hare. William Hunter. Joseph Wolf, Jr. James Gibbons. John Galter. Frederick Slip. Matthew Grimes. Benjamin Walker. Leonard Peters. Frederick Gllbough. Capt. Joseph Work. Capt. Andrew Boggs. Capt. Hugh Pedan. Capt. Abraham Scott. William Montgomery. Ensign James Willson. Samuel McClung. James Alexander.			<i>November 16th.</i> Capt. John Miller.
Frederick Kelley. Hon. John Bayly. Maj. Jacob Cook, Esq. Eusign Walter Bell. Robert Balance. David Boyd. Edward Lynch. John Cruikshanks. John Gomer. Robert Cavin. John Conn. Matthew Swan. Thomas Anderson. David Cook, Jr. Matthew Riddle. Thomas Phillips. Col. Bertram Galbraith. David Cook, Sr. Richard Kerp. 2d Lieut. James Cook. Robert Curry.					<i>November 17th.</i> Daniel Erehart.
	<i>August 2d.</i>	Ezekiel Norris. Jacob Snider. Phillip Snider.			<i>November 18th.</i> Michael Dehr. Peter Groodover.
Samuel Cook. John Middleton. James Mackey.					<i>December 18th.</i> Samuel Smith. Abraham Ream. George Bower. Phillip Brenner. Neal Welch. Edward Waterson. Hugh Caldwell. Hugh Graham. Robert Ellis. James Porter. Samuel Robinsen. Caleb Johnson. David Hardy. Phillip Brainard. Barnabas Savage.
	<i>August 4th.</i>	Stephen Rutledge.			<i>June 1, 1778.</i> Adam Matsingpogher. Jacob Tshudy. Henry Helt. John Forry. David Flory. Martin Yoder. Nat. Montgomery. John Bumgarner. Gottlieb Spurr. Richard Johnson.
	<i>August 5th.</i>	Henry Farr.			
	<i>August 12th.</i>	William Connell.			
	<i>August 15th.</i>	James Jacks, Esq.			
			George Jamison.		
			James Karr.		
			George Vance.		
			Henry Houn.		
			Patrick Brown. John Hays. Samuel Wier.		
			John Anderson.		
			Gilbert Clark.		
			John Barren.		
			Randel McClure. George Muhallatan.		
			Nathaniel McGirr. David Scott. Joseph Lelmon. Hugh Felden. David Semple. James Mitchell. Thom Grier. Jacob Hardy. Jacob Balm. Hugh Moore. 1st Lieut. John Cook. James Mackey. Private Adam Tate. John Emick. John Gallbough.		
			Simon Cameron. John Cameron. Samuel Thompson. Thomas Wiley. James Semple. Jacob Highler. Jacob Myers. George Houston. Martin Pang. Jacob Shull.		

Thomas Wiley.  
John McKInney.  
William Messer.  
Abraham Holman.  
James Percy.  
Nicholas Gramm.  
Nicholas Peck.  
Samuel Wilson.  
Malcolm Partridge.  
Hugh Cunningham.  
Jacob Lindsey.  
James Cook, Jr.

Alexander Mitchell.  
Ambrose Newsham.  
Alexander Boggs.  
William Mars.  
John Demsey.  
James Chambers.  
Nicholas Hughes.  
Ernest Wilhelm Hetminick.  
John Briner.  
Henry Meldram.  
Pedan Cook.  
John Diller.

"LANCASTER COUNTY, DONEGAL, NOV. 22, 1777.

"I do hereby certify that the persons whose names are above written have taken and subscribed, the oath or affirmation of allegiance before me, as directed by an Act of Assembly of this State. Given under my hand and seal the day and year above written.

"JAMES BAYLEY, J.P."

The following-named persons took the oath of allegiance before Jacob Cook, Esq. (the names of those persons who resided west of Conewago not being inserted):

July 3, 1777.

James Bayley, Esq.  
1st Lieut. James Scott.  
Robert Allison.  
John Hay.  
Q.m. John Jameson.  
Capt. Joseph McQueen.  
John Egan.  
Q.m.-Sergt. David Jamison.  
David Watson.

David Hays.  
1st Lieut. Patrick Hays.  
2d Lieut. Robert Jamison.  
Lieut. Flavel Roan.  
James Caudour.  
Richard Allison.  
William Allison.  
1st Lieut. Robert McQueen.

**Donegal Presbyterian Church.**<sup>1</sup>—The rich valley bordering on the Susquehanna, south of the village of Bainbridge, and extending eastward to Big Chikis Creek, was originally settled by Scotch-Irish, who emigrated from the north of Ireland between the years 1715 and 1750. There were probably few Presbyterian settlers prior to 1718 in the district of country which subsequently gave origin to Donegal Church. This is evident from the fact that in "1710 there were but seven Presbyterian Churches in Pennsylvania, viz.: Philadelphia, Neshaminy, Welsh Tract, New Castle, White Clay, Apoquimini, and Lewes." It was to Pennsylvania that the largest emigration of the Scotch and Irish, particularly the latter, though at a somewhat later period, took place. Early in the last century they began to arrive in large numbers. Near six thousand Irish are reported as having come in 1729. These emigrants were almost all Presbyterians,<sup>2</sup> who had fled from their native land to escape religious persecution and to seek an asylum where they might worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

Lancaster County (then Chester) received a due proportion of these emigrants. The early titles of land, the names of townships and towns give evidence of the nationality of these hardy pioneers, whose

places in this part of the county have been occupied by a different nationality (the Pennsylvania Germans). Their desire for knowledge gave origin to our schools and institutions of learning, and their love of freedom left its impress upon our form of government. The names of Scott, Patterson, Pedan, Lytle, Galbraith, Hayes, Anderson, Allison, Mitchel, Sterret, McClellan, Watson, Stephenson, Jamieson, Tate, Craighead, Muir, Muirhead, Wilson, McFarquhar, Baillie, Clark, with many others, have been associated with the early history of Donegal Church, which is situated near a beautiful spring, three miles west of Mount Joy. The date of its organization cannot be accurately ascertained, as the early records have been lost or destroyed. The earliest reliable record pertaining to Donegal Church is "an application made by Andrew Galbraith to New Castle Presbytery, Aug. 1st, 1721, for supplies for Chickens Longus (Chiquesalunga).<sup>4</sup> Gillespie and Cross were sent. Roland Chambers renewed the request next year. In May, 1723, Conestoga applied, but Hutcheson failed to go, being unable to obtain a guide thither. In the fall he and McGill were sent to 'Dunngaal.' In 1725, Donegal obtained one-sixth of Boyd's time, and he served them till they called Anderson."—*Webster's History of the Presbyterian Church.*

The Rev. James Anderson, the first pastor, was called Sept. 24, 1726, and installed the last Wednesday in August, 1727. He continued pastor until his death, July 16, 1740.

Donegal Presbytery was organized Oct. 11, 1732, and consisted of James Anderson, Adam Boyd, William Bertram, and Robert Orr.

Soon after the organization of the church a log meeting-house was built in what is now the northern part of the graveyard. It was probably during the pastorate of the Rev. Anderson, or, if not, certainly very soon after his decease that the second church was built. The location selected was a few rods north of the old one. This church, which is still standing, was constructed of the stones which were found thickly strewn over the ground in the immediate vicinity and in the magnificent forest which surrounded the meeting-house clearing.

The pioneers in Donegal had been dilatory about taking out patents for their lands, and hence it was not strange that they should have long delayed taking this step in securing title to the ground set apart for the meeting-house. The patent, being applied for, was finally granted by Thomas, Richard, and John Penn, June 4, 1740, to Rev. James Anderson, John Allison, James Mitchell, and David Hays, trustees. The amount of land patented was two hundred acres, described as "globe land for the use of

<sup>1</sup> James Bayley owned and resided upon the farm now owned by Abraham N. Cassel, adjoining Duffy's Park on the north.

<sup>2</sup> Acknowledgment is made to J. L. Ziegler, M.D., of Mount Joy borough, for much of the authentic and valuable matter of this sketch.

<sup>3</sup> Hodge's History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

<sup>4</sup> The stream to which Donegal Spring gives origin is a branch of Chiquesalunga Creek, and was at one time called Little Chiquesalunga, as is evident from an old patent deed in possession of the Rev. Peter Nisely, whose land (contiguous to Donegal) is bounded on the south by said stream, and on the west by that of Andrew Galbraith.

the congregation." It is possible that the stone church was not built until this patent was obtained.

After the death of Rev. James Anderson the church was supplied until 1747, when the Rev. Joseph Tate was called and installed in 1748, who served as pastor until his death, Oct. 10, 1774, from which time the church was supplied until 1777.

Near the close of Mr. Tate's pastorate the church building was remodeled. The only entrance was through an arched double door-way in the centre of the side facing the graveyard, which is on the southeast. There were two windows at each end, and in the rear towards the spring the windows in number corresponded with those in front. The tops of the window-frames were arched and corresponded with the door-way. The door was made of two-inch oak-plank heavily battened. The window-shutters were also battened. The muntins and rails of the sash were constructed of lead. When Col. Hugh Pedan remodeled the church he cut a door-way at each end opposite the aisle running in front of the pulpit, and tore out the window-frames and put in others with square heads, and made new paneled shutters and sash entirely of wood. John Bayly, Esq., had a large walnut-tree which stood upon his land sawed into boards, out of which a new pulpit and sounding-board were made. The pulpit stood unusually high, with a stairway of a number of steps. There was a circular railing which inclosed a space in front of the pulpit for the clerk.

After the Rev. Joseph Tate was unable to preach, the congregation sent the following paper to Presbytery, which speaks for itself:

*"To the Rev'd the Second Presbytry of Philad'a when Sitting.*

*"The Supplication of the Congn of Donegal most humbly Sheweth.*

*"That your Supplicants, since the Death of our late worthy Pastor, are greatly distressed on account of the destitute state we are left in, being deprived of that invaluable mercy the Ordinances of the Gospel dispensed to us in a stated way.*

*"That it is nevertheless some alleviation of our trouble, that we are under your Wisdom's care, who, we flatter ourselves, will compassionate us in our disconsolate state, and be ready to assist us to the utmost of your power; To you therefore under Christ the great & faithful Shepherd, we Commit our Selves, earnestly entreating you may send us as many supplies as you possibly can: and your Supplicants as in Duty bound shall ever pray."*

The pulpit was again supplied by Presbytery until the summer or fall of 1777, when Colin McFarquhar, who had come from Scotland and preached at Bedford and Cumberland Valley Churches, accepted a call. For thirty years he presided over this charge with dignity, and during a very trying period in the history of the country. His congregation was made up of patriots, who were intensely hostile to and embittered against the king and Parliament who were imposing burdens upon them. They were not slow in giving expression to their indignation against their oppressors. Upon one occasion, in a moment of great excitement, when the congregation were at worship, a messenger came to Col. Lowrey to order out the militia and march in defense of the commonwealth.

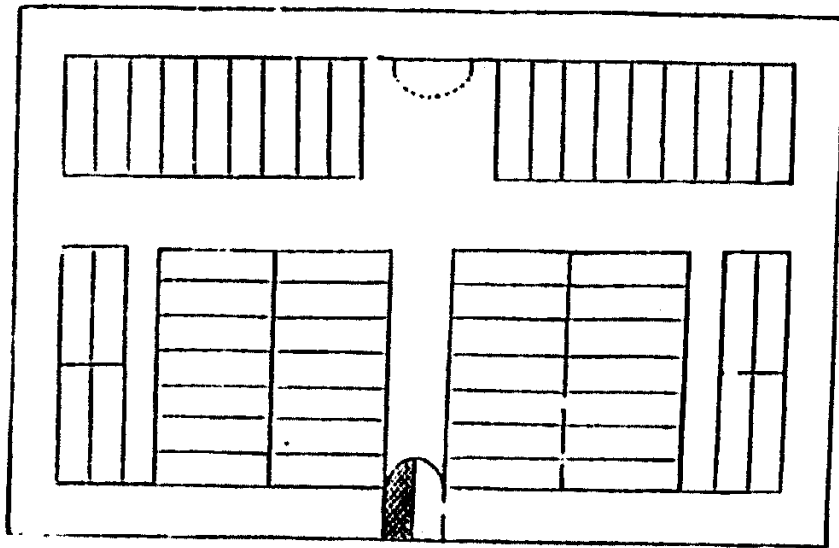
The congregation adjourned and met under the great oak-tree which stands in front of the church, and formed a circle, and vowed eternal hostility to a corrupt king and Parliament, and pledged themselves to sustain the colonists and do what they could to crush the tyrant.

During the period of Mr. McFarquahr's term the congregation was very large. It became necessary to place benches in the broad aisle in front of the pulpit, and in the aisle leading from the main entrance, to give sufficient seating capacity for the congregation, which sometimes numbered five hundred persons, about one-third of whom were communicant members.

In the year 1799 a new roof of pine shingles was put on the church. Prior to that time the roof was covered with oak shingles, cut from the trees in the woods surrounding the meeting-house.

In 1777 the Rev. Colin McFarquhar was called, and served as pastor until his resignation in 1806. Rev. William Kerr was called, ordained, and installed 1807; died Sept. 22, 1821. Rev. Orson Douglas was installed in 1822, and resigned in 1836. Rev. Thomas Marshall Boggs was ordained and installed April 27, 1837. Rev. William F. Houston presided. Rev. Samuel Martin, D.D., preached the sermon and delivered the charge to pastor, and Rev. John H. Symmes delivered the charge to the people. Rev. Mr. Boggs died Nov. 10, 1850. Rev. J. L. Rodgers was called as pastor Aug. 21, 1851, and resigned in September, 1856; during Mr. Rodgers' pastorate he preached in Donegal and Mount Joy on alternate Sundays. From 1856 until 1869 the Rev. John J. Lane served as pastor. Rev. John Edgar was called in 1869, and resigned in 1870. Rev. William B. Browne supplied Donegal Church from 1871 until 1880. Rev. Cyrus B. Whitcomb called to Donegal Church Nov. 13, 1880; installed April 16, 1882. Pastoral relation of Mr. Whitcomb with Donegal Church dissolved by Presbytery June 14, 1882. Since the dissolution of the pastoral relation of Mr. Whitcomb the church has been supplied by the Rev. Robert Gamble, who was unanimously called as pastor Aug. 19, 1883.

**Biographical Sketches of the early Pastors of Donegal Church.**—JAMES ANDERSON was the first minister regularly installed, and of him we shall first speak. He was born in Scotland Nov. 14, 1608, and was ordained by Irvine Presbytery Nov. 17, 1708, with a view to his settlement in Virginia. He sailed for America March 6, 1709, and arrived in the Rappahannock River on the 22d day of April of the same year. He was not satisfied with the state of affairs there, and he came north and entered Philadelphia Presbytery Sept. 20, 1709, and settled at New Castle, where he supplied several churches in that Presbytery. On Sept. 20, 1717, he received a call from a Presbyterian congregation in New York City, and with the approbation of the Philadelphia Synod he



PLAN OF DONEGAL MEETING-HOUSE,  
DECEMBER 25, 1760.  
DRAWN BY BERTRAM GALBRAITH.



DONEGAL CHURCH AND GRAVEYARD.

accepted the call. After being installed he soon found that he had made a mistake. His congregation did not like his plain and severe preaching, and he felt it his duty to resign the charge. As before stated, he received a call to Donegal Sept. 24, 1726. In the summer of 1727 he purchased three hundred acres of land, located along the river, from Robert Wilkins. He built his dwelling near the stream of water which ran through his plantation near Marietta, where he lived for the remainder of his life. In the following year or two he also purchased a farm along Little Chikis Creek just above its junction with Big Chikis Creek. For the years 1729 and 1730 he gave one-fifth of his time to the people of Swatara and Derry. He belonged to the "Old School," and being a person of strong convictions and forcible expressions he suited his congregation, who were of like faith and plainness of speech.

Mr. Anderson married Miss Garland, daughter of Sylvester Garland, of Virginia, in February, 1718. She died at Donegal Dec. 24, 1736. On the 27th day of December, 1737, Mr. Anderson married Rebecca Crawford, the daughter of Edward Crawford, of Donegal.

Mr. Anderson traveled among the weak congregations in Virginia and elsewhere, and while on a visit to Opequan he contracted a cold, from which he died, soon after his return, on the 16th day of July, 1740.

The Presbytery and Synod declared frequently that he was in high esteem for "circumspection, diligence, and faithfulness as a Christian minister."

REV. JOSEPH TATE was called to Donegal in June, 1748. The congregation agreed to give him seventy pounds to buy a plantation and seventy pounds salary.

On the 15th day of December, 1748, he married Margaret, the eldest daughter of Rev. Adam Boyd, of Octorara. He was eccentric, but fearless in reproving vice and the errors of the day. He was a fluent and graceful speaker. He died Oct. 11, 1774, aged sixty-three, and left his wife, Margaret, and the following-named children surviving him, viz.: Matthew, Adam, John, Benjamin, Jane (Anderson), Margaret (McQueen), and Sarah.

REV. COLIN MCFARQUHAR was born in Scotland, and educated at Edinburgh University, where he also filled a position as teacher in that institution. He was a fine Greek and Latin scholar. In 1775 he came to America to seek a place where he could settle, leaving his family behind him until he was permanently located. He preached at several of the churches in Cumberland Valley and in Virginia, and was a stated supply at Bedford. He came to Donegal and preached a trial sermon in the fall of 1775: The congregation were pleased with him, and they gave him a call, which he accepted. He boarded at the tavern of Samuel Scott, at Big Chikis, known as Capt. Hugh Pedan's tavern, where he continued to board for several years.

Upon blank leaves of the "Universal Scots Almanac" Mr. McFarquhar made a record of the names of every member of his congregation and of their families. The following is a copy of memoranda made by him in the almanac:

"The Universal Scots Almanac," for the year 1774. The first entry is on the inside of the cover and reads as follows, viz: "The Presby, of Donegal to meet at Shipping, 3rd, Tuesday of Decr. next. "Memorandum—"Paper Twist Beeches"—"Turpentine." "Catechising Roll of ye members of the congregation of Donegal taken down Nov. 1776.

"1778 Apr

Presbytery's appointments of supply—viz.

"East Pensborough at District

"Shrewsbury 4th Sab May

"Little Cannawago 2 Sab July.

"Hanover. 6th Sab Augst"

May 17, 1779, Received of Salary for 1778 £22,14, 0 of arrears of 1777 £23,-6-9 Ball of Salary 1777,—172-10-7"

On another page, the following: "1780 March, then gave in Loan to Mrs. Scot one hundred dollars"

April 3, 1780 From Wm. Wilson in the name of the Congregation in part of Stipend for year 1779, and 1780—six half Joannes—one—30 pieces 2 guineas and a silver dollar in all £21-12-6.

"7th, April 1780 Then gave more in Loan to Mr. Hannah Scot 260 dollars.

Appointments for 1780, 2, Sab., June, Slate Ridge, 3, Sab., at Chancellors, 2, Sab., August, Hanover, 3, Sab., October, Carlisle."

April 25, 1780, received from James Wilson as collector of stipends for years 1779 and 1780, four hundred dollars.

May 10, gave in loan to Mrs. Hannah Scot, 70 dollars.

May 20, received from William Miller  $\frac{1}{2}$  Joannes, from William McKean, one guinea.

Widow Hannah Scot, £2-14.

Mr. James Work, £6.

From Benjamin Milne,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Joannes.

June 22, gave in loan to Mrs. Scot of Continental bills, 250 dollars. The above returned by Hannah Scot September 1, 1780. Hannah Scot 100 dollars.

September 2, 1780, gave in loan to Mrs. Hannah Scot (180), one hundred and eighty dollars.

Sep. 15, gave Mrs. Scot 4 hard dollars.

Sep. 29, 1780, then gave Robert Spens fifteen pounds ten shillings hard money, which together with five pounds he has in his hands of the stipends he received as collector, makes twenty pounds in part of fifty pounds which he gave me in loan when I went to New York in October 1770.

"Nov., 11, 1780, which day I paid Mrs. Hannah Scot for my board wages, preceding the first Nov. 1780. She owes me a hard dollar and £2-14; the hard money for stipends for years 1779 and 1780."

After Mr. McFarquhar gave up his charge, after the death of his wife, Elizabeth, in 1805, he removed to Lancaster and resided with his daughter, Mrs. Hugh Willson. Subsequently he went to Hagerstown, where he died in 1822, aged ninety-three.

REV. WILLIAM KERR was born in Bart township, in this county, in October, 1777. He had nine brothers and sisters. His parents were members of the Associate Reformed Church. His father died soon after his birth, and he was left to the tender care of a pious mother. He was sent to the school of the neighborhood, and at an early age gave promise of a useful and brilliant career. He was sent to Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Washington Co., Pa., where he graduated. He then went to Wilmington, Del., and became principal of an academy, and while thus engaged connected himself with the Presbyterian Church, and, in pursuance of what he deemed to be his duty to the cause of religion, placed himself under

the care of New Castle Presbytery. In 1804 he was sent by Presbytery to supply the congregation at Harrisburg, Pa., where he preached for eighteen months. After one or two trial sermons he received a call from Donegal Church, and in 1807 he was installed. He married Mary Elder, only daughter of James Willson.

Mr. Kerr was not averse to farming pursuits, and it was no unusual circumstance to find him plowing when parties went to his dwelling to get united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Mr. Kerr died suddenly in Marietta in 1821. His daughter, Mary Elder Kerr, married Hermanus Alricks, Esq., of Harrisburg. Dr. James Wilson Kerr, about forty-three years ago, removed to York.

REV. ORSON DOUGLASS, who succeeded Mr. Kerr, was born in the town of Middlebury, in Vermont. He practiced law in that State for a short time, but his health having become impaired by excessive application to his studies, he went to Georgia, where he taught school for a short time. After his father's death he determined to study for the ministry, and came on to Princeton, where he pursued his theological course. It seems that he returned to Georgia after being admitted to the gospel ministry, where he had charge of a congregation for a short time. The father of Mrs. Douglass was very much opposed to her going so far away from home, and in consequence of his wishes Mr. Douglass gave up his charge in Georgia and accepted a call in Old Donegal. Mrs. Foulke pays a just and feeling tribute to her father's character. She never knew him to be angry or out of temper, and he was extremely careful not to wound the feelings of any one. He was the most unselfish of men. No one has had a better opportunity to understand thoroughly the character of Mr. Douglass than his daughter, and it is a pleasure to know the good qualities of one of Old Donegal's pastors from so authentic a source. He married a daughter of James Stewart, a presiding elder in Dr. Ely's church, in Philadelphia. He was a cousin of the late Stephen Douglass. He resigned his charge in 1836 and moved to Philadelphia, where he took charge of a Marine Church, and afterwards became agent for one of the church missions.

REV. THOMAS MARSHALL BOGGS was born near Cross Creek, in Washington County, Pa., June 26, 1813, and was the son of John and Sarah Boggs. He was a very bright boy, and far in advance of other boys of the same age. He was sent to an academy at Cross Creek village, under the care of his uncle, Rev. George Marshall, D.D. He entered Washington College, and graduated with second honors in his class at the age of eighteen years. He attended the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and on leaving there he took charge of the academy at New London Cross-Roads, in Chester County. He married Amelia Jane, daughter of Gen. John M. Cunningham, of Chester County. His death occurred in 1850, and he left his

widow and son, William Marshall Boggs, now a practicing lawyer in Cambria County.

Elizabeth married Rev. John Edgar, who was also a pastor of Donegal.

**Schools.**—The first school-house erected in this township was built at the Presbyterian meeting-house at Donegal Spring, a few years after the church was built. School was only kept during the winter months. One of the earliest teachers was William Wright. An Irishman named Joseph Jeffries taught there and at Brenneman's and at Marietta seventy-five years ago.

Colin McFarquhar, of the ministers of Old Donegal Church, was the only one in its early history who taught a classical school. While he resided in Maytown he prepared a number of young men for their entrance into college. He was a very fine classical scholar. He received the highest praise from a number of college professors and members of the Lancaster County bar for the thorough manner in which he taught young men who entered the ministry and the profession of the law.

The second oldest school-house stood near the spring in Duffy's Park. It was a school-house as early as 1750. I think, however, that the building prior to that time was used as a dwelling. When John Lowrey purchased the farm, about 1746, he built a dwelling a fourth of a mile farther down the run, and brought the water from the run in ditches near to his dwelling. The first cabins of the pioneer settlers were always built near a spring or stream of water.

An Irishman named Murphy taught in this school-house prior to the Revolution. About the year 1800, Mrs. Evans, who owned the land, rented the little log school-house to Mr. Bell and Sally, who remained there for several years, cultivating a little patch of ground in the heart of a large woods. After Sally Bell removed to Marietta, it was occupied by Samuel Craig, one of Charley Sewell's slaves, who drove Mrs. Evans' coach. After he went to Hayti, in 1825, it was torn down.

Thomas Marshall Boggs, the minister at Donegal, who was a trained teacher, also taught a classical school in Marietta and Mount Joy.

His brother, John, taught a classical school in Marietta. Private schools outside of the towns were done away with after the common school system came into successful operation.

John Scott, an eccentric Irishman, came to Donegal about the year 1790. He was an ardent Presbyterian and member of Donegal Church. He was never married. He had a room or two in Maytown, where he lived when not engaged among the farmers. He was a very frugal man, and it cost him but little to live. He saved several thousand dollars. When the infirmities of old age came upon him he devised the bulk of his property to the schools of Donegal township. But few, if any, of his acquaintances or friends had

an idea of the amount of the old man's savings while he lived. After his death an effort was made to have his estate escheated. Abraham N. Cassel, who was one of the school directors of the township, hearing of the movement, went to Harrisburg, and after consulting with Mr. Jacob Foreman, who was a member of Assembly from Conoy township, and with William Hiestler, a member of the Senate, an act of Assembly was passed authorizing this trust fund to be invested for the use of the schools of Donegal township. Conoy township having been a part of Donegal township, it was also included in the bill, and thus the Scott school fund, amounting to several thousand dollars, was saved to the district, and the children of Old Donegal are now reaping the benefit of this old man's savings. When they enter the graveyard attached to Donegal Church, let them not forget to keep his memory green by caring for his tomb.

When the common school system was started in 1834, the citizens of the township refused to accept the law, and declined to levy a tax to support the same. A. N. Cassel, William D. Slaymaker, and a majority of the school directors were warm friends of the law. They employed teachers and made themselves personally responsible for the payment of the teachers' salaries. In the following year the farmers gradually came to the support of the law.

**Mills.**—John Galbraith built the first grist- and saw-mill in the township about the year 1721. It was located on Donegal Meeting-House Run, on the north side of the Marietta and Mount Joy turnpike. The old mill was torn down, and a new and much larger one was built of stone on the opposite side of the turnpike by Henry Sharer in 1810. There was also connected with the mill a still-house. It was recently owned by Henry Hiestand.

John Mais erected a fulling-mill in 1780 on Little Chikis Creek, about one and a half miles south of Mount Joy. For nearly a hundred years this mill ran. There is nothing left of it now but the foundation walls.

David Cook & Son had a grist-mill on Chikis prior to the Revolutionary war.

John Greider had a grist-mill in Donegal township prior to 1776.

John Grove built a grist- and saw-mill prior to the Revolution, which stood near the mouth of Groves' Run, now called Shock's Run, two miles west from Marietta. Groves sold the mill to Abraham Shock.

Henry Sherer built a large stone grist-mill near the junction of Big and Little Chikis Creeks in 1809 or 1810. It is more generally known as "Johnson's mill."

There was built more than a hundred years ago a "corn-mill" upon the northern branch of Donegal Meeting-House Run, a short distance south of the Mount Joy and Middletown turnpike. It was built probably by Gordon Howard. Many years ago it was more generally known as Bronneman's mill.

Cunrad Ziegler built a grist-mill about forty-five years ago along "Groves' Run," and about a mile from the river.

Christian Haldeman about forty-five years ago built a large stone grist-mill on Donegal Meeting-House Run, near its mouth. It is now owned by John Baker, who also owns a rolling-mill close by.

About the close of the Revolution, Jacob Graybill erected a stone grist-mill on Donegal Run, about three-fourths of a mile above the old Galbraith mill. His son Jacob erected a new mill of brick in 1830. It is owned by Mr. Nissly, and is called Nissly's mill.

Staufers mill is a very old one, and was built probably by Tobias Miller about 1770.

David Zook built a carding- and fulling-mill on the northeastern branch of Donegal Run sixty years ago. It was burned down a few years ago and has not been rebuilt.

Henry Haldeman built a saw-mill at the mouth of Chikis Creek about the year 1826.

Hiestand's saw- and fulling-mill stood on Little Chikis, about a mile above its mouth. It was an old mill and probably built by Nathaniel Little.

**Taverns.**—The first licensed "ordinary" west of the Conestoga was granted to John Galbraith at the August term of court, 1726. As he had been settled there as early as 1718, on the great road which branched from the old Peter's road and ran through the thickest part of the settlement, it is probable that he kept a house of entertainment several years prior to the date of this petition, as he had already erected a grist-, corn-, and saw-mill. The tavern stood at the edge of Donegal Meeting-House Run, at the point where the Marietta and Mount Joy turnpike crosses the same. The building is standing on the south side of the turnpike. A hundred years ago it was used as a store. The mill stood at the northwest side of the turnpike. It was probably not used as a tavern after Mr. Galbraith's death in 1751.

Anderson's Ferry Hotel was built by James Anderson, son of the minister, soon after he obtained the patent for his ferry, about the year 1741.

Mary Denny kept an ordinary in 1780, on the Paxton and Conestoga road.

The Indian traders generally took out a license to sell liquor by the small measure in addition to their trading license; but few of them kept an ordinary, however.

Richard Keys kept the Anderson Ferry tavern in 1777 and 1778.

After Maytown was laid out and a tavern built it took much of the business away from the old taverns, and when Marietta and Mount Joy began to grow there was but little necessity for taverns outside of those places in East Donegal. The only one of importance was the "Black Horse," situated along the Marietta and Mount Joy turnpike, about a mile and a half from the latter place.

As a curiosity, we insert a specimen old-time tavern petition:

"August, 1726.

"To the Honorable Bench, the humble petition of John Galbreath, of Donegal in the county of Chester, humbly sheweth—

"That your petitioner, dwelling on a great road, and many travelers passing thereby, has great encouragement for their relief and accommodation to take up ordinary, to which your petitioner is likewise requested by the neighborhood, for their public and common advantage, in as much as a great quantity of barley is raised and malted, which by reason of the great distance from a market, without public-houses here, will turn to no account, to their great loss; for which valuable considerations your petitioner humbly craves that this Honorable Bench may be pleased to grant him to brew and sell beer and ale. And your humble petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

"We whose names are subscribed, inhabitants of Donegal and Conestogoe, do hereby certify and confirm the truth of the above petition, and also most humbly, with submission to the Honorable Bench, recommend the above petitioner, John Galbreath, as a fit person to keep ordinary. Dated Donegal, Aug. 27, 1726.

James Patison.  
Thomas Howard.  
William Dunlap.  
David McCakarty.  
George Moffet.  
John Moffet.  
James Mitchell.  
Thomas Wilkins.  
John Burt.  
David Jones.  
James Galbreath.  
Thomas Bayley.  
James Allison.  
James Moor.  
Hugh Whoit.  
William Buckannon.  
James Brownloo.  
Joseph Worke.  
John Tayleur.  
Michael Carr.

John Carr.  
Hugh Moor.  
Jonah Davenport.  
James Cunningham.  
William Eben.  
William Bryan.  
Hugh McKen.  
William Hay.  
Robert Buchannan.  
James Smith.  
Andrew Galbreath.  
Ephraim Moore.  
John Mitchell.  
Joseph Cochran.  
Gordon Howard.  
Patrick Campbell.  
Alexander Hutcheson.  
Robert McFarland.  
Richard Allison.  
Randel Chambers."

**Public Improvements.**—Along the southern boundary of this township runs the Pennsylvania Canal and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Along its northern boundary runs the Lancaster, Mount Joy, Elizabethtown and Middletown turnpike, and the Lancaster, Mount Joy and Harrisburg Railroad. Near its eastern boundary a turnpike connects Marietta and Mount Joy. In the southeastern part there is the Lancaster and Marietta turnpike and the Columbia and Marietta turnpike. There is another turnpike connecting Marietta and Maytown, and another leading from Maytown in the direction of Elizabethtown.

The second road of any considerable length, built within the limits of the county, was the old Peter's road, which was laid out in 1718. It entered the township at the northeastern corner at or near Mount Joy, and from thence it ran to Conoy Creek, a little south of Stackstown, or Ridgeville, via Donegal meeting-house. A large portion of this road is still in use. Another road branched from the old Peter's road at Mount Joy, and ran by John Galbraith's tavern and mill, thence in the direction of the settlement where Maytown now is.

**Ferries.**—The following letter of Richard Peters seems to give the date when the Anderson Ferry was established and the road leading to it was laid out:

Nov. 17, 1742, Richard Peters writing to the Proprietaries, among other things, says,—

"James Anderson's Petition for a Ferry was presented to Mr. Thos. Penn, and he gave me a verbal order to make out the Patent; it is not within the Limits of another Grant, and a new County Road is ordered to be made to it, as it lies the most convenient for the New Town of York, to the great mortification of John Wright, whose Ferry will be much hurt by this, for it must by its situation be the principal Ferry on the Sasquehannah. I spoke to Mr. Cookson to look out for a proper person to take John Wright's Ferry; he says every body is afraid to engage, for the Wright's claim all the Land on both sides, and they will not suffer any person to land on their Ground. I am told they do not intend to apply for a renewal of the Patent, but are determined to keep the Ferry without one."

Richard Keyes owned a ferry two miles above Anderson's Ferry in 1780. Two years prior to this time he had rented Anderson's Ferry, Christian Vinegar rented the ferry from Mr. Keyes, and afterwards purchased it. I have not met with any evidence that would warrant the assertion that there was a regular ferry at this point prior to Mr. Keyes' purchase.

Noah Keeseey, a Revolutionary soldier, established a ferry across Chikis Creek, near its mouth. He charged two cents to ferry a passenger across.

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

David McNeely, Jr., April 14, 1840.	Hiram Albert, April, 1865.
Peter Albright, April 14, 1840.	Charles M. Brown, April, 1867.
Isaac Shirtzer, April 15, 1845.	H. S. Albert, April, 1870.
Matthew G. Marpel, April 15, 1845.	C. M. Brown, April, 1872.
Isaac Shirtzer, April 9, 1850.	H. S. Albert, April, 1875.
William S. Barr, April 9, 1850.	C. M. Brown, April, 1877.
Simon F. Albright, April 13, 1852.	Joseph L. Braudt, April, 1878.
J. W. Sreneman, April 10, 1855.	James J. Johnston, 1880.
Simon F. Albright, April 10, 1860.	S. Stacks, 1881.
Charles M. Brown, April 15, 1862.	S. F. Albright, 1882.

**Maytown.**—This antiquated village was famous more than a hundred years ago, and for fifty years it was the most important town in Donegal township. It is located near the centre of East Donegal township, on the "great road" which branched from the old Peter's road. This road was in existence, and much traveled by Indian traders and settlers, as early as 1719.

In the year 1748 Lazarus Lowrey took out a patent for four hundred and eleven acres of land, through which the road ran, and upon which the town now stands. In the same year Mr. Lowrey sold one hundred and fifty acres of this tract to one of the traders in his employ, Dennis Sullivan. He paid only part of the purchase money, and was unable to meet his engagements on account of losses sustained by the Indians. The sheriff sold the property in a year or two, and Mr. Lowrey repurchased it, and in the year 1758 he sold the same tract of land to John Kennedy, another trader, who not only met with losses by the Indians, but was wounded and taken prisoner by them. On the 7th day of May, 1754, he was sold out by Sheriff Smith, and Thomas Harris and Joseph Simons, Indian traders, who held a mortgage against the property, became the purchasers. On the 15th day of February, 1760, they sold this tract to Jacob Downer, who had settled in Lampeter township in



1781, and who commenced to purchase land in Donegal from Lazarus Lowrey in 1750, which bounded this one hundred and fifty acre tract on the east. In the year 1760 he laid out a town upon the one hundred and fifty acres, which he named Maytown. The town was laid out rectangularly, and measured about a thousand feet upon each side. In the centre was a square reserved for a market-house, in which two main streets crossed at right angles, with streets and alleys bounding the outer edges on the four sides.

Lots sold readily, but only ground-rent deeds were given. The quit- or ground-rents amounted to a considerable sum, but not enough to relieve Downer from debts which were pressing him.

James Webb, Jr., high-sheriff of the county, sold Downer out in the fall of 1770, and his lands, including the ground-rents, were purchased by Col. Alexander Lowrey, and a conveyance was made to him Nov. 10, 1770. Col. Lowrey devised the ground-rents to his daughter, Frances Evans, in 1805, who conveyed them to John Smith about the year 1828, who in turn conveyed them a year or two later to John Whitehill, some of whose heirs continue to receive ground-rent. The largest number, however, have purchased the fee simple title to their lots. Numerous litigations grew out of these ground-rents, which in some instances were allowed to accumulate, and when an attempt was made to collect the rent by levy and sale many poor people were distressed.

The town is beautifully located upon high level ground, about two miles from the river, where there is no miasma. To the absence of its baleful influence Maytown was indebted for its rapid settlement. Many of the pioneer settlers located along the river about the different ferries, but on account of the fever and ague which prevailed among them many sought to escape the dread disease by moving back a few miles.

**Pioneer Settlers.**—The first settlers in Maytown belonged to the German Reformed and Lutheran Churches. A large number of them were mechanics. They were surrounded by English land-holders. The list of taxables appended for 1780 shows who these early settlers were :

Widow of James Anderson (one slave).	Enoch Hastings.
Stephel Albright.	Frederick Gallbach (still-house and inn).
Walter Bell (tunkeeper).	James Karr.
Nicholas Blaser.	Joseph Lowrey.
George Barr.	Abraham Long.
Christian Bellar.	William McGeary.
Robert Carlin.	Adam Ness.
Henry Derr.	Daniel Ort.
Peter Dill.	William Peck.
John Enrich.	Frederick Sallor.
Laughlin Free.	Ulrich Tanner.
John Gerner.	Margaret Tate (widow of Rev. Jos. Tate).
Daniel Gilman.	Jacob Wiant.
Hannah Haines.	Jacob Wiant, Jr.
Charlotte Haines.	Widow Work.
Henry Hinkle.	Frederick Yeah.
Jacob Hoffman.	
John Hollinger.	

The above list embraces lot-holders only. There is no separate list of "freemen" for the town.

The List of Taxables for 1807 exhibits considerable growth. Following are the names which it contains :

Frederick Albright.	Henry Haines.
James Adams.	John Hastings.
Peter Albright.	George Hollinger.
William Brice.	Enoch Hastings.
James Bradley.	Andrew Hamilton.
Lawrence Beshler.	Henry Jacobs.
Catharine Bell (widow of Walter Bell).	Robert Johnson.
George Barr, Sr.	John Kilne.
George Barr, Jr.	Michael Kuster.
Owen Bai.	Phillip Klugh.
John Born.	Widow Kilne.
Widow Brenner.	Perry Lutz.
Jacob Bolst.	Martin Lindemuth.
John Belst.	Francis Lidle.
Joseph Bell.	James Maize.
John Brenneman.	John McClure.
James Bally.	Samuel McClellan.
Widow Belst.	William McClure.
George Belst.	James McClellan.
Benjamin Barnet.	Charles Murry.
Charles Cameron.	Samuel Mackert.
William Clark.	John Nicholas.
Stephen Camp.	Christian Peck.
Robert Canen.	Nancy Piple.
John Campbell.	Nicholas Peck.
M. Cameron.	Mary Ritter.
John Dennison.	John Smith.
Stophel Drogenstadt.	Jacob Schireman.
Robert Duk.	John Stoner.
Dominick Egle.	John Swords.
James Eagan.	Henry Sink.
Stephen Edwards.	Andrew Shitter.
Thomas Eagan.	John Scott.
George Ginney.	Jacob Schireman's estate.
Gilman's estate.	Frederick Sherborne.
Daniel Gilman.	Adam Tate.
Frederick Gallbough.	Widow of Christian Vinegar.
Phillip Gerner.	Caleb Way.
Widow Gerner.	John Warner.
Anthony Haines.	Benedick Wiltmer.
	James Work.

#### Freemen.

Joseph Albright.	Joseph Keesey.
Abraham Brenneman.	William Hastings.
Matthew Dennison.	David Haines.
Joseph Doner.	John Haines.
Henry Egle.	John Murray.
Daniel Fondersmith.	Frederick Schireman.
Daniel Gilman.	John Smith, Jr.
Matthias Gilman.	Alexander Schireman.
Christian Keesey.	

**Prominent Early Settlers.**—THE CAMERONS.—In the spring of 1775 there came to America from Scotland, upon the same vessel which brought Rev. Colin McFarquhar to our shores, a family consisting of Donald Cameron and his son John, and Simon and wife (and Ann McKenzie, who was probably the sister of Simon's wife, who is known to have been a McKenzie). They came from the same neighborhood, and were doubtless intimate friends. The Camerons in their native place were tenant farmers, and when they came to Donegal with Mr. McFarquhar, one of the first things they did was to move upon the glebe lands of Donegal Church and farm, taking up their old occupation. The quantity of land

farmable was about one-fifth of the whole, the rest being covered with timber. After Mr. McFarquhar purchased a farm about two miles north of Mount Joy they doubtless farmed that, for none of their names are upon the Donegal assessment-roll for two or three years.

In June, 1778, Simon and his brother, John Cameron, took the oath of allegiance before James Bayley, who resided upon and owned the "Graybill farm," now owned by Abraham N. Cassel, Esq. Charles, son of Simon Cameron, learned the tailoring trade in Maytown. After attaining full age he married Miss Pfoutz, daughter of John Pfoutz, about the year 1794. The family were poor, but what they lacked in this world's goods Mrs. Cameron made up for in energy and untiring industry with her needle. She had a vigorous mind and an undaunted spirit that triumphed over what seemed to be insurmountable difficulties that threatened to crush her spirit, and challenge her husband and her own ability to support a large and growing family.

Her husband purchased the hotel at the southwest corner of the square, which he carried on for a few years, without, however, much success. Here their oldest son, William, was born in 1796. In the following year the family moved to a small frame house on the south side of the street leading west, and about three hundred feet from the public square. In this house their sons John, Simon, and James, and a sister, who married a Mr. Boggs, were born. The family removed from Maytown to Vinegar's Ferry, and from thence, about the year 1809, to Northumberland, Pa.

Simon, mentioned in the foregoing list of Charles and Martha (Pfoutz) Cameron's children, was destined to become the famous politician and statesman Gen. Simon Cameron. He was born March 8, 1799. He accompanied the family to Northumberland County when he was about nine years of age, where his father shortly afterward dying he was cast upon his own exertions. He entered, in 1816, as an apprentice to the printing business with Andrew Kennedy, editor of the *Northumberland County Gazette*, at Northumberland, where he continued one year, when his employer, owing to financial reverses, was obliged to close his establishment. Being thus thrown out of employment, he made his way by river-boat and on foot to Harrisburg, where he secured a situation in the printing-office of James Peacock, editor of the *Republican*, with whom he remained until he had attained his majority. In January, 1821, he went to Doylestown, Pa., at the solicitation of Samuel D. Ingham, where he published the *Bucks County Messenger*. In March of the same year he entered into partnership with the publisher of the *Doylestown Democrat*, and the firm merged their papers into the *Bucks County Democrat*, which publication was continued until the close of the year 1821, when the establishment passed into the hands by purchase of Gen. W. T. Rodgers. The succeeding winter Mr. Cameron spent in the office of

Messrs. Gales & Seaton, publishers of the *National Intelligencer*, at Washington, as a journeyman printer. He returned to Harrisburg in 1822, and entered into partnership with Charles Mowry in the management of the *Pennsylvania Intelligencer*. Having been the early friend and supporter of Governor Shulze, upon his ceasing to be State printer, he was honored by that executive with the appointment of adjutant-general of Pennsylvania.

Gen. Cameron at an early period took a deep interest in the development of internal improvements, and took extensive contracts upon the Pennsylvania Canal, then in process of construction. In 1826 he began building the section between Harrisburg and Sunbury, and after this was well under way he took one or two sections on the western division of the canal. When Louisiana granted a charter to the State Bank of that commonwealth, it provided that the bank should build a canal from Lake Pontchartrain to New Orleans. Gen. Cameron took the contract for that great work, which was then regarded by engineers as the greatest undertaking of the time. In 1831 he started for New Orleans. He employed twelve hundred men in Philadelphia, and sent them by sea to that city. He, with his engineers and tools, went down the Mississippi River, embarking at Pittsburgh. He spent nearly half a year upon the work, and demonstrated beyond a doubt its entire feasibility. He was recalled from his work on the Lake Pontchartrain Canal by a summons from Maj. Eaton, Secretary of War under Gen. Jackson, who requested him to return to Pennsylvania and organize a delegation to the National Convention, which had been called to meet in Baltimore. Gen. Cameron respected the summons, came home and organized a delegation that went to Baltimore in the interest of Mr. Van Buren for the Vice-Presidency. This was the first National Convention ever held in the United States.

After the National Convention in Baltimore he was appointed a visitor to West Point by Gen. Jackson.

In the winter of 1832 the Legislature chartered the bank at Middletown, and he became its cashier. From the first the bank was successful, but the duties of cashier were so limited that Gen. Cameron sought other fields of labor and usefulness, although he remained there twenty-five years. He projected and created the railroads from Middletown to Lancaster, from Harrisburg to Sunbury, from Harrisburg to Lebanon, and at the same time gave large encouragement to the Cumberland Valley Railroad. And in this connection it may be stated that the Northern Central Railroad from Harrisburg to Baltimore was captured by him from Baltimore interests and made a Pennsylvania institution; and he was at one time president of not less than four corporations, all operating lines within a few miles of the spot where he was born.

In 1838, President Van Buren tendered to Gen. Cameron the appointment of a commissioner with

James Murray, one of the most respected citizens of Maryland, under a treaty with the Winnebago Indians to settle and adjust the claims made against the Indians by the traders.

In 1845, when James K. Polk tendered the State Department to James Buchanan, and that gentleman resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, an election to supply the vacancy became necessary. Gen. Cameron was at this time in recognized sympathy with the Democratic party, and selected as the representative of the wing of the party which favored the policy of a protective tariff. The regular caucus nominee of the Democracy, however, was George W. Woodward, which was regarded as a free trade triumph, rendering it possible for some other Democrat known to be honestly devoted to the ever-cherished policy of the State to be elected by a union of the Whigs, Americans, and those Democrats in favor of the protective policy. The result was the election of Simon Cameron to the United States Senate. From March, 1845, to March 4, 1849, he served his State faithfully in that body, and proved himself true to the great interests committed to his charge, and he never wearied in the support of the principles on which he was elected.

In the winter of 1857 the entire opposition members of the Legislature, consisting of Whigs, Native Americans, and Tariff Men, selected Gen. Cameron as their candidate to fill the place of Senator Brodhead, whose term of service expired on the 4th of March that year. He was elected for the full term, and he took his seat in the Senate on the 4th of March, notwithstanding the futile assault made by his colleague from Pennsylvania, Mr. Bigler, upon his title to the place, and which that body refused to consider. Gen. Cameron's return to the United States Senate brought him again prominently before the public; and in the political movements which preceded the campaign of 1860 he was named as the choice of Pennsylvania for the Presidency, and his name early associated with that of Mr. Lincoln in connection with the Republican national ticket.

Gen. Cameron's national career began at the Chicago Convention in 1860, when the Republican party, crystallized into a national organization, made its open, clear, and stern antagonism to slavery. With intuitive sagacity the advocates of slavery recognized in the Republican party the force which would ultimately overthrow it. When Mr. Lincoln was nominated, Gen. Cameron made himself felt in such a manner as to win the confidence of that illustrious statesman. After the great political battle of that year, Gen. Cameron was the first of those to whom Mr. Lincoln turned for counsel, and the offer of a cabinet office by the latter to the former was a voluntary act, and that appointment would have been made the first in the selection of his cabinet had not intrigues interfered to defer it at the time. Mr. Lincoln looked on Gen. Cameron from first to last not only

as his political, but his warm personal friend, and there were no such relations existing between the President and his other constitutional advisers. This fact was well known when the cabinet was organized. While he was in the War Department his counsel was not only potential in cabinet meetings, but was sought by the President in private.

Believing that the civil war would require all the available resources of the nation to preserve the Union, doubting the speedy settlement of the trouble, he began as Secretary of War a scale of preparations to combat it which puzzled the oldest officers in the army and chagrined the leaders of the Rebellion, who had calculated much on the supineness and lethargy of the Northern people. Gen. Cameron frustrated this hope by his energy, but he had the cabinet to a man against him. The minister who thus labored to equip his country for a struggle with treason, the proportions of which he alone seemed fully to appreciate, was assailed for each and all of these acts. Mr. Lincoln had the fullest confidence in his Secretary of War; he believed in his sagacity and relied on his courage, but he could not wholly withstand the clamor against him, so that Gen. Cameron, to relieve Mr. Lincoln from embarrassment, resolved to resign, and on the 11th of January, 1862, returned the portfolio of the War Department to the President; but in that act he commanded the renewed confidence of Mr. Lincoln, who the day he accepted his resignation nominated the retiring minister for the most important diplomatic mission in his gift. Nor was this all: Mr. Lincoln insisted that Gen. Cameron should name his own successor, an act which no retiring cabinet officer ever did before or since. The mission to Russia involved the safe and sagacious handling of our relations with the Czar's government at a moment when it demanded the most prudent direction.

The relations between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Cameron were always most cordial, and immediately upon his return to the United States he was the accepted citizen-counselor at the White House. At this time efforts were being made looking to defeating the renomination of Mr. Lincoln for a second term. Gen. Cameron visited the national capital repeatedly at that time, and on reaching his farm in Donegal, after a return from one of these visits had a paper prepared, embodying the merits of Mr. Lincoln as President, acknowledging the fidelity and integrity of his first administration, and declaring that his renomination and re-election involved a necessity essential to the success of the war for the Union. That paper was submitted to the Republican members of both branches of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, every one of whom signed it, and in this shape was presented to Mr. Lincoln, and telegraphed to the country at large. Its publication accomplished all that the forethought of its originator anticipated. In three weeks after the issuing of this letter, it was a

curious spectacle to watch the precipitation with which the Republicans in all the States hastened to declare in favor of Mr. Lincoln's re-nomination; so that when the National Convention assembled to do that act, there was no opposition to him.

From 1864 to 1866, Gen. Cameron took a very active part in the politics of Pennsylvania, giving to the organization of the Republican party a prestige which enabled it to bear down all opposition.

In 1866 he was re-elected to the United States Senate, a position he held a longer term of years than any man sent to the same body from the State of Pennsylvania. His influence on national legislation was as great as that of any man that ever served in the Senate. The singularity of this influence is revealed in greater force when it is remembered that he seldom participated in debate. He made no pretension to oratory, but his talk was sound, his argument lucid, and his statement of fact impregnable. What he lacked in fervid, flashing speech he made up in terse, solid common sense. From the time he entered the Senate until he resigned his seat in 1877—a continuous service of eleven years—he was recognized as one of its most useful and reliable members, and at the date of his resignation was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, a position only accorded to a senator of admitted statesmanship. He was foremost always in practical legislation. His opinions on questions of commerce, manufacturing, finance, internal improvements, fortifications, and the public domain were always accepted as guiding counsel. He encouraged the building of the first Pacific Railroad, was a warm supporter of opening the public lands to actual settlers. He lost no opportunity to advocate and further the organization of new States, and regarded the expansion of the boundaries of the Union as the only true course to preserve the equilibrium of power between the sections. He made history as few other statesmen in this country created it, by producing results in the practical walks of life. History in its broadest scope will ever keep such individuals before the generations of men which are to live in this country, for their models in public affairs.

Gen. Cameron married Margaret Brua, daughter of Peter Brua, of Harrisburg, and their children were Rachel, married Judge Burnside, of Bellefonte; Brua; Margaret, married Richard J. Haldeman; James Donald; and Virginia, married Wayne MacVeagh.

**Other Settlers.**—Daniel Gillman was one of the pioneer settlers. He manufactured muskets for the Continental army. His daughter and sons were Barbara, who married George Baist; Nicholas, who married Catharine Mackert; Elizabeth, born 1802; and Jacob, born 1804.

Dominick Eagle came to Maytown about the year 1785. He was a wagon-maker, and also cried vendues. He had two sons,—Henry, who was also a wagon-maker, and John, who resided in Maytown,

where he raised several children. He lived to be almost a centenarian.

John Nicholas was a blacksmith. He manufactured broadswords for the Revolutionary army. His children were Jacob, born 1769; Catharine, born 1773; Nicholas, born 1775; Mary, born 1777; and Margaret, born 1778, who married Fred. Drabensstadt.

Enoch Hastings was one of the pioneer settlers. By trade he was a carpenter, he also made it a business to shine shingles. His son Enoch was also a carpenter; John was a saddler; Sally has made Maytown famous in poetry. She was a remarkable lady, and may justly be classed among the celebrities.

James Eagan was a redemptioner, and was purchased for a term of years by the late John Haldeman to pay his passage from Ireland. He was very industrious, and came to be a most excellent business man and an exemplary citizen. Before his term expired with Mr. Haldeman he saved some money by extra work. The latter, who was a good judge of the character and capabilities of men, saw in Eagan many good qualities, and he assisted him to establish a small store in Maytown. By strict integrity and attention to business he accumulated money rapidly. He purchased the two-story stone dwelling at the northeast corner of the square. His business extended, and his was the only store then west of Lancaster in which tea, coffee, sugar, and bar-iron could be purchased in Donegal and surrounding townships. Some of his descendants are living in Philadelphia.

Walter Bell came from Upper Paxton to Maytown about the year 1770. He was a tailor by trade, and also kept tavern, and for several years was constable of Donegal township. He was ensign in Col. Lowrey's battalion in 1777, and was at the battle of Brandywine.

The pioneer settler of the Gailbach family was John Gailbach. He came to Maytown soon after it was laid out with his son, Frederick Gailbach, who bought the lot at the northwest corner of the square, upon which he erected a large stone tavern in front, and in the rear a stone still-house, about the year 1762 or 1763. It was the first tavern stand erected in the place, and during the Revolutionary war it became the best known and most prominent tavern in the township and neighborhood. Military musters and fairs were of frequent occurrence in this old town. There was a great deal of travel through Maytown to Vinegar's, Galbraith's, Rankin's, and Harris' Ferries, which made hotel-keeping a profitable business in the town. Gailbach accumulated a large estate. His wife's name was Ann. He died in 1797, leaving the following-named children: Frederick, Catharine (Mackey), Barbara Anna (Brenneman), Elizabeth (who also married a Brenneman), and Mary (Johnson).

John Gailbach, a brother of Frederick, was a prominent citizen. He married Magdalena Bucher, the

oldest child of Christian Bucher, who was the grandmother of Bayard Taylor by her second husband, Caleb Way. He died in 1797, leaving a widow, Mary, and six children.

Dorcas, widow of John Buchannan, and daughter of Col. Bertram Galbraith, died at Maytown in 1810, and left surviving her sons,—William, who had a daughter Guletta; James Galbraith Buchannan, who resided at Elizabethtown, and afterwards moved to Marietta, where he died; and Thomas G., who was a captain in the war of 1812.

The German Reformed Church was organized in the spring of 1765, and for five years thereafter preaching was had at private houses. On the first day of August, 1769, Jacob Downer, who laid out the town, gave to Christian Fox and Garret Fiscus a lot of ground for the use of "the congregation of the Reformed Church of the High Dutch Protestants of Maytown," two lots of ground measuring sixty-two and one-half feet each on the south side of Elizabeth Street, and two hundred and fifty feet deep. The first pastor was Rev. — Hinkle, the second Rev. Ludwig Cupp, who preached for the congregation until 1797. For the following eight years the church was without a regular pastor, the congregation declined, and the old log meeting-house went to decay. In 1805 a renewed effort was made to build up the congregation, and Col. Henry Haines, who was a member of the church, and a member of the Assembly in 1805-6, procured an "act to raise" by way of lottery a sum of money to defray the expenses of building a Presbyterian Church in the village of Maytown," which was approved by the Governor March 25, 1805. The managers named in the act were George Hollinger, John Haldeman, Jacob Long, Phillip Gorner, Frederick Gailbach, and James Eagan. The sum they were to raise was not to exceed three thousand dollars. Henry Haines, Frederick Gailbach, and John McClure's names are recorded upon the church books as the builders. The church building cost one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six dollars.

George Hollinger, being a fine organist, and one of the leading members of the church, procured subscriptions for the purchase of an organ. On the 21st day of November, 1807, this church, Manheim, Rapho, and Blaser's Churches united in calling the Rev. Henry B. Shaffner, a student of theology, with the Rev. Baker, of Baltimore, and on July 10, 1808, he preached his installation sermon in Maytown. He served this congregation for a number of years, and was succeeded by the Rev. O. H. Hoffheins, Thomas C. Porter, E. V. Gerhart, F. A. Gast, J. G. Fritchey, J. P. Pennybacker, R. B. Shenkel, J. P. Brown, and J. T. Resser. At present the church has supplies.

The Lutheran Church was organized in 1766, and services were held in private houses for several years.

On the 25th day of May, 1770, Jacob Downer gave to Ludwig Lindemuth and Peter Thiel, trustees of

the "High Dutch German Lutheran congregation, two lots of ground, fronting on Jacob Street sixty-two feet, and two hundred and fifty feet in depth." This church is known and the title reads upon its record, "Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Augsburg Confession." The first building was constructed of logs in 1771. The first pastor was Rev. Michael Enterlein, who was succeeded by J. Frederick Illing, 1778; Frederick Theodore Melsheimer, 1784; Frederick Ernst, 1802; John Paul Ferdinand Kramer, 1806; John Jacob Stroin, 1816-21; J. Speck, 1824; Frederick Ruthraff, 1828; Peter Sahn, 1833; L. Gerhardt, 1838; William Gerhardt, 1847; Jacob B. Christ, 1852; William G. Lartzle, 1854; B. F. Apple, 1862; F. T. Hoover, 1868; D. Stock, 1870; G. P. Weaver, 1874; J. V. Eckerd, 1878; Milton Stein, 1880; and the present pastor, J. H. Houseman, 1882.

The male communicants in 1772 were Adam Nas, Christian Weniger, Sr., Jacob Wolf, Peter Lindemuth, George Lindemuth, George Kimlings, Adam Klopffer, Frederick Bauer, Simon Jost, Matthew Stier, William Beck, Jacob Mars, Henry Hubley, Valentino Stier, Matthew Kline, Christian Weniker, Jr., Phillip Klug, Frederick Geig, Adam Hubley, Ludwig Schultz, Jacob Menico.

For the year 1816 the members were Henry Miller, William Hinkel, Elizabeth Hinkel, Ludwig Lehman, Barbara Lehman, Peter Lindemuth, Barbara Lindemuth, Catharine Lindemuth, Elizabeth Lindemuth, Phillip Brenner, Hannah Bronner, George Lindemuth, Christina Lindemuth, John Lindemuth, Catharine Lindemuth, Daniel Kapp, Maria Kapp, John Göpfert, Ann Barbara Göpfert, Jacob Schreiner, Elizabeth Schreiner, John Schaeffer, John Dölba, Andreas Schargen, William Hinkel, Jacob Lindemuth, Ludwig Lehman, Magdalena Shimp, George Miller, Eve Esterle, John Stoner, Catharine Glöpfert, Henry Nicholas, Frederick Bauer, Lewis Lindemuth, John Lindemuth, Maria Schmidt, Catharine Kuhn, Elizabeth Garner, Barbara Miller, Margaret Rinehard, Catharine McCurdy, Christina Garner, Regina Spohn, Magdalena Göpfert, Elizabeth Göpfert, Magdalena Barns.

The present stone church was erected in 1804.

Church of God.—More than twenty-five years since a society of this denomination was organized in Maytown, with ten or twelve constituent members. It was at first a branch of the church at Bainbridge. Services were held occasionally in the Reformed Church, and prayer-meetings were held at private houses. Prominent among the first members were Benjamin Herr, Frederick Reidlinger, John L. Martin, Jacob Hull, Michael Sherbahan, John Bronsteter, Christian Grove, and others. The number of members gradually increased, and in 1859 a church building was erected. It is a brick structure, forty by forty-eight feet in size, plainly but well finished. A tower was added, and the inside was remodeled

about ten years since. This society was at first pastorally connected with that at Mount Joy, and subsequently with that at Bainbridge.

**Methodist Episcopal Church.**—Half a century since there were but a few Methodists in Maytown. Services were occasionally held in school-houses and private houses, but no place of worship was erected till 1859. In that year the present house was built and a society organized. The constituent members were Mrs. Barbara Breneman, Mrs. Nancy Stape, Mrs. Mary Beschler, Mrs. Nancy Schroll, George Spiese, Mrs. Mary Speise, and Mrs. Margaret Dunkle.

The house is a framed building thirty-one by forty-two feet in size, and it has had only ordinary repairs. The following clergymen have been pastors: Revs. J. Cook, Joseph Gregg, John Wheeler, — Matthias Taylor Gray, — McFarland, — Lindermuth, — Geiger, and J. Wood, the present pastor.

**Public Hall.**—This building was erected by the Maytown Infantry in 1858 for an armory. In 1869 it was sold to Henry S. Book, David E. Shutter, Jeremiah Shaffner, and George Kendig. In 1870 a story was added for a grange hall, and the first story was converted into a public hall, for which purpose it is still used. It is now owned by Abraham Collins and David Grove.

**Cemeteries.**—The churchyard of the Reformed Church is a cemetery, and here are entombed many of the "forefathers of the hamlet." The Lutheran churchyard was also, in accordance with ancient custom, a place of sepulture; but in 1871 a cemetery association was organized, with a capital of fifteen hundred dollars in shares of ten dollars each. Between three and four acres of land adjoining the Lutheran Church grounds were purchased and fitted up for a cemetery. John Hayes has been from the first the president of the association.

**Industries.**—In 1855, Michael Sherbahn erected a brick-kiln at the south end of the village of Maytown, and the manufacture of brick has ever since been carried on there. Benjamin Henderson became owner of the property in 1870, and in 1882 L. B. Lenhart, the present proprietor, purchased it. All varieties of brick are manufactured here, and the annual production is five hundred thousand. Ten hands are employed in the business.

Longenecker's brick-yard was started in 1820 by Frederick Sherbahn. After his death it became the property of his son Benjamin, and in 1877, after the death of latter, it was purchased by the present owner and operator, Christian Longenecker. Eight hands are employed in this yard, and the annual production is five hundred thousand bricks.

Frederick Sherbahn was a manufacturer of bricks at a very early period in the history of this town, how early cannot now be ascertained, probably before the commencement of this century.

The population of Maytown is estimated at eight hundred. Its business interests are represented by

three general stores, two confectionery and variety stores, one drug-store, two brick-yards, five cigar manufactories, one coach-shop, one wagon-shop, two blacksmith-shops, one tin-shop, three cabinet-shops, one shoe-shop, one tailor-shop, one carpet-weaver, two tobacco warehouses, one cigar-box factory, two physicians, and one dentist.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

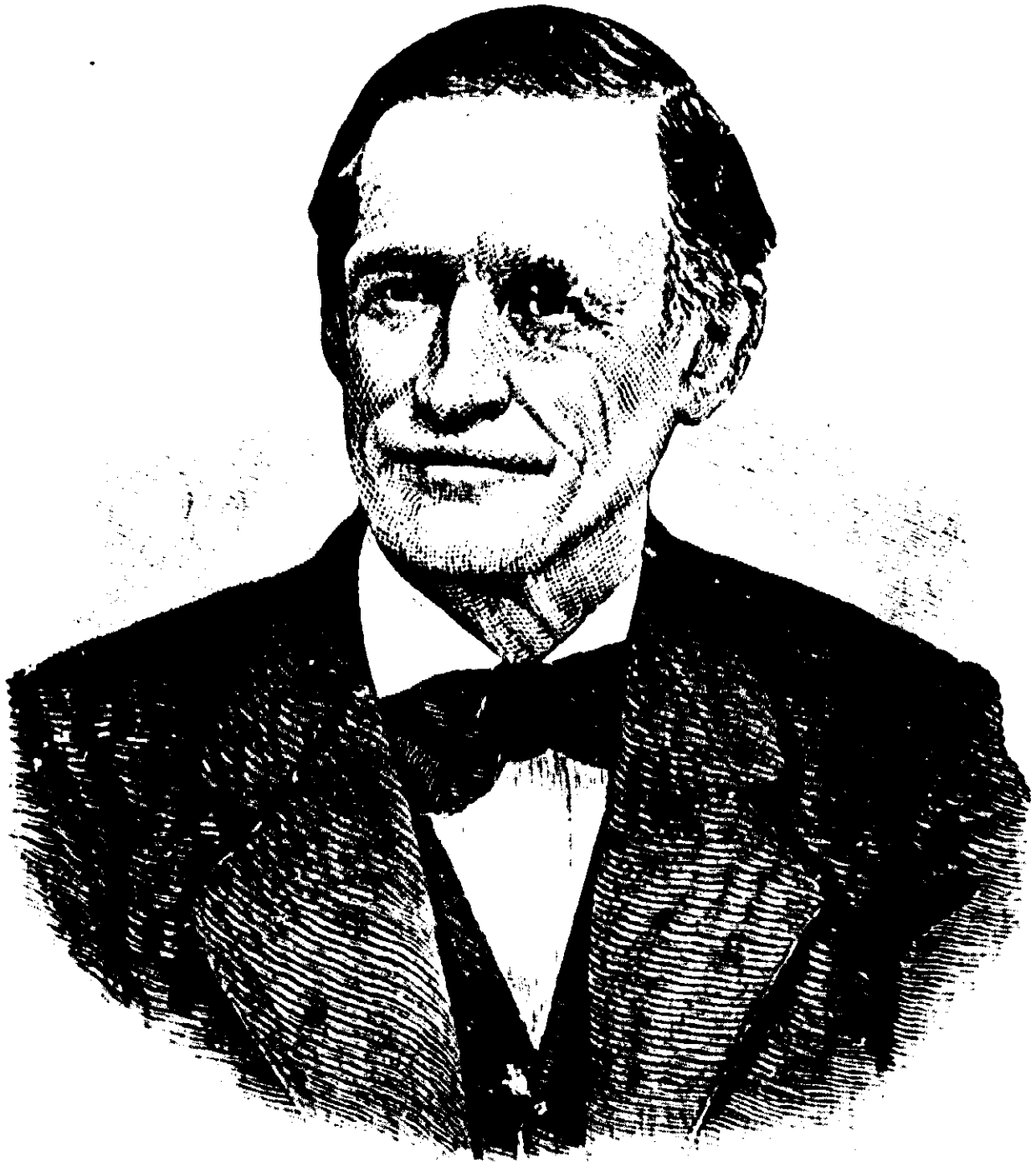
### HON. ABRAM N. CASSEL.

Hon. Abram N. Cassel, the progenitor of the Cassel family, emigrated from Hesse-Cassel, Germany, to America about 1680, and settled in Germantown, near Philadelphia. Abram Cassel, hearing that fine land was to be obtained in Lancaster County, came thither with an elder brother in 1750 and settled in Rapho township, where they felled the forests and erected a log house.

Abram was the father of a son Abram, who married Esther Weiss and had children,—Henry, born March 12, 1776; Maria, born Dec. 18, 1779; and Abram, whose birth occurred Dec. 14, 1782. Henry, the eldest son, located at Sporting Hill, Rapho township, and in 1805 came to Marietta, where he became an influential citizen and one of the pioneers in the lumber trade on the Susquehanna from Lancaster County. During the year 1812 he established an extended coal trade, having sold the product at an average price of ten dollars per ton. He organized an individual bank, which was afterward merged in the old Marietta Bank, of which he was the first president. Mr. Cassel married Catherine, daughter of Jacob Neff, of Lancaster County, and had seven children, of whom Abram N., Elizabeth T., Ann C. (Mrs. Curran), and John C. survived. The former two are still living. Mr. Cassel was the original owner of the ground on which the east portion of Marietta now stands. His death occurred at the homestead in the borough whose growth his enterprise had greatly promoted. His son, Abram N., was born Jan. 28, 1810, in Marietta, where until eleven years of age he pursued his studies under the direction of Joseph Jeffers and William Rankin. He then spent three years as clerk, the latter year being passed at Bainbridge, after which he returned to Marietta. At the age of fifteen he became an apprentice to a hatter, and after a period of two years' service acquired the trade. Having at the expiration of the third year as journeyman accumulated a small sum, he in 1830 began business with a partner, which was later conducted alone until the year 1848. He had meanwhile continued his studies under the direction of teachers specially employed by himself and his companions, who availed themselves of the evening hour as the only period of leisure at their disposal.



*A. N. Cassel*



*H. S. Mather*



In 1834 he was elected one of the first school directors under the common school law of Pennsylvania, and aided materially in enforcing the law. This office he held at intervals until 1844. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1837, and served during the sessions of 1837, 1838, and 1839, when he aided in framing the important laws under the Constitution of 1838.

Mr. Cassel was married in 1847 to Mary Jane, daughter of Jacob Stahl, of Marietta. Of the seven children born to them but two survive,—Henry Burd and George Lincoln. To the public spirit and energy of Mr. Cassel and his father the borough of Marietta is largely indebted for its development and progress. The former is one of the promoters and builders of the Lancaster and Marietta Turnpike Company, of which he has been an officer since its organization. He has also participated in the management of the Marietta and Mount Joy Turnpike Company. He has been for years a member of the Board of Councilmen of the borough. In politics, Mr. Cassel early affiliated with the Anti-Masonic party, and later with the Whigs, from which the transition to the ranks of the Republican party was not difficult. He was in his religious belief originally a Mennonite, but in 1848 became connected with the Presbyterian Church of Marietta, of which he is an elder.

#### HENRY S. MUSSER.

Mr. Musser's paternal grandsire was Henry Musser, of German lineage, and a resident of the township of East Donegal, Lancaster Co., where he followed farming pursuits, and where his death occurred. He was twice married, and had children,—Jacob, Henry, Benjamin, Martha (Mrs. Hoffman), Susan (Mrs. Gish), and Annie (Mrs. Engle). Jacob Musser was born June 16, 1797, on the homestead, his place of residence until his removal to a farm near the borough of Marietta, where he died in 1831. He married Miss Martha Stauffer, of East Donegal township, and had children,—Henry S., Annie (Mrs. Graybill), Elizabeth (who died at an early age), Martha (Mrs. Lindemuth), Jacob, whose death occurred in his youth, and Abram. Henry S. was born July 16, 1820, on the paternal estate, a portion of which he now occupies. His youth was not marked by circumstances of special interest, a period at school and subsequent labor upon the farm with his step-father, John Miller, having occupied his time until the year of his majority, when he engaged with Mr. Miller in the lumber business. Their capital was small, Mr. Musser having invested as his share the patrimony received from his father's estate. On the death of his step-father in 1867 the business had greatly increased, and represented sales to the amount of fifty thousand dollars per year. Joseph Miller, a son of his former partner, is now interested in the business.

Mr. Musser was married in 1847 to Miss Anna Mary, daughter of Jacob Grissinger, of East Done-

gal township. Their children are Elizabeth (Mrs. Johnson), Stephen G., Ada, Annie, who died when thirteen years of age; Franklin, whose death resulted from an accident, and E. Stanton and Henry L.

Mr. Musser's political sympathies are with the Republican party. He has served as school director, and for two terms held the office of inspector of county prisons. He is also director of the First National Bank of Marietta. He is a supporter in religion of the denomination known as River Brethren, as also of the United Brethren, his sons being educated at the college of the latter in Lebanon County, Pa.

#### HENRY M. ENGLE.

In matters pertaining to horticulture and pomology the subject of this sketch may be regarded as the foremost authority in the county. The great-grandfather of Mr. Engle was Ulrich, who emigrated from Switzerland and settled at what is now known as Wildcat Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the town-



*Henry M. Engle*

ship of East Donegal, Lancaster Co. He had five daughters and three sons, among whom was Jacob, an infant when with his parents he crossed the ocean. The latter married Miss Veronica Shock, of Manor township, and had children, the youngest being Henry, who grew to manhood and married Hannah, daughter of Henry Myers, of Franklin County, Pa. Their children are Henry M., Mary (Mrs. Longenecker),

John B., Jacob M., Martha (Mrs. Stauffer), Daniel, Abram M., Annie (Mrs. Musser), Jesse, and several who died in infancy. The death of Mr. Engle occurred at Conoy Creek, in Conoy township, near Bainbridge, about the year 1848. His son, Henry M., was born April 11, 1819, on the homestead farm, where his youth was spent, partly at school, but chiefly at labor. He married in November, 1839, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Brenneman, of West Donegal, who was also of German ancestry. Their children were Enos B., Mary (Mrs. Engle), Uriah B., Annie (Mrs. Staman), and Ezra. By a second marriage to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Henry Musser, Mr. Engle had one son, Horace. He contracted a third union with Miss Fannie, daughter of John and Catherine Nissly, also of German extraction, who has one daughter, Jennie, living. Mr. Engle was in his political preferences formerly a Whig, and later became a Republican, the casting of his ballot being a matter of conviction and not of fidelity to his party. He represented his district in the State Legislature during the session of 1870-71, and served as member of the Committees on Agriculture and Education. He has also officiated as school director of the township.

Mr. Engle has been for many years largely identified with the agricultural and pomological interests of the State. He was one of the organizers of the County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and for five years its president. He was also one of the first members of the State Board of Agriculture. He is a member of the State Horticultural Association, and has been for years its vice-president. He has been for an extended period chairman of the Fruit Committee of Pennsylvania for the United States Pomological Society. Mr. Engle is in religion a supporter of the religious organization known as River Brethren.

#### JOHN Z. LINDEMUTH.

Ludwig Lindemuth, the great-grandfather of John Z., was of German parentage. His son, Peter, who lived on the paternal inheritance, was the father of Ludwig, who resided on a part of the homestead which was bequeathed to him, and situated near Mount Joy, Lancaster Co., Pa. He married Susan, daughter of Conrad Ziegler, of East Donegal township, and had children,—Joseph, Lewis Z., John Z., Abram, and Elias. Both Mr. Lindemuth and his wife died in advanced years. Their son, John Z., the subject of this biographical sketch, was born on the 20th of March, 1825, at the family home, where in his youth attendance at school was varied by farm labor. Having in 1848 decided upon an active business vocation, he removed to Elk County, Pa., and became actively interested in the manufacture of lumber and in mercantile ventures. After a residence of twenty years at this point he returned in 1868 to Lancaster,

and choosing Marietta as his home, became one of its enterprising merchants.

He was married on the 24th of January, 1878, to Miss Christie Manning, of Manor township, Lancaster Co., who is the mother of one daughter, Blanche. Mr. Lindemuth is in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party, and avails himself of the privilege of every American citizen in casting his annual ballot. Aside from this, he devotes little time to the political issues of the day, and never participates in the struggles for official preferment. He has filled various offices of trust and responsibility, and by integrity and capacity won the confidence and regard of his cotemporaries. He is keenly alive to the interests of the borough of his residence, and identifies himself with all public measures tending to its advancement. He is an attendant upon the services of the Presbyterian Church, and a supporter of all the religious denominations of the borough.

## CHAPTER XLVIII.

### WEST DONEGAL TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

WEST DONEGAL was taken from Donegal township in the year 1838,<sup>2</sup> its territory being divided near the centre, the line forming a segment of a circle with the convex side in the direction of West Donegal. Conoy township was taken from the latter in the year 1842, and consisted of about half its territory, the division line running parallel with the river.

**Description.**—It is bounded on the south and southeast by East Donegal township, on the north and northeast by Conewago Creek and Mount Joy township, and on the west by Conoy township. That part lying east of the eastern branch of Conoy Creek is gently undulating, and easily cultivated; much of it is underlaid with limestone, and it is as good land for farming purposes as any in the county, and has the advantage of a number of small streams which empty into Conoy Creek, and another which flows south and has its source near "Rheem's Station." That part of the township lying northwest of Conoy Creek ascends gradually from Conoy Creek to high ground which divides the watershed between that stream and Conewago Creek. The soil is principally red shale, and the surface of the land is much cut up with ravines, and along the high ground and slope facing Conewago Creek much of the land is covered with granite boulders. Within a few years superior farming has brought this section of the township to a high state of fertility, and it can be said of it that the soil now produces crops of all kind in as great

<sup>1</sup> By Samuel Evans, Esq.

<sup>2</sup> Much of the early history of this township is included in the chapter on East Donegal.



*J. S. Lindemuth*

abundance as the more favored section in the southern part of the township.

Near the centre of the township, flowing in a south-westerly direction, is one of the most famous of the historical streams of the county, Conoy Creek, thus named from a tribe of Indians who lived near its mouth. Its source is a few miles northeast from Elizabethtown, and from that point to its mouth the distance is about eight miles. The bed of the stream is rocky, and in many places covered with boulders. Its rapid descent affords fine water-power, which has been utilized for more than one hundred and fifty years.

Along the Conewago, within the limits of the township, there have been two grist-mills, one saw-mill, and a furnace, forges, etc. It flows through a belt of red sandstone shale, which renders its waters very turbid.

"Brubaker's Run" has its source in this township, and is valuable to the farmers living near it on account of its pure water.

**Pioneer Settlers.**—In 1750 Nicholas McClelland, Andrew Berg, Thomas Cotters, Matthew Blazer, Henry Rup, Martin Heisey, Widow Hones, Jacob Ebersole, and John Allison, Esq., were settled along the west side of Conoy Creek near Nissley's mill.

David Craig took up several hundred acres of land along Conoy Creek, a little north of the Conoy township line, in 1751. His son, Robert Craig, commanded the fifth company of militia in the Third Battalion, commanded by Col. Alexander Lowrey, and was at the battle of Brandywine in September, 1777. He also participated in the campaign in New Jersey. He was a member of the General Assembly for the year 1784. On Sept. 12, 1787, he and his wife, Jane, sold one hundred acres of land which was about one-third of his tract, to Martin Lindemuth.

Robert Craig's family consisted of his wife and six children, viz.: David, James Whitehill, Robert, Rachel, Margaret, Elizabeth.

Thomas Hamilton and John Cook resided with the family. The latter was first lieutenant in Capt. Craig's company, and participated in the battle of Brandywine.

Capt. Robert Craig married a Miss Whitehill. To his son, James Whitehill Craig, Walter Bell, whose second wife was a sister of Mrs. Craig, Sr., gave a portion of his estate.

Samuel Woods settled near the Conewago in 1760, and had the following-named family, viz.: Nathan, David, William, Jennet, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Peter Cross.

Peter Wayland owned a tract of land called Petersburg near Conoy Creek in 1770. In 1773 he sold the land to Jacob Witmer.

Benjamin Whisler, John Neesly, Peter Rutt, Jacob Boyers, and David Coble owned the adjoining farms.

John Jamison located upon land about one mile and a half west from Elizabethtown before the commencement of the Revolutionary war. He was quar-

termaster in Col. Lowrey's battalion, and was at the battle of Brandywine. He moved to Elizabethtown, where he kept a dry-goods store. His daughter, Margaret, married Dr. John Henderson, who was a surgeon in the Revolutionary war. He moved to Huntington, Pa. His daughter, Rosina, married Samuel Grimes, a merchant of Elizabethtown; Maria married James Graham, also a merchant of Elizabethtown, who removed to Columbia and purchased a lot on Front Street, upon which he built a house, where he carried on the mercantile business until 1806, when he removed to Philadelphia. He was one of the first elders of the Presbyterian Church in Columbia. Nancy Jamison never married. She inherited a farm belonging to her father at Conewago Creek, which she sold to Bates Grubb, Feb. 18, 1784. He died at Elizabethtown in 1783.

David Jamison was a brother of John above mentioned. He was quartermaster-sergeant under his brother John, and was at the battle of Brandywine in 1777. He died in 1782, leaving no issue. He owned a farm near Conewago Creek, adjoining his brother John.

John Wolfly was one of the most active and influential citizens in this end of the county. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and organized a lodge of Freemasons in Elizabethtown. In 1813 he was appointed a justice of the peace.

Jacob Cook lived twenty years prior to the Revolution upon his farm, which was located on the Paxton and Conestoga road, between Thomas Harris, at Conewago, and the Bear Tavern, kept by Barnabus Hughes. He was major in Col. Lowrey's battalion in 1777, and was at the battle of Brandywine. He was a justice of the peace for many years. He removed a few miles west of Conewago Creek, and his subsequent history belongs properly to Dauphin County. He was elected to the Assembly for the years 1780-81, 1783.

**Roads.**—One of the oldest and best known roads in the county was the old Paxton and Conestoga highway, upon the bed of which is the Lancaster, Elizabethtown and Middletown turnpike, which forms the division line between this and Mount Joy townships.

One hundred and fifty years ago a road was laid out from the old Paxton road where Elizabethtown is, which ran in a southwestern direction to James Logan's Ferry, now at Bainbridge.

About the same time a road was laid out from the Paxton road to Donegal meeting-house.

In 1750 a road was laid out from Thomas Harris' trading-post at Conewago Creek, at or near the point where the Lancaster, Elizabethtown and Middletown turnpike crosses that stream to Logan's Ferry and Conoy Indian town.

The Falmouth and Elizabethtown turnpike was built in 1810-11, and connects those two towns. Much ridicule has been made of this road by un-

thinking persons, who were entirely ignorant of its location or condition. No toll-gates obstruct the road, and all are free to travel over it without paying tribute to a corporation. It is much traveled by persons living along its route. The farms upon either side are generally small, and the buildings have been located along it. There is a succession of hamlets and one town along its line.

The Lancaster, Mount Joy, Elizabethtown and Harrisburg Railroad enters the township at Rheem's Station, and continues west near its northeastern boundary line, and crosses Conewago Creek at Mount Vernon Furnace.

**Tavern-Keepers.**—The Bear Tavern was the oldest one in this township, and was well known prior to the French and Indian war of 1755-63. It was here where Thomas Harris first opened his trading-post in 1746, and built the tavern. He sold the land in 1761 to Lazarus Lowrey, another Indian trader, and moved two miles farther west, to Conewago Creek. In June, 1763, Mr. Lowrey sold the place to Barnabus Hughes, who, prior to that time, lived in Lancaster borough.

This tavern was located on the south side of the great road which ran from Paxton to Conestoga Creek at a point where Conoy Creek crossed it.

Barnabus Hughes was also an Indian trader, and was a very prominent man among the traders and in the neighborhood. Large sums of money were sent to him by Wharton & Co., merchants of Philadelphia, and he disbursed it among the Indian traders in their behalf. He laid out the village of Elizabethtown. Hughes died in the year 1765, leaving three sons,—Daniel, John, and Samuel. The last-named purchased the interest his brothers had in the property, and the latter moved to Harford County, Md. The administrators and heirs of Barnabus Hughes rented the tavern to Abraham Holmes, who dealt in redemptioners as well as kept hotel. In 1776 his family consisted of himself, wife, and daughters, Tibby and Elizabeth.

Capt. Alexander Boggs purchased the tavern and two hundred and thirty-eight acres of land from Samuel Hughes. Having married Ann Alricks, a stepdaughter of Col. Alex. Lowrey, he moved to this hotel at the close of the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Boggs commanded a company called the "Flying Horse" during the Revolutionary war, and was on duty at Gen. Washington's headquarters for some time. He was at the battle of Brandywine in 1777, and in several battles in New Jersey. He purchased from Col. Lowrey a farm on the river about a mile and a half above Marietta. He built the brick dwelling-house on the northwest corner of the square in Marietta, now occupied by the *Marietta Register*, about the year 1812, to which place he retired to seek leisure and comfort in his old age. He was a justice of the peace for Donegal for many years. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the State to improve the navigation of the Susquehanna River.

Alexander Boggs was born in 1755 and died in 1839, and Ann, his wife, was born in 1760 and died in 1847. Their children were Andrew, Hermannus, Alexander, John, Francis, Ann, James A., William, Jane, Samuel.

**Mills.**—The first grist-mill erected in this township was built by Phillip Gloninger on Conoy Creek in 1749. In the year 1759 he sold two hundred and nine acres of land and the mill to John Nissly and removed to the town of Lebanon. In the year 1780, John Nissly, Sr., owned this mill and three hundred acres of land.

At the time John Nissly purchased Gloninger's mill he owned some adjoining land. The following-named persons also owned adjoining land, which furnished a clue to the location and names of the pioneer settlers, to wit: Nicholas Boss and Peter Root on the east side of Conoy Creek, and Jacob Ebersole, Peter Wayland, Benjamin Wissler, and John Nissly on the west side.

Peter Root built a grist- and saw-mill on Conoy Creek, above Nissly's mill, prior to the Revolutionary war.

Gish's mill was built about the year 1800, and is the first mill on Conoy Creek below Elizabethtown. The next mill was Root's, and the next Brubaker's mill. Furnace, forges, grist- and saw-mills were built by the Grubbs. (See Furnaces.) They were located on Conewago Creek, a little above the Lancaster and Harrisburg Railroad bridge.

**Good's Meeting-House.**—One hundred and thirty years ago the Ebersoles, Nisslys, Rootts (Rutts), Heisey's, Good's, and a number of other Mennonite families settled in the western part of Donegal township. The most prominent of all the pioneer Mennonite settlers in the township was Melchoir Breneman, a Mennonite minister. He, however, located several miles farther east, and near the river, in the heart of an Indian traders' and Scotch-Irish settlement. The pioneer settlers built their meeting-houses near a spring, and as near the centre of the settlement which adhered to a particular faith.

The first meeting-house was built of logs, near a beautiful spring, which feeds Brubaker's Run, upon land belonging to the Goods, and very near the northern boundary-line of Conoy township. Melchoir Breneman was the first minister who preached in this meeting-house. The attendance is large and the numbers are constantly increasing. Three years ago the old meeting-house, which was probably the second one which stood there, was torn down and a much larger one of frame built in its place, which can seat comfortably several hundred persons. When the framework of this last building was being raised an unfortunate accident occurred. When the workmen were upon the upper joist, raising the rafters, a support under the girder gave way and precipitated a large number of persons to the ground. One person was killed and several others received severe injuries.

**School-Houses.**—Near the western boundary of this township, along the Maytown and Mount Vernon road, upon "Cedar Hill," is a fine brick school-house. It is located upon high ground, among cedar-, oak-, and chestnut-trees.

Heisey's school-house is located near the southern boundary of the township, on the west side of the Bainbridge and Elizabethtown road. Two miles farther north, along the same road, is "Rutt's school-house."

Ober's school and meeting-house is located about two miles north of Cedar Hill school-house, along the south side of the turnpike running from Elizabethtown to Middletown.

Rheem's school-house is in the eastern section of the township, a short distance west from "Rheem's Station." A hamlet of a dozen dwelling-houses has sprung up around this school-house.

**Justices of the Peace.**—Following is a list of the justices of the peace for the period extending from 1840 to the present (the earlier ones, being chosen by districts, are given in the chapter containing the civil list of the county):

April 14, 1840. Jacob W. Andrews. John W. Jones.	April, 1868. Isaac Winters.
April 16, 1845. Henry Breneman. John Ryder.	April, 1869. Cyrus Shaik.
April 18, 1860. Benjamin Lehman.	April, 1870. William Funk.
April 12, 1859. Gottlieb Gebhart.	April, 1871. George W. Wormley.
April 12, 1864. William Morning. Joseph B. Breneman.	April, 1872. H. H. Keller.
April 12, 1865. Jacob Kinzey. William Miller.	April, 1873. F. U. Gantz. 1873. James Lynch.
April 12, 1866. Samuel Bossler.	1875. Adam Gelatweit.
April, 1867. Aaron West. David Dyingier.	1877. H. M. Smith.
April, 1868. Joseph Stauffer.	1878. Ephraim Goss. William Miller.
	1880. S. F. Gall.
	1883. H. C. Ream. Ephraim Goss.

**Newville.**—The village of Newville is located on the Falmouth and Elizabethtown turnpike, about two miles west from the latter place. It was laid out by Paul Yeuts soon after the completion of the turnpike. It has been nicknamed "Yeutstown," and is more generally known by that name. It has a tavern and store, church and school-house.

In its early days Newville seemed to have a bright future. After the turnpike fell into disuse for want of remunerative travel, the place began to decline, and but little progress has been made towards its future prosperity since that time. It is beautifully located upon high ground, and is entirely free from miasm which prevails in the towns along the river.

CHAPTER. XLIX.

DRUMORE TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

**Geography and Topography.**—Drumore is one of the original townships of the county, as confirmed by the Magistrates' Court on Aug. 5, 1729. It extended

<sup>1</sup> By William Chandler, Esq.

south to Mason and Dixon's line, east to the west branch of the Octorara and Stewart's Run, north to what is now Pequea and Providence townships, west to the Susquehanna. The dividing line between Drumore and Little Britain was filed in 1777, and in the accounts of that date it is shown that there was "received from Thos. Clark, supervisor, Seven Shillings and Five Pence, by John Hubley, for endorsing on the back of the order of the court for the division line of the Townships of Drumore and Little Britain, filing the same and certifying a copy thereof March 26, 1778."

The surface of Drumore is formed of gently-rolling uplands, and valleys. The soil is fertile and responds generously to the demands of its owners. It is well watered on its borders by the west branch of the Octorara, Muddy Run, and the Susquehanna River. Diagonally across the entire right and left centres of the township flow Fishing Creek and the Conowingo with their tributary streams, which flow in a southerly direction, and empty into the Susquehanna.

Iron ore of good quality is found in this township, and large quantities have been taken to different furnaces in the State. From the earliest history of Drumore general farming has been the main occupation of its inhabitants. In later years some have engaged extensively and successfully in dairying and tobacco-raising.

**Points of Interest.**—One of the most attractive rural scenes on the Susquehanna is the view from Cutler's, in Drumore. The lover of natural scenery has here spread out to his view on the south a long and broad expanse of the Susquehanna as it slowly bends its course to the Chesapeake. The river at its greatest width here is nearly two miles. On the western shore is seen Peach Bottom, at the foot of the York County range. Looking southward for miles there is an unbroken river view, with its islands and grass-beds. From the eastern shore these broken ridges or spurs jut out into the river and form a series of beautiful natural abutments, affording cover and shelter for rafts in the rafting season. From Cutler's the upper end of the big island rises abruptly out of the water, and conveys to the observer the impression of a large sphere partly submerged and floating at anchor. In summer-time, when the slate-broken hills, the islands, the grass-beds and shores are enveloped in their dark-green foliage, the sight is one of surpassing beauty. Tourists who have visited many foreign scenes of great merit assert that when the view from Cutler's is seen at its best in the summer-time it compares favorably with those in other lands.

But the river view is not the only attractive scene at this point. For a radius of many miles you have in sight some of the most productive farms in the State. A pleasant variety of fields and woodlands, with the substantial homes of prosperous far-

mers, greet the eye at every turn. Sicily Island and Phite's Eddy are popular places of resort for fishermen during the black bass season. Mitchell's Rock, Brown's Summit, Murphy's Loop, and Skelpie are places of note.

**Pioneer Settlers.**—Drumore was settled by Scotch-Irish as early as the year 1700. Aggressive, persistent, and sincere in their religious and political opinions, they incurred the displeasure of their royal rulers for maintaining that monarchical authority should be limited by law, also for their constant protest against contributing to the support of a church unfriendly to their faith.

To be freed from their political and religious persecutors they first emigrated from Scotland to the north of Ireland. A residence of a few years there plainly convinced them that the only entire relief from their oppressive environment was in the New World. For a life in the enjoyment of civil and religious rights these determined men again gathered together their families and goods, and committing all to the care of the All-Wise Ruler sailed for their unknown homes. They brought with them decided religious and political opinions and their integrity of character. A century and a half has passed away, and the impress of their convictions is as strong as ever in their descendants.

Drumore township received its name from Dromore Druim Moir, Great Ridge), a strongly fortified place in County Down, on the Lagan. The township account-book has written on its headings from the year 1765 to 1800 "Dromore" and "Drommore." Since then it is written "Drumore."

In 1766 the township contained the following residents and freemen:

## RESIDENTS OF DRUMORE IN 1766.

Thomas Clark, collector.	John McConuell.
Sampson Smith.	John Stewart.
James Morrison (a captain in 1777, and was at the battle of Brandywine).	Emanuel Stewart.
William Richey, Sr.	Alexander Leckey.
Joseph Rippey.	Robert Taylor.
James McMullen.	William Anderson.
William Brooks.	Samuel Duff.
William McMullen.	Andrew McElwain.
Robert McElhiney.	John Marshall.
William Moore.	James McKneely.
John McCounse.	James Marshall.
John Morrison.	Matthew Brown.
Moses Irwin.	James Turner.
Patrick Long.	David Leard.
David Bigham.	James Ramsey.
Hugh Long.	John Robinson.
Moses Black.	Andrew McAteer.
James McFesson.	John McAllister.
John Long.	William McAteer.
James Buchanan.	George Johnston.
William Smith.	Robert Reed.
Robert Boyd.	John Wherry.
James Porter.	John Porter.
James Charles.	William Moore.
Andrew McIntire.	James McLellan.
Robert Jackson.	William Penny.
Ezekiel McElhiney.	Matthew Bippy.
	Archibald Stun.
	Patrick O'Harrish.

Samuel Dickson.	James Anderson.
Robert McLellan.	Widow Scott.
Joseph Porter.	James Span.
Robert Dixon.	Widow Turner.
David Mitchell.	Robert Steen.
John Simpson.	Thomas Barney.
John Mitchell.	William Steel.
Widow Moor, at Fishing Creek.	James Lawmore.
John Dixon.	Patrick Carson.
John Fullerton.	William Crawford.
Joseph Hbry.	Andrew Caldwell.
Jonathan Smith.	William Kennedy.
James Porterfield.	Archibald Tate.
James Higans.	William White.
John Cunningham.	James Hamilton.
William McFerson.	Robert Cineckins.
Charles O'Harrish.	Samuel Dock.
Robert Ramsey.	Widow Moore.
William O'Harrish.	Prudence Chirey.
Joseph Morrison.	John Porter.
William Porter.	Charles Humes.
Samuel Morrison.	Widow Stuart.
Daniel Sinkler.	James Ramsey.
George McGlaughlin.	John Clerk.
Thomas Joab.	James Calhoun.
John Rae.	David Lowrey.
Alexander McLellan.	James Adams.
John Evans.	John Reed.
James Maxwell.	John Cummins.
John Crawford.	David Fulton.
James McGlaughlin.	John McElroy.
Samuel Mitchell.	Nathaniel Clark.
Isaac Sanders.	John Baxter, Jr.
Samuel Steele.	Robert Dunlop.
John McCall.	Robert Crawford.
Isaac Alexander.	Robert Reed, Jr.
John Boyd.	Jeremiah Smith.
George Cumpble.	John Scannel.
Thomas Minkell.	Richard Buchanan.
John Patterson.	James Buchanan.
Peter Patterson.	Henry Cowgill.
James Patterson.	Martha J. Cuoy.
Thomas Patterson.	Samuel Boyd.
John Reed.	David McFarland.
Robert Long.	William Richey, Jr.
James Chesnut.	Benjamin Johnson.
Joseph Mihat.	John Carson.
John Baxter, Sr.	Thomas Clark.
William Heirs.	Samuel McCalnon.
Widow Rabb.	

## Freemen.

James Smith, William Fleming, David Caldwell (Presbyterian pastor in 1771), Alexander Gregg, with Sampson Smith.  
 William Morrison, with James Morrison.  
 Thomas Mitchell, George Mitchell, James Green, with John Mitchell.  
 George Mitchell, David Mitchell, with David Mitchell.  
 William Warden, with Joseph Morrison.  
 David Wear, with Prudence Chirey.  
 James Carson, with James McLaughlin.  
 Henry Cowgill, with Henry Cowgill.  
 William Crawford, with Isaac Sanders.  
 James Patterson, with John Patterson.  
 John Lusk, with Robert Steel.  
 James Fulton.  
 Charles Butler, with John McConnell.  
 William Robinson, Hugh McFadden, with William Steel.  
 James Carson, with Patrick Carson.  
 David Bippy, with Joseph Rippey.  
 Samuel Boyd, with Samuel Boyd.  
 Thomas McKee, Samuel Porter, John Ireland, schoolmasters and freemen.  
 Hugh Bippy, William Joans, with Moses Irwin.  
 John Ward, with Hugh Long.  
 Claud Long, with Patrick Long.  
 William Long, with John Long.  
 Thomas Bright, with William Smith.  
 Andrew Boyd, with Robert Boyd.

Alexander Robin, with John Robinson.  
 James Dixon, with Robert Dixon.  
 John Ramsey, John McAller, James Gallacher, with William McAtter.  
 George Kilpatrick, with William Rippy.  
 John Jackson, with Robert Jackson.  
 James Simmons, Alexander Caldwell, with Andrew Caldwell.  
 William Moore, with Widow Moore.  
 David Shirey, with Prudence Shirey.  
 William Moore, with James Ramsey.  
 Thomas Porter, with John Porter.  
 Caleb Johnson, Ephraim Johnson, with Benjamin Johnson.  
 Hugh McLellan, with Robert Crawford.  
 John Reed, James Reed, with Robert Reed.  
 William Young, with William Robinson.

The following-named persons, living in the back settlements, fled from the Indians, and probably crossed the Susquehanna at McCall's Ferry. Arthur McConnell, Eliz. Wilson, William Patterson, William Ewing, Lowdywick Leard, Thomas Shirely, John Martin, and Robert McClung.

The following assessment-returns of Drumore township for the years 1759, 1769, and 1779, showing the number of acres of land held by each resident and non-resident, the occupation of the inhabitants, the list of freemen, the valuation of the taxable property in pounds, shillings, and pence, furnish subjects of interest to the antiquarian.

ASSESSORS' RETURN OF DRUMORE TOWNSHIP, 1759.

	Acres.
Anderson, herdry Rent <sup>r</sup> to Jacob Barr	100
Anderson, W <sup>m</sup> Crapper to James marshol	...
Anderson, James, at John Evins	...
Adams, James, at James McFarson	...
Alexander, Isaac	100
Arnald, Benjamin, Cooper on John McDowls land Rent <sup>r</sup>	...
Boyd, Robert	100
Barclay, And <sup>r</sup>	50
Burney, Thomas	200
Burns, Ritchard at John patersons Cropar	...
Brown, Matthew, one merchant mill	300
Black, Moses	50
Crooks, W <sup>m</sup>	150
Bigham, Widow	150
Bowhanan, Ritchard son James in mate	200
Boyd, Samuel	150
Baxter, John & son James in mate	200
Ball, Widow Land in Drumore Township	200
Ball, Joseph on widow balls Land	...
Boyd, John	100
Bowhanan, James	150
Carson, Patrick	180
Carson, John, Carpenter	200
Colter, W <sup>m</sup> Rent to John Carson	...
Crawford, W <sup>m</sup>	200
Cummings, James	50
Callbreath, Henry, Cooper Rent <sup>r</sup> mathew brown	...
Callwell, Alexander	300
Crawford, John Tavern keeper	100
Chiney, David	200
Collins, W <sup>m</sup> Weaver Rent <sup>r</sup> Sam <sup>l</sup> McConnell	...
Cumings, John, Carpenter Rent <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Mcantler	...
Clark, Nathaulel	100
Cogle, hendry	200
Clark, thomas & Robert	100
Campble, George & Thomas much Cropars to Cronimus hickman	180
Calhoon, James	180
Craford Robert	50
Delap, John bought a part of James Patterson Land	50
Duff, Sam <sup>l</sup> Rent <sup>r</sup> to Joseph morison	...
Delap, Robert, weaver Rent <sup>r</sup> to John Long	...
Divins, James Rent to Samuel Simson	160
Dickson, John Sadler	...
Dickson, Sam <sup>l</sup> weaver Rent <sup>r</sup> to george Gill	...
Dunrau, James taylor on John McDowls Land	...
Dickson, Robert	160
Dickson, James	...
Eayrs, W <sup>m</sup>	...
Evins, John	400
Erwin, Moses	300
finney, John Rent <sup>r</sup> to W <sup>m</sup> moore fishin Creek	...
flack, John Joiner	180
fulerton, John Rent <sup>r</sup> to W <sup>m</sup> moore fishin Creek	...
Garner, Daniel Rent <sup>r</sup> to James Turner	70
Greer, James	100
Gibony, widow	350
hindman, John Shoemaker at Sam <sup>l</sup> paks	...

	Acres.
hughey, Joseph	200
henderson, John Rent <sup>r</sup> at John Baxters	...
higons, James Rent <sup>r</sup> to widow ball	35
harral, Charles	...
hendry, george Rent <sup>r</sup> to widow moore	180
harral, patrick	150
Jackson, Robert	...
Johnston, George Rent <sup>r</sup> to John Long	160
Johnston, Benjamin	...
Johnston, Caloh a merchant mill	...
Johnston, Ephraim one fulling mill	...
Kenaday, David a Taylor Rent <sup>r</sup> to Jacob Barr	...
Kenaday, W <sup>m</sup> mason at Robert Jacksons	100
Knox, James Land in Drumore Township	200
Lawrymore, James	100
Long, Robert a taylor	226
Long, John Taveran keeper	100
long, patrick	100
long, hugh on John longs land	100
Long, John a smith	150
marshall, James a Smith	114
McConnal, W <sup>m</sup> Shoemaker	65
Maxwell, James	160
mc antire, and <sup>r</sup> Sen <sup>r</sup>	150
mc alhoney, Ezekiel	150
mc Connal, John	200
mc Naight, James	100
Mc Naight, John	100
moore W <sup>m</sup> Jun <sup>r</sup>	180
mc antire, and <sup>r</sup> Jun <sup>r</sup>	164
mc Gonnal, Samuel	200
mc farland, Daniel	140
mc Laughlin, george a Taylor at James Mc Laughlin	...
mc Clallon, Alexander	100
morison, Joseph & Samuel	500
mc alhoney, Robert	150
mc afarson, James a Smith	...
mc antire, W <sup>m</sup>	200
mc afarson, W <sup>m</sup>	150
maxwell, James Jun <sup>r</sup>	160
mc mullan, James Cropar to widow Gibony	...
mc mullan, James Rent <sup>r</sup> to henry Cagle	...
mitchal, Sam <sup>l</sup>	100
mc Laughlin, James	200
morison, James	200
mitchal, W <sup>m</sup> Land in Drumore township	30
mc alroy, John	140
moore W <sup>m</sup> of fishin Creek	230
moore, widow	300
mitchal, John	150
mitchals George & David	200
mc Clallon, Robert at Robert Crowfords	...
mc Grafock, James at W <sup>m</sup> peneys	...
mc Dowls, John land in Drumore towship	100
Moore, W <sup>m</sup> , Sen <sup>r</sup>	100
Newswanger, Crisly Shoemaker	100
Obrine, Light foot	...
Patterson, James, Jun <sup>r</sup>	40
Paterson, peter Sen <sup>r</sup>	60
Paterson, James Sen <sup>r</sup>	60
Paterson, W <sup>m</sup>	40
Paterson, Thomas	130
Paterson, James, Shoemaker	50
Paterson, John Sen <sup>r</sup>	150
Poke, Sam <sup>l</sup>	200
Porter, John	30
Porter, W <sup>m</sup> Carpenter at Joseph morisons	...
Peopls, Jacob a Store keeper	50
Porterfield, James at James Maxwell	...
Porter, James	190
Peney, W <sup>m</sup>	200
Quin, James, a Shoemaker & Clarnaus W <sup>m</sup> to W <sup>m</sup> McNealy, Cropers	300
Robinson, John & Alexander Robinson	120
Ramsey, James, Jun <sup>r</sup>	90
Robinson, W <sup>m</sup> Rent <sup>r</sup> to Daniel Garner	...
Reed, Robert & Sons John & James	150
Rabb, John	50
Ramsey, James, Sen <sup>r</sup>	200
Rippy, Joseph	160
Ritchey, W <sup>m</sup> Sen <sup>r</sup> & James Bighan son in law	400
Ritchey, W <sup>m</sup> Jun <sup>r</sup>	...
Reid, John mason on Sam <sup>l</sup> Simsons land	...
Reid, John weaver	50
Raudels, heredry land in Drumore township	200
Rippy, mathew	150
Reid, Robert Jun <sup>r</sup>	100
Steel, W <sup>m</sup> a tener	200
Scoot, John, Rent <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Scoot	60
Stinart, W <sup>m</sup> Rent <sup>r</sup> to John Connal	...
Stein, Robert	100
Smith, W <sup>m</sup>	130
Swan, Alexander, on Wm Galby's land	50
Smith, Jonathan	100
Santers, Isaac	100
Steel, Samuel	50
Smith, Samson, y <sup>e</sup> Rev <sup>d</sup>	100
Smith, Jerymiah	100
Scoot, Sam <sup>l</sup> weaver at mathew Ripys Renter	...
Turner, James	50
Turner, James	100
Turner, Widow	100
Taylor, Robert, Cropar with Rob <sup>t</sup> Stein	...



	Acres.
Tate, Archibald, Schoolmaster Rents to W <sup>m</sup> Greer.....	60
Tate, Widow.....	200
Taylor, W <sup>m</sup> wevora.....	100
Valentine, Poad.....	100
Wishet, Joseph.....	100
White, W <sup>m</sup> a faner at W <sup>m</sup> Steels.....	100
Woodburn, James a wevora at Saml Pokes.....	100
Wolflington, Widow.....	120
Whary, John.....	120
Young, And <sup>r</sup> Rents to Abraham Nelson.....	160

*A list of people not able to pay.*

Robert furey at James Maxwells.  
 William Johns at Moses Erwins.  
 michael Kenry at M<sup>r</sup> Smiths.  
 W<sup>m</sup> Crawford at Isaac Sanders.  
 Saml Boyd at Saml Boyds.  
 James Long at Patrick Longs.  
 David Rippy at Joseph Rippy's.  
 David Callwell at Alex<sup>r</sup> Callwells.  
 Timothy McCormick at henry andersons.

*the free men's page.*

Duncan Thomas at Robert Boyds.  
 Carson, James, at patrick Carsons.  
 Craford, W<sup>m</sup>, at W<sup>m</sup> Crofords.  
 Burney, James, at W<sup>m</sup> Smiths.  
 Bright, Thomas, at W<sup>m</sup> Smiths.  
 Jackson, John, at Robert Jacksons.  
 Wire, David, at David Chlreys.  
 Porter, Thomas, at John porters.  
 hignons, Ritchard, at James Ramseys.  
 morrison, John, at James morisons.  
 Warden, W<sup>m</sup>, at Joseph morisons.  
 Greer, Seath, at Robert mealhaneys.  
 Galahor, hugh, at James morisons.  
 Walker, W<sup>m</sup>, at James morisons.  
 McClalou, Robert, at Joseph Rippy's.  
 Brooks, John, at W<sup>m</sup> Brooks.  
 Logan, hugh, at W<sup>m</sup> Ritchey's, Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 Sheals, Mathew, at David Sheals.  
 Johnston, hugh, at James Greens.  
 Wilson, John, at mathew Browns.  
 mcConnal, W<sup>m</sup>, at W<sup>m</sup> mcConnalls.  
 Ramsey, John wevora, at W<sup>m</sup> mcantlers.  
 Mitchell, Robert, at W<sup>m</sup> mcfarfons.  
 Long, gloud, at patrick Longs.  
 mcfarfson, James, at W<sup>m</sup> mcfarfons.  
 Coopar, John, at Samuel Boyds.  
 Cogle, henry, at henry Cogle.  
 Gallahore, James, at John Mcalroys.  
 Chatters, James, at hugh Longs.  
 Sparks, W<sup>m</sup>, at Robert Dicksons.  
 Smith, Samuel, at Jeremiah Smiths.  
 henry, W<sup>m</sup>, at george henrys.  
 henry, george, at george henrys.  
 Casey, James, at John mitchals.  
 mitchal, george, at John mitchals.  
 Kane, Thomas, at George mitchals.  
 moore, James, at John Longs.  
 Collans, James, at John Longs.  
 Anderson, W<sup>m</sup>, at Saml pokes.  
 Porter, Saml, School master.  
 fitchpatrick, Torrence, at Patricks harrah.  
 moore, John, at W<sup>m</sup> moores, sen<sup>r</sup>.  
 Dablu, John, at John Wharrys.  
 Meadoose, hugh, at Robert Taylors.  
 a True Return to y<sup>e</sup> Best of my Knowledge, Taken for Drumore Town-  
 ship p<sup>r</sup> me.

AND<sup>r</sup> MCANTIER,  
 Town seear.

ASSESSMENT ROLL FOR 1769.

Land, acres of.	Land, acres of.
Ancram, Archibald.....	160
Aira, William.....	30
Albert, John.....	100
Ancram, Samuel.....	50
Boyd, John.....	100
Brooks, William & Son.....	105
Brooks, John.....	140
Buchanan, James, Jr.....	140
Boyd, Samdel.....	160
Buchanan, James & Son.....	160
Buchanan, Widdow.....	150
Ball, Joseph.....	120

Land, acres of,	Land, acres of.
Byars, Jacob.....	150
Bartly, George.....	100
Carlin, William.....	100
Caldwell, Alx <sup>r</sup> and John.....	120
Clark, Thomas.....	120
Clark, Robert.....	100
Coulter, John.....	100
Gaushey, Patrick.....	100
Canmery, James.....	100
Carson, John.....	120
Carson, James.....	100
Carson, John (inholder).....	45
Crawford, David.....	100
Craigmyles, James.....	100
Clark, Nathaniel.....	120
Calhoon & Son.....	30
Cowen, Joseph.....	30
Dickson, Robert.....	50
Douch, Robert.....	50
Dunlop, John.....	200
Dauning, Alexander.....	100
Donnal, Moses.....	200
Evans, John.....	100
Ecman, John (grist- and saw- mill).....	80
fullerton, John.....	80
fleek, John.....	100
fermon, gregory.....	100
forker, Robert.....	100
Greer, James, Sen <sup>r</sup> .....	100
Greer, James, Jun <sup>r</sup> .....	180
Goodman, Jacob.....	200
Hooftman, George (mill).....	180
Harrah, Patrick.....	200
Hughy, Joseph.....	170
Hughey, patrick.....	160
Hutchison, James.....	170
Higgins, James.....	65
Irven, Mosca.....	60
Jackson, John.....	100
Knox, James.....	100
Long, John (blacksmith).....	60
Long, John.....	60
Long, Hugh.....	100
Long, Claude.....	100
Loig, William.....	100
Loag, Robert.....	100
Lawromore, James & Son.....	120
Little, Nickoals.....	50
Linn, James.....	120
Leard, James.....	100
Mitchell, ann.....	150
moore, william.....	160
mcElroy, John.....	160
maxwell, James & son-in law.....	60
mcElhiny, Ezekell.....	180
mcCollough, John.....	70
moNight, andrew.....	100
mcConnell, william.....	100
motheral Thomas & Son.....	800
marshall, James (blacksmith).....	90
marshall, James.....	100
moore, James (blacksmith).....	140
mcConnell, Samuel.....	100
mopherson, william & Son.....	108
molhollan, James.....	120
martan, Samuel.....	70
mitchell, Samuel.....	200
morrison, James and son John.....	500
morrison, Samuel and James.....	150
mcDaughlin, James.....	140
mcConnell, Thomas.....	120
mcantire, andrew.....	100
mcfarland, Daniel & Son.....	200
moore, James.....	350
mcantire, william.....	20
mitchell, widdow.....	350
mepherson, James (black- smith).....	350
mcCaulaugh, george (grist- and saw-mill).....	400
mcConnell, John.....	60
mcateer, Robert.....	100
mcKneely, william.....	100
mcKlowney, Robert.....	45
Nelson, John (grist- and saw- mill).....	100
Neall, Adam.....	100
Neall, william.....	120
Neal, Thomas.....	70
Newswanger, widdow.....	100
Penny, James.....	200
Poalk, Samuel.....	120
Porter, Thomas.....	60
patterson, peter.....	80
patterson, James (John's son).....	100
petererson, John.....	80
petererson, Robert.....	80
Petterson, James.....	100
Porter, James, Son.....	120
Porter, James.....	150
Parke, James.....	140
Rippy, matthew.....	90
Reed, James and Samuel.....	75
Ramsay, James, Sen <sup>r</sup> .....	50
Ritchey, William, Jun <sup>r</sup> .....	120
Robb, John.....	120
Ramsay, James, Jun <sup>r</sup> .....	100
Robison, widdow.....	100
Robison, Alexander.....	100
Reed, william.....	280
Reed, John and son James.....	300
Ritchey, william and son Big- ham.....	60
Reed, Robert.....	250
Reed, Samuel.....	100
Robb, Andrew.....	130
Ramsay, Samuel.....	140
Smith, Rev. Samson.....	80
Sanders, Isaac, Esq.....	130
Steel, William & Son.....	130
Smily, John.....	130
Steen, Robert.....	60
Snodgrass, James.....	50
Stewart, henry.....	100
Tone, widdow.....	100
Taylor, widdow.....	100
White, William.....	100
Willington, Widdow.....	100
Wallas, Robert.....	100
Wherry, John.....	180
Whisler, Jacob.....	100

Freemen.

Daniel Byars.	Samuel Ranken.
Joseph Lowromer.	Joseph McMichel.
John Lermor.	John Greer.
Gawn Scott.	Alexander Willson.
Matthew Cauchey.	Samuel Martin.
James Cannon.	William Strain.
Samuel Picken.	Daniel McDowell.
Samuel Petterson.	Mother Rodgers.
John Brison.	James McLaughlin.
John McFerson.	James Druman.
James Boner.	Robert Hamalton.
John Boner.	James Turner.
John Ramsey.	Andrew Scott.
Isaac Moor.	John McConnell.
James Morrison.	William Orr.
James Beatty.	Henry Pinkerton.
Robert Petterson.	

DRUMORE-TOWNSHIP RETURN FOR 1760.

Acres.	Acres.
Ankrim, Samuel.....	118
Ankrim, Archibald.....	390
Aws, William.....	100
Anderson, Adam.....	100
Andrew, Isaac.....	100
Buchanan, James.....	307
Boyd, John.....	308
Bear, Jacob, Non.....	200
Ball, Joseph.....	100
Bigham, William.....	131

Acres	Acres.
Bear, Jacob.....	200
Byers, Jacob.....	61
Bowman, Henry, Non.....	107
Bowman, James.....	122
Black, Aaron.....	800
Bear, Henry.....	180
Baker, Jacob.....	235
Brubaker, Isaac.....	652
Bowman, Henry, miller.....	160
Bigham, James.....	180
Boggs, Alexander.....	195
Bradley, Thomas.....	184
Brown, Patrick.....	250
Caldwell, Andrew and John.....	154
Clark, Thomas.....	202
Clark, Robert.....	455
Cumins, James.....	226
Carson, John.....	226
Carson, James.....	226
Calhoun, William and James.....	500
Clark, James.....	500
Carnachon, George.....	247
Crawford, David.....	165
Gunningham, James.....	165
Chambers, David.....	165
Craig, John.....	75
Dunlap, Widow.....	75
Dennis, John.....	400
Evans, John.....	25
Eckman, John.....	318
Flick, John.....	160
Farquar, James and son George.....	77
Farquar, Hugh.....	155
Fell, William.....	325
Grier, James.....	149
Graybill, Christly.....	149
Gibson, David.....	150
Gray, James.....	150
Harrish, Widow.....	130
Hirron, Charles.....	130
Hills, Robert.....	350
Hughley, John.....	350
Hindman, Samuel.....	350
Holladay, Hugh.....	200
Hible, Henry.....	200
Higgins, James.....	200
Hastin, Simon.....	200
Hess, George.....	200
Horn, Christian.....	200
Hastin, Henry.....	363
Irwin, Moses.....	280
Jackson, John.....	100
Kirkpatrick, Robert.....	100
King, Robert.....	127
Kinniday, William.....	500
Knox, James.....	180
Kolley, Nathan.....	180
Law, Thomas.....	66
Lang, John, Jr.....	155
Long, John Smith.....	170
Long, Robert.....	138
Latta, James, Rev.....	200
Lorimore, James.....	122
Lorimore, Joseph.....	200
McConnel, John.....	120
Michel, Ann, widow.....	220
McElroy, John.....	223
Maxwell, James.....	188
Maxwell, Robert.....	280
Moor, Isaac.....	207
Moore, James.....	160
McCullough, John.....	280
Matheral, Thomas.....	280
Milligan, William.....	280
Moore, James Smith.....	200
McPherson, William.....	61
McPherson, James.....	107
Martin, Samuel.....	122
Morison, James and Samuel.....	800
McLaughlin, James.....	180
Miles, Thomas.....	235
McIntire, William.....	652
McIntire, Samuel.....	160
McIntire, Andrew.....	180
McIlvain, James.....	195
McCounal, Thomas.....	184
McFarland, Daniel.....	250
McFarland, James.....	154
Moore, James Fish.....	300
McCullough, Robert.....	310
McKneely, Widow.....	310
Mitchel, David.....	164
Marshall, James.....	276
Marshall, Widow.....	208
Moltz, George.....	174
McConal, James.....	174
McGinnis, Robert.....	174
Mulholms, James.....	174
Mulholms, Joseph, Jun.....	174
McCullough, Alexander.....	97
Marshall, James Woll.....	97
Mitchel, James.....	300
McClelland, John.....	123
Morrison, James and Samuel.....	256
Neal, Thomas.....	115
Nilson, William.....	100
Neal, James.....	100
Newswanger, Widow.....	176
Oatman, George.....	300
Penny, Hugh and William.....	162
Porter, Widow.....	227
Patterson, James.....	200
Patterson, Robert.....	183
Porter, James, weaver.....	208
Porter, James.....	200
Porter, James.....	120
Pennal, Thomas.....	298
Quarrel, William.....	200
Rippey, Matthew.....	200
Rippey, Widow.....	120
Rippey, William.....	298
Ritchy, William.....	200
Robb, John.....	200
Reed, James and Samuel.....	300
Reed, James, meeting-house.....	300
Reed, John.....	217
Reed, William.....	160
Reed, Robert.....	160
Reed, Hugh.....	160
Sloan, William.....	208
Steel, Widow.....	85
Sanders and St-el, Samuel.....	130
Smiley, John.....	100
Snodgrass, James.....	200
Steen, Robert.....	200
Stewart, Henry.....	220
Shefer, Frederick.....	220
Steel, William.....	125
Strachan, William.....	359
Smith, Simpson.....	140
Shank, Michael.....	199
Snodgrass, James, smith.....	210
Taylor, George.....	207
Taylor, William.....	320
Wharry, John.....	320
Wallace, Robert.....	320
Whitlock, Patrick.....	320
Wharry, Thomas, Jr.....	320
Whitstick, Henry.....	260
Young, Edward.....	260

Samuel Boyd.  
Adam Motheral.  
Alexander Boyd.

George Glass.  
Hugh Harriss.  
Hugh Steel.

**Revolutionary Celebrities.**—Capt. William Steele lived along the road leading from Chestnut Level to the "Unicorn," on the property now owned by Mr. Nathaniel Mayer. He was a Revolutionary officer, and was engaged in the battles of Germantown and Brandywine. He had seven sons in the war, all enlisting on the same day. During the absence of the men in the army, a Tory came to their house and used personal violence to their mother for allowing her sons to enlist in the American cause. For his temerity the Tory lost his life, as he was shot by one of the sons on his return home.

Gen. John Steele was born in Drumore in the year 1758, and lived on the farm lately owned by James Barnes, a short distance east of the "Unicorn." At the age of nineteen he was a company commander, and at the battle of Brandywine narrowly escaped death from the effects of a severe wound. In 1801 he was a member of the Legislature, subsequently he was State senator and Speaker of the Senate. Commissioned to adjust Indian aggressions, it was in his presence that the Indian chief Logan delivered his celebrated speech. Its tender and magnanimous sentiments won the eulogiums of Thomas Jefferson and others. Gen. Steele died in 1827.

Archibald Steele, a brother of Gen. John Steele, commanded a pioneer company under Benedict Arnold on his celebrated winter march through the wilderness from Maine to Quebec.

Col. James Porter, a famous officer of the Revolutionary war, lived on the road leading from the "Unicorn" to Lancaster, and about two miles east from the "Buck Tavern," on the farm now owned by Elias Aument. He was a lieutenant-colonel in Col. James Watson's battalion, and participated in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. He at one time lived just over the creek from Puseyville. He left no children, and after his death his property went to his children.

John J. Porter, who was at one time clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, was the grand-nephew of Col. James Porter.

William Porter emigrated to Kentucky, and John Porter, who resided near the "Unicorn," moved to Indiana, and from him descended the present Governor of that State.

There remains in this township none of the once prominent Porter family.

James and William Calhoun were second lieutenants in Col. Watson's battalion.

Hugh and William Penny moved to Northumberland County. Some of their descendants lived for many years below Simpson's, now Liberty Square, and others at present reside in Fairfield. They are relatives of the Niles and Calhouns.

Moses Irwin, Esq., lived on the property of John

**Freemen.**

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| James Morison.    | Robert McGee.     |
| Andrew Higgins.   | John Williamson.  |
| Nathaniel Clark.  | Robert Moor.      |
| James Penny.      | Hugh Gallscher.   |
| Joseph Karr.      | James Reed.       |
| David Mahan.      | Samuel More.      |
| James Martin.     | Hugh McIntire.    |
| John Robinson.    | William Bletcher. |
| George King.      | John McMurray.    |
| William Laughlin. | Matthew Atcheson. |
| Samuel Malholms.  | William Atcheson. |
| James Miller.     | John Turner.      |
| Henry Faru.       | Robert Farquer.   |
| Robert Mortland.  | William Walker.   |
| William Connally. | Joseph Haslett.   |
| Daniel McCready.  | James Ferguson.   |
| William Porter.   | James Anderson.   |

Long, near Liberty Square, and was a prominent personage during the Revolutionary war.

John Long was captain of a company during the Revolutionary war, and later a member of the Legislature of this State.

Lieut. Thomas Niel was a member of the Fifth Company of Col. Watson's battalion, and was a powerful man physically. Capt. Patrick Marshall, of the same battalion, having been killed at the battle of Germantown, Lieut. Niel picked Marshall's body up and carried it on his back for more than a mile. This was during the heat of the engagement, when the bullets were flying fast around him. Niel's descendants have always been distinguished as stalwarts.

Robert King, a Revolutionary company commander at the battle of Brandywine, lived near Fairfield. He was the youngest son of Robert King, who emigrated from the north of Ireland and came to what was then a part of Drumore. He made his home near the Susquehanna River, one and a half miles from the Peach Bottom Ferry. There he married Miss Ann McLaughlin, a Scotch-Irish lass. They reared a large family of children, five sons and four daughters. Lieut. Robert King was born Sept. 24, 1744, and died Aug. 14, 1827. He was married to Jennett Smith April 29, 1778. Their children were Sampson, Elizabeth, Sampson S., Robert, John, and Jennette. The Kings came originally from Scotland. Mrs. Jennette McCullough, wife of Sanders McCullough, and Mrs. Ellen Sides, wife of Dr. B. F. Sides, are descendants of the King family.

In 1766, Capt. Moses Irwin, of Drumore, raised a company of volunteers for the French and Indian war. John Mitchell was lieutenant, and Samuel Morrison was ensign.

During the war of 1812, Capt. McCullough, uncle of Sanders McCullough, and Capt. Thomas Neil recruited two companies and marched to Baltimore. The war lasting but a short time, they soon returned to their homes.

**Justices of the Peace.**—Since the adoption of the State Constitution, allowing townships to elect such officers, the following-named persons have been honored with the office of justice of the peace for Drumore:

April 14, 1840. John Buchanan.  
Alexander B. Ewing.  
April 13, 1841. William W. Steel.  
April 15, 1845. George T. Clark.  
April 14, 1846. Joseph Boyd.  
April 15, 1851. Joseph Boyd.  
April 13, 1853. Wm. W. Watson.  
April 10, 1855. P. W. Housekeeper.  
May 1, 1856. William W. Steel.  
April 9, 1860. William W. Steel.

April 15, 1862. William Chandler.  
April 15, 1866. John Moore.  
April, 1867. Hiram Watson.  
April, 1869. John O. Lewis.  
April, 1871. Charles W. Pusey.  
April, 1874. John O. Lewis.  
April, 1876. Charles W. Pusey.  
April, 1879. John O. Lewis.  
April, 1881. Samuel Boyd.

**Presbyterian Church.**—The earliest records of Presbyterian history in Drumore having been accidentally destroyed, much valuable information of the pioneer history of the church and township was irreparably lost. The minutes of the New Castle Pres-

bytery, in Wilmington, may contain a few of the important facts.

We have authentic information, however, that the first place of Presbyterian worship in this township was about a mile south of Chestnut Level, prior to 1730. The second meeting-house stood at the foot of the hill, near the old graveyard. The present substantial stone church has been standing a century and a quarter, and is a grand monument of the skill, energy, and Christian liberality of its builders. During the pastorate of Rev. John Patton some internal repairs were made, and in the early pastorate of Rev. Lindley C. Rutter the pews and pulpit were placed in their present positions.

Under the pastoral care of Rev. John M. Galbreath, in 1833, extensive repairs and improvements were completed, the roof was re-slatted, the walls frescoed, a tower built over the entrance-way, a new pulpit furnished, and stained-glass windows, including a memorial window to the Rev. Lindley C. Rutter, took the place of the old ones. The cost of repairs was three thousand dollars. A. Scott Clarke and James G. McSparran, of the building committee, made a full report on the completion of the work, and the church was re-dedicated to the service of God free of debt. It is a pleasant, venerable structure. The tooth of time has made but slight impressions on its strong walls. Present appearances indicate that the present congregation and their descendants may worship for another century in their old church, around which cluster so many tender memories. Among the oldest elders of the church were Robert King, Robert Clarke, Hugh Martin, William Calhoun, David Scott, James Penny, Joseph Penny, John Long, and Edward Crawford. The present elders are Thomas A. Clarke, A. Scott Clark, James A. McPherson, Sanders McCullough, W. W. Watson, William T. Clarke, Samuel Boyd, William S. Hastings, and William R. Boyd. The pastoral roll, commencing back as far as 1730, is headed with Rev. John Thompson until 1744; Samson Smith until 1771; James Latta, from 1771 to 1801; Charles Cummings, from 1804 to 1808; Francis Latta, son of James Latta, from 1810 to 1825; John Patton, from 1832 to 1834; Lindley C. Rutter, from 1835 to 1875; John M. Galbreath, Oct. 12, 1875, the present pastor.

John Thompson came from Ireland a probationer in 1715. In 1730 he came to Chestnut Level from Middle Octorara. July 31, 1744, he was released from his pastoral relationship and went as a missionary to Western Virginia and North Carolina, after which an effort was made to bring him back to Chestnut Level. He was very prominent in the discussions of his day, was the author of several religious works, and ranked with Dickinson, Blair, and Tennant, and died in 1753. The pastorate of Rev. James Latta, from 1771, covers a space of thirty years. He was a noted scholar and a pioneer in thought; advocated the introduction of Watts' psalmody in the church

service, and published a work of one hundred and eight pages in their defense, which reached four editions. In 1785 he defended the church-incorporation acts. Many of the congregation were displeased at the church innovations he presented to their consideration. Time has shown, however, the wisdom of his views. Many hearts have been made glad since then with the sentiments of Watts' psalmody made vocal within the old church walls. The University of Pennsylvania conferred the title of D.D. on the Rev. James Latta for rare scholarship. The Rev. Lindley C. Rutter came to Chestnut Level in 1835, and his stewardship extends over a period of forty years. He lived to see those he first baptized grow to man's estate, and also baptized their children. The elders present at his installation slept in the churchyard before he went to his rest beside them. He was always willing and able to maintain his principles, popular or unpopular. When but one vote was cast for the anti-slavery cause that vote was that of Rev. L. C. Rutter. He was a warm advocate of temperance, and never during his long pastorate did he lose the respect and love of his people, however great might be the differences of their opinions.

**The Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church** is situated on a hillock in the village of Fairfield. It is a small frame structure, and was built in 1835. The carpenter-work was done by Abraham Boyce. Alexander Shank, W. H. Potts, Nathan Blake, William Arnold, and their wives were the first members. The first trustees were Shank, Potts, Shade, Arnold, and Barnett. The present trustees are James Cain, N. N. Hensel, Elias Hambleton, Matthias Harvey, and William Harrison Potts. The first preacher in charge was Robert Morrison, and the first presiding elder to preach in this church was Lawrence McCoombs. The first Sabbath-school superintendent was W. Harrison Potts, and the present superintendent is John Adams. The members number fifty-two.

Mount Zion Church was built mainly through the efforts of Alexander Shank, who emigrated to this country from Ireland in 1815. He was a weaver by trade. Converted to Christ in the Methodist faith, he became an earnest exhorter, and was licensed as a local preacher. In his anxiety for a church, he dreamed he was given a blank paper to present to a Mr. Caldwell for a subscription-heading and a contribution for church building. He stated the case to Caldwell, who headed the list with fifty dollars, and directed him to go to Gardner Furnace, a generous and eccentric Quaker, and secure a building lot. He did as directed, and was successful. Calling on Joseph Smith for a contribution, Joseph said, "Alexander, thee knows I do not believe in churches with paid preachers." Alex. replied, "We must have a fence around the graveyard." Joseph answered, "I will give thee ten dollars for the fence." In Baltimore he noticed three well-dressed gentlemen in conversation, and presented to them his subscription-

list. Looking at him for an instant, one of the party said to the others, "Let us give him ten dollars apiece, on condition that he build as many bricks in the church as we give him dollars. It will be something to remember us by when we are gone." He raised five hundred dollars, with which was erected the plain little church, soon to be replaced by a new one. His constant feast of a merry heart, his sincerity and piety warmed all hearts towards him, and he is still affectionately spoken of by those who knew him as good old Father Shank.

**Mount Hope Methodist Episcopal Church.**—The beginning of the present Mount Hope Methodist Society in the northeastern part of Drumore originated in two classes: one met at Conewago Furnace, at Jonathan McMichael's, the other at Thomas Smith's. The leader was Mr. Smith. The first church was built on land purchased from H. Harmon, and the price paid was ten dollars for a quarter of an acre of land. It was a rough-sided, plain building, twenty-five feet square, with open seats. It was enlarged sixteen feet at one end, and eventually sold to the United Brethren. The trustees were Christian Lefevre, S. Crawford, and Thomas Smith. The present Mount Hope Church is pleasantly situated on an eminence in the northwestern part of Drumore, and is a substantial brick building, and was built in 1856, under the Rev. S. R. Gillingham's administration. The Methodists at this church number one hundred and twenty-one communicants, divided into five classes. The class-leaders are J. A. Steele, James McMichael, William H. Kline, Henry S. McMichael, and Henry Shaub. Rev. T. M. Brady is the pastor in charge.

**The Drumore Baptist Church** is an offshoot from the Colerain Baptist Church. In May, 1876, the following persons, Lizzie Cummings, Nancy Dare, Joseph Moore, Mary Alice Moore, W. O. Owen, Rebecca Owen, Emma Owen, George Retzer, Jennie Retzer, Annie Retzer, Laura Phillips, Lizzie Shaw, John Hastings, Clara Hastings, Margaret R. Watson, John Watson, Margaret Watson, Almuz Watson, Anne Watson, Sarah R. Wilkinson, Phebe Wright, and Eliza Wright agreed to organize themselves into a new church, to be called the "Drumore Baptist Church." Rev. W. O. Owen was elected their pastor, and supplied them with preaching every two weeks in a house furnished by Mr. Dare, of Mechanics Grove. Soon after organization measures were taken to build a church, which was subsequently erected on a lot at the "Unicorn," donated by Mrs. Margaret Watson. In October, 1877, this house was dedicated to God. Rev. S. S. Snow, of the Atglen Baptist Church, preached the dedicatory sermon, assisted by Revs. Critchlow and Wells. The following year a flourishing Sabbath-school was established, with George Retzer as superintendent. During the following winter an extensive revival nearly doubled the original membership. Rev. W. O. Owen remained

pastor until 1881. Since then the Rev. Alfred Wells has been the pastor in charge. The church is a member of the Central Union Association of Baptist Churches. The property is valued at fifteen hundred dollars.

**Old Mennonite Church.**—Within the last ten years the Mennonites have rapidly increased in numbers in Drumore. In 1887 they erected a plain and comfortable house of worship a little north of Mechanics' Grove. It is known as the Mennonite Church at Mechanics' Grove. It is forty-six by thirty-five feet, and its erection was completed at a cost of seventeen hundred dollars. The original members numbered about twenty, among whom are Samuel Nissley, J. M. Swarr, Jacob Martin, Amos B. Miller, S. J. Ressler, and Abraham Brubaker. The church was dedicated, free of incumbrance, in the spring of 1882. It belongs to the Old Mennonite Church order. Bishop Benjamin Herr, Bishop Jacob N. Brubaker, and Rev. Amos Herr participated in the dedication. The number of members is steadily increasing. They have a flourishing Sabbath-school of eighty pupils, under the superintendence of J. M. Swarr.

**Friends.**—The Friends' meeting-house in Drumore was erected in 1816. It is located one-half mile south of Liberty Square. The land was donated by Jacob Shoemaker, and is a portion of the land purchased by him of Moses Irwin, Jr. He inherited the same from his father, Moses Irwin, who in the year 1748 took out a patent for three hundred and nine acres of land, and in 1750 another patent for one hundred and fifty acres. Previous to the erection of their present meeting-house the Friends assembled in an old school building, one mile west of the present location, on the south side of the road. Among the oldest members are found the names of Joseph Stubbs, David Parry, Jacob Shoemaker, Robert Clendenin, Isaac Smith, Isaac Bolton, Joseph Smith, Simon Pennock, George Lamborn, Amos Walton, Jesse Lamborn, James Worrall and wife, and Ezekiel Atkinson.

The present elders are Jason Bolton and Alban Outler. The meeting includes about one hundred members, and is known as the Drumore preparative meeting. It belongs to the Little Britain Monthly Meeting, Nottingham Quarterly, and Baltimore Yearly Meeting.

**Educational.**—Education in Drumore was carefully fostered by the Scotch-Irish element in its early history. In 1770 the Rev. James Latta, pastor of Chestnut Level Presbyterian Church, was principal of a Latin school. The school was on the farm now owned by John Myers, about a mile west of the Friends' meeting-house. Latin and English were thoroughly taught. Many of his pupils became famous in after-years. After Mr. Latta retired from active service, the school was continued by his son, Francis. Another son of the Lattas, for his classical acquirements, was selected by Aaron Burr as tutor for

his gifted daughter, Theodosia. In 1852 an academy building was erected at Chestnut Level, and in a few years an extensive boarding-house was added and the school flourished for several years. The first teacher was the Rev. J. Ross Ramsay; the last, Thomas R. Nicholson. Our semi-private normal schools, aided yearly by large State appropriations, have closed many excellent private institutions of learning in the unequal competition. Drumore township accepted the common school system in 1834, and had at that time 832 taxables. In 1837 there were 9 schools, 12 teachers, and 220 pupils, supported at an expenditure of \$3023. In 1838 there were 15 schools and 15 teachers. The school near Murphy's Loup is composed exclusively of colored pupils. The whole number of pupils in the schools in 1838 was 743, 387 are males and 356 females. These are maintained at an expense of \$4150 per year. The number of taxables in the same year was 918.

**Washington Lodge, No. 156, F. and A. M.**—The Masonic fraternity of Drumore, known as the Washington Lodge, No. 156, F. and A. M., was granted its charter in 1818. The lodge first organized at the public-house of Philip Housekeeper, in Chestnut Level. The first officers were Jacob Moore, W. M.; John Ramsay, S. W.; Samuel B. Moore, J. W. Prominent among the old members were Gardner Furnace, John Kirke, Philip Housekeeper, John Keeler, John Mod-erwell, Wallace Null, John Robinson, Davis Snively, John Valentine, T. C. Tomlinson, Oliver Watson, and Richard Edwards.

During the Anti-Masonic war the members were compelled frequently to change their place of meeting. Sometimes they met near Black Rock, at a public-house kept by a Mr. Dripp's, at other times they met at the Running Pump, kept by a Mr. Elliott. Fear of injury to themselves or their entertainers compelled them to meet at different places, so fierce was the Anti-Masonic fury. At that time they were greatly reduced in numbers. Henry Rush and David Snively were sent at times to Lancaster to Lodge No. 48, for additional members to form a quorum. The Washington Lodge moved to Drumore Centre in 1857, and in 1868 they built their Masonic hall at a cost exceeding five thousand dollars. It is a handsome brick structure, three stories high, and the largest public hall in Drumore. Washington Lodge numbers eighty-seven members. Its present officers are William J. McComb, W. M.; David M. Boffenmyer, S. W.; Dr. J. M. Deaver, J. W.; and Edward Ambler, Sec., since 1862.

**I. O. of G. T.**—The Good Templars' Lodge in Drumore is a surviving branch of the Drumore and Martic Temperance Union. In 1869, Thomas Wentz of the Union noticed that very few of those who needed instruction in temperance principles attended the meetings. He stated the fact to Hon. James Black, of Lancaster, who suggested the new organization known as the Good Templars as a remedy.

At that time there were less than a dozen lodges in Pennsylvania. During the year a lodge was instituted, and the meetings were held in the old tan house, a little north of the dividing-line between Mertic and Drumore. The first officers were: W. S., Edwin Shoemaker; W. A. S., Rev. K. Hambleton; W. G., James Ecklin; W. C., Rev. J. McGhee; W. M., Joshua Wilson; W. I. G., John McKinley; W. O. G., Joseph Hackett; W. A. S., William L. Lamborn; W. D. M., A. B. Lamborn; R. H. S., Emmor Bradley; L. H. S., Tilghman Tompson; Lodge Deputy, Edwin Shoemaker. The additional charter members were Thomas Wentz, Mary J. Wentz, William J. Wentz, John Wentz, Sarah A. Wentz, Emmor P. Bradley, Maria Penny, Margaret F. Shoemaker, Jacob Cramer, William B. Hackett, Jeremiah Cooper, Louisa Cooper, Mary C. Cooper, and Eliza M. McGhee. The lodge was reorganized in September, 1871. Their present place of meeting is in the new hall at Liberty Square, which they have occupied since 1880. The lodge numbers eighty-five members.

**The Drumore Lodge, No. 509, I. O. O. F.**, was instituted on the 6th day of January, 1855. Its charter members were James Cain, S. D. McConky, Hugh W. Ritchie, John McSparran, John Fowler, William Shank, John Kennedy, H. Coombs, Charles Parker, H. D. Hildebrand, Henry Harner, Fleming McSparran, Felix W. Sweigart, Newlin Thompson, Elkana Coombs, Lawrence Hipple, John Russell, Edward Hicks, William A. Towson, and Allen S. Steele. The officers first elected and installed were Allen S. Steele, N. G.; James Cain, V. G.; S. D. McConkey, Sec.; Felix W. Sweigart, A. Sec.; and Newlin Thompson, Treas. George Sanderson, D. D. G. M., of Lancaster County, was present on the occasion. They held their meetings in the ball-room over Fleming McSparran's store until Nov. 14, 1868, when they purchased a lot of ground adjoining the hotel in Fairfield of James Cain. On it they erected a hall convenient for their purpose, twenty-five by forty-five feet, and two stories, each of ten feet in height. The hall cost the association two thousand six hundred dollars. It was dedicated on the 11th of April, 1873, by Dr. John Levergood, D. D. G. M., and William Stoadman, G. M. Up to the 6th of January the lodge had expended for relief and burying the dead four thousand four hundred and twenty-three dollars.

**Conowingo Furnace** was built by Michael Withers & Co. in 1809, and stopped in 1866. It was operated by the Withers Brothers until 1828. In the mean time it became the property of James Hopkins, an attorney of Lancaster. Samuel D. Orric became a partner, and the firm's name was Hopkins & Orric. After the retirement of Orric, James M. Hopkins was associated in the business, under the name of James Hopkins & Son. After the death of the father, Charles Brooke, Jr., acquired an interest, and the firm was known as Hopkins & Brooke. Brooke withdrew from the firm in 1837, and from that time

until 1867 James M. Hopkins conducted the business alone. A flouring-mill was erected near the site of the old furnace in 1868, and it took the place of a mill built by Jacob Baer and wife in 1768. This mill was located south of the Furnace road, on the west bank of the Conowingo, near the Hopkins residence. The present substantial stone mill was built by James M. Hopkins, who leased it, and engaged in farming and dairying. The quality of the ore used enabled Mr. Hopkins to manufacture iron of a superior grade, and he continued in the business longer than any of the other old manufacturers in the vicinity. The iron manufactured was of the neutral grade. It differed from cold short and hot short iron, as it possessed great tenacity either cold or hot. Much of the product was made into car-wheels, and after a lapse of thirty years the wheels are free from bumps and depression, apparently as good as new.

**The Conowingo Rolling-Mill** was erected by Neff & Kendric, and situated about two miles below the furnace on Conowingo Creek. It was purchased on the failure of the builders by Robert Coleman, owner of the Cornwall Furnaces, in Lebanon County, Pa. Coleman sold the rolling-mill to James Sproul, and in 1840 James M. Hopkins purchased it from Sproul. The mill was operated for a time by a Mr. Riddle, and lastly, in 1848, by Col. Peter Sides. After a time the building disappeared, the dam was swept away, and now there is scarcely a vestige left to arouse a suspicion that a rolling-mill ever existed there.

**Sickle-Mills.**—Sickles were extensively manufactured in Drumore at an early date. A sickle-mill was located on Fishing Creek, above the Penrose mansion, another on McFarland's Run, north of Stauffer's mill, and a shop south of the mill; another on the Robert Moore farm, another on the farm where George Long now resides, and one on Skelpie Run, built by Thomas Johnston and William Wright. Stephen John Hamilton had a steam sickle-mill on his farm. One stood near the blacksmith-shop of Samuel Wybels, and one in the forks of the road leading to Long's mill, on the Nathaniel Myers farm. One stood in the lane on the old James McPherson property, now owned by Jacob Denlinger. John King, in addition to the manufacture of scythes, also forged out sickle-irons. He owned a tilt-hammer, run by water-power, half a mile east of Fairfield, on the King farm, now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Ellen Sides. There was also a sickle-mill at Moderwell's, on a branch of the Octorara. Col. Hugh Long was among the first to manufacture sickles. He lived where James Long now resides, east of Liberty Square. John Long, son of Col. Hugh and father of William and Harvey Long, carried on the business. William Wright, one of the few surviving sickle artisans, was indentured to him at three years of age, and served until he was twenty-one years of age. Fishing Creek John Long, now eighty-two years of age, is another survivor. The sickles were sent to the hardware

dealers in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and by them sold to the retail merchants in all parts of the United States.

The superior quality of the Drumore sickles and the moderate price drove their English competitors out of the market. They were sold at one time as low as four dollars per dozen, at others as high as ten dollars per dozen. The iron for their manufacture was generally obtained at the Martic and Black Rock Forges. It was iron bars two inches in width and one in thickness. The steel used was English shear steel two inches by one-half inch. The steel for eight blades weighed one pound. They were toothed with a cold chisel and hammer. After the sickles were shaped, toothed, and tempered, they were ground and polished on fine Nova Scotia stones, and put up in packages of half a dozen each, and secured by twisted rye straw bands. Thirty dozen was a one-horse load. John Long was the last sickle manufacturer in Drumore, he having carried on the business until his death in 1855. The husbandmen of a hundred years ago reaped the golden grain with their tiny sickles, while to-day their descendants, with modern reaper and binders drawn by horses, gather more bountiful harvests.

**Flouring-Mills.**—The flouring-mills on Fishing Creek are Mills', Hesse's, Rank's (the latter better known as Hutton's), and Penrose & Pennock's. The first was built by Jesse Lamborn as a carding-, clover-, and saw-mill. James Mode changed it into a chopping-mill about 1860, and its present owner rebuilt it in 1878. The Penrose mill was at first built of stone, and the first history we have of a mill property there is in 1743, when it was owned by George McCullough. After being in the possession of many owners, Julius Hubert's representatives, in 1827, sold it to Israel Penrose. The Penrose brothers, Benjamin and Joseph, came into possession in 1833, and in 1842 they built the present mill.

Pennock's mill, as early as 1789, was owned by a man named Henry Bausman. At that time there was a clover-mill on the premises. This is the last mill on Fishing Creek.

Farther south, along the Susquehanna, is located Cain's saw-mill, on property in the possession of James Barnes, who in 1785 obtained it from David Mitchell. In 1840, James Barnes' son James rebuilt the mill on the old site, from which it was removed and rebuilt by James Cain, in 1875, on its present location. The right of way granted to the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad necessitated its removal. In 1880 the railroad company established Benton Station on the old saw-mill site.

Stauffer's flouring-mill, on the Conowingo Creek, was built by the Long brothers, William and Harvey, in 1848. An extensive business is carried on by its present owner.

The Puseyville mill, in the extreme eastern limit of Drumore, was built on the west branch of the Oc-

torara and Stewart's Run. In 1743 the property was owned by Matthew Brown. It came into the Pusey name from Hieronemus Eckman, who has owned it for four generations. Samuel Pusey removed the old mill and built the present stone part, and Mahlon Pusey erected the frame part. The farm and mill property is now in the possession of Thomas Pusey.

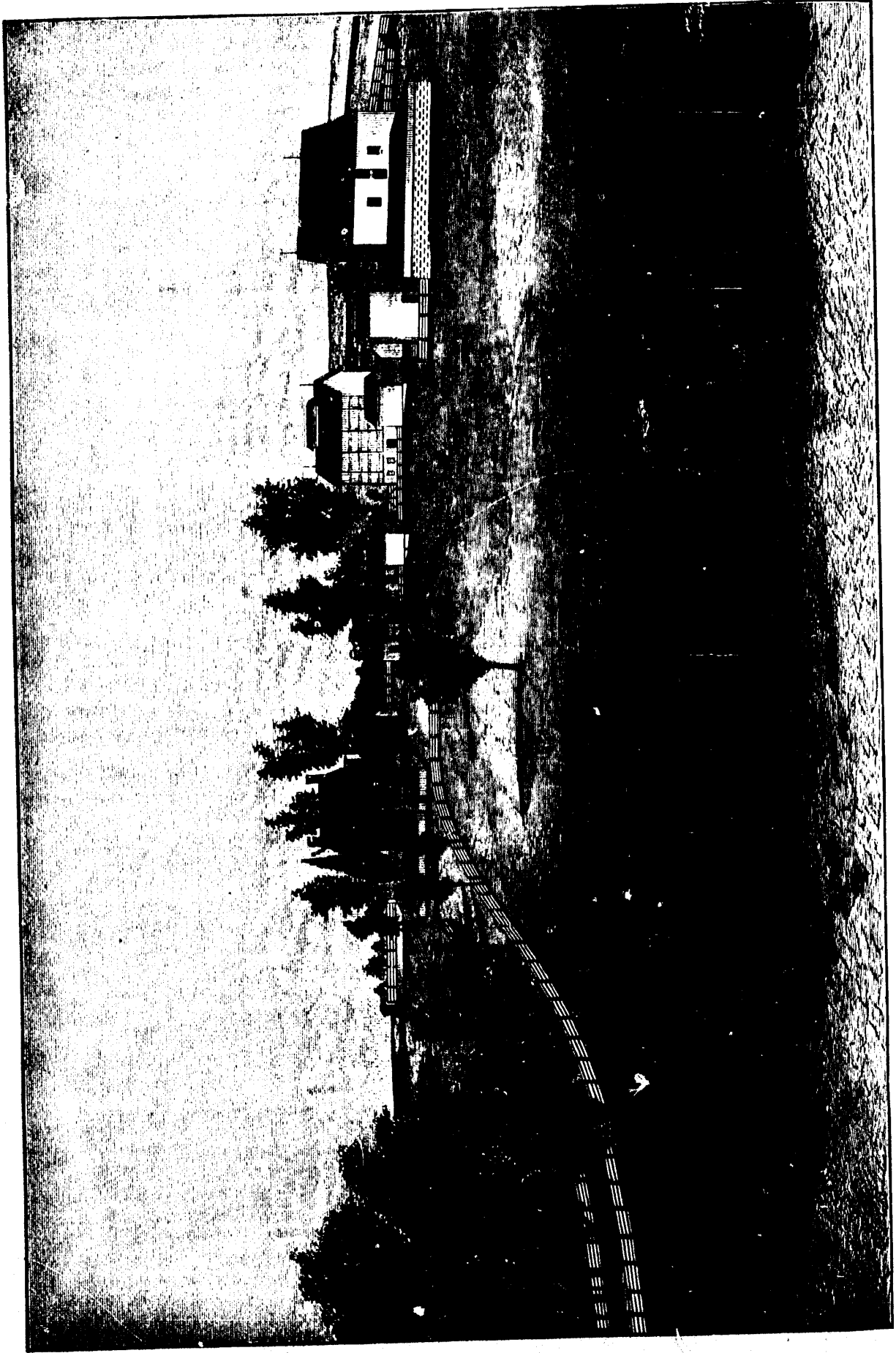
**Rebellion of 1861-65.**—As in all the preceding wars, so in the war of secession Drumore engaged actively for the preservation of the whole Union. The Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers that enlisted from her citizens were Capt. William H. Phillips, wounded at Cold Harbor; Lieut. William Chandler, captured in a close encounter at Hatcher's Run, and retained in Libby and Danville prisons until the general exchange; Q.m.-Sergt. Harvey Seiple; Com.-Sergts. Jackson W. Potts, Lewis A. Wickersham, John A. Rinier; Corp. William Seiple; William A. McPherson, company clerk; David Neff, farrier; Corp. Harvey Graff, died of wounds received October 27th; Privates William U. Drum, Joseph Hackett, Henry Hart, Henry Pagan (wounded Sept. 11, 1864), James Rogers, Amos Rinier, John Rinier, Mahlon Rinier, Thomas Trimble, John H. Trimble, Jacob Northamber. The regiment enlisted first in the six months' service, and afterwards in the three years. At the close of the war the companies were detailed to Appomattox Court-House, Charles City Court-House, and other places in that part of Virginia. The regiment was engaged at Mount Jackson, in the battles before Richmond, and around Petersburg, Boydton Plank-Road, Cold Harbor, Hatcher's Run, Bellefield raid, Poplar Grove Church, and elsewhere.

In the Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers, Rev. Ephraim Potts was lieutenant; Joseph Potts, Thomas McGuigon, and Edwin Gorsuch belonged to Company K. They were at the capture of Fort Fisher, N. O., Darbytown Road, and Chapin's Farm.

Lieut. Samuel Boyd raised a company for the six months' service, and in it were John S. Boyd, James H. Booth, and Alimus Watson as sergeants. The enlisted men were John C. Lewis, Esq., David Deaver, William Black, Isaac Kuhns, Jacob Redman, William Redman, Stephen McVey, Robert Clarke, Bicknell A. Boyce, William Risk, Robert Linton, Samuel Seiple, John J. Long, Albert Myers, and Sanders Maxwell.

At the expiration of their term of service many re-enlisted in the Seventy-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiments. In the latter were John Myers, Henry Myers, David Earnhart, J. P. Hambleton, William McComsoy, and John Fowler.

This regiment was engaged at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Lieuts. Eusch, Gilbert, and Harry Marsh commanded colored companies. Among the black soldiers from Drumore were Reuben A. Cook, Jonathan Stout, Robert Stout, Jacob Archey, James



RESIDENCE OF JOHN AND JAMES S. McSPARRAN,  
FAIRFIELD, LANCASTER CO., PA.



Bowman, Sanders Richardson, Elwood Stokes, Joseph Harris, Charles Body, Isaac Body.

In other military organizations were Lieuts. Samuel Wright, Albert Wright, B. F. Tennis, William Tennis, George Long, Robert Bair, Joshua Bair, Joseph Showalter, Henry Showalter, Jacob Shaub, William Hess, John Eckman, William Wesley, Thomas Wesley, James Watson, Elias Watson, James McComsey, David Asprill, James P. Evans, Isaac Groff, George Russell, Benjamin Groff, William Hoffman, Harry Quigley, Elias Groff, Samuel Groff, Jacob Shaub, Benjamin Winters, Robert W. Dawson, Frank King, Joseph Retzer, Jasper Morrisson, Joseph Groff, Jackson Taylor, David Dunkle, Henry Shoop, Henry S. Weyart, Richard Retzer, and others.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was engaged in twenty-two battles. Among the most important were Chaplin Hills, or Perryville, Chickamauga, Buzzard's Roost, Mission Ridge, and Atlanta. William T. Clarke was commissary sergoant; Thomas B. Hamblton, Henry McOrabbe, Jacob Byers, Joseph Rinier, Emmor Bradley's sons, Thomas Wesley, William Hoffman, and others, from the six months' service. Dr. B. F. Sides was a surgeon in Forty-ninth Regiment. Dr. Iddings was also an army surgeon. The list of killed from Drumore include Robert Maxwell, John Smith, John Ritchie, Jasper Morrisson, and Joseph Kyle.

**Slaves.**—The last slaveholders in the township were Dr. Long, who had a female slave, Judy Rodney. Col. Long owned James Rodney. The Morrisons had a female slave, Sall Whipper. Col. Sam Morrison's slave, Ebenezer Jackson, was freed by law at twenty-three years of age. William Ankrim, father of Martin Ankrim, had a slave purchased at his father's sale. Dr. James Ankrim owned a female slave, Mint. Elijah Mackintyre held many slaves. The last living slave in Drumore was owned by William Ritchie. Her name was Phillis Bush. She was a light-colored mustee, with straight hair, and was long known as "Aunt Phillis." Her husband was Cæsar Augustus. At her death involuntary servitude ceased. Many of the slaves were buried in a colored graveyard on the ridge east of Chestnut Level Church, on the Rogers farm.

**Past and Present Compared.**—In the year 1772 John Long craves allowance for township payments and disbursements, £48 17s., about \$220. For the year 1882, a hundred and ten years later, the supervisors of Drumore claim \$5064.77 for the township disbursements. Granting that the wealth of the township has increased with its requirements, the comparison is startling. The first covers an estimate for what is now Martie, Drumore, Little Britain, and Fulton townships, and is attested by William Steele, William McAller, Samuel Morrison, and Thomas Clarke, auditors. The latter includes only Drumore present, and is attested by Elias Aument, John Moore, and Solomon Gregg, auditors. Among the names promi-

nent in the early history of the township and familiar at the present time are those of Morrison, Ritchey, Long, Boyd, Moor, Penny, McClellan, Evan, Steele, Paterson, Reed, Scott, Johnson, Collins, Clarke, Black, Newswanger, Ramsey, Smith, McCullough, McPherson, McSparran, Neal, Martin, Hamilton, Awkrim, McLaughlin, King, Nelson, and others. A civilization that has maintained itself so long amid surrounding elements, that has wrested prosperity from adversity, liberty from absolute monarchy, as did the early settlers of Drumore, is certainly a civilization worth preserving. If the history of Drumore in the future shall be as honorable as that of the past we must preserve and practice the virtues of our ancestors.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### FLEMING McSPARRAN.

The McSparran family is one of the oldest in southern Lancaster County, and most prominently and actively associated with its local history and progress since its founder, James McSparran, settled there. James McSparran emigrated from the north of Ireland and settled with his wife, whose family name was Fleming, near Peach Bottom, on the Susquehanna River, but nothing certain can be traced as to the time or circumstances of his emigration or settlement, nor do his descendants possess any history of their ancestors, nor account of any branch of the family except their own, which has been so prolific here.

The son James, the father of our subject, was born at the old homestead in the year 1764, and married Elenor Neel, daughter of Thomas and Gresall Neel, *née* Penny, a member of an old and widely-extended family, the direct representative of which at this writing (1883) is Thomas R. Neel, of Fulton township, Lancaster Co.

James McSparran died March 18, 1827, and Elenor Aug. 12, 1841, and were buried in what is known as "the old graveyard," near the present Presbyterian Church at Chestnut Level, of which church the family have always been energetic and steadfast members.

The issue of James and Elenor were: 1st, James, and Isabella Fleming (twins), born May 25, 1801. James married Amelia F. McCullough, March 8, 1832, and died May 31, 1868. His widow still owns the fine old homestead farm, where she lives with her daughter Lizzie and son Sanders. Isabella married John King, April 26, 1827, and died Dec. 14, 1871. Her daughter, Ellen, married B. F. Sides, M.D., and Jeannette married Sanders McCullough. The third child was Thomas Neel, born March 6, 1803, and died March 28, 1820; the fourth was Gresall, born Oct. 31, 1804, married June 2, 1831, Samuel Morrison, and died Dec. 31, 1856; the fifth was Eliza

Martha, born Sept. 12, 1806, married James Barnes July 26, 1827, and died Oct. 5, 1858; the sixth child was John McSparran, born July 15, 1808, of whom we furnish a sketch; the seventh, Elenor Jean, born Feb. 15, 1810, whom James Barnes married after the death of his first wife, Eliza. Elenor died Sept. 22, 1874. The eighth, Rachel Neel, born Feb. 4, 1812, died Aug. 28, 1819; the ninth, Margaret, born Dec. 8, 1818, who married William Steele; she died May 27, 1866. The tenth, Samuel, was born Nov. 20, 1815, and accidentally shot by his brother James, Feb. 18, 1837. Next, the eleventh child was born, our subject, Fleming McSparran, Sept. 12, 1817. The next birth was that of twins again, Thomas Neel and William, born Nov. 20, 1820.

Thomas married Lydlann Pusey, sister of the wife of Fleming. William married Alice, daughter of James Caldwell, Esq., who lived but a short time after her marriage. William married again, his second wife being Marcilena Williamson. Joseph was the fourteenth child, born June 26, 1823, and died July 24, 1834. Rachel, the fifteenth and last child, was born March 7, 1827.

Fleming was ten years old when his father died, and James Penny, who was appointed his guardian, apprenticed him when he reached the age of sixteen to William Eves, of Chester County, Pa., for two and a half years, to learn "the art, trade, and mysteries of tanning." After serving his apprenticeship, he worked on the farm at home for his brother, James, for some time. About the year 1838 he went to Illinois, where he was engaged in agriculture for a year. The following year he spent boating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. Returning to Lancaster County, traveling from Pittsburgh on horseback, he, with Amen Stubbs, April 4, 1840, entered the business of lumber dealer on the Susquehanna, at Barnes' saw-mill, now known as Benton Station, on the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, under the firm-name of Stubbs & McSparran, in which business he continued two years, when, suffering from bad health, he sold out the business to James Barnes. For the year 1842 he was tax collector for his district. The following April he returned to the lumber business at the same place, with his brother, Thomas, as partner, where he remained until March 15, 1845, when he purchased the store property at Fairfield, where he spent the remainder of his life. While in the lumber business, he and Joseph Woodward were contractors for rebuilding the public road around Mitchell's Rock, near Benton. The road had been washed away previously by the ice and high water, but the new contractors were triumphant, and built a road that has borne the floods and battering of ice for years, and still remains an example of honest workmanship thoroughly done,—thoroughness being a characteristic of Mr. McSparran, and one secret of his success. Dec. 30, 1846, he married his estimable wife, Mary

E. Pusey, daughter of Mahlon Pusey, Puseyville, Lancaster Co., and opened his store at Fairfield the following spring. A large family was born to them, the first being a daughter, born Oct. 3, 1847, whom they named Emma Housekeeper; next came James Mahlon, Dec. 23, 1848; Lydia Ellen, Jan. 21, 1850; Edwin Pusey, April 26, 1851; Samuel Cheynoy, Oct. 28, 1852; Mary Alice, Nov. 27, 1854; Ida Elizabeth, April 9, 1856; William Fleming, Dec. 13, 1857; Marion, Sept. 19, 1859; Edgar Lyons, June 18, 1861; Isabel King, June 16, 1863; Margaret Steele, May 15, 1866; and Anna Pusey, May 4, 1867. Edwin died Aug. 14, 1867; Mary, May 16, 1855; Margaret, Sept. 10, 1866; and Anna, March 28, 1871, and Death never touched a fairer blossom or a brighter promise!

Emma married David Weidley, Oct. 2, 1876, to whom one child was born—Elizabeth McSparran—to live only from May 17, 1879, to the 27th of August following.

James M. married Laura H. Wentz, Dec. 24, 1879, and settled on his farm near his old home. Two children have been born to them,—Guy Fleming and John Walter.

Samuel C. married Floretta C. Cain, Dec. 29, 1880, and they have named their one child Elmer Cheynoy. They also have purchased a farm and settled almost within sight of the roof-tree "at home." The home-place, store and farm, is owned by three of the unmarried children,—Lydia, Ida, and William F.,—who conduct successfully the business so well established by their parents, the other three unmarried children making their home with them.

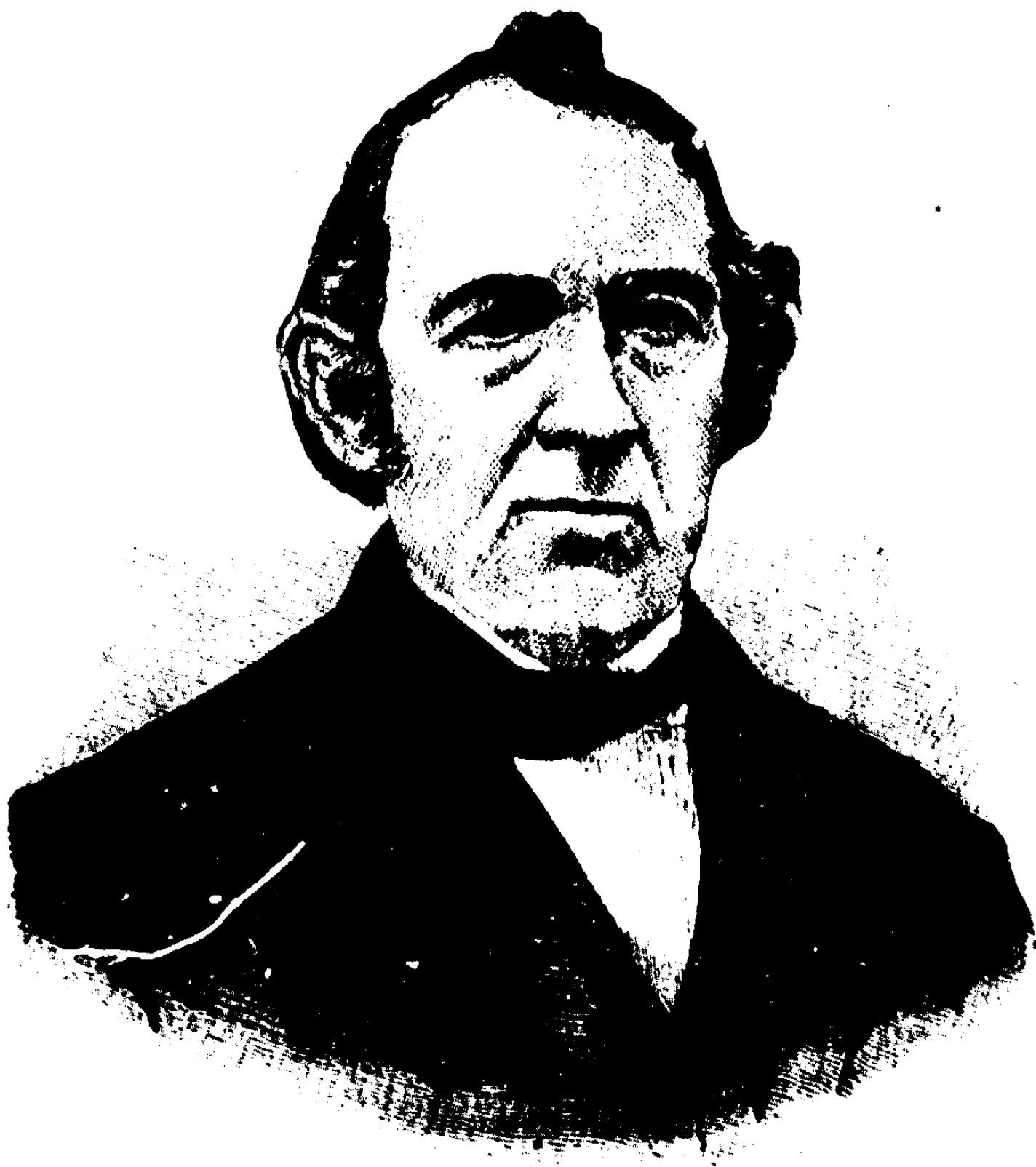
Fleming McSparran is another example of the success of the Scotch-Irish tact and energy, exercised with temperance and forethought and guided by honesty. Certainly it is the surest evidence of nobility in a man when those with whom he is thrown into social and business contact increase their respect for him day by day, and grow warmer in friendship as life's sun goes down the western sky. In these days of mammon-worship it is a pleasure to find a man who, though his financial success be very decided, and that success made possible only by the genius of self-denial and hard work, who sees in every man a brother, though he be on the lowest round of the social ladder, where circumstances of birth, education, and life have almost chained him; the man who never fails to see in such a one "a man for a' that" is a benediction on his community. His kindness of heart and human sympathies win him friends wherever he has acquaintances, who, when they follow his body to the grave as their last mark of respect, feel that they have lost more than he. Such a man was the subject of this sketch. Contracting a severe cold while performing an act of charity, in the spring of 1876, he died March 20th of that year, and was buried at Chestnut Level, whither his beloved wife followed him soon after, falling beneath a fatal stroke of paralysis at the death-bed of a nephew, March 4, 1879.



*F. M. Sparran*



*John. McSparran*  
1868



**WILLIAM MARSH.**

## JOHN McSPARRAN.

Of the McSparran family, which is one of the representative families of the southern part of Lancaster County, James McSparran (grandfather of our subject) is the first of whom anything definite is known at this time. He was, as the name indicates, of Irish extraction. He settled, some time in the latter part of the eighteenth century, in what is now Fulton township, in Lancaster County, on the farm now owned by the heirs of his grandson, who was also named James. At his death his farm passed into the possession of his son James, the rest of the family going in different directions. The last named, James, married Eleanor Neel, by whom he had fifteen children, viz.: James, Isabel, Thomas, Gresall, Eliza, John, Eleanor, Rachel, Fleming, William, Thomas N., Samuel, Joseph, Margaret, and Rachel. John, of whom this sketch is written, was born on the home farm July 15, 1808, and grew to manhood there, receiving only a common school education. Arrived at his majority, he and his brother James bought of their father's heirs the home-farm at its appraised valuation. They owned and worked it together four years, when John sold his interest to his brother James. In 1832, Mr. McSparran bought in Drumore township the farm he now resides upon. It was then what was called commons and was considered almost worthless, but now, after more than half a century, it ranks among the fine farms of Lancaster County, the result of good management. In 1840, with three others, Mr. McSparran established the store in Fairfield now known as the McSparran store. He continued one of the firm until 1847, when he sold his interest to his brother Fleming. Mr. McSparran has now retired from active business, his son, James G., having assumed the management of affairs. In his religious belief he is a Presbyterian, as were his ancestors before him; in politics a Democrat of the old school, and in his younger days an active worker in the party. For twelve years in succession he was a school director, and has held other township offices. For many years he seldom missed a county convention, and has at different times attended as delegate the State conventions of his party. At present he does not take any active part in politics, but his place is ably filled by his son James, who is one of the active and prominent young politicians who are doing so much to restore the party to power. He (James) has been school director several years, and has ably filled other township offices. He has been a delegate to both county and State conventions, and in 1879 was one of the Democratic Presidential electors for his native State. John McSparran has been twice married; his first wife was Miss Isabella McCullough, who was born in 1816. Their children were Nancy E., born May 1, 1841, died Dec. 8, 1862; James G., born Dec. 19, 1848. Mrs. McSparran died Aug. 28, 1845. For his second wife he married Eliza Collins, who was born Aug. 8, 1812, and died Feb. 2,

1877. To them were born David C., April 7, 1854, died September 17th, same year; Eleanor I., born Aug. 26, 1854, and died Oct. 15, 1855. James G. McSparran married Miss Sarah M. Collins, and they have had four children, as follows: Isabella M., Thomas C. (deceased), Chella Grace, John A., and James O.

## WILLIAM MARSH.

William Marsh was born in Sadsbury township. When he was quite a young man he began the manufacture of scythes, which he continued until 1840, when he purchased a farm in Bart township, where he lived eight years. In 1850 he removed to Drumore township, and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1872. In 1829 he married Alace, daughter of John Watson, of "Unicorn." Their children, ten in number, are Tamor, Sarah, Alace, Mary, Rachel R., W. Harry, James R., Enos, Margaret M., and Minnie. Tamor, the eldest daughter, married B. W. Fox. They have three children, namely, Joseph, Alace, and Mary. Sarah married Hieronymus Eokman. Their children are Alace, Harry, and Sadio. Alace married Marcelona Goar. They have no children. Mary married Joshua Eckman. Their children are Jacob, Isaac, Margaret, and Mary. Rachel married Dr. B. A. Boyce,—no children. W. Harry married Jennie Alexander. Their children are John M., Lela M., and William E. James R. married Miss E. E. Eckman. Their children are Alace, Mannie, and Bertha. Enos W. married Miss M. E. Smedley. They have two children, Clarence W. and Emmor E. Margaret M. married John Adams. Their children are Mary and James. Anna M. married O. C. Guiney. They have one child, Mable.

Mr. Marsh was a man who was always respected for his honor, his deeds of kindness, and many virtues that render one worthy of imitation and remembrance.

Enos, Harry, and James (his sons) have been in the mercantile business for more than twenty years, and their deportment and business qualifications reflect credit upon their name.

## JOHN NEAL RUSSELL.

The descendants of John Neal Russell feel a pardonable pride in his record as one of the most progressive agriculturists of his time.

He was born in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle Co., Del., July 8, 1804, and died in Drumore township, Lancaster Co., Pa., Dec. 28, 1876. His grandfather, Paul Russell, or Roussel, as it was formerly spelled, emigrated to this country from one of the Rhenish provinces of Germany about the middle of the last century, and settled on the west bank of the Delaware, where his son John, father of John N., was born Dec. 12, 1765.

In 1802, John Russell was united in marriage to Ann Neal, a daughter of John Neal, a noted educator in his day, and a man of broad culture and of fine literary tastes. Of this union John Neal Russell was the only child. His father being a busy, energetic farmer, had but little time to devote to the education of his son. His mother, however, who was a woman of rare force of character, with a liberal education, devoted much time and attention to his youthful training. At an early age he was sent to a boarding-school at Chester, Pa., conducted by his relatives, John and Samuel Gummere, where he remained several years, and during which time he received a substantial education.

If at the threshold of his life's work his inclinations seemed to lure him into the field of literature, a decided taste for which he inherited, other influences and considerations were impelling him elsewhere. The care, responsibility, and toil of breaking up and reclaiming a worn-out farm of four hundred acres confronted him. The situation seemed to admit of but one solution. He was to be a farmer.

This decision once reached, he entered upon his work, as he did in everything, with a stern purpose and unswerving resolution. The books that now most interested him were those that treated of agriculture. He educated himself anew. What he read at night he put in practice through the day.

Much of the farm in Dunmore was at this time under water; that is to say, there were several streams running nearly its whole length, and the valleys of these were nothing more than stagnant swamps. The observant farmer saw in these the future garden-spots of the farm. To reclaim these waste places was the work of long years, but it was successfully accomplished. When it is known that thorough draining requires ditches to be sunk not more than fifteen feet apart, and that these ditches when dug have to be carefully laid with side and top stones and then filled in with smaller stones, and top-dressed, it will be comprehended what a careful system of underdraining means. Fifty dollars an acre is the estimated cost of such thorough underdraining.

In speaking of this work in after-years, Mr. Russell said it had paid him better than any other work he had ever done on the farm; and no one who walks over that rich green sward now can well doubt it. Mr. Russell was also a pioneer in other branches of agriculture. He was one of the first in his section to use lime as a manure. Firmly convinced of its efficacy, he embarked in it boldly and extensively when others doubted and hesitated. That the end fully justified the means was obvious enough when, a few years afterwards, the fruits of the farm had been increased many fold, the uplands and valleys had been clad in a robe of verdure, and the debt created in the face of the doubting wisecracks to pay for the fertilizer wiped out.

His was eminently an experimental farm. There

was no system that did not receive at his hands a fair trial. If it failed there was an end of it. If it succeeded he not only adopted it, but freely gave the benefit of his experience to others, and urged a trial by them. Every improvement in agricultural machinery found its way to his farm, and generally remained there if it possessed any advantage over the old appliance.

In the manner of his farming Mr. Russell was scrupulously painstaking; so much so, indeed, that the profit in dollars and cents was not unfrequently eaten up in time and labor. He held religiously to the maxim that "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

Thus, after a time, his farm came to be known as one of the model farms of Lancaster County; so fertile were its fields and pastures, so well kept, so complete in all its appointments; and thus, too, was the farm itself the workman's reward in his declining years.

Mr. Russell was one of the first in his neighborhood to espouse the anti-slavery cause. His inherent love of liberty, and hatred of oppression in every form, would no doubt have made him an abolitionist under almost any circumstance; but finding himself placed as he was directly in the highway leading from slavery to freedom, and only a few miles from the slave border, his convictions concerning the subject of slavery were necessarily intensified.

In several instances slaves were captured in his immediate neighborhood and remanded into bondage. In one instance an escaped fugitive slave woman living in his father's family was stealthily caught, tied, and carried away in broad daylight. Occurrences such as these seem to have established a strong bond of sympathy between him and the unfortunate colored race. His house became known as one of the principal stations on the underground railroad. Not unfrequently as many as twenty fugitives at a time were rested and fed upon his premises, and afterwards conveyed away in wagons.

From 1840 to 1856 Mr. Russell felt justified in declining to participate in State or national politics, deeming the machinery of government as being at that period operated directly in the interest of slavery, and therefore unworthy of his support. From 1856 forward he was an ardent and earnest supporter of the principles and measures of the Republican party.

The cause of temperance had no more staunch friend anywhere than it had in John N. Russell. To the unfortunate victim to drink he was ever ready to extend the warmest sympathy, and scarcely any sacrifice was deemed too great where there was the remotest chance of reclaiming the fallen. Against the rum traffic he never ceased to wage the most determined warfare.

Among the strongest traits of Mr. Russell's character were his strict integrity, his high regard for



*John V. Ryffel*



truth, and his fearless fidelity to duty, as he understood it, under all circumstances. To the long exercise of qualities such as these was no doubt in a great measure due the calm and peaceful close of his life.

In 1830, Mr. Russell was united in marriage to Amelia Kirk, daughter of Elisha Kirk, of Nottingham, Cecil Co., Md. She survived him but a short time, having died March 12, 1877. He left to survive him children as follows: Slater B., justice of the peace and conveyancer, West Chester, Pa.; Annie N., intermarried with George H. Kirk, superintendent of the Whitney Car-Wheel Works, Philadelphia; Mary, intermarried with Jacob T. Whitson, farmer, Fulton township, Lancaster Co., Pa.; Rachel H., intermarried with William M. Hayes, a member of the Chester County bar, West Chester, Pa.; George H., stock-grower, Utica, Montana; and Hannah, intermarried with Elwood Smedley, farmer, Fulton township, Lancaster Co., Pa.

#### LEA P. BROWN.

Some time prior to the Revolutionary war three brothers by the name of Brown emigrated from Ireland to America, and settled, it is thought, in Chester County, Pa., where David Brown, the first of the descendants of whom anything definite is known, was born on the 18th day of December, 1758. Of his children, James Brown, the father of our subject, was born in Chester County, Pa., Jan. 25, 1792. David Brown married Diana Allen, who was born March 8, 1757. Their children were Allen, David, John, Sarah, James, Mercer, William, Jane, and George. In 1798, David emigrated with his family to Drumore township, in Lancaster Co., and bought four hundred acres of land, part of which is now owned by William A. Brown and Robert Evans, on which he died April 21, 1848. His wife passed away May 22, 1848. James Brown, who was born in Chester County, as above set forth, grew to manhood on the Drumore farm, and married Ann D. Pusey, who was born in Drumore, Jan. 30, 1796. The Puseys are an old Lancaster family, and came originally from England. On the death of his father (David Brown), he received by will the farm of one hundred and fifty-seven acres, now owned and resided upon by Lea P. Brown. James carried on farming, as had his ancestors before him. He was a Quaker, as was his wife by birth-right. He died Nov. 10, 1852, Mrs. Brown Nov. 4, 1858. His children were John, born Feb. 3, 1816; Lea P., Sept. 28, 1817; Samuel P., June 3, 1819; James A., Feb. 19, 1821; Mary D., Dec. 1, 1825; Emily, Jan. 11, 1827; and David, Nov. 15, 1828. Of these all are living but Samuel, Allen, and Emily. On the home-farm Lea P. grew to manhood, obtaining such education as could be acquired by a few months' attendance at the district schools of his time. Arrived at his majority, he started in life on his own account by working part of his father's farm on

shares. Raising potatoes at twenty-five cents per bushel, and working for forty cents a day, seemed a slow way of getting a start, but for Mr. Brown there was no other way, and he persevered, and by such slow means obtained the foundation for the nice fortune he now enjoys. After his father's death he and his brother David bought of the heirs the home-farm, which they owned and operated until 1858, when he bought David's share. Under his management it has become one of the fine farms for which Lancaster County is noted, though at one time it would not raise grain enough to supply the family wants. Mr. Brown also owns another farm, both of which, with the help of his sons he most successfully manages.



*Lea P. Brown*

In the days gone by the Browns were Whigs, as was Lea P., until the organization of the Republican party, since when he has been a sturdy supporter of its principles. He has been a school director several years, and has held other township offices. In December, 1842, he married Miss Malinda Patterson, daughter of Samuel and Mary Patterson. She died childless, Dec. 27, 1848. On the 14th day of September, 1855, Mr. Brown was again married, his choice being Miss Elizabeth Philena, daughter of Thomas and Hannah W. (Pusey) Patterson. She was born in Little Britain township, Lancaster Co., Pa., Oct. 16, 1828. The Pattersons are an old and prominent family of Lancaster County. His great-grandfather, James Patterson, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1708. He married a widow lady, whose maiden name was Mary Hamilton. It is not known when he came to

## HISTORY OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

Little Britain, where he died in 1792. His son, Thomas Patterson, was born in 1795, and died Aug. 25, 1828. Thomas married Mary Tannyhill, and resided on the farm his father had owned, where their children Rebecca, Elizabeth, Samuel, Nathan, Mary, Margaret, Thomas, James, and Jane were born. Of these, Thomas, the father of Miss Brown, was born Feb. 13, 1790, and died July 30, 1857. He married Hannah W. Pusey, Feb. 11, 1820. She was born Jan. 9, 1804, and died Jan. 26, 1843. To them were born seven children, namely, Ashmore, John L., Thomas M., Maria M., Elizabeth P., James H., and Samuel E., all of whom are living but two. Of the Patterson family, one was Gen. Thomas Patterson, who led a force to the assistance of Gen. Hull during the siege of Detroit in the war of 1812, but did not arrive in time to prevent its surrender to the British. The general was also a member of Congress, as was his brother John, who represented a district in Ohio, and was for many years an associate judge in Belmont County in the last-named State. To Mr. and Mrs. Lea P. Brown have been born three sons, viz., James H., born Aug. 9, 1854, died April 19, 1855; Thomas W., born Sept. 26, 1856, married Nov. 28, 1882, to Miss Georgie A. Paxson; and James E., born July 8, 1865.

### CHAPTER L.

#### EARL TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

AMONG the townships of Lancaster County, laid out at its organization in 1729, none seems to have enjoyed more advantages than Earl. Of considerable extent, it embraced lands among the best in the new county. The soil was principally limestone. The surface of the district was moderately rolling, including several valleys of considerable extent. A range of hills, the Welsh Mountains, skirted its southern border. Nowhere was the soil more fertile. It was famous for its excellent timber and the abundance of its water supplies, almost every farm having had its own spring of water. Its numerous advantages early drew the attention of emigrants, and none of the early townships filled up more rapidly. The settlers were principally Germans from the Palatinate, men of a hardy type, accustomed to toil, and the possessors of many sterling virtues. Their descendants to-day, for the most part, still hold the lands they purchased from the Proprietaries, and Earl, with her vigorous offspring, East Earl and West Earl, is to-day among the best cultivated, the richest, and most intelligent portions of Lancaster County.

<sup>1</sup> The history of the three Earls was very carefully prepared by Frank R. Diffenderfer in 1876, and is here reproduced, with some additional material, bringing it to the present time. It has been thought best to retain its unity, and the early history of what is now East and West Earl will be found in this sketch.

It was not until 1717 that pioneers found their way into Earl township. This honor belongs to Hans Graaf, a Swiss refugee, who arrived in Pennsylvania in 1696, and after remaining for some years in the vicinity of Philadelphia first located in the Pequea Valley. While in pursuit of his strayed horses he found his way into what is familiarly known as Groff's Thal, within the limits of West Earl township. Pleased with the country, he had his wife, children, and chattels conveyed thither, and located on the stream now called Groff's Run, where he soon after took up land.<sup>2</sup>

This Hans Graaf was a man of more than ordinary force of character; he was the principal person in the new settlement that sprung up around him, even to the time of his death, in 1746; his name frequently occurs in the colonial records; he was one of the persons named to lay out the "King's High Road," from Lancaster to Philadelphia, in 1738. Along with many others he was naturalized on Oct. 14, 1729, in the third year of the reign of George II. He had already built a mill prior to 1729, and when in that year the township was organized the citizens honored both themselves and him in giving his name, Graaf, in its English equivalent, Earl, to the new district. The foundation stones of the cabin he built in 1718 are yet to be seen on the old Groff place.

As early as 1734 the springs along the northern and southern slopes of the Welsh Mountains and along Mill Creek had owners; the Martys and Ellmakers were among these. In 1724 another settlement was begun, and again by Swiss and Palatines, in "Weber's Thal," now "Weaverland," and within the present limits of East Earl. Among them were the familiar names of Weber, Guth or Good, Martin, Schneder, Miller, Zimmerman, and others. These were chiefly Mennonites, to which creed many of the people of that region still remain attached. Their nearest neighbors were a colony of Welsh, who located in Chester County in 1722, but had extended their settlement as far westward as where Churchtown now stands. The Morgans, Edwards, Jenkinses, Davises, Joneses, and Evanses were among those pioneers.

<sup>2</sup> The survey of this land was made on Oct. 4, 1718, and calls for eleven hundred and fifty acres; on the 28th of February, 1724, he bought two hundred and fifty acres from Martin Kendrick and Hans Herr, who had purchased five thousand acres from Penn on the 22d of November, 1717. Under these two warrants there were surveyed to him in a single tract, on a branch of the Conestoga (Groff's Run), fourteen hundred and nineteen acres on Oct. 10, 1727, and for which a deed was made to him by Thomas Penn on Nov. 18, 1737. This deed, after reciting the circumstances of the survey, goes on and makes transfer "of all mines, minerals, quarries, meadows, marshes, savannas, swamps, cripples, woods, underwoods, timber and trees, ways, waters, water-courses, liberties, profits, commodities, advantages, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, to hawk and hunt, fish and fowl in and upon the hereby granted land and premises." The price paid for this goodly tract of land was 2141 lbs., and one English silver shilling quit-rent for every one hundred acres, to be paid annually on every 1st of March in the city of Lancaster. Ascertain in some way that his tract did not contain the full number of acres called for by his deed, he asked for a resurvey, which was granted on Oct. 10, 1742, when ninety-one additional acres were given him as shortage.

While colonies had thus been founded, both in what are now the bounds of West and East Earl, up to this time no white men had effected a settlement in Earl proper. In the summer of 1727 the ship "William and Sarah"<sup>1</sup> sailed from Rotterdam with ninety families of Palatines, numbering in all about four hundred souls.<sup>2</sup> They arrived in Philadelphia in September of that year. Among them were two brothers, Alexander and John Diffenderfer;<sup>3</sup> the former settled in Oley, Berks Co., while the latter, in 1728, loaded his family and household goods on a wagon owned by one Martin, of Weaverland, and at length came to a halt beneath a spreading oak in the near vicinity of the present New Holland.

His neighbors at Groff's Dale and Weber's Dale kindly aided him in putting up a rude cabin wherein to shelter his family. These same kind friends supplied him with flour and meat for his immediate necessities, and a Mr. Bear generously gave him a cow. This was the humble beginning of New Holland, the metropolis of the Earls, but at that day known as Saeuo Schwamm. This very suggestive name was applied to a narrow strip of low land lying immediately north of the present town, and now in the ownership of the Hoovers, Mentzers, and Rolands. John Diffenderfer was not left long alone in his woodland solitude. In the course of a few years quite a number of other Germans located in the neighborhood; among them were the familiar names of Stone, Brimmer, Diller, Brubaker, Koch, Roland, Sprecher, Mentzer, Kinzer, Ranck, Weidler, Becher, Luther, Bitzer, Schultz, and many others, all of whom are to this day represented by numerous descendants.<sup>4</sup> The youthful colony must have increased rapidly, as no less than seventy persons communed with the Lutheran congregation of this place in 1748, which would indicate a population of several hundred, although it is more than probable that many of them were from the adjacent settlements, where, in the absence of any church organizations of this denomination, such privileges were not obtainable, just as

<sup>1</sup> Col. Rec. III. 390.

<sup>2</sup> When large bodies of Germans came together they were almost invariably accompanied by a clergyman. Along with these four hundred Palatine emigrants came the Rev. George Michael Wels, a German Reformed minister, and a graduate of the University of Heidelberg. He was a learned divine, a fine scholar, and spoke Latin as readily as his mother tongue.—*Hazard's Reg. of Pa.*, xv. p. 198.

<sup>3</sup> The Palatines who came over in the "William and Sarah" were registered on Sept. 21, 1727. Alexander Diffenderfer signed his own name, but John could not write. John was sick when the vessel arrived, and his name was not registered immediately.

<sup>4</sup> The Zimmermans, Rudys, Wolfs, Witmers, Smiths, Stauffers, Millers, Seigles, Shultzes, Sizers, Hoffmans, Keysers, Wengers, Kochs, Schmidts, all came over in 1727; the Shirks, Ehtomans, Rancke, Stonfers, Seylers, in 1728; the Reifs, Bowmans, Kelsers, Kochs, in 1729; the Nagels, Hessos, Meyers, Oberholzers, Bears, Killans, in 1730; the Eckerts, Mummas, Mulls, Froye, in 1731; the Musselmans, Holls, Stegers, Rudys, Benders, Schlauchs, Sprechers, in 1732; the Winters, Wanners, Brimmers, Summys, in 1733. In some cases as many as a dozen persons bearing the same name came in the same year, and each succeeding year brought more of the same name. The spelling has in nearly every instance been changed to that now in vogue.

the Presbyterians of Caernarvon traversed the Welsh Mountain to attend the parent church in Pequea, or those of the Reformed Church gathered at Zeltenreich's.<sup>5</sup>

**Earl Township Organized.**—Lancaster County was legally established in the spring of 1729. On the 9th day of June following a county meeting was held, and the names and boundaries of seventeen townships were then established by the people and magistrates assembled for that purpose. Earl township was tenth on the list, taking its name, as has already been stated, from the first white settler within its limits. The boundaries and name were confirmed by the Quarter Sessions Court, held on the 1st of August ensuing. The following is a transcript of the original entry in the court docket: "Earl township: beginning by Peter's Road by Conestogoe Creek, being a corner of Leacock township; thence up Conestogoe Creek by the east side thereof, to the mouth of Muddy Creek, and up Muddy Creek to the Indian path; thence along the southern branch of Peter's Creek to the brow of Turkey Hill; thence southerly on a direct course to the northeast corner of Thomas Edward's land, and by the said land southerly over Conestogoe Creek to another corner of P(enn)'s land; thence on a direct course to the corner of the west line of Nathan Evan's land, then by the said land and along southerly to the top of the mountain; thence westerly along said mountain by Salisbury line to David Cowan's west corner; thence to Peter's Road, and along the same to the place of beginning." However plain these boundaries may have been to those who located them, they seem a little indefinite to us, and a surveyor would have a tough and puzzling time of it to run those lines now. At the same time constables, supervisors, and overseers of the poor were appointed for the townships just organized. The first constable for Earl was

<sup>5</sup> It is a very common error to suppose that all those of the same name in a certain district are descended from a single ancestor. This mistake prevails very generally in these townships and throughout the county. Hardly any name can be mentioned among the German emigrants that is not represented by dozens and often scores of duplicates of the same, who followed each other over in rapid succession. For instance, I have seldom seen a Groff or a Herr who did not claim to be a lineal descendant of those early pioneers, Hans Graaf and Hans Herr; this is a pardonable weakness, but will not bear the test of strict historical scrutiny. These names, and that of Guth or Good, appear on almost every ship's list, and it might perhaps stagger the faith of these claimants if they were asked what has become of all the offspring of the other Graafs and Herrs who followed the first ones of these names. Did only these first ones leave descendants? May not the scores of other Graafs and Herrs who came to Pennsylvania also have had children, and if so, what has become of them? This argument, if pressed home, would, I fear, rule out many who believe they can trace their ancestry to certain early settlers.

Unfortunately, hardly one in a hundred of all the toiling thousands who sought refuge and homes in the land of Penn. has left written evidence, through which alone the claims of his living lineage might be authenticated. The Hoovers, living near New Holland, are among these fortunate few. Their ancestor was Johan Ulrich Huber, one of the thirty-three thousand who, at the invitation of Queen Anne, in 1708-9, left Germany for England.

Martin Grove;<sup>1</sup> no supervisor nor overseer of the poor was named. This circumstance may doubtless be explained by the fact that the public roads were too few and unimportant to require the services of a supervisor, and that the number of indigent and needy was so few as to not require overseers; at all events, we give the benefit of this supposition. Edward Edwards was, in 1789, appointed pound-keeper of the township; he and the constable already named are the first township officers of whom there remains any record.

**Township Divided.**—For a period of one hundred and four years the boundaries of Earl township as already given remained unchanged and undisturbed; the increasing population and the inconvenience arising from its great area made a division necessary. A petition was accordingly addressed to the County Court to that effect. On Aug. 18, 1828, viewers were appointed; their names were William Gibbons, Adam Reigart, and Christian H. Rauch. Their report was in favor of a division, and was confirmed on Nov. 18, 1833, the new township being called West Earl, while the old township continued to be called Earl, sometimes East Earl. There being a considerable sum of money in the township treasury at the period of separation, the newly-created district claimed its share, but the parent township failing to see the matter in the same light, an adjustment of the difficulty was reached through the medium of the courts, which awarded a *pro rata* dividend. A further subdivision was petitioned for eighteen years later. Samuel Eberly, John L. Sharp, and Adam Keller were appointed viewers to inquire into the propriety of dividing Earl (*alias* East Earl) township. They reported recommending such division on July 23, 1851; their report was read and filed on Aug. 19, 1851, and confirmed by the court on the same day. The area of the township as originally defined was forty-three thousand nine hundred and eighty-six acres, a principality in itself. Inasmuch as for more than one hundred years, and those the most important and interesting of their history, the Earls were a single, individual township, it has been deemed proper for the purpose of this sketch to attempt no divisional history; they were the same in manners, customs, and government, and in a general sense what shall be

<sup>1</sup> The township constables for a series of years beginning in 1762, when the earliest kept record begins, were as follows: 1762, Henry Stouffer and Peter Baker; 1763, George Gehr; 1764, Frederick Sparr; 1765, Abraham Forney (this same Forney having appeared at the regular term of court in November when the roll was called, and afterwards absented himself without permission, was fined ten shillings, along with twelve other delinquents); 1766, Jonathan Roland; 1767, Andrew Gehr; 1768, Joseph Gehr; 1769, Henry Landes; 1770, Joseph Gehr; 1771-73, Valentine Klnzer; 1774, William Reynolds.

In 1767 the regularly licensed innkeepers in Earl were George Hinkle, George Staley, Abraham Forney, Christian Schwartzelder, Martin Boyer, and Conrad Bartling. The first named took out licenses regularly for a long series of years; when his name disappears that of Ann Hinkle, doubtless his widow or daughter, takes its place; if experience has anything to do with the matter, we may safely infer she "knew how to run a hotel."

said concerning them is as applicable to the whole township in its entirety as to any particular parts thereof, and not to these townships only, but also, in a measure, to the county and the State at large.

**Lands taken up.**—Nearly all the early settlers took up land, as it was called,—that is, purchased a certain number of acres from the proprietary. Penn himself did not sell in small quantities, but those who bought large tracts resold to others. The price established was about ten cents per acre, with a small quit-rent.<sup>2</sup> It is hardly necessary to say none is to be had here at that price now. As the Palatinate was one of the best cultivated districts of Germany, so, too, did this and the adjacent townships soon become the most thrifty and prosperous portions of the State. Many of the early settlers were very poor. These were known as redemptioners, persons who, upon their arrival here, were obliged to sell their personal services for a term of years to pay their passage-money. In 1722 we read some of these were disposed at ten pounds each for five years' servitude. A manuscript of the times says "many who have come over under covenants for four years are now masters of great estates." Some of the redemptioners here in Earl became prominent and wealthy citizens: it was no bar to wealth or respectability.

**Roads and Highways.**—As has already been said, no road supervisors were appointed when the township was organized, as was done in some of the others; the natural inference is that there were few roads within the Earl limits. There were, however, three prominent highways, of which mention is made prior to the township organization, but no facts relative to the time when they were laid out have been ascertained. Perhaps they were originally Indian paths only, and afterwards converted into highways. These were, first, the Horse-Shoe road, running east and west, upon which New Holland is built, and the road upon part of whose course the New Holland turnpike rests. The second was known as the Paxton road; the village of Hinkletown is traversed by it, and it is now known as the Harrisburg and Downingtown turnpike. The third was the Peter's road, leading from the Conestoga to Pequea, and crossing the Horse-Shoe road about two miles west of New Holland. Tradition, ever an unsafe guide, says it derived its name from a well-known friendly Indian, called Peter, who, in his excursions across the township, followed this road; but history more truth-

<sup>2</sup> Penn's published price for lands was as follows: 5000 acres, free of all Indian incumbrances, for £100, and one shilling quit-rent for every 100 acres; the quit-rent was not uniform in all cases and could be extinguished at the time of purchase by paying £20 in addition to the original £100 purchase money. Lands were also rented to such as could not buy at 1d. per acre; no single renter was allowed to take more than 200 acres. All quit-rents, except in manors, were abolished by an act passed Nov. 27, 1779. These rents, in the course of time, produced the proprietary a very large revenue: "The annual income of the proprietaries (in 1765) from quit-rents, ground-rents, rents of manors, and other appropriated and settled lands was nearly £30,000."—*Bancroft*, vol. iv. 192.

fully tells us that Peter Bizailion, a French Indian trader, whose grave is to be seen in St. John's Episcopal Churchyard, at Pequea, traveled it often and bequeathed it his name. The necessities of the settlers soon demanded others, and a number were petitioned for within the next few years. Naturally enough the mills were the objective points, and nearly all the roads laid out from 1740 to 1775 were from the few early roads to certain mills: "to mill and market" was the usual reading of the petitions.

Of these mills quite a number were in existence as early as 1760. Among them were Rein's mill, Henry Weaver's mill, Greybill's mill, Carpenter's mill, Peter Light's mill, and William Douglass' mill. It would be an interesting study for local antiquarians to determine the sites of these early establishments. For a time the mills nearest the early settlers were those on the Brandywine, whither they often went for meal. It was not an uncommon thing for a settler in these townships to load several bushels of wheat on his horse, take it to Downingtown, and exchange it for salt.

An artificial road from the Blue Ball Tavern to the borough of Lancaster was approved by Governor Simon Snyder in 1810. The commissioners named in the act, having certified that thirty and more persons had subscribed for one hundred and twenty-two shares of the stock, the Governor, by letters patent bearing date of March 3, 1812, created the subscribers into a corporation, called "The President, Managers and Company of the New Holland Turnpike Road," which title was, in 1856, changed to "The New Holland Turnpike Road Company." Four miles of the road having been completed in 1816, examiners were appointed by the Governor, and upon making a favorable report, the company was authorized to erect gates and collect toll. A second section of five miles was completed during Governor Hiester's administration, in 1823, and accepted by him. The road was not completed until 1825. The first toll-money was received in July, 1816, and the first dividend declared in 1839. By an act passed May, 1821, the Governor was authorized to subscribe for five thousand dollars of the stock in behalf of the commonwealth.

**Assessors' Lists and Taxation.**—No existing documents are more interesting or throw more light on the early history of these townships than the assessors' lists. Unfortunately, these go back no further than the year 1764, all prior to that year having been destroyed by fire. Nor is the series complete from that time on; more than half are missing until we come down to 1814. Consisting at times of a single sheet of foolscap paper, and at most of a few sheets loosely stitched together, we need not wonder they were not better preserved, but rather that any at all have survived the flight of years.

In the year 1764, just twenty-five years after the township organization, we find the number of taxables one hundred and ninety-nine, and the amount of tax levied

£29 19s. 0d., or less than \$150. The population for the same period may be set down at about eight hundred, the increase being, no doubt, largely attributable to the influx of new emigrants. The names of some of the first colonists had multiplied considerably, and as a matter of interest and curiosity a list of the number of the best known, as found on that list, is here given: Graaf, 7; Davis, 7; Carpenter, 5; Weaver, 5; Martin, 4; Diffenderffer, 3; Hildebrand, 3; Bear, 3; Hoover, 3; Edwards, 3; Ronk, 2; Reif, 2; Mumma, 2; Sheaffer, 2; Roland, Smith, Shirk, Kinser, Diller, Kurtz, Greybill, Eby, etc., only one time each. The largest tax paid by any one man was seven shillings and fourpence, by Emanuel Carpenter, Esq., who for a long series of years stood at the head of the list. The smallest sum paid was one shilling. Jacob Roland was the collector for this year. The tax-list is commonly headed "Earltown Tax for the King's use."

Three years later, in 1757, when Moses Irwin and John Smith collected it, that assessment had increased nine hundred per cent., amounting to £274 2s. 6d. In 1759 the amount of tax levied went up to £290 9s. 9d. The early names on the tax-list had increased still more rapidly. There were twelve Martins, eleven Weavers, nine Carpenters, eight Groves or Groffs, seven Davises, five Diffenderffers, five Bears, three Rolands, two Ellmakers, two Kinzers, two Greybils, etc.

The names on the tax-roll were divided into several classes. First came the list headed "Inmates;" these were married men and house- or land-holders. After these followed the list of "Freemen," which included the unmarried portion of the male population. When the Revolutionary war commenced, the assessment-lists were still further subdivided into such as took the oath of allegiance to the State, and those who refused to do so. At this period we also have "Associators" and "Non-Associators." The latter represented the non-fighting element, such as Quakers, Mennonites, etc., while the former, untrammelled by religious or other scruples, were willing and ready to take up arms when called upon. In the year 1777 the list of Non-Associators numbered no less than three hundred and thirty-eight names. If they were exempt from doing military duty they were not absolved from contributing their quota of money to the good cause, for in this year these peace-loving citizens were obliged to pay £3 10s. each into the strong-box of their sorely-pressed country.

**Military Record.**—The early population was loyal to the colonial government in its times of trouble, and was always ready to give it effective aid. The Mennonites, from being non-combatants, for a time brought suspicion on the Germans, but this gradually wore away. In the French and Spanish war of 1762 not less than nine companies, numbering three hundred and twenty-five men, were sent into service from the county, and Earl sent her full share. She

had previously contributed her quota of horses and wagons to equip the unfortunate expedition of Gen. Braddock. As the struggle with the parent country gradually came on, nowhere were stancher patriots found than here. The few loyalists that here and there discovered themselves were too closely watched to become a source of apprehension. The Continental Congress, sitting in Philadelphia, in November, 1774, requested the freeholders of the province to hold an election for representatives to the General Assembly. At this election, held December 15th of the same year, Alexander Martin, Emanuel Carpenter, Anthony Ellmaker, William Smith, Zaccheus Davis, George Rein, and John Brubaker were chosen. In the following year (1775) the committeemen chosen were Gabriel Davis, George Rein, and Jonathan Roland. This Gabriel Davis doubtless came from the Welsh colony at the eastern end of the township; he was an assessor in 1730, and a juryman in 1783; he was evidently a man of ability and influence. In accordance with a recommendation of the Continental Congress, made on May 15, 1776, a provincial conference was held in Philadelphia, composed of delegates from the ten counties into which the State was then divided, and it was resolved to hold a general election for persons who should establish some form of government. For the purposes of this election, Lancaster county was divided into six districts; the fourth division was composed of Salisbury, Brecknock, Casparvon, Earl, and Cocalico townships, and the poll to be opened in New Holland on July 6, 1776. James McCamant, Gabriel Davis, and Michael Whitman were elected.

The muster-rolls of the nine regiments and battalions furnished by this county for the Revolutionary war show how largely Earl township participated in the struggle for independence. By a resolution of Congress, passed May 25, 1776, an exclusively German regiment was authorized to be raised in Pennsylvania and Maryland,—four companies from each State. The former's quota was filled by July 17th, and an additional company besides. The Earls were represented in its ranks. It was of this regiment that David Diffenderfer was standard-bearer.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> David Diffenderfer was the grandson of John Diffenderfer, the first settler in the present Earl township, and the grandfather of the writer. A sketch of his life and services in the Revolution may be found in Rupp's "History of Lancaster County." In addition to the particulars there given, a few other facts may be here mentioned. At the time of his retirement from the army the State was unable to discharge the sum due him for pay as ensign. It was the custom to issue State warrants for these arrearages, and the one issued to him was for £134 2s. 4d., dated April 10, 1783. On April 10, 1784, the comptroller-general reported a certain sum of interest due him on his depreciated certificate,—namely, £8 0s. 10d. None of these certificates, I believe, were ever paid in money; the State was unable to discharge them in that way. David Diffenderfer got a small piece of land for his, located in Northumberland County, which he afterwards sold for a small sum. On May 1, 1783, he received, without solicitation on his part, a commission as "Lieutenant in the seventh company of foot in the Fourth Battalion in the county of Lancaster." The war being over, and no regular military organization being really necessary at that time, his services as such officer were not

The people of Earl were true to the principles that carried them over the sea, and resisted oppression in their new homes with the steady heroism they had manifested in the old. When the tocsin of war again filled the land with its loud alarm in 1812, they grasped their muskets and marched among the foremost to meet the threatened danger. And when in 1846, our country, for the first time in her history, carried on an aggressive war in a foreign land, the Earls sent both men and officers to represent them on the field of combat: the names of Roland and Luther<sup>2</sup> are familiar as household words, and together with those of the older heroes who preceded them and those who came after, will remain green in the hearts of a grateful posterity. And when in later years

of importance or long duration. I believe he was the last of the Revolutionary heroes in the county at the time of his death, in 1847, and as such was widely known.

<sup>2</sup> Brev. Maj. John F. Roland, son of the late Henry Roland, Esq., was born in New Holland, in 1818. He entered the military academy at West Point at the age of fourteen, and graduated from that institution in 1836; his commission as second lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment of Artillery bears date of July 1st, in that year; four days afterward he was transferred with the same rank to the Second Regiment of Artillery. He was promoted to a first lieutenantcy on July 8, 1838, and made captain on March 3, 1847.

Immediately after leaving West Point, Lieut. Roland accompanied his regiment to Florida, and participated in the Seminole Indian war. He also saw service in the Cherokee nation, and on the Canada frontier during the disturbances there. He was the senior lieutenant of Dundan's famous battery, and sailed from New York with it in 1845 to join Gen. Taylor at Corpus Christi. He took part in the brilliant actions at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and received his brevet as captain and conrago he manifested on the hard-fought field of Monterey.

He took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, and there receiving his captaincy, was ordered home to raise his company. Having done so, he returned to the scene of war, and joined Gen. Scott's army in the city of Mexico. After the war his regiment was sent to garrison the Southern Atlantic posts. In consequence of anticipated Indian hostilities he was again sent to Florida. In 1850 he was placed in command of Castle Pinckney, where he died Sept. 28, 1852, at the early age of thirty-five. Maj. Roland was an officer of distinguished merit. His professional reputation was deservedly high, and in his death the country lost a brilliant soldier and an estimable citizen.

Capt. Roland A. Luther was born in New Holland in 1816, where his father, Dr. John Luther, an eminent physician, resided. He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point along with his playmate and kinsman, Maj. Roland, in 1832, and, graduating with him in the class of 1836, was at once commissioned a second lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Artillery. He became first lieutenant in 1838, and was promoted to a captaincy in 1847.

Capt. Luther accompanied his regiment to Florida, and participated in several of the engagements that occurred with the Indians. He also took part in the troubles of the government with the Creek and Cherokees, and afterwards marched to the northern frontier when a conflict with Great Britain seemed impending. His regiment having been ordered to join the forces of Gen. Taylor, then gathering in Texas, he sailed for Corpus Christi with his company. He distinguished himself by his gallantry at Palo Alto, where he was so severely wounded as to be compelled to come North. Before he was fully recovered his captain's commission reached him, when he at once recruited a company in New York, and again sailed to join the army of Gen. Scott, then in the city of Mexico.

At the conclusion of the war he was stationed with his company in Charleston harbor on garrison duty. Disease, contracted in his line of service while in Mexico, soon rendered him unable to discharge the active duties of his profession, and his health gradually failing, he died in 1853. He was a skillful soldier, well read in the literature of his profession, besides having a wide acquaintance with literary subjects generally. Both he and his companion-in-arms, noticed above, are buried in the Lutheran burying-ground in New Holland.

that greatest curse of nations, civil war, swept over the land, scores of brave men left their homes and firesides in our midst, and signalized their devotion to the Republic in the tented field, ready alike to die in the arms of victory or in the hour of disaster.

At their first settlement these townships were almost entirely covered with heavily-wooded forests; here and there grassy meads were to be found; the Indians generally selected these spots for their dwelling places. And here we may add, that the red men were never numerous hereabouts; scarcely more than half a dozen families were ever to be found at one place; they had no villages of any importance.<sup>1</sup> There was little underbrush, in consequence of the Indian custom of annually burning the scrubby underwood; it was not a difficult matter to drive a cart for long distances through the woods in all directions.

It has not been ascertained that Indian depredations were ever committed in these townships. The hostilities that everywhere prevailed along the frontier and in the adjacent counties, in 1763, resulted in a tragedy near by New Holland that was long remembered by the citizens. In Berks County scores of men, women, and children fell victims to Indian cruelty; a general alarm and uneasiness prevailed in these parts, and when one day in early summer the rumor reached the vicinity of the town that a band of merciless, murdering savages were at hand, the farmers and their families sought safety and shelter in the fields and woods. On the farm immediately north of the town, now owned by Mr. Blank, lived a farmer named Hoffman; at the alarm he and his family sought safety in flight, the several members of it scattering in every direction. The panic proved groundless, but when it was over a daughter named Rachel, about eight years old, was missing; search was instituted, but all the efforts to find her were in

<sup>1</sup> The Indian tribes by whom these townships were inhabited were Piquaws and Conestogoes, principally the former, whose chief place of residence, however, if the term is admissible, was in the Pequea Valley and on the Pequea Creek, to both of which they have appropriately left their name. They were of the Algonquin tribe, but paid tribute to the Six Nations, and seem to have been in the beginning among the best disposed and most tractable of all the natives with whom the whites ever came in contact. They were extremely hospitable to the early settlers, furnishing them from their own stores with no stinted hands whenever called upon. No serious troubles ever arose between them and the Europeans. The Hugenots and Palatines often joined the Piquaws in their hunting and fishing excursions and in their other pastimes. Their principal chief was Tanawa, who had sold his lands to Penn., was present at the "Great Treaty," and ever prided himself on the warm friendship entertained for him by the Proprietary.

Indian tradition tells us two hundred years before the arrival of Penn., hardly an Indian was to be found in the present territory of Lancaster County. The Piquaws came about 1630. Fragments of other tribes, driven from the South by the whites, found their way hither. But they never became numerous, and as the settlements began to appear all through the interior they began to disappear gradually, even as they had first come. Their tribal relations were broken up, and while some went northward and united themselves with the Six Nations, others slowly wended their way into Ohio and Indiana, joining their destinies with the tribes in those States. Shortly after the Revolution the last of the red men had left this fair county nevermore to return.—*Address of Redmond Conyngham. Watson's Annals.*

vain. It was only when the wheat was cut in an adjoining field that her dead body was found. Fear and fright had done their work, and the child's life had been sacrificed to their united influence.

It is not generally known that prior to the present century justices of the peace occasionally issued documents of the nature of passports or letters of security. A paper of this kind is still extant; it was issued by Frederick Seeger, a man known to many still living as one of the most enterprising and prominent men of his time in these townships. A part of the paper is here given:

"Commonwealth of Penna.—Lancaster Co. Fredk. Seeger Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county certifieth that the Bearer hereof John Stein, otherwise called Stone, of Brecknock Township in the said county, yeoman, is the eldest son of Leonard Stein, otherwise called Stone, late of Earl Township in the said county, yeoman, deceased, and one of the lawful heirs of the deceased. The said John intends to travel into Northumberland county . . . . All persons are therefore requested to suffer the said John Stein to pass on his journey unmolested. . . . In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 16th day of May, Anno Dom. 1800.

"FREDK. SEEGER.

"To whom it may concern.

"N. B.—Should any person doubt the foregoing certificate, there are people in that county who know me well, and my handwriting—and Mr. Stein can make oath or affirmation that he did see me sign the above certificate.

"FREDK. SEEGER." 2

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Seeger left, among his papers, a brief autobiographical sketch of himself, whose very frankness stamps it with the seal of truth. It affords another instance of what honesty, fidelity, and energy can accomplish when inspired by high purposes. Just such we have made this country what it is, and their example must have an influence for good. I make no apology, therefore, for inserting it here; the original is in German, of which the following is a translation:

"PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1780.

"A short account of my life and parentage; also a copy of my baptismal certificate in the event that it should be lost. Copy—In the name of the Most Holy Trinity:—In the presence of witnesses—William Ferdinand Frederick Seeger was born of christian parents in Diedelsheim, Palatinate, Jany. 16, 1750. The parents were Rev. George Frederick Seeger, pastor of the evangelical Lutheran Church in Diedelsheim, & Catharine Frederica Nota Welsen, daughter of Rev. M. Gottlieb Welsen, pastor of the Lutheran church of Golshausen in the Palatinate. The sponsors were 1, Baron Ernst Fredk. Laris, 2, Baron Philipp Fredk. Von Shonfeld, 3, Miss Maria Magdalena Von Sister, 4, Mrs. Ernestina Von Keckler, 5, Mrs. Maria Keckler Von ———, 6, Rev. Christopher Charles Faber, 7, Mrs. Sophia Keller, 8, Mrs. Fred. Gottlieb Wels. This is taken from the record of ministerial acts in the hand writing of Rev. ———, subscribed with my own hand and confirmed by my usual seal, Golshausen, April 14, 1776.

"CHRISTOPHER JOH. HAUSRATH, Pastor.

"My beloved father died in the year ——— at the age of 57; my beloved mother departed this life in the year 1760. Even in my tender youth, no expense and pains were spared upon my education by my parents. My father had me not only attend church and hear the word of God, but also diligently attend school. I was also sent to a Latin school from my 6th to my 13th year, that with this and an acquaintance with other necessary branches of knowledge, I might the better get along in the world. For the parental love and faithfulness I experienced, may the great God reward my parents before the throne of the Lamb in heaven.

"After my father found me qualified to renew my baptismal covenant by a public profession of my faith, I was confirmed in the thirteenth year of my age, and received for the first time the Lord's Supper. Soon after I expressed my wish to learn the mercantile profession, to which my father gave his consent. I then served a four years' apprenticeship in the city of Stuttgart with Mr. Barnhard Frederick Bhringer. After this I went to Heidelberg, where I was in the employ of John W. Godel-

**Education and Early Schools.**—A large majority of the settlers of these townships were men of little education and culture. They were sons of toil, and in the absence of proper advantages seldom rose into worldly distinction. Their daily struggle for existence left them little time for mental training. Our wonder is that, with so many drawbacks, they accomplished so much. Their views were often narrow and contracted, and innovations of most kinds were steadily opposed, or else but tardily adopted. Even the English language, which, from the beginning, was that in which all the business of the colony and courts was transacted, found no favor with them, or even with their descendants, until a period within the memory of men still living. The Lutheran and German Reformed Churches for many years successfully, but unwisely, resisted the introduction of English in their church services. In the parish schools, that were so frequently connected with the churches, only German was taught; still the leaven was at work, and produced good results in after-years.

Fortunately, the colonists were still filled with the same deeply religious views and feelings that caused them so many troubles in Europe, and when they could indulge these views unquestioned here they gave outward expression to them in the organization of congregations, and in the building of churches and school-houses. Not all were ignorant and unlettered. Their pastors were men educated in the universities of Germany and Holland, and wisely turned the minds of their parishioners in the direction of a more generous culture. The result was the erection at an early period of numerous school-houses, where public instruction was afforded at certain seasons of the year. Of some of these schools all traces have been lost, but others more fortunate have sent their light down to us through all the vanished years. A large log school-house is known to have stood at Laurel Hill as early as 1765, how much earlier is uncertain; it served as the school-master's residence also. This building was replaced by a stone one about the year 1810, which in turn was torn down in 1867; the

man for two years. From thence I went to Manitz, and entered the celebrated house of John George Gontzinger.

"In order to learn more of the world and to improve my fortune, I resolved to travel to Holland with the hope of finding employment in some large commercial house. My undertaking was unsuccessful, and this contributed to my coming to America, for as I saw no prospect of getting employment in Holland, and did not wish to return to my native land, the way to America was prepared. I crossed the ocean in the ship 'Minerva,' Capt. Arnold, and landed in Philadelphia on Sept. 20, 1771. I had to content myself with the circumstances in which I then was, and with the ways of the country, which, it is true, were not very agreeable. I was under the necessity of hiring myself to Benjamin Davids, an inn-keeper, for three years and nine months. My situation was unpleasant, for my employment did not correspond with that to which I had been accustomed from my youth in my fatherland. In the course of nine months my hard service ended, for with the aid of good friends I found means in a becoming way to leave Davids for the employ of Messrs. Miles & Wistar, where I remained three years and six months."

Mr. Seeger found his way to New Holland, where he succeeded in accumulating a large estate. He died March 13, 1835, aged eighty-six years.

ground is still held for school purposes. The first log church, at Zeltenreich's, is also known to have been used as a school-house; the date is uncertain, but it was probably even of an earlier day than the one at Laurel Hill. A school-house was built in Weaverland in 1772. There was also one built in Hinkletown, near the former residence of Dr. Isaac Winters, shortly after the close of the war of Independence; it was a stone structure, and stood until about twenty-three years ago.

The school law passed in 1834, and in 1838 the township of East Earl, as it was then known (embracing what is now Earl and East Earl), accepted the provisions and organized its territory into twenty school districts. The next year, 1837, as by report of the secretary of the commonwealth, there were twenty school-houses and eight hundred and forty-five pupils. There were eight hundred and thirty-three taxables, upon whom was levied a tax of \$1500. There was received from the State appropriation \$1995.33. In 1851 what is now East Earl was taken from Earl, and the territory of the township was re-districted and made into fourteen districts, which contain seven hundred and sixty-four pupils. The tax levied for school purposes was \$3300.

In 1882 there were seventeen districts, which contained eight hundred and thirty-four pupils, \$8956.96 was received from all sources for school purposes, and \$7585.72 were expended.

**Public Men.**—While we do not find that any citizens of these townships became very prominent in the councils of the province at an early day, in after-years their descendants were among the best and most honored in the State. Propriety forbids that we should name any in private life, still living, but there are those among us whose standing, culture, and useful public lives might well merit a passing notice. The Earls have contributed their full proportion to the public men of the county during the past hundred years. Thomas Edwards was one of the eight justices of the peace appointed when the county was organized; he was a member of the Colonial Assembly in 1729, '30, '31, '32, '35, '36, and '39. It is said of him that after his appointment as justice of the county, he was accustomed to leave his home at the fine spring north of New Holland, known as "Martin's Spring," walk barefoot to Lancaster, and sit shoeless as a member of the Justices' Court until the term was over. He is buried in the old Welsh graveyard in East Earl. Zaccheus Davis was county commissioner in 1756. Nathaniel Ellmaker was elected to the State Senate in 1796. Christian Carpenter was sheriff in 1799. John W. Kittera, a native of Earl, represented the district in Congress from 1791 until 1801, a period of ten years, and was afterwards an eminent jurist in Philadelphia. Jacob Ringwalt was elected to the State Legislature in 1811, and served one term, Amos Ellmaker was district attorney of Dauphin County, and likewise, one of its



representatives in the State Legislature for three terms; he was also elected to Congress from that county in 1814, but declined to take his seat, having been appointed presiding judge of Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill Counties, and attorney-general of the State from 1816 to 1819, and again attorney in 1828. In 1832 he was the Anti-Masonic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and a formidable competitor of James Buchanan for the United States Senatorship in 1834. Gen. Henry Hambricht was an officer in the war of Independence and a member of the State Legislature in the years 1813, '14, '16, '17. Henry Shirk was county commissioner in 1810 and in 1819. Henry Roland filled the same position in 1821. Dr. John Luther was director of the poor for three years. George Duchman was county recorder for three years. Adam Bare was sheriff in 1830, and became county commissioner in 1834. William Hiester was the Anti-Masonic candidate for Congress in 1828 against James Buchanan, but was defeated; in 1830 he was successful and won the prize; he was twice re-elected, and served from 1831 until 1837; he was also a member of the convention that revised the State Constitution in 1836; he was a member of the State Senate in 1840; and was Speaker of that body in 1842; he was president of the great Whig meeting held at Lancaster in July, 1843, which proclaimed Henry Clay Pennsylvania's choice for the Presidency in 1844. Anthony E. Roberts was elected sheriff of the county in 1839; he was a candidate for Congress in 1843, but was defeated; in 1849 he was appointed United States marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, by President Taylor, and held the position until 1853; in 1854 he was nominated and elected to Congress, which honor was a second time conferred on him at the expiration of his first term. William Duchman was recorder in 1845. Isaac E. Hiester was appointed district attorney of the county in 1848; in 1852 he was elected to Congress, and was again a candidate in 1854, but was defeated. John K. Reed was prothonotary in 1851. Solomon Diller was in 1836, '37, '38, and '39, a member of the State Legislature. Jonathan Roland was sent to the Legislature from this county in 1856. David Shultz was mercantile appraiser of the county in 1847, and was twice reappointed; he became county treasurer in 1851. W. D. Stauffer was made prothonotary in 1869, the youngest incumbent that office ever had. Abraham Setley was elected clerk of the Orphans' Court in 1872.

**Churches and Mills.**—Earl township has ten churches,—two at Vogansville, one a Union and the other Evangelical; one at Hinkletown, a Union; two Mennonite, one at Stauffer's and the other at Fairview, near Martin's store; four at New Holland, one Lutheran, one Reformed, one Methodist Episcopal, and one United Brethren; one at Seldomridges, or Zeltenreich's, a Union.

It also has six mills,—one at Hinkletown, first (perhaps) Hinkle's, then Bushong's, Wertz's, Shri-

ner's, and now Martin's; Sensenig's, now Bear's; Galt's, then Erb's, Overholser's, and now Zimmerman's; all these are on the Conestoga and have saw-mills attached. There is also a clover-mill on this stream known as Sensenig's clover-mill. On Mill Creek there are two,—Brubaker's, formerly Horst's, and the other, once Rein's, Roland's, Swope's, Neff's, and now Hooper's; these have also saw-mills belonging to them. The sixth and last is Martin's, located on the fine stream known as Martin's Spring. There was in addition to these a small chopping-mill near the head of Mill Creek known as Hildebrand's. This property was lately sold and the mill building torn down.

**Zeltenreich Church.**<sup>1</sup>—After the removal of the church to New Holland, in 1802, there was no house of worship on the old site until 1841. In the year 1839 the Rev. Daniel Hertz commenced preaching under a large tree near where the present Zeltenreich Church edifice stands. The encouragement he received brought the desire for a new congregation and a house of worship. A church was soon after built at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. A stone placed in the building has the following inscription: "This building for the public worship of God by every Christian denomination was erected A.D. 1841." The house was consecrated on the 23d of April, 1842. The Rev. Daniel Hertz became the pastor, and continued till 1867. The Rev. D. W. Gerhard succeeded him, and is still pastor. The church has a membership of about ninety. In 1870 the church building was repaired and improved. Other denominations hold service in the church from time to time.

**Justices of the Peace.**—The justices of the peace who held jurisdiction over this township from 1777 to 1840 will be found in the civil list of the county. The names of the justices who served from 1840 to the present time are here given. By the constitution of 1839 the township became a separate district:

Roland Diller, April 14, 1840.  
Peter Ranck, April 14, 1840.  
John S. Stager, April 16, 1845.  
John Lightner, April 16, 1845.  
Levi Klausner, April 10, 1849.  
John S. Stager, April 9, 1850.  
C. S. Hoffman, April 13, 1853.  
Samuel K. Groff, April 10, 1855.  
John C. Martin, April 13, 1857.  
Elias G. Groff, April 10, 1860.  
John C. Martin, April 27, 1863.

Elias G. Groff, May 8, 1865.  
Roland Diller, May, 1866.  
Samuel Hull, May, 1868.  
George H. Ranck, May, 1871.  
Samuel Hull, May, 1873.  
Aaron W. Snader, May, 1876.  
M. D. Mull, May, 1878.  
James Diller, May, 1881.  
C. B. Pleam, May, 1882.  
M. D. Mull, May, 1883.

The towns in Earl township are New Holland, Vogansville, and Hinkletown. New Holland is the largest and most important of them.

**New Holland.**—On June 19, 1760, a patent for two hundred and sixty-eight acres of land, with allowances for roads and highways, was granted to Michael Diffenderffer (son of John Diffenderffer, who

<sup>1</sup> From a "History of the New Holland Charge of the Reformed Church," published in 1877, the history of the Zeltenreich congregation is obtained.

located here in 1728). In the same year an attempt was made to lay out the town of New Holland regularly. Twenty-five lots were surveyed off this tract, each one with a front of five and a depth of twenty-one perches, subject to an annual ground-rent of seven shillings. Doubtless those who had already built houses along the sinuous streets were unwilling to conform to the new demand for order and regularity, and, in the absence of compulsory authority, building progressed as before. For many years after its settlement it bore the name of Earltown. When this name was lost and that of New Design acquired is uncertain; it bears this latter appellation in deeds and other papers down to 1768, or perhaps later, but at the time of the Revolution it was called New Holland. Its first name, Earltown, was derived from its having been the first as well as most important town in Earl.<sup>1</sup> Its second name, New Design, was perhaps conferred upon it when it was surveyed and laid out in 1760. This name does not seem to have met with much favor, as it was soon lost and its present one given. Nothing is definitely known whence came the name of New Holland.

Its location is on the New Holland turnpike, thirteen miles in a northeast direction from Lancaster. It lies continuously on both sides of this road for more than a mile; several attempts have been made to open other streets at right angles with the turnpike in the hope that the town would grow in other directions than length, but thus far these efforts have not met with any extraordinary degree of success. It is built on a slightly elevated limestone ridge, from whence the ground slopes northward towards the Conestoga, and southward towards Mill Creek.

As has already been said, the first settler built his cabin not on the present site of the town but in the immediate vicinity. Who erected the first house in the town proper and where it stood are questions that will perhaps never be positively determined; no known written record exists bearing on those facts. It is known, however, that the first well dug in the place is the one on the turnpike opposite the residence of William L. Barstler; it is also known that it was dug by Amich Snyder, who in company with two neighbors had built their log huts in that vicinity. They had no permanent water supply, however, and to remedy this deficiency agreed to dig a well; lots were drawn to decide upon which one of them the task should fall; the fates pointed out Snyder as the one appointed to do the work, and he did it. It is reasonable to suppose the site for the well was not far removed from their dwellings, and as it is a well-authenticated fact that a house formerly stood on the spot now occupied by Mr. Barstler's

<sup>1</sup> The name *Earltown* was applied indifferently to the township as well as to the town. The assessors' lists almost invariably use that word instead of "Earl township." Used in reference to the town, it seems a very appropriate name, and far more fitting than the one it now bears. It is a matter for regret that it was not retained.

dwelling,—itself a very old building,—we cannot go far astray in marking that as the spot whereon stood one of the first three houses, built about the same time, in the present town of New Holland. The second well in this place was dug by a Mr. Brant at the lower end of the town. Before these wells were dug the few settlers living in the town were obliged to do their washing, butchering, etc., at the spring now owned by Mrs. Buch at the eastern end of the town, and bring their daily supply of water for domestic purposes from thence.

**THE NEW HOLLAND SCHOOL-HOUSE.**—In the school-history of townships there is nothing more laudable than the enlightened and praiseworthy movement organized in New Holland in 1786 to permanently establish an English and German free school. Fortunately, the record-book is still in existence, and is circumstantially minute concerning the early beginnings of the enterprise. It is in itself a history, and as all the other schools were doubtless built by the same means and in the same way, a brief account will not be uninteresting. The movement originated with the Rev. Mr. Melzheimer and a few more public-spirited citizens. Two subscription-papers were prepared, one in German and the other in English, and circulated. The names on those papers show that there were about one hundred and thirty-three original subscribers, besides others who afterwards contributed. There is hardly a name known among us here this day that is not found on that roll of honor. The money raised by direct subscriptions amounted to £109 10s. 9d. But this is not all: there are other lists, where such as were unable to contribute money gave either building materials or else their personal services. Lime, logs, sand, stones, laths, boards, and rafters were among the articles given. The names of men who at sundry times worked at digging out the cellar are gratefully recorded, and we are told that, as the citizens gave these volunteer workmen their board, "the cellar was completed without little or no charge."

After the building was erected certain carpenters gave one or more days' work gratis to make desks and benches. "Messrs. Steeman, Albright, and Laun, of the borough of Lancaster, were so kind and obliging as to print, free of charge, about eighty hymns, to be distributed among the people, and to be sung by the school youth in vocal musical order." Sixteen enlightened rules were prepared for its government. This school-house was formally dedicated on the 26th of December, 1787. On the morning of that day "the scholars, singers, ministers, trustees, elders, and church wardens of the Lutheran and German Reformed Churches, and the members of those churches, and a number of persons—English and German—of other religious societies assembled at the parsonage," and from thence marched in an orderly procession to the school building. There was vocal music, an appropriate prayer, a suitable oration, and then "an

elegant, argumentative, and eloquent discourse was preached." Upwards of seven hundred persons were present. A debt remained when the building was done, and again did these true men put their shoulders to the wheel to make it up. Thus was this log school-house, thirty-five by forty feet and two stories high, built. Around that country college, with its single professor, how many pleasant memories cluster! Another public-spirited movement, and one of a more recent date, may be noticed in this connection. It is the large clock which the enlightened liberality of the people has placed in the tower of the recently-built school-house in New Holland.

**Early Church Organizations.**—At this distant day, and in the absence of authentic historical records, it is difficult to determine where and when the earliest church congregation was organized, or the first house for public worship built within these townships. It is unlikely that the colony planted in West Earl by Hans Graaf should have been long without some regular church organization. The same may be said of the settlement in Weaverland, in East Earl. The well-known character of these people and all their traditions forbid such a supposition. Still, we have no record to bear out this opinion, and in the absence of such we can only say if not the first, then among the first was the Lutheran congregation in New Holland. The register of this church goes back as far as May 1, 1730, which, it will be remembered, was only two years after this town was founded. John Balthasar Wundrich, son of Matthias Wundrich and his wife, is the first baptismal entry in this record, and bears date of 1730. Various concurring circumstances go to prove that the entry was made by the Rev. John Casper Stoever, who served this congregation and one at Muddy Creek until the close of the year 1746. The number of communicants at the first recorded communion ser-

<sup>1</sup> The introduction of the free school system in 1838 in a measure superseded the necessity for this school, which, with a few interruptions, had been kept up until then. For a time thereafter the school directors of the district used the building as a public school-house. By an act of the Legislature, passed in 1857, the building and ground on which it stood were directed to be sold, and one-half of the proceeds of said sale were to go to the Lutheran Church, and the other half, together with three-fourths of the funds in the hands of the trustees, was to be placed on interest until the sum should reach one thousand dollars, after which time the income thereof, or as much of it as the majority of the trustees might think proper, should from time to time be applied to the support of one or more public schools in the village of New Holland, to be open and in operation during such periods of every year as the common schools shall not be in operation, and under such rules as a majority of the trustees might order and direct.

Under this act the property was sold on Aug. 1, 1857, for \$1060. The half of this sum, added to the three-fourths in the hands of the trustees, amounted to \$777.39, which was placed at interest up to 1876. At the beginning of that year (1876), the principal and interest having amounted to the sum of \$2100, it was decided by the trustees to use the income thereof in opening a school and employing two teachers for a period of two months, when the common schools were closed. To this school only children between the ages of six and twelve years were to be admitted. This was done, and the results of the good work wrought nearly one hundred years ago by our forefathers are thus still making themselves manifest among their grateful posterity.

vice, held in 1748, was seventy. At times the church had a stationed pastor, and at others was supplied from abroad. The pastors from that time to the present were the Rev. Tobias Wagner, 1749-55; Rev. Mr. Stoever, 1755-58; Rev. Samuel Schwerdfeger, 1758-68; Rev. W. Kurtz, 1763-81; Rev. Daniel Schroeder, 1781-84; Rev. Valentine F. Melsheimer, 1786-90; Rev. Henry Moeller, 1790-95; Rev. John Plitt, 1798-1814; Rev. Peter Filbert, 1814-23; Rev. John F. Engel was chosen pastor to succeed the Rev. Mr. Filbert, and served a short time, and died August 29th of the same year; Rev. Charles Reutze, 1823-25; Rev. John W. Richards, 1825-34 (at this time there were under his charge the congregations of Bergstrass, Muddy Creek, and Allegheny); Rev. C. F. Welden, 1834-38; Rev. W. F. Lehman, 1842 (he served for a few months only); Rev. John C. Barnitz, 1848-48; Rev. John Kohler, 1850-64; Rev. John W. Hassler, 1864 to the present time.

On May 18, 1744, John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, the then proprietors of Pennsylvania, conveyed to George Swope, Wendle Swecker, John Burger, Nathaniel Lightner, and Michael Rein, by letters patent, four acres of land for the use of the congregation, and upon which the old parsonage was afterwards built, and which, with various additions, still stands on the northern side of the town. The earliest church building was of logs, and no date of its erection has been preserved. The corner-stone of the old stone church was laid in April, 1763, the Revs. John S. Gerock, of Lancaster, John N. Kurtz, of Tulpehocken, and the pastor officiating. After this church was built a considerable debt remained unpaid. To extinguish this and also to build a school-house the congregation was authorized by an act of the General Assembly, passed on May 20, 1767, to raise the sum of £499 19s. by means of a lottery. This fact is one of much interest, inasmuch as it proves the importance attached by the early German settlers to the cause of education.

During the ministry of the Rev. John Plitt the church edifice was remodeled, and consecrated Nov. 7, 1802. In March, 1850, arrangements were made for erecting a new church edifice. The corner-stone was laid August 31st in that year, and the building completed in the spring of 1851, and dedicated on the 27th of April in that year, since which time several improvements have been made.

**Reformed Church.**—The next oldest church organization of which the records have been preserved is the German Reformed congregation of New Holland, but which, at the period of its formation in 1746, was known as "Zeltenreich's Kirche," a name still borne by the church that now stands on the spot where this congregation first worshiped. That the people of this denomination at Earltown were occasionally visited by itinerant preachers prior to this date is more than probable, but the written record dates from 1746. The first baptisms recorded are

those of children named Stone, Besore, Becher, Diefenderfer, Seltenreich, Miller, Davis, and others. The first settled pastor was the Rev. J. B. Reigart, in 1748. The Rev. John Waldschmidt,<sup>1</sup> great-grandfather of the Rev. J. W. Hassler, the present worthy pastor of the Lutheran Church of New Holland, became pastor in 1753. He remained only two years, and for a time thereafter the congregation was served by supplies from Lancaster and elsewhere. There was also lay preaching and other religious services conducted by Leonard Stone, who introduced the practice of calling the people together when there was no preacher. In 1760, George Zeltenreich sold for a nominal sum a lot of ground to the officers of the church, giving them a deed for the same, in which it was conveyed to them and their successors in trust forever. Rev. Mr. Berger was pastor from 1761 until 1766; Mr. John Wittner from 1766 to 1769. The Revs. Weimer and Walschmidt followed him. In 1771 the Rev. John Gobrecht entered upon the pastorate, and held it nine years.

The church was supplied occasionally until in 1786, when a Rev. Mr. Hautz became their pastor and served until 1788. Rev. John Christian Willhelms assumed charge in 1789, and served until 1802; Rev. Charles Helfenstein served from 1802 to 1804; Rev. John Theobald Faber, Jr., from 1804 to 1816; Rev. Daniel Hertz, from 1821 to 1844; Rev. P. D. Schory, from 1844 to 1848; Rev. Daniel Hertz, from 1849 to 1852; Rev. Alfred Helfenstein, Jr., from 1852 to 1858; Rev. F. Augustus Gast, from 1859 to 1865; Rev. Dr. D. W. Gerhard, from 1867 to the present time.

The old meeting-house known as Zeltenreich Church, in which the congregation had so long worshiped, was in a very dilapidated condition in 1799, and it was therefore resolved to build a new church in a more central locality; this was finally done on a lot, donated by Matthias Shirk, in the village of New Holland. During the years 1799 and 1800 the large brick building at present used was erected at a cost of \$5827.88. This church was authorized to raise funds by means of a lottery, as on Dec. 1, 1800, it was "enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, that Frederick Seegar, Adam Miller, Jr., George Ecard, Jr., Jacob Colfrode, Jacob Rengwalt, Philip Diefenderfer, and Henry Ream be, and they are, hereby appointed commissioners to raise by way of lottery a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars, with a discount of twenty per cent., to be applied by them to defray the expense of completing a church, lately built by the German Calvinist

<sup>1</sup> Rev. Johannes Waldschmidt was one of the six young German Reformed ministers brought to this country by Rev. Michael Schlatter on his return from Europe, July 24, 1762. One of his first charges was this one at Zeltenreich's. He died Sept. 14, 1786, aged a little more than sixty-two years, and was buried at what was then called Oocalco, now the "Swamp," Lancaster Co.

Congregation, in the village of New Holland." The building then erected has been in use ever since. In 1852 the interior was remodeled at a cost of nineteen hundred dollars.

The Methodist Church was established about 1840, when a few persons of that denomination united in building a small brick church on the main street, where service was held about ten years, when the interest declined, and the property was sold and eventually came into possession of the school board, by whom it is still used. Meetings were then held by the little handful for many years in school-houses and until 1870, when the present edifice was erected. The present pastor is the Rev. J. H. Illich.

The United Brethren organized at this place and built the present church edifice in the year 1860. The present pastor is the Rev. Mr. Hughes.

The New Holland post-office was established before 1800. In the year 1816 Samuel Hall was postmaster. His successors were Henry Roland, Roland Diller, Hamilton Ayres, Peter Ream, and George W. Smith, the present incumbent.

**Newspapers.**—In 1828, the time of the Anti-Masonic excitement, the *Anti-Masonic Herald* was started by Theophilus Fenn, Dr. Thomas W. Vesey, Isaac Ellmaker, Roland Diller, Nathaniel Ellmaker, and William Kinzer. The two former were editors. The first number was issued in June, 1828, and in April, 1829, it was removed to Lancaster, where it was conducted by Fenn & Fenton. After several changes it was, about 1835, merged in the *Examiner*.

The *New Holland Clarion* was established Jan. 18, 1878, by George H. Ranck and J. W. Sandoe, which is now continued by George H. Ranck. It is "independent on all subjects."

An extension of the East Brandywine and Waynesburg Railroad runs through the township and has its western terminus at New Holland.

**Vogansville.**—The thriving village of Vogansville is pleasantly located near the northwestern border of Earl township. Its situation is on slightly elevated ground, affording pleasing views of the surrounding country. The founder of the village was John Vogan, who erected the first house on the site of the present town in 1839 and gave it his name. His father was James Vogan, and his grandfather William Vogan, who migrated to this country in the latter half of the last century from County Caven, Ireland. The wife of the latter was Margaret Riley, daughter of John Riley, also an Irish emigrant.

James and John Vogan, the sons of the above-named William, both took an active part in the struggle for Independence. Both were present at the Paoli massacre; the former held a commission, but of what grade is not known. His sword and the box in which his regimentals were kept are faithfully preserved, and may still be seen in the possession of his son, Isaac Vogan, the oldest survivor of the direct descendants of the family.

While James and his brother John were fighting the battles of their country the homestead farm was left in charge of the former's wife, Margaret, who, with the aid of a negro boy, cultivated so much of it as sufficed for their support. The ground whereon the village is built was part of the old farm.

The population is about one hundred and thirty-four. The houses are for the most part well built, with attractive yards and gardens attached. There is a Union Church and also another building, used for public worship by the Evangelical Association. There is one store for the sale of general merchandise, one hotel, a coach manufactory, two boot- and shoe-shops, a blacksmithing establishment, and a large flour-barrel manufactory. Lime burning is an industry largely carried on in the immediate vicinity of the town; five large kilns are almost in constant operation, and turn out many thousands of bushels of lime annually, most of which is used as a fertilizer by the farmers of the surrounding country.

On the 29th of April, 1848, a public meeting was held in Vogansville for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of building a meeting-house in the village. It was resolved, "That a meeting-house shall be built in said village, to be termed the 'Vogansville Union Meeting-House,' which shall and may be used by all denominations for the preaching of the gospel of Jesus Christ, who believe in the future punishment of sin and in Jesus Christ as a Redeemer."

In accordance with this resolution a church was erected during the summer. Religious worship had previously been held in the village school-house, and about the time of the completion of the church the Rev. D. Hertz organized a congregation of the Reformed Church at this place, and continued as their pastor for twenty years, holding service in the Union Church. From that time (1869) Rev. D. W. Gerhard acted as a supply till 1876, when he became their pastor, and is at present. The Lutherans and the Dunkers also hold occasional service in the house.

The Church of the Evangelical Association was built about 1873, and has at present about thirty-five members.

A post-office was established in 1845. C. S. Hoffman was appointed postmaster, and served till 1854. He was succeeded by H. S. Hoffman, who served till 1869. Martin Jacoby was then appointed, and served till 1858. J. G. Eshleman succeeded him, and is the present postmaster, but not acting, the office at present being conducted by deputy.

**Hinkletown.**—This village takes its name from George Hinckle, who, in 1787, was licensed to keep a tavern at this place. He raised a family of four sons, and at his death left no inconsiderable amount of worldly goods to be shared by his heirs. His wife, Ann, kept the tavern many years after his death.

The town lies along what was once called the "Paxton road," a name so nearly erased from the memories

of men that of all from whom information was sought only Roland Diller, Esq., of New Holland, and Adam Bare, Esq., of Bareville, were able to indicate its locality. A reference to some old deeds corroborated their evidence. This highway is now known as the Harrisburg and Downingtown turnpike.

The Conestoga River crosses the site of the town, and is spanned by a covered wooden bridge. The place contains two hotels (one lately closed known as Swinkey's), two stores, two blacksmith-shops, two saddle- and harness-makers, one coachmaker, one carpenter, one stone-mason, one tailor, one dentist, two physicians, a watchmaker, one school-house, one Union Church, and one resident clergyman. There is also a grist- and saw-mill.

That part of the village lying east of the Conestoga bridge was formerly known as Swopestown; this name was not derived from that of an individual, but from a number of Suabians who located there, the principal one of whom was Johan Barnhard Frank, and who also erected the first house. In the German language Suabians are called Swopes, hence the name Swopestown, or town of the Suabians. The first hotel in this part of the town was kept by a widow named Elizabeth Rhine, who died in 1807; she had been the presiding genius of this hostelry for many years, and was the contemporary of Barbara Hinckle, the relict of the ancient landlord at the western end of the town.

The village has a population of about two hundred.

The Union Church at Hinkletown was built about 1851, through the influence of Dr. Isaac Winters, Sr., and the Rev. John Stamm. For a time service was held in it by the Lutheran and German Reformed denominations, but the interest declined, and at present the denomination of United Brethren are using it as their place of worship.

A post-office was established at this place before 1840. At that time John Wickel was postmaster. The present incumbent is R. Reidenbach.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### DILLER LUTHER.

Sept. 16, 1751, Christian Luther, a young German emigrant, landed in America from the ship "Edinburgh." He tarried briefly near New York, but the disciples of the great reformer (from whom Christian claimed direct descent) not being in favor in that region he migrated to the peaceful province of Penn. He chose Pequea for his home, but for some reason he remained but a short time before making a second change,—this time to the Shenandoah Valley, in Virginia, near Woodstock. There he married Christiana Kelp. Indian troubles compelled him to retire from Virginia, and returning to Pennsylvania settled at Ephrata. There he died. His son John, born at

Ephrata in 1755, became a prominent physician, and died at Harrisburg in 1811. He left Catharine, John, Cornelius, and Martin. Of these, John grew to be a physician of note in Lancaster County, practiced for many years at New Holland, and died there in 1828. His sons were Diller, John W., Martin, and Peter, of whom Diller, John W., and Martin pursued medical careers, in emulation of their father and their grandfather before them. John W. rose to a high place in his profession, and for nearly forty years practiced continuously at New Holland, where he died in 1870.



*Diller Luther*

Martin settled in Reading early in life, and occupies to-day the foremost place among the physicians of that city. Especial reference to Diller will be found further on. It is worthy of notice that three generations of Luthers, beginning with Dr. John Luther (who died in Harrisburg in 1811), gave to the medical profession no less than seven worthy members.

Diller Luther, for upwards of fifty years a representative citizen of the city of Reading, is a descendant of Christian Luther, who came to America in 1751, and became the progenitor of the Luthers of Lancaster County. Diller Luther was born at New Holland, Nov. 18, 1808. He received his early education at Todd's Academy in Harrisburg, and upon the completion of his studies there he entered the office of his father, Dr. John Luther, as a medical student, preliminary to the adoption of a physician's career. He attended the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated from that institution in 1829. His

first field of practice was New Holland, but a brief sojourn there convinced him that the field was too narrow for two physicians (his brother John W. being already established there), and so he removed to Orwigsburg, in Schuylkill County. In that place he remained, however, but a year before passing on to Reading. In Reading he practiced medicine assiduously from 1832 to 1838. In the year last named he retired from practice to engage in the mining and shipping of coal in Schuylkill County. For about twenty-five years he gave his exclusive attention to that business, and found the undertaking a profitable one. From 1852 to 1858 his home was in Philadelphia (in which city his business interests largely centered), but in the latter year he returned to Reading, and in that city has ever since resided.

In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln Internal Revenue Collector of the Eighth District of Pennsylvania, and occupied that important trust until early in 1869. In 1873 he was appointed General Agent and Secretary of the State Board of Public Charities, and to the present time has continued to discharge with zealous ability the arduous and exacting duties of that office. In December, 1881, he was reappointed to the position for a term of three years. In the performance of his labors as general agent and secretary, Dr. Diller is called upon to give his personal attention to the charitable, corrective, and other similar public institutions in Pennsylvania, and to devote not only his whole time but his active energies to constant application. That he has been a conscientious and faithful public servant needs but reference to the fact that he has for eleven years been honored with the trust. Although now in his seventy-fifth year, he is still in the possession of an almost unimpaired physical manhood and of commanding presence.

The duties of his active life have forbidden the intrusion of a political prominence in his career, save with the exception of the placing of his name by the Whig party, in 1847, in candidacy for Congress (from the Eighth District). His opponent was William Strong (now an ex-associate-justice of the United States Supreme Court), the Democratic candidate, and although a Democratic victory was a foregone conclusion, Dr. Luther's personal popularity was such that he cut the Democratic majority down from upwards of five thousand to about eleven hundred, while he had the honor to carry the city of Reading for the Whig party,—the first instance of that kind on record. In 1848 he was chosen as a member of the district convention that nominated a delegate to the Presidential convention at which Taylor was nominated by the Whig party. In the election of Taylor, Dr. Diller took an active part, and thus by his position in that contest he came into conspicuous prominence in State politics.

Dr. Diller has been prominent in Reading banking circles, was president of the Anthracite Insurance

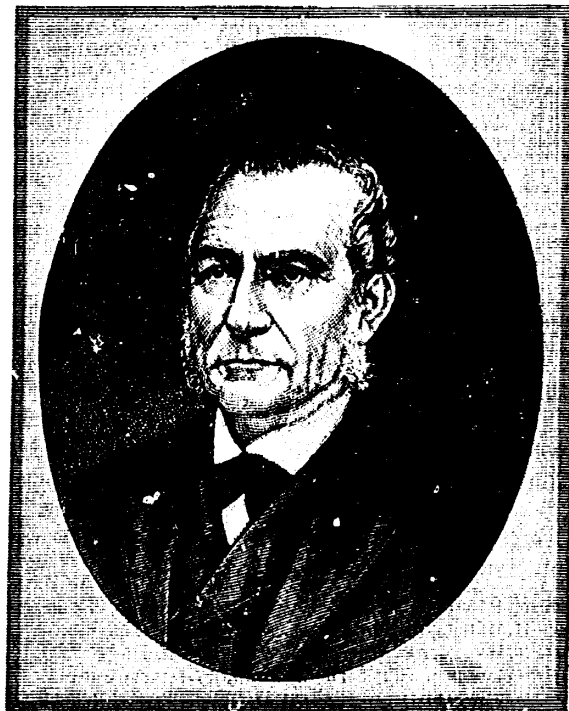
Company of Philadelphia for some years, and is now president (and has been since 1873) of the Charles Evans Cemecery Association, of which he was one of the founders, and has been continuously since 1848 one of its managers.

Dr. Luther was married in 1834 to Amelia H., daughter of Judge Spayd and granddaughter of Governor Joseph Hiester. She died in 1872.

#### JOHN STYER.

John Styer was for nearly a lifetime a familiar figure in the history of the village of New Holland, and especially active and alert in affairs, dealing not only with the pursuit of business concerns, but with such issues as related to public prosperity and progression. He died in New Holland, Feb. 21, 1880, after a residence therein of nearly forty years, and when he passed away left the recollection of a record whose pages testified in clear language to an honorable name, gained by a life of industry, integrity, and rigid self-reliance. He came of sturdy German stock, his grandfather, John Adam Styer, having emigrated from Germany when a lad, and selling himself to pay his passage across the ocean, worked out the obligation with one Rhine, a miller, at Mill Creek, in Lancaster County. John Adam Styer's son, Frederick, was a prominent farmer of Caernarvon township, and in 1827 located upon the place in that township now known as the Styer homestead, and owned by David Styer. Frederick Styer had two sons,—John and David. John gave his attention to farming until 1842, when he removed to New Holland and embarked in business as a hotel-keeper at the New Holland House. He gave his attention also to stock-dealing, and in that venture drove a brisk trade and grew prosperous. In 1859 he built the present Styer House, and conducted it from 1859 to 1874 with such ability that it won an enviable reputation as one of the best hotels in the interior of Lancaster County. In 1870 he abandoned the stock business, and in 1874 retired permanently from active pursuits. He had gained a competency, and the rest he sought he had justly earned. He was twice married. His first marriage was to Mary Davis, Dec. 21, 1826. Their children were Frederick, Elizabeth, James, John, David, and Margaret. John and David are the only ones living. Mrs. Styer died in 1840. May 30, 1842, he married Mrs. Susan Brubaker, daughter of Philip Sprecher, of New Holland, and herself a native of that village. She still survives. The children by the second marriage were George W. (now of Lancaster), Rachel (deceased), Henry G. (of New Holland), Susan, Mary Jane and Isaac (deceased), and William (of New Holland). Mr. Styer was for the greater portion of his life a valued and active member of the Lutheran Church. He was close in his attendance upon public worship, and exercised himself with fervent effort in sustaining and

promoting the cause of religion. Popular education had in him a firm and fast friend, and in his solicitude for its welfare he was strong in both speech and work. At first a stanch Whig, and later a rock-ribbed Democrat, he was keenly alive to the movement of politics,



*John Styer*

as well as to the passage of events claiming careful notice. He did not, however, care for the distractions of public service, albeit whenever called upon to serve in the capacity of custodian of local public trusts he never shirked his duty. He lived a useful life, bore evidence in his character to the possession of the sterling qualities that abide within the honored citizen, and dying, was sincerely mourned and remembered as a man worthy to live in the hearts of those who had known him.

#### CHAPTER L I.

##### EAST EARL TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

THE territory now comprising East Earl was laid off from Earl township in 1851, in accordance with the prayer of a petition presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions. Samuel Eberly, John L. Sharp, and Adam Keller were appointed viewers. On the 23d of July, 1851, their report was made recommend-

<sup>1</sup> The early history of what is now known as East Earl township will be found in the history of Earl, of which it was a part until 1851.

ing a division, and it was read and confirmed on the 19th of August in that year.

The line of division began at the northeast corner of Leacock township, in the line of Salisbury township, and on the Peter's road; thence north across the Welsh Mountains to a point on Muddy Creek, "which point bears south eighty degrees west six and five-tenths perches from the southwestern corner of Joseph Overholzer's Grist- and Flour-Mill on said creek," the distance being eight and one-half miles and fifty-six perches.

The names of the townships thus laid off were not mentioned in the report, and on request made to the court Nov. 20, 1851, the court ordered that the western portion should be called Earl township, and the eastern portion East Earl. At the time of the division the territory now known as East Earl contained seven hundred and fifty-six taxables, with a valuation of \$1,760,636.

The Justices of the Peace who held jurisdiction over the territory now East Earl township will be found in the district to which Earl township belonged up to the year 1840. From that time to the date of its organization the names are given in Earl township, and from 1851 are here given:

April 15, 1852. Daniel S. Gest.	April, 1865. Samuel B. Foltz.
April 11, 1854. Levi Klausner.	April, 1867. Adam Ranck.
April 10, 1855. Reuben K. Snelder. (Commission not taken out.)	April, 1870. Samuel B. Foltz.
Abraham B. Bixler.	April, 1872. Adam Ranck.
April 14, 1857. Daniel S. Gest.	April, 1875. Samuel B. Foltz. B. F. Weaver.
April 10, 1860. Absalom B. Bixler.	April, 1880. Samuel B. Foltz. B. F. Weaver.
April 14, 1862. Daniel S. Gest.	

**Early Settlers.**—About the year 1722 a settlement was made by the Welsh in territory that a few years later became Caernarvon township. A small portion of these people located on adjoining lands in what is now East Earl. Subsequently the lands purchased by the Welsh passed into the hands of the Germans, by whose descendants it is still largely owned. About the year 1717 four brothers by the name of Weber or Weaver emigrated from near the canton of Zurich, Switzerland, and settled in the valley of the Pequea, in what is now Lampeter and Strasburg townships. John Weber, one of the brothers, purchased a tract of land in Strasburg township and remained there. The three remaining brothers, Jacob, Henry and George, purchased a large tract of land containing between two and three thousand acres on the south side of the Conestoga, which was named "Weber Thal" (Weaverland). At a later date a patent was obtained and addition made to their lands by purchase from the Welsh.

With the Webers also came Hans Guth (Good), a brother-in-law of George Weber, who purchased land in what is now Brecknock township, where his descendants are numerous. The Weaver brothers with their families lived and died in Weaverland, leaving many descendants, many of whom are yet in the county, some in possession of part of the original

tract; others have emigrated South, West, and to the Canadas.

Soon after the settlement by the Webers they were joined by the Martins, Schneiders, and Millers, the Davis, and Edwards families, and others, who located lands adjoining and settled thereon. Descendants of many of these families are still living in the county and township.

East Earl has within her limits six churches, a Presbyterian at Cedar Grove, an Evangelical and a Union at Fairville, a Mennonite in Weaverland, a United Brethren at Ranck's, commonly known as the "Brick Church," and a Lutheran and Reformed at Centre, known as Centre Church, as well as by its more modern name, "St. John's."

It also contains thirteen school-houses located in different sections of the township.

It has also six mills,—Rupp's (formerly Shirk's), Henry Martin's, and Joseph Overholzer's, all of which are on the Conestoga; David Martin's (formerly Frantz's), and Martin Frantz's (formerly Dosch's), on a small stream near the Sorrel Horse; and Binkley's, Kurtz's (now Good's), on Mill Creek, near the Welsh Mountains.

**Churches.**—The Presbyterian Church now at Cedar Grove was originally organized at Blue Ball as early as the year 1775. Worship was held in the grove, where a platform was erected for the minister and seats built for the people. Worship was maintained in this way for several years. In the year 1787 a lot of land at what is now known as Cedar Grove was purchased for thirteen dollars and thirty-three cents. On the ground a church was erected, which served the people as a house of worship without change till 1858, when it was enlarged and remodeled. It is still occupied by the congregation, which is at present under the charge of the Rev. William J. Hoar.

The church situated in the northeast part of the township, known as Centre Church, or St. John's, was organized early in the present century, and took its name from its central location in respect to the congregations from which its membership was drawn. The first church edifice was erected in the summer of 1819, the corner-stone being laid on the 20th of May in that year. It was used by the congregation till 1872, when it was torn down and the present church erected. At this time the name was changed to St. John. The house is used by societies of the German Reformed, under the charge of the Rev. Stephen Schweitzer, and the Lutheran, under the charge of the Rev. — Unbenhend.

**Schools.**—The schools of the township were held, as all others in the early times, by voluntary subscriptions, and at such times as teachers could be obtained. When the school law was passed in 1834 the territory now embraced in the township was a part of Earl, and accepted the provisions of the law in 1838. The township of Earl was divided into twenty districts, of which this contained a part. When a division was



made in 1851, and this became a separate township, it was redistricted and made into eleven districts, which contained six hundred and ninety-six pupils. In this year (1888) the township contains thirteen districts and six hundred and four pupils. The expenditure for school purposes is three thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars and thirty-three cents.

**Fairville—Terre Hill Post-Office.**—The land on which this village stands belonged to Martin Oberholzer a few years before the village was started. His children were John, Isaac, Jacob, and their sisters, Mrs. Hetzel Stirk and Mrs. Samuel Watts. These sons and daughters of Martin Oberholzer were either of the Mennonite faith, or inclined towards it. A school-house had been erected near here, and preachers were attracted to the neighborhood by an expressed desire for preaching. This was about 1835. Services were first held in the school-house by ministers of the Evangelical Association. A church was organized, and in 1838 an edifice was erected. Henry Haller, about the year 1845, opened a store a short distance east of the present village, on the road leading to the Dry Tavern. A year or two later the road from Haller's store east was laid out. About 1848 Haller sold to Levi Klauser, who in a short time sold to his brother Simon, who built the stone store-house opposite the church, and opened a large general store.

About this time agitation was started for a post-office, which resulted in the establishment of the post-office at Terre Hill. Another office in Chester County bearing the name Fairville, it could not have the name of the settlement or village. The name given to the locality before the settlement sprang up was the "Hill," and to designate it more particularly "Terre" was prefixed. Simon N. Klauser became the first postmaster.

The distinguishing industry of Fairville is the cigar business. There are twelve establishments where this branch of trade is carried on. It has two churches (one Evangelical and one Union), two smith-shops, two shoemaking-shops, one wagon-factory, one saddle and harness-maker, one tinsmith, one merchant tailor, one coach-factory, two cabinet-making and furniture establishments, one undertaker, one refreshment saloon, two stores, one brass band, two physicians, one resident clergyman.

**Evangelical Association.**—During the summer of 1835 the first itinerant preachers of the Christian denomination, then generally known as Albright Methodists, but now called The Evangelical Association, first visited the neighborhood of the present village of Fairville. Jacob and Isaac Oberholtzer, and their sisters, the wives of Hetzel Stirk and Samuel Watts, with their families, soon after organized a society. Isaac Oberholtzer became a well-known and useful local preacher, who served his church faithfully until his death in 1875.

At first services were held in the public school-house near the place, but in 1841 a meeting-house or

church was erected. About this time the denomination annually held camp-meetings in the neighborhood. A Sunday-school was established in connection with the church, and the membership gradually increased in number and influence. Later the building was remodeled at a cost of three thousand dollars, and was used until April 19, 1882, when it was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed. Measures were immediately taken to build a new church. A building committee was appointed, who pushed the enterprise so vigorously that the corner-stone of the new edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies on July 29, 1882.

The building is of red sandstone, seventy feet long by forty feet wide, with a tower one hundred feet high and a bell. The audience-room is furnished with galleries and has a seating capacity for seven hundred persons. Its cost was about twelve thousand dollars. It was dedicated to the worship of God on Sunday, Aug. 5, 1888, Bishop Thomas Bowman, assisted by other clergymen, officiating.

An Evangelical Mennonite Church edifice is erected west of Fairville a short distance. The history of the Mennonites will be found in the general history.

**Goodville.**—The village of Goodville is situated on an eminence rising from the fertile and well-cultivated bottom-lands on the south bank of the Conestoga, on the New Holland and Churchtown turnpike, in East Earl township. It is about eighteen miles east from the city of Lancaster, two and a half miles from Blue Ball, and the same distance west from Churchtown. The New Holland extension of the East Brandywine and Waynesburg Railroad runs about two miles south of it, while the contemplated Delaware River and Lancaster line promise to furnish the place with needed railroad accommodations.

The town dates its origin from 1815, when John Weaver erected a hotel on ground now occupied by the village. This house was used and occupied as a tavern or hotel under the name of "Red Lion" for a series of years.

Some time afterwards Jacob Shultz erected the next house. This man for some time kept a store in partnership with a lady named Betsey Kibler, who is well remembered by many persons still living.

It was then about the time when Peter Good, the person after whom the place was named, commenced the mercantile business here. After the memorable Presidential campaign of 1844, between Clay and Polk, a post-office was here established under the name of "Old Earl." The village having always been known as Goodville, the name of the post-office was afterwards changed so as to correspond with it.

John S. Weaver was early associated with Peter Good in the store business. The old gentleman, being childless and well advanced in years, sold out to him and Martin E. Stauffer, a man well and favorably known for many years as a surveyor and conveyancer, who died a few years ago.

It was not long until Mr. Weaver had the whole control of the store, and the business is still carried on in the name of John S. Weaver & Son.

The village has of late years much increased in population and prosperity. It contains about two hundred inhabitants. There is a large hardware establishment in the place. John S. Weaver, the postmaster and senior member of an extensive country store, has been in continuous business here for a period of about forty years. B. F. Weaver is a justice of the peace and conveyancer. Almost all the various branches of trade and industry are well and creditably represented in this town.

The settlement called Spring Grove was the site of Spring Grove Furnace, which was built many years ago by Cyrus Jacobs, an account of which will be found in the general history. After the furnace went down the place declined, and to-day contains a grist-mill, store, post-office, and a number of dwellings.

**Blue Ball** is a settlement at the junction of the Old Paxtang and Horseshoe roads. It has at present a post-office and a few dwellings. The land on which it is located was part of the large tract taken up by the Weavers. On the 27th of August, 1766, Robert Wallace purchased twelve acres of Jacob Weaver. He soon after established a store and erected a tavern, which was opened at the sign of "The Blue Ball." He remained here until November, 1778, when he sold to Peter Grim. His son John entered his father's store, and for many years after was engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits, and for thirty-two years a ruling elder in Cedar Grove Presbyterian Church. The tavern stand was noted many years as a noted hostelry on the Old Paxtang road.

**Toledo**, a small hamlet, lies in the southeast part of the township, on the Harrisburg and Downingtown turnpike. It contains a school-house and a store.

**Green Bank**, also a small hamlet, lies in the south part of the township, and contains a post-office.

The **Sensenig Hardware Company**, located in the village of Goodville, East Earl township, is one of the best known of the business enterprises of the interior of Lancaster County, and one of the most thoroughly equipped establishments of its kind in Eastern Pennsylvania. The trade of the company reaches into a wide region of territory, and averages upwards of sixty thousand dollars annually. The members of the firm are three brothers,—Michael M. (born 1837), Martin M. (born 1838), and Peter M. Sensenig (born 1844). Goodville is their native place, and in Lancaster County they trace their family history (one of the most important in that section) back through five generations. Their father, Michael, was born in Lancaster County in 1805, and died at Goodville in October, 1870. He was for years a sterling farmer-citizen of East Earl township until the year 1829, when, with his son, Michael M., he

embarked in the mercantile trade at the location now occupied by A. M. Brubaker's drug-store, the firm-name being M. Sensenig & Son.

In 1862, Mr. Sensenig erected a store-house at Spring Grove, and to that point the firm removed their business in that year. They carried on a general store there from 1862 to 1865, when they disposed of it to John H. High. After a brief retirement, Michael Sensenig, the elder, erected at Goodville, in 1868, a perfectly appointed store building for the purposes of a hardware trade, and early in 1869, having as partners his two sons, Michael M. and Peter, occupied it with a full stock of hardware and house-furnishing goods, and gave to that region a revelation in the way of a complete business enterprise. The firm of Michael Sensenig & Sons flourished with constantly-increasing favor until the death of the senior member in 1870. Until the fall of 1872 the business was conducted by M. M. Sensenig & Brother, when Martin M. was admitted as a member, and the firm-name thereupon changed to that of the Sensenig Hardware Company, since when it has remained unaltered. In 1877 the company purchased the general store of J. S. Weaver & Son at Goodville, and since that date have carried on both establishments, Michael M. being the managing partner of the latter, while Martin M. and Peter give their close personal attention to the hardware-store. In the summer of 1882 the firm constructed a telephone line from Goodville to East Earl Station, a distance of two and a half miles, and, as a matter of convenience in their extensive business, find it to be a full compensation for the expenditure of capital and progressive spirit incidental to the work of construction.

The hardware-store is, as has already been remarked, a model of its kind, and far and near is referred to as one of the conspicuous landmarks in local business history, while its capable management and constantly widening circle of patronage bear abundant testimony to the liberal and comprehensive policy of the company. The stock includes hardware, house-furnishing goods, agricultural implements, iron, lead, and terra-cotta pipe, etc. During the past three years the company has built up an important and profitable trade in the Webster wagon, with which they supply the surrounding country, to the almost utter displacement of other manufactures.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

### AMOS S. KINZER.

The name of Kinzer is an honored one in East Earl township, and by no representative thereof has it been more worthily borne than by Amos S. Kinzer, who, after a life of upwards of seventy-three years devoted to the wholesome and salutary purpose of



*Amos S. Stinger.*

doing his duty as he conceived the duty of man should be performed, died Sept. 5, 1876, leaving behind him as a heritage an influence and example that will long stand among the most valued of his native county.

From the Kinzer family record has been taken the genealogy of the immediate ancestry and family of Amos S. Kinzer, as follows: George Kinzer, his father, was the son of Michael and Magdalena Kinzer, and was born Feb. 18, 1778, upon the old Kinzer homestead in East Earl. There he died Nov. 28, 1834. He was married in 1800 to Anna Margaretta, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Ellmaker. She was born May 10, 1779. Their children were Maria M., born Oct. 9, 1800 (now Mrs. Henry Yundt, of Blue Ball); Amos S., born Feb. 23, 1803, died Sept. 5, 1876; Esais, born Dec. 4, 1805, who became a well-known physician, and died in Lancaster City; William, born Sept. 27, 1807, and died at the Gap; Elizabeth, born March 10, 1809 (now Mrs. Aaron Custer, of Pottstown); Nathaniel E., born Aug. 10, 1810, died in Franklin County; Anna M., born Feb. 20, 1812 (now Mrs. George Diller, of Blue Ball); Elias, born March 31, 1814 (now of Harrisburg); Caroline, born May 11, 1816 (deceased); George W., born March 27, 1818 (now of San Francisco); Levi, born March 13, 1819 (residing in Pottstown); Harriet C., born Dec. 6, 1821 (now Mrs. George Van Buskirk, of Pottstown); Benjamin F., born Sept. 6, 1823 (deceased).

Amos Stanhope Kinzer, the subject of this memoir, was married Jan. 23, 1827, to Maria Louisa, daughter of Thomas and Catharine Himes. She was born March 24, 1806. Their children were Catharine A., born Nov. 20, 1828 (now Mrs. Samuel S. High, of Lancaster); George H., born Jan. 2, 1831, and lost on board the steamship "Golden Gate," July 27, 1862, while journeying homeward from San Francisco; Theodore A., born Aug. 19, 1833, now residing in East Earl.

Amos S. Kinzer was married a second time to Mrs. Elizabeth Hurst, Sept. 15, 1836. She is still living, in her eighty-third year. By the second marriage the children were Anna M., born July 23, 1837 (now Mrs. Albert McIlvaine, of Paradise township); Amos E., born Oct. 30, 1838, and died Jan. 22, 1851; William H. H., born Oct. 24, 1840, and now residing upon the Kinzer homestead (built by his great-grandfather, Michael, and since then occupied by five generations of the family). The last child of the second marriage, Edward A., was born May 25, 1848, and died July 25, 1848.

Amos S. Kinzer was "a man among men." He gained and never lost the highest esteem of those who had the right to know him best, and although he pursued the even tenor of an uneventful life, he made upon the records of passing time a name that mounted high in the ladder of local fame, the name of an honored and useful citizen. He was a man of

dignified presence and keen intelligence. His aim and ambition guided him to show by works that every life should be a valuable purpose, and as far as it lay in his power he exemplified that theory in his walk and conversation. The cause of religion and education ever found in him a warm advocate and zealous laborer, and that he strictly fulfilled the duties of father in the training of his children needs but the declaration that his sons and daughters occupy today conspicuous places among the intelligent and respected members of the communities in which they reside. As a fitting tribute to his worth, this article may well include an extract from the words written by his pastor upon the occasion of his death, as follows:

"The subject of this was a man of more than ordinary worth, and his death seems to merit more than a mere passing notice. Descended from one of the earliest settlers of Lancaster County, he had his birth, lived, and died upon the homestead of his ancestors. His body now rests in the cemetery of the New Holland Lutheran Church, hard by the remains of three generations of his ancestry. With his strong mind, his warm, generous heart, and his genial social qualities, he afforded a noble type of true German character Americanized. Although baptized in his infancy, and ever interested in the church of his fathers, and a devout worshiper with God's people, it was only some nine years ago that he could see his way clearly to ratify his baptismal covenant and be admitted to the communion of the church. We have known him with special intimacy since that day, and we have ever found him clear in his convictions, firm in the true faith of God's word, and faithful to his known Christian duties. Although he resided between five and six miles from his church, it was a rare thing to find him absent from God's house on Sunday morning, and in all these years he never missed a single one of the four communions a year. He was the delegate from the New Holland Lutheran Church to the meeting of the Pennsylvania Synod, in Lancaster, three years ago. In his death the Lutheran Church has lost a devoted member, and his pastor and congregation, but especially his family, have sustained a loss that will long be painfully felt."

## CHAPTER LII.

### WEST EARL TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

A PETITION was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions at the April term, 1828, asking that a new township be made out of parts of Cocalico and Earl as by boundaries described which then formed an election district. Upon this request the court ap-

<sup>1</sup> The early history of the territory now known as West Earl will be found in the history of Earl township, from which it was taken in 1833.

pointed William Gibbons, Adam Reigart, and Christian H. Rauch a committee to examine the territory and report. On the 18th of August, the same year, their report was presented to the court, stating that "we have viewed the said township of Earl, and are of opinion that the vast extent of the said township being entirely too remote to get that equal justice done by the different township officers as might be desirable, we therefore have further proceeded and have divided the said township in manner following, to wit: Beginning at a post on the Lancaster and New Holland turnpike road, being the division line between the townships of Earl and Leacock, near the house lately occupied by John Sheaffer, excluding the same; from thence extending by a division line running north six degrees and one-half west one thousand four and forty perches to a post on the Downingtown, Ephrata, and Harrisburg turnpike road near the intersection of a private road from the late Andrew Bitzer's dwelling-house; thence along the line dividing the townships of Cocalico and Earl to the line dividing Earl and Leacock; and thence along said line to the place of beginning, which said described part of said township is to be called West Earl, and all the remaining part to be called East Earl township.

"Witness our hands this 9th day of July, 1828.

"WILLIAM GIBBONS.

"ADAM REIGART.

"CHRISTIAN H. RAUCH."

This report was read on the 18th of August, 1828, and the subject was held in abeyance until 1833, when, on the 18th of November in that year, the Court of Quarter Sessions confirmed the action of the committee, and the township from that time became separate. The portion however, mentioned at that time as East Earl was Earl township, and in 1851 was again divided and the eastern portion named East Earl. The central portion of the parent township remained as Earl. The new township at the time of its separation contained eleven thousand three hundred and ninety acres and three hundred and forty-five taxables.

**Justices of the Peace.**—The justices of the peace who held jurisdiction over this township were embraced in Earl until the division in 1833; from that time till 1840 the township was under the jurisdiction of the district to which Earl belonged. By the constitution of 1839 each township became a separate organization. The list is here given:

Samuel W. Groff, April 14, 1840.  
George Reed, April 14, 1840.  
Francis Carpenter, April 15, 1843.  
Andrew Barr, April 15, 1845.  
John Snayder, April 13, 1847.  
Francis H. Carpenter, April 9, 1860.  
Ezra Burkholder, April 15, 1851.  
L. E. Burkholder, April 24, 1856.  
Reuben B. Bitzer, April 14, 1863.

A. E. Seller, April, 1860.  
Ezra Burkholder, April, 1868.  
William Kafroth, April, 1870.  
Jobar Rauch, April, 1872.  
Ezra Burkholder, April, 1873.  
E. H. Burkholder, April, 1876.  
Rudolph Frankhouse, 1878.  
E. H. Burkholder, 1882.  
John F. Lieb, 1883.

**Early Settlers.**—The first settler in what is now West Earl township was Hans Graaf. He was a refugee from Switzerland, and about 1696 emigrated to Germantown, where he remained several years, and removed in 1717 to the Pequea Valley, and while hunting for stray horses found his way into the vale since known as Groff's Dale. This spot so pleased him that he removed his family to the place, and soon after purchased a large tract of land containing fourteen hundred and nineteen acres. He built a small house within twenty yards of the old and present mansion. He died in 1746, leaving six sons and three daughters,—Peter, Samuel, Mark, Daniel, Hans, David, Anna (wife of Peter Good), Mary, and Veronica, the wife of Henry Landis. David built the old mansion house. The next to settle in the limits of the present township was Henry Zimmerman, or Carpenter. He emigrated to this country from the canton of Berne in the year 1686, and located in or near Germantown, where he remained several years and then returned to his native land. In 1706 he brought out to this country his family and settled in Germantown. About 1709 he came to what is now West Lampeter, near Lampeter Square, and settled down to practice his profession, which was that of a physician. In or about the year 1717 he purchased a large tract of land in what is now West Earl township, and erected a small log house in the valley, where he lived until the erection of the large stone house, which is still standing, southwest from Carpenter's Church, and now owned by Mr. Lefevre.

Henry Zimmerman (or Carpenter) had several children, of whom were Emanuel, Henry, Jacob, John, and two daughters. Emanuel was born in 1702 in the canton of Berne. He became prominent in the history of the county, and at the time of his death, in 1780, was one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas. The sons and daughters of Henry Carpenter married and settled around him. Dr. Henry Carpenter, of Lancaster, is of the fifth generation from Henry Carpenter, the original settler. The descendants are numerous. Soon after the settlement of Henry Carpenter in this section other families came in, among whom are the Schaeffers, Rifles, Mummies, Johns, Garvers, Kafroths, and many others, who settled in different parts of the township.

**Mills.**—West Earl boasts of having had within her bounds one of the first, and perhaps the first mill erected in Lancaster County. This stood on the south side of the Conestoga, right at the point where the Cocalico unites its waters with that stream; it was made a corner of Warwick township when that district was organized in 1729, and only through that fact has its existence been preserved from utter oblivion. How long it was there prior to that date is unknown. A visit to the spot (Aug. 29, 1876) resulted in a verification of the record; the mill-race still exists as distinctly and plainly as it did one hundred

and fifty-four years ago, although no memory or tradition of it has survived among those who live near the spot. An ancient deed, covering the spot, was also found, and mentions it as a mill-site, and speaks of the mill-race, but the mill had even then disappeared. Hans Graaf, the first settler in these townships, was the builder and owner of this early mill.

West Earl contains six grist-mills within her boundaries, each, save one, with a saw-mill attached,—H. B. Grabill's, Wolf's (now Wenger's), Martin's, and Burkholder's (formerly Bitzer's); these are all on the Conestoga. On Groff's Run are two more, Abraham Groff's and Abraham Martin's, and also a saw-mill owned by Benjamin Sheaffer. There are likewise two woolen-factories in the township, John K. Zook's, on the Cocalico, and Jacob Musselman's, on Groff's Run; this latter is an ancient and rather imposing structure, built near the place where Hans Graaf first located.

**Churches.**—There are four churches in the township: one at Brownstown, denominated Evangelical; Carpenter's, a Union; and two Mennonite, one at Metzler's, and the other in Groff's Dale.

Quite close to Henry B. Graybill's mill there is an ancient Indian burial-place. It is on a hill of some elevation, and was formerly overshadowed by lofty forest trees. The camp-fires of the race that quietly sleep beneath it once burned brightly on the hills and in the valleys that are lying around it. The rippling waters of the Conestoga, over whose bosom they once glided, are their only requiem.

"And who were they, the double dead?  
Now o'er them waves oblivious sing;  
No boding trace of glory fled  
Round their mute shrines is lingering;  
No; not a name survives the wave,  
That swept them in one soulless grave."

The graveyard connected with Carpenter's Church is much older than the building itself, and the ground was donated for burial purposes by a person named Casson, and was made free to all denominations.

Henry Landis, one of the sons-in-law of Hans Graaf, on Jan. 17, 1775, gave one acre of land for the purposes of a burying-ground to certain persons, in trust, for their use and that of the neighborhood for ever. This is the graveyard in Groff's Dale, and was so used many years prior to its conveyance by the deed of trust.

**Schools.**—The first school known to have been taught in what is now West Earl township, was soon after the Revolutionary war. John Carpenter lived near the present site of Bolmerstown, and taught the school in his own house for many years. Shortly afterwards a log school-house was built at Bolmerstown, another at David Martin's, and a third at Kemper's, on the Conestoga. These were the earliest West Earl schools, and, like all the rest, were built by the voluntary contributions of the citizens. Schools were kept in the manner mentioned above until 1847. For

some reason the people of this section did not see fit to accept the provisions of the school law passed in 1834, and preferred the old system.

In 1847 the public school had so far become established that the people of this township felt compelled to accept the provisions of the law. At that time there were five hundred and forty-five taxables in the town liable for taxation for school purposes. The township was divided into eight school districts, and in 1855 there were four hundred and seventeen pupils. The total amount of money raised for school purposes was \$1919.39. In 1882 the districts had been increased to ten districts, the number of pupils were five hundred. The amount of money received from all sources was \$5443, the amount expended was \$5106.46.

The township contains three villages and several hamlets,—Farmersville, Brownstown, Earlville, and West Earl.

The village of Farmersville is situated on the Lancaster and Hinkletown road. The first house was built in 1843, by Eckert Myers. A post-office was established in 1855, at which time the village took its name. Dr. C. F. Groff was appointed postmaster, and served till about 1860, when S. M. Seldomridge, the present postmaster, was appointed.

In 1847, E. Burkholder opened a printing-office, which is still continued. In connection with it, in 1874, E. H. Burkholder and W. J. Kafroth established a newspaper called *The West Earl Banner*, which was discontinued in 1877. In the next year, E. H. Burkholder and M. S. Weber started *The Guiding Star*, a religious paper. Mr. Weber retired in 1879, W. J. Kafroth purchasing his interest. The paper is now published by Burkholder & Kafroth.

In 1880, M. S. Weber opened a printing-office and started a paper called *The Matrimonial Times*, which still continues, under the name of *The Matrimonial Review*. The town is supplied with an abundance of water from a well situated on a hill northeast from the town, and which is brought down in pipes.

**Brownstown**, in point of size and importance, is the second town in West Earl. It is located on the direct mail-route between Lancaster, Fairville, and Reading. The first building was put up many years ago, since which time the place has progressed steadily. A post-office was established about 1860. A. K. Homberger is the present postmaster.

The town contains two dry-goods stores, two blacksmith-shops, one carpenter-shop, one hotel, one tailor-shop, one saddle- and harness-maker, one cigar manufactory, one butcher-shop, one wagon-maker, one shoe-shop, two school-houses, one Evangelical Church, to which there is belonging a grove, in which camp-meetings have been annually held for a long series of years.

A meeting-house was erected by the Evangelical Association about twenty years ago, and is supplied by pastors from the Reading District.

**Earlville** is situated about a mile south of Browns-

town. A flour-mill was erected on the site of the present village several years before 1800. It was later owned by Peter Kafroth. The section of country had been the home of the Zimmermans or Carpenters for over a century. Christian Carpenter (sheriff of the county in 1797) opened the first store. Isaac Carpenter kept a tavern at the place between 1826 and 1886. When the township was separated from Earl, in 1833, the place assumed the name of Earlville. It now contains a store, hotel, mill, school-house, shoe-shop, two carriage-shops, blacksmith-shop, cigar-factory, and a church (Carpenter's Union). In 1824 the Carpenter Church was erected of stone, and for the use of Christians of all denominations. Services are held by the Lutheran, German Reformed, and others.

A little hamlet has grown up around what used to be known years ago as Forney's Tavern, situated on the old Reading road. The name is now changed to West Earl. The West Earl inn at that place is kept by Jacob L. Erb.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

### JOEL WENGER.

The original ancestor of the Wenger family in this country was Christian Wenger, or Winger, as the name was then spelled, who emigrated from Switzerland to America about the year 1727. On June 10, 1741, he had deeded to him by John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, two hundred and eighty-nine acres of land, in what was then Earl township (now West Earl), the consideration for the conveyance being forty-four pounds sixteen shillings. The site of the old homestead is still occupied by a direct descendant of the seventh generation, Michael E. Wenger. Christian Wenger had by his wife, Eve, whose maiden name is not known, three sons, Michael, John, and Henry, and a daughter, who became the wife of Christian Weaver. Michael, in turn, occupied part of the old homestead, deeded to him by his father in 1764, and was the father of Rev. Joseph Wenger, who occupied the old place, and was the father of Rev. Michael Wenger, who resided on the same spot, and was the father of Joseph Wenger, grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

Joseph Wenger also occupied the ancestral site of his family during his lifetime. He married, and had a family of three sons, viz., Michael, Benjamin, and Daniel, all of whom were born on the old place. Michael, the eldest, upon reaching years of discretion, removed about a mile south of the homestead, where Martin Rupp now lives, in West Earl township, where he passed his life as a farmer. He was a man of influence and prominence in his day, and was held in universal respect. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Marks Groff, and had a family of twelve

children, of whom ten attained adult age, viz., Marks, Gabriel, Michael (deceased), Joel, Menno, Martha (who married Levi Groff, of West Earl), Maria (who married Christian Mellinger, of Strasburg township), Susanna, (who became the wife of Benjamin Westheffer, of Wayne County, Ohio), Elizabeth (who married Benjamin D. Moyer, of Strasburg), and Fanny (who married Benjamin B. Groff, of East Lampeter). Marks Wenger resides in Leacock township, Gabriel, in West Lampeter, and Menno, in Lancaster.

Joel Wenger was born on his father's homestead, in West Earl, on March 8, 1825. His earlier years were passed upon the paternal farm and in attendance upon the district schools of the neighborhood. At the age of nineteen he went to learn the milling business with Jacob Wolf, at West Earl, on the site of his present mill. After a few weeks spent at that point he entered the mill of his uncle, Daniel Groff, at Mill Creek, Leacock township, and remained there until the death of his father, in 1847. At that time the paternal farm was divided, his brother Michael receiving one part of the farm and Joel the other. Michael died at the early age of thirty-five. Joel continued to reside on and cultivate his farm until 1862, when he disposed of it to Benjamin D. Moyer, and purchased the mill-property of Jacob Wolf at West Earl, where he has since continued in the milling business. At the time of the purchase of the mill it was run on the old process of grinding with burrs, but in 1881 it was remodeled into a roller-mill, and is now one of the best equipped and finest mill-properties in Lancaster County, having a capacity of grinding one hundred barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. While a large amount of domestic grinding is done for local farmers, the principal business of the mill is confined to the merchant trade, large quantities of flour being shipped to Philadelphia and other points. The principal brands are known as "Brownstown Mills," "Buy the Best," "Peerless," and "Gold Dust," the last two brands having been introduced under the roller system. In 1883, Mr. Wenger admitted his son, Clayton S. Wenger, into partnership with him, and the firm is now known as Joel Wenger & Son. In addition to his milling operations, Mr. Wenger is engaged quite extensively in the cultivation of tobacco. He has confined his life-work to the management of his own private concerns, and has always refused to accept public office. He has supported with a liberal hand all movements tending to the material improvement of his native county, and been in general sympathy with the various evangelical institutions of his time. His personal honor and integrity have never been called into question.

He married, in 1848, Anna M. Swarr, daughter of Martin and Elizabeth Mellinger, of East Hempfield township, and has had seven children, of whom five are living, viz.: Clayton S., Lizzie (wife of Amos Stauffer, of East Lampeter), Susan (wife of Clarence V. Lichtey, of Lancaster), A. Lincoln, and Alice



*Joel Briggs*



Wenger. His first wife died Dec. 30, 1872, and on Jan. 11, 1882, he was united in marriage to Sallie, daughter of Peter and Mary Kafroth, of West Earl township, who is his present wife. Clayton S. Wenger has served as freeholder of West Earl, and is an influential resident of the township.

## CHAPTER LIII.

EDEN TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

THE township of Eden was set off from Bart by a decree of the court in 1855. At the time of its erection, a citizen of the township, George W. Hensel, who was an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, proposed the name Ashland, the residence of that statesman, for the new township; but through the influence of other parties, the name Eden, after Mount Eden, where a furnace was once located, was adopted.

The township is bounded on the north by Strasburg and Paradise, on the east by Bart, south by Colerain and Drumore, and west by Drumore, Providence, and Strasburg.

The surface is rolling or hilly, except in the Chester Valley, which has its head in this township, and crosses it in an easterly direction. In this valley is a limestone soil which is quite productive. In the more hilly portions it is thinner, but by a judicious system of cultivation it is being rapidly improved.

The township is crossed by the West Branch of the Octorara Creek, which has its source in the northeastern part and runs southerly. It affords available water-power, though there are few mills on it here. The western part of the township is drained by Beaver Creek and its affluents, and on these streams are numerous mills. Crossing the township in a northeasterly direction is a watershed of not very great altitude.

The principal highways are the State road that runs from McCall's Ferry to Parkesburg, and passes through the township in the Chester Valley. This road was in an early day an important thoroughfare. Another important highway, called the White-Oak road, crosses the township in a northerly direction, following the course of the West Branch by Mount Eden, crossing the ridge beyond, and passing into Strasburg township. What was formerly known as the Dry Wells road leads southeasterly from Quarryville to Colerain township. This road has long been an important one for the transportation of lime from the kilns at Quarryville to the regions south and east from that place. In latter years it has acquired additional importance, as have all other roads leading to Quarryville, because of that place

being the terminus of the Lancaster and Quarryville Railroad.

**Industries.**—The principal business of the people is agriculture. All the cereals and most of the fruits grown in this latitude are produced here, and, as in other portions of the county, the cultivation of tobacco is an important industry. No important manufacturing industry exists in the township except that of lime, which is extensively prosecuted at Quarryville.

The mineral resources of the township consist of extensive beds of iron ore, which are known to exist in different localities. Of these one known as the Conowingo mine, near the northern border of the township, was worked in the first decade of the present century. The ore taken from this mine was smelted at Conowingo Furnace. After this furnace was abandoned the mine became the property of Cabine & Co., of Philadelphia, who worked it during several years, and sold the ore at Lancaster, to which place it was taken in wagons. On the death of Cabine it passed into the possession of the Coleman estate, since which it has not been worked. It is believed by many to be a rich mine. Just before the death of Mr. Cabine a branch railroad was built to this mine from a point on the Lancaster and Quarryville Railroad, two miles above Quarryville.

About one-fourth of a mile east from the Conowingo mine another was opened as early as 1838 by A. & J. Withers, and the ore taken therefrom was smelted at the Mount Eden Furnace, which they carried on. After the abandonment of that furnace the mine was not worked during a long time, but about ten years since it was leased by the Montgomery Iron Company, and by them operated a short time. About the commencement of the year 1882 it was purchased by Shultz & Hess, and by them it has been successfully worked since. The ore is taken in wagons to the Lancaster and Quarryville Railroad, a distance of two miles. This is a productive mine.

On what was known as the Kunkel property, near the State road, two miles east from Quarryville, the Messrs. Withers obtained ore as early as 1840. This ore was not considered of a good quality, and the bed was not long worked. A mine was some ten years since opened on the Livingston property, adjoining this, by Myers & Hildebrand, and the ore is shipped from Quarryville Station. The ore produced from all these mines is of the variety called hematite.

Mount Eden Furnace was originally built by John Withers, Sr. In the spring of 1837 it was repaired, and in that year it was put in blast by Augustus and John, Jr., the sons of John Withers. The enterprise was not highly successful because of the difficulty of supplying the furnace with a sufficient quantity of ore, and in 1848 operations were discontinued. The original John Withers, with his brother George and others, built Bush Furnace, in Harford County, Md., as well as the Conowingo and Mount Eden Works.

<sup>1</sup> Acknowledgments to George W. Hensel.

The different members of the Withers family have been highly intelligent and useful citizens.

**Mills.**<sup>1</sup>—Shultz's mill, at Camargo, was erected in 1825 by Benjamin Broneman, and was conducted by him about fifteen years. It then became the property of his brother, Henry Breneman, who rented it to different parties during eighteen years, when it was purchased by the present proprietor, Christian H. Shultz. It is a brick mill, with four runs of stones. Mr. Shultz put an engine of twelve horse-power in the mill to meet exigencies of drouth. It is both a merchant and custom mill. A saw-mill was built at about the time the grist-mill was erected, and this is still running.

Millville mill, in the southern part of Eden township, on West Branch, was built by Christian H. Shultz in 1870, and he has conducted it since to the present time. It is a framed building, and has three runs of stones. It is both a custom and a merchant mill. A saw-mill was in existence at the site of this mill when Mr. Shultz purchased the property, but the date of its erection cannot be easily learned. It is said that William Downing erected a grist-mill on this site in 1754, and that large quantities of grain were stored here during the Revolution for the American army while at Valley Forge.

The Bassler mill, on a branch of the Big Beaver Creek, in Eden township, was built by John Bassler about 1825, and was by him owned and operated till his death in 1855. It then became the property of his son, Christian B. Bassler, who conducted it two years, then rented it to different parties till 1882, when it was sold to Henry H. Lefevre, who soon sold it to the present proprietor, B. F. Florey. The building is partly of stone and partly a framed structure, and it has two runs of stones. It is a custom mill.

**Hotels.**—A tavern was kept on the south side of the road near Camargo early in the present century. The keepers of this house that are remembered were James McCall, Samuel Overly, and Joseph McElru. It ceased to be kept as a public-house about the year 1859.

At Hawksville, as elsewhere stated, an inn was kept by Jacob Hawks during many years. It ceased to be an inn about 1801. Two sons and two daughters of Mr. Hawks still reside in the house.

The "Dry Wells" was a somewhat noted place in former times. It was on the top of a ridge one and a half miles east from Quarryville, and it acquired its name from the fact that several wells were sunk there before water was found. It was first kept as a public-house by Patrick Ferry, and afterwards by Samuel Sharp, who had married the widow of Ferry after his death. It was a place where the "boys" often met to enjoy the conviviality that was prevalent there, and many tales were told of the amusing scenes that occurred at the house and in its vicinity.

<sup>1</sup> Data furnished by Christian H. Shultz.

It was a common saying when one was seen with a large brick in his hat, "He has been at the Dry Wells." The building was burned in the autumn of 1844, and no public-house has since been kept there.

**Mount Eden Lutheran Church.**<sup>2</sup>—This is located about fourteen miles southeast from Lancaster City. The building, which was erected in 1878, was the result of services held in Bowery school-house by Rev. J. V. Eckert during about one year, at intervals of a few weeks. The people began to feel the need of a church, and in the month of March, 1878, a meeting was held to consider the matter, and it was decided to build a Lutheran Church, in which other evangelical denominations should have the privilege of holding services. Rev. J. V. Eckert, B. B. Myers, Jacob Eckman, Joseph Wimer, and Samuel A. Keen were appointed the building committee, and in the following May the corner-stone was laid. The house was completed in October of the same year, but in consequence of injury to it by a severe storm it was not dedicated till May, 1879. It was the first church erected in the township of Eden. It is a brick structure, thirty-five by forty-three feet in size, and a cemetery is connected with it. Its cost was about two thousand two hundred dollars, and the money was raised among the people in the surrounding region. The ground on which it stands was donated by Levi Rhoads.

After the building was dedicated the congregation was organized by the election of James Cresswell and Joseph Wimer, elders; David Haverstick, Jr., and George Gall, deacons; and B. B. Myers, Jacob Eckman, and Samuel A. Keen, trustees.

Rev. J. V. Eckert, through whose efforts the people were led to the work of building the church, has been the pastor from the first. The original members of the church were James Cresswell, Elizabeth Cresswell, Joseph Wimer, Elizabeth Wimer, David Haverstick, Sr., Elizabeth Haverstick, Abraham Myers, Ann Herr, John Carnathan, and Venia Carnathan. The present number of members is thirty.

The location and surroundings of the church are tasteful and complete. Trees are planted about the house, the grounds are inclosed, facilities for fastening horses are provided, and when the gates are closed all is protected. There is no other church within a circle of three miles, and Mount Eden Church has thus an ample field in which to labor for the up-building of the Master's cause.

**Schools.**—There are in Eden five sub-school districts, with six school-houses, Quarryville having two. The other districts are known as the Penn District, two miles east from Quarryville; Bowery, in the northeastern part of the township; Springville, in the northwestern; and Hawksville, in the western part. All these districts have large and commodious

<sup>2</sup> By Rev. J. V. Eckert, pastor.

school-houses, those at Hawkesville and Springville of brick, and excellent schools are maintained during six months of each year. The school law was accepted by this township soon after its passage.

**Quarryville.**—The village of Quarryville is the most important and populous town in the county south of Strasburg. Situated mostly in Eden township, but partly in Drumore, and bordering on Providence, it marks the limit of the limestone lands southward in the county even more distinctly than the point at which, in the earlier settlement of the county, the German met the Scotch-Irish and Quaker elements of its citizenship. It is in the bowl-shaped valley in which this village lies, between "Stony Hill," a western spur of the Mine Ridge, and a lower chestnut-covered ridge south of Quarryville, that the limestone is cut off. This valley forms the head of the Chester Valley, which runs hence to the Schuylkill, furnishing the route of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Noble's to below Downingtown. The limestone is found on the north side of the valley its entire length, but south of Quarryville there is none. It properly marks the division between the upper and lower ends of the county. The slate and barren lands below this, some of which were "old fields," uncultivated, and not fenced in within the memory of this generation, had no attraction for the thrifty German farmers. Very different, and it might be said, very indifferent, modes of farming prevailed among the settlers of the lower end previous to the development of the limestone-quarries at this place, which was as early as 1820. About that time the limestone began to be quarried and burned into lime and applied as a fertilizer to the worn-out fields of this region. Martin Barr was among the first persons engaged in the business, and he gave to the place the name of "Barr's Quarries," laying out a tract of orchard land in lots of an eighth acre each, which he disposed of by sale or lease to the farmers of Drumore, Colerain, Little Britain, among them Joel Brown, Timothy Haines, Thomas and Samuel Patterson, Alexander Rumer, Robert Clark, James McPherson, the Ritchies, Ralstons, and others.

At that time wood was abundant on their places, and they quarried the stone in the winter, hauled it home, and burned the lime on the farm. Nearly all of them had cabins on their quarry lots in which they lived and boarded themselves from week to week, and life at the quarries during this season was active and picturesque. At this time the Barr family was the most conspicuous in the neighborhood, though most of its members moved West, and the others are all deceased except Jacob B., whose descendants, and those of Martin, alone remain in this section. The great stone dwelling-house built near these quarries in 1791 was long the residence of ("Ark") Abram Barr, and remains to this day a substantial structure, tenement for numerous families, and widely known as "The Ark." In 1832, Daniel Lefever began

burning lime on a larger scale, and undertook the delivery of it among the farmers, the demand increasing every year. When, in 1839, "he began to use coal in his lime-burning operations, and the supply of wood became less abundant, the consumers gradually abandoned the practice of hauling the stone to their farms, the business of lime-burning and the ownership of quarry lots concentrated in the hands of fewer operatives, who not only largely engaged in lime-burning, but kept teams for its delivery into the lower township of Lancaster County, and adjacent parts of York and Chester, and Cecil and Harford Counties, Md., in many cases the transportation being more expensive than the lime itself, though the advantageous results are manifest in the enrichment and renovation of the lands throughout the whole section upon which it was applied. There is not a farm in the entire lower end which does not show the results of Quarryville lime in three and fourfold improvement. During all these years lime-burning continued the chief industry, the operations of quarrying and burning the stone and delivering the product giving employment to labor in and around the village, interesting capital, and attracting to this point a considerable miscellaneous trade. For nearly fifty years Daniel Lefever remained one of the leading citizens of the village, was widely known, and died universally respected.

There was no business nor tradesmen at Quarryville up to the fall of 1833.

In the earlier part of that year Jeremiah B. and Lewis Haines had purchased from the Barrs a tract of twelve acres of ground, on which, during the summer, they erected a frame store and dwelling-house (now the "Railroad" Hotel). Previous to this, and since 1830, Messrs. Haines and Slater Brown had been conducting the mercantile business in Darlington, Md., Lewis Haines giving it his personal supervision. Upon the completion of the building at Barr's Quarries this business, carried on under the firm-name of Brown & Haines, was removed thither, and on Jan. 1, 1837, his partners withdrawing, Mr. Lewis Haines continued it alone. On April 17, 1837, George W. Hensel, then a lad of fourteen, who had walked over to Barr's Quarries from his parents' home in Darlington, took his place behind the counter of Haines' store as boy of all work, and by steady gradation rose to be the proprietor of this business and the foremost citizen of the place, of which he has continued a resident ever since. Mr. Haines removed from Quarryville to his farm in Fulton township in March, 1842, but continued an interest in the mercantile business, to which he had admitted Mr. Hensel in partnership, Jan. 1, 1842. The firm of Haines & Hensel was continued until 1855, when the junior member purchased the entire interest of Mr. Haines in the business and building, having previously bought Jeremiah B. Haines' share of the realty. Subsequently Mr. Hensel admitted to partnership for a term of years his brother-in-law,

Henry L. Uhler, and at different times his son, L. T. Hensel, and son-in-law, G. J. P. Rant, finally disposing of his entire interest to the latter, and giving his attention to the direction of the hardware business established by him and another son, now deceased, of Charles C. Hensel & Co. Besides these mercantile interests, stores have been established and kept in the mean time by D. D. Hess, Benjamin Witmer, C. H. Geiger, — Shant, and others, though the houses founded by Messrs. Hensel alone have continued.

Aforetime whiskey was freely used by the quarrymen and teamsters. It was sold in large quantities in the store, and extensive purchasers were liberally "treated." Up to 1848 there was no tavern in Quarryville,—as indeed there was neither post-office, blacksmith-shop, nor other essential of a country village, except "the store." But when, in the fall of 1847, Haines & Hensel built their stone store building (now occupied by C. C. Hensel & Co.), the old frame store was fitted up as a house of public entertainment, without a bar, by George Shaub, tailor. In 1851, James O. Ewing and Jacob Ness, purchasers of the property, applied for a tavern license, which aroused a storm of opposition from the increasing temperance sentiment of the community, more especially among the residents of the lower end, who objected to the sale of liquor at the place where their teamsters and other employees were compelled to resort. In 1852 license was obtained, and has never been lost to this hotel, while two others have since been licensed.

In 1837, Mr. Haines gave the name "Quarryville" to the place in his application for the establishment of a post-office, which was not, however, granted until 1849. Prior to that the nearest offices had been New Providence and Spring Grove, supplied with weekly mails.

Until 1851 there was no church within three miles of Quarryville, and no Sabbath-school except one conducted for a half season in Mount Holly school-house, a mile distant. But on June 2, 1851, a few of the friends of religion, morality, and good order met at the house of George W. Hensel, and, aided by the energy and devotion of Rev. E. A. Hoffheins, then pastor of the German Reformed Church at New Providence, took steps for the organization of a congregation of this faith and the erection of a church edifice in the village. On August 16th of that year the corner-stone of St. Paul's was laid, and Feb. 29, 1852, it was dedicated, and the congregation, consisting of some thirty members, organized by the election of Daniel Lefever, Peter Bush, Daniel Lumilheart, elders; John Mourer, Jacob Amment, Henry Penny-packer, deacons; George W. Hensel, George Amment, R. C. Edwards, trustees. Since then the congregation, with that at New Providence, has constituted one charge, and has been ministered to in order by Revs. Hoffheins, William Goodrich, J. V. Eckert, Joseph Hannaberry, D. B. Shuey, and the present pastor, J.

M. Souder. More recently a neat Methodist Church, attached to the Fulton circuit, has been erected in the eastern part of the village.

Increase of population has led also to the erection within late years of two school-houses for the accommodation of a graded public school; and the general growth of the village and of its business importance have been accompanied with the establishment of the local industries and trades that follow village improvement, until the population of one thousand or more within the place, or a short radius from its centre, are well supplied with shops and all the conveniences.

But the event which gave the greatest impetus to Quarryville was the construction of the railroad from Lancaster to that point some years ago and its connection with the Reading system (for a full history of which see Internal Improvements). Since the completion of this enterprise the village has rapidly increased in population and importance. It has become the outlet for the trade of a large portion of the lower end, and the freight traffic and passenger business from this point is very heavy. Within the past year a bank, called the Quarryville National Bank, with a capital of sixty thousand dollars, has been organized here, and a handsome building for its purposes has been erected preparatory to the beginning of business. George W. Hensel is president of the institution, and associated with him in the board of directors are Robert Montgomery, C. M. Hess, E. M. Stauffer, J. P. Ambler, Sanders McSparran, John Martin, Thomas J. Ambler, and F. W. Helen.

**Hamlets.**—Hawksville derives its name from Jacob Hawk, who kept an inn at that place during many years. Prior to the springing up of Quarryville it was a place of some local importance, but the growth of the latter place near it has blasted its prospects of becoming a city. It is one mile north from Quarryville, and it consists of only a few houses.

Camargo took its name from the post-office which was established there soon after the Mexican war, and which was so named, at the suggestion of H. H. Breneman, after a town in Mexico. It has a post-office, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a store, a smithery, and a few dwellings.

Benjamin Breneman, the father of H. H., was a man of much influence in the region, and was an active business man. From him the place was, at an early day, known as Breneman's, and was a point of considerable importance.

The Keen family is one of the oldest and most numerous in the township of Eden. John Henry came from Germany and settled near Mount Eden prior to the Revolution. His son Henry remained in the neighborhood, and built a distillery near the old homestead about 1800. He reared a family of seven sons and four daughters, and all the sons married and reared families in the vicinity, making an extensive family connection.

Christian and Samuel, two of the sons, were farmers and distillers on the old place, and they remained partners till 1867. The members of the family, generally, have maintained the character of honest, industrious, substantial citizens.

The following is a list of the justices of the peace in the township of Eden since its organization :

Robert Evans, Henry H. Breneman, 1855; J. Harding Gilbert, Hardy Lovett, 1860; Daniel D. Hess, 1861; Robert Evans, 1864; J. H. Gilbert, 1865; Robert Evans, 1869; Tilghman L. Thompson, 1870; J. H. Gilbert, Tilghman L. Thompson, 1874; J. H. Gilbert, 1879; Tilghman L. Thompson, 1880.

Of the men and families that were residents of what is now Eden township early in the present century the following are remembered :

The Barrs, who were quite numerous and owned much real estate. But two families remain.

The Montgomery family, still represented by three brothers owning adjacent farms, which are in a high state of cultivation.

The Risk family was prominent, but it is not now represented here.

The Eckmans are not as numerous as formerly.

The Bushongs were well-known Friends, as were the Gilberts, both of whose families still have representatives here. Others were here at that period whose names cannot be recalled.

## CHAPTER LIV.

### ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

ELIZABETH township was organized in 1757. Its original boundaries were: "Beginning at the land of Joseph Cratzer, bounding upon Heidelberg township, Lebanon Co.; thence by the same to Cocalico township; thence by Cocalico to Warwick; thence by the same to the place of beginning."

The boundary between Warwick and Elizabeth was not accurately defined and disputes arose among the inhabitants along this boundary as to which township had the right to tax them for the support of the poor and the maintenance of roads. In 1766 a meeting of the inhabitants of the two townships was held at which it was determined to petition the court to settle this line, and to include a larger area in the township of Elizabeth. A commission was appointed to run this line, and it was so changed as to transfer fifty farms from Warwick to Elizabeth. In 1769 the inhabitants of the territory so transferred became dissatisfied with the change and petitioned the court to restore the original line, which was done.

Elizabeth township was at first included in Warwick. Robert Old, one of the oldest ironmasters in

the country, and great-grandfather of Hon. G. D. Coleman, deceased, of Lebanon, is said to have named it in honor of Queen Elizabeth. The area of the township was formerly, when it included Clay, 25,521 acres. Since its division from Clay it has 9921 acres. Its population in 1880 was 1045.

The surface of the township is hilly, and the soil is a limestone loam, gravel, and sandy red shale. Hammer Creek, its principal stream, traverses the township in a southeasterly direction. It derived its name from the forge-hammers which were erected on it at an early day. It has a fall of about fifteen feet to a mile, and furnishes a splendid motor for the mills on its banks. Middle Creek forms the dividing line between Elizabeth and Clay townships.

The principal element in the population of the township is German, called Pennsylvania Dutch, an industrious, economical class. Next to agriculture, the manufacture of iron formed for many years the chief industry. Hopewell and Speedwell Forges and Elizabeth Furnace were located in this township, but they have not been in operation since 1857. The principal causes of their close were the dullness of the times and their distance from the railroad, necessitating the hauling on wagons over long distances of all the raw material and manufactured products. They remain as witnesses to future generations of how industries may be changed by changing the means of transportation.

Farming and stock-raising are now the principal industries. The staple crops are wheat, corn, oats, and tobacco, and of these the soil produces well under a thorough and practical system of cultivation. The well-known Speedwell and Elizabeth stock-farms are located in this township. The former is noted for its fine blooded horses, and the latter for its Alderney and Jersey cattle. The Speedwell farms are owned by the heirs of R. W. Coleman, and the Elizabeth farms belong to the estate of G. D. Coleman.

**Old Settlers.**—The following list of taxables in this township in 1758 includes the names of most of the pioneer families:

Hans Buch.	Elizabeth Furnace Company.
Adam Barr.	Gottlieb Engeland.
Michael Bohrer.	Christian Fox.
Jacob Bollinger.	Casper Fetting.
Henry Barr.	Michael Gartener.
Peter Burkener.	Michael Glass.
Henry P. Luman.	Peter Graybill.
— — Baughman.	Ulleny Grall.
Widow Bonninger.	Martin Gotz.
Stephen Barringer.	Jacob Hetzler.
Widow Blucher.	George Heil.
Christian Cuffman.	Tobias Hag.
George Conrad.	Rudolph Horming.
David Cawlewell.	Jacob Halseer.
Cornwall Company.	George Hogh.
Stuffle Custer.	Baltzer Hetzler.
Emanuel Carpenter.	Jacob Hegg.
Daniel Clark.	John Holdeman.
Henry Dowell.	Conhard Flyensfrith.
Jacob Doma.	Jacob Joder.
Simon Day.	Albrecht Kienfelder.
Jacob Eberly.	Conrad Kritalinger.

<sup>1</sup> By Jacob H. Mac. and E. B. Brubaker.

Conrad Kritzing, Jr.  
 Bastian Keller.  
 William Klein.  
 George Levenwichte.  
 Jonas Latnoon.  
 Leonard Leyelg.  
 Michael Ludwig.  
 Leonardt Ludwig.  
 Henry Mates.  
 Jacob Markle.  
 Ebsch Michael.  
 Frederick Michael.  
 Frederick Martin.  
 Peter Muscatrus.  
 Casper Opperman.  
 Michael Palmer.  
 John Phaesenberger.  
 Joseph Pugh.  
 George Reinhardt.  
 Abraham Roland.  
 Henry Royer.  
 Hans Shigg.  
 John Smit.  
 Nicholas Smit.  
 Hans Staley.  
 Martin Shudy.  
 Jacob Seltzer.  
 John Shald.  
 Ullery Stelly.  
 Balsor Shaead.  
 Frederick Shies.

Peter Smidt.  
 George Shoatler.  
 George Smith.  
 Jacob Showers.  
 Hans Smidt.  
 Peter Snurrlug.  
 George Weyman.  
 Christopher Weyman.  
 Martin Weaver.  
 Engle Weaver.  
 Conrad Wagoner.  
 Jacob Wisener.  
 Christian Willing.  
 Simon Wittmoyer.  
 Jacob Walder.  
 Hans Wolf.  
 Christian Zowalley.  
 Frederick Zimmerman.  
 Matthias Hess.  
 Leonard Flyenfrith.  
 Valentine Ledman.  
 Michael Leydig.  
 Joseph Millinger.  
 John Simon.  
 Abraham Shiner.  
 Jacob Shiner.  
 Daniel Shiner.  
 John Spencer.  
 Samuel Jampuin.  
 William Thornton.

"A true return of Elizabeth township.

"HENRY W. STIGEL."

**Physicians.**—The following have been practicing physicians in Elizabeth township: Drs. — Illig, Samuel M. Shaffer, — Gress, — Wilson, — Berg, and J. H. Seelug, who is now a practitioner here.

**Farmers.**—Of prominent farmers there are George Youtz, Cyrus Singer, Aaron Herr, M. Bruker, Martin Brubaker, Henry Brubaker, John Brubaker, Joshua Yocum, Benjamin Stauffer, Uriah Demery, Frank Hess, Samuel Hess, C. Brubaker, Ed. Kregeler, Jacob Beamersderfer, and Peter Stauffer.

**Soldiers.**—The volunteers in the late civil war who are now living in this township are Henry Grist, David Hammer, Jesse Double, A. Habecker, John Marks, John Fausett, John D. Matthew, Cyrus Sneider, Samuel Sneider, William Donback, Joseph Matthew, John Plantz, William Plantz, Jerry Koffroth, Samuel P. Ebey, William Breidegam, Isaac Walter, Joseph Kissenger, Martin Lartman, F. Weidman.

**Old Inhabitants.**—The following aged persons are residents of Elizabeth township: David Lartman, 83; Mrs. John Beannersly, 88; Miss Boggy Bright, 88; Joseph Lehm, 85; Phillip Lurhart, 82; John Marks, 82; Mrs. John Brubaker, 88; Mrs. Samuel Schenk, 85; E. Bollinger, 80; Kate Keath, 80.

**Magistrates.**—The following have been justices of the peace since 1840 (prior to that year justices were appointed in districts): Christian Bentz, Peter Martin, 1840; John B. Erb, Peter Martin, 1845; John B. Erb, Samuel Nissley, 1850; Joseph S. Keener, 1854; Lewis R. Hilsbman, 1859; Henry Schlanck, 1861; Franklin E. Bentz, 1864; Levi D. Gockley, E. O.

Eaby, 1865; James E. Donnelly, 1866; Samuel H. Miller, John D. Matthews, 1867; E. B. Brubaker, 1872; John D. Matthews, 1873; Washington Burg, 1874-75; Jacob H. Mace, 1876; John D. Matthews, 1878; Abraham B. Reist, 1880; John D. Matthews, 1883.

**Thoroughfares.**—The Harrisburg and Downingtown turnpike comes into the township across the northern boundary, and runs through it in a southeasterly direction. This was formerly one of the great routes over which Conestoga wagons passed in great numbers seventy-five and one hundred years since, and in those times it was one of the best-paying roads in existence, but after the "iron horse" came to traverse the country, carrying thousands of tons of grain and merchandise daily, the turnpike ceased to be profitable, and grew worse yearly, till in 1861 it was abandoned. It is now kept in repair by the road supervisors of the township. There are yet living people who relate numerous stories of how the teams and teamsters fared, and how they were out in all kinds of weather, braving storms and keeping up their courage by copious draughts of whiskey; for no team was considered complete without a well-filled flask. At that time the most successful fist-fighter was regarded as the one who was entitled to all the rights and privileges of the highway or hotel, and brute force reigned supreme.

There are several other roads in the township that were laid out about the time the first settlers came here. Among them is the road leading from Lancaster to Schaefferstown, in Lebanon County. It was laid out by Baron Stigel, at the time when that gentleman was in the zenith of his wealth and popularity. The old State road running from Schaefferstown to Manheim also runs through the northern end of this township, and a road running in a southeasterly direction along Hammer's Creek to connect with the old Newport road, in Warwick township, was established very early. It was not put on record; however, till 1879, when a petition to the court asking for a road was granted. This road was used chiefly for hauling the products of the Speedwell, Jeffries, and Hopewell Forges to market. A road running from Penn east to what was formerly Erb's tavern, now Clay, was also one of the first. These are the oldest roads in the township. Numerous other roads have from time to time been laid out as the population has increased.

**Mills and Manufactories.**—There are four flour and grist-mills, one grist-mill, and one saw-mill in the township, all run by water-power. The yearly capacity of the flour-mills is forty thousand barrels. This quantity of flour is not made, however, by these mills, but they are all taxed to their fullest capacity in grinding feed which aggregates about the amount above stated, equivalent to two hundred thousand bushels annually. One of the oldest flour- and grist-mills in the county is located on Hammer's Creek, in

this township, and is owned by E. B. Brubaker. The precise date of its erection is not known, but it is supposed to be 1776, by J. Stauffer. It has been remodeled and greatly improved, and it is now run to its utmost capacity. The only saw-mill in the township is run in connection with this mill.

**Cheese- and Butter-Factory.**—In 1870, Hon. D. G. Coleman erected a cheese-factory, and commenced the manufacture of cheese on an extensive scale, but within a few years it was changed to a butter-factory, and finally abandoned in 1879.

**Distillery.**—There is in the township a whiskey distillery, conducted by Christian Habecker, in which spirits is manufactured only from rye.

**Public Schools.**—In 1847 the common school system was adopted in Elizabeth, and John Beamesderfer, Ezra Nissler, Martin Weidman, Hiram Er Galsel Baer, and Samuel Eberly were the directors. Some refused to pay their taxes, being opposed to the system, but in 1852 the collection of all arrears in taxes was enforced.

The first report that appears on record was made in 1854. The directors then were Galsel Baer, president; Joseph Keener, secretary; T. A. Boyd, treasurer; John Beamesderfer, Jacob R. Hess, and Joseph Snyder. The monthly pay of teachers was twenty-two dollars, and all fuel was cut by them (no coal then). The teachers were George Benjamin, G. Baer, John B. Nissler, Levi Young, and John Bright.

In 1888 the board of directors consisted of Samuel Hess, president; David Bemberg, treasurer; A. B. Relst, secretary; George F. Shultz, Jacob Beamesderfer, and A. H. Brubaker. The teachers were Miss E. Eberly, Church School; Miss E. Wasson, Speedwell; Miss Sue Beamesderfer, Jerry Grovo; George E. Sarefass, Lexington; Barton Sharp, Furnace; Miss E. E. Hoover, Fairview. The wages of the teachers range from thirty-five to forty dollars per month.

**Mennonite Meeting-House.**—This place of worship is about one and one-half miles south from Clay, where a congregation was organized in 1819, with Revs. John Hess and C. Risser as pastors. The present pastors are Revs. C. Risser and C. Bemberger. The elders are Jonas Bucher and David Brubaker. It is a large congregation.

**Zion Reformed Church.**—On the road leading from Brickerville to Brunvill, about one-half mile from the former place, this church was organized about 1740. It was long known as Royer's Church, and in old deeds it was called Presbyterian. In 1747, Peter Becker, Wondel Lober, Jacob Hagy, and Tillman Shitz bought two or three acres of land of Sabastian Royer for the erection of a church and burying the dead. The first church was built of wood, while the second was built of brick in 1813, with galleries on three sides and a candlestick pulpit, with sounding-board above. Pastors, Revs. John G. Wittner, John C. Golredt, John Waldschmid, Anthony Hantz, John Christian Wilms, Charles Hel-

fenstein, John T. Faber, F. A. Herman, Daniel Hertz, Jacob Leymeister, Samuel Soibort, Christian Wiler, J. E. Graeff, Isaac Gerhart, and D. C. Tobias, the present pastor. The elders are Peter Ressler and George Rock. During the Revolutionary war the old wooden church was used as a hospital, and some of the soldiers who died in this church are buried in the graveyard. The material of the old log church was taken to Warwick, Lancaster Co., and converted into a dwelling-house by John Kissenger. The church has money on interest.

"James Coleman Memorial Chapel," on Elizabeth Farms, or road leading from Lititz to Shaaffers-town, about one-quarter mile north of Brickerville. This is a Presbyterian Church, but when the old chapel was built, in the rear of the new one, in 1835, by Mrs. James Coleman, it was free to all. In connection with it she held Sunday-school for a number of years. In 1872, Mrs. D. P. Elliott, and assisted by Mrs. G. D. Coleman, Mrs. H. Brock (*née* Coleman), and Rev. J. A. Rondthaler, the Sunday-school was reopened with six scholars, of which three are still members of school,—Miss Adie Weidman, Miss Amanda Marks, and Frank Marks. Finding the old chapel too small, Hon. G. D. Coleman (now deceased), with his generous wife, Deborah (*née* Brown), erected a chapel in memory of their son, James, now called "James Coleman Memorial Chapel," at an expense of about twenty-five thousand dollars; and Mrs. Coleman is now having it finished at her own expense. With the assistance and self-denial of Mrs. H. Brock and the pastor of Christ Chapel, at Lebanon, Pa., the school has grown to a large and very interesting feature of the mission work, numbering between three and four hundred on its roll, being the mission part of Christ Chapel at Lebanon, Pa., with one year excepted, when it was independent. Pastors, Revs. J. Rondthaler, J. M. Galbraith, L. Clark, J. B. Rud, S. Rideout, L. L. Landis, S. H. Martin, and S. Asay; Elders, D. P. Elliott and Jacob H. Max.

**Emanuel Lutheran Church.**—The Lutheran Church, known as the old Warwick Church, of East Brickerville, on the Horse-Shoe turnpike, was organized in the year 1730, and a place of worship erected about three hundred yards south of the Horse-Shoe pike, now owned by Mrs. Samuel Engle. This church was used as a hospital during the Revolutionary war. A second place of worship was built on what is now a part of the graveyard, and in 1808 the present building was erected, no doubt the finest church at that time. The first two were wooden structures, but the present is a brick building. It has a gallery on three sides, and a candlestick pulpit with a sounding-board. This has been a large congregation,—upwards of five hundred to six hundred communicants. The pastors at this place have been Revs. F. O. A. Muhlenburg, Shultz, W. Bates, Miller, Frederick Reeso, Yeager, H. Harpel, Engle, W. Porr, F. S. A. Shantz,

Markley, C. Fernsler, and M. E. Semmel. Up to 1866 the congregation was a United Lutheran congregation, but at this period, when the ministerium withdrew from the General Synod in the United States of North America, and helped to organize the General Council, this congregation and their pastor, Rev. M. Harpel, preferring to remain in union with said General Synod, together applied for a reception in the East Pennsylvania Synod, a part of said General Synod, and they were received in September, 1867. They remained united up to 1875, but at that time part withdrew, and united with the ministerium. The part remaining in the General Synod now hold possession of the parsonage, with twenty-six acres of land, the old parochial school-house, used as a tenant house, and also the church. Rev. M. Fernsler served the congregation. The elders on this part are Ed. Sneider, John Saylor, Levi Drich, and Jacob Hackman.

Rev. M. E. Semmel served the congregation belonging to General Council. The elders are Daniel Weidman, Henry Donmoyer, and David Zartman, Jr.

**Cemeteries.**—West of the Lutheran Church is the largest graveyard in the township. It has a stone wall four and a half feet in height on the north and west sides. Here are entombed many of the early settlers, and on the tombstones are found the names of the Colemans, Zartmans, Weidmans, Klines, Russels, Sharps, Elseirs, Eichelbergers, Steiners, Seiberts, Millers, Beards, Beaumersderfers, Saylor, Jacobys, Moyers, and Marks. On the west of this is a cemetery in which are buried the Millers, Steinmetzes, Elseirs, Witmans. In the Reformed Church burial-place are found the graves of the Hollingers, Buchlers, Encks, Habeckes, Shiffers, and others. In the Mennonite meeting-house graveyard lie the Hesses, Riasers, Lanes, Nisslers. In the Presbyterian Cemetery are the Matthews and Kissingers, and in the family cemeteries repose the remains of the Hollingers, Adairs, Badders, Stauffers, Brubakers, Graybills, Schenks, Ebys, Ritters, Eitners, Younts. Adjoining land of Israel Zartman is the cemetery of Union Church, of Lexington, and in it are buried the Hermans, Lutzs, Schreiners, and Markleys.

**Villages.**—Brickerville, on the Horse-Shoe turnpike, is the place where the township elections are held. It was named after John Bricker, who built the first hotel, which is still kept as a public-house. On the opposite side of the street is the store, which was erected in 1818. The brick for this house and the Reformed Church were made on what is now George Burkholder's farm. The old spotted house was the first store and post-office. The store has been kept by Jacob Diehm, George F. Miller, John Seibert, Jacob Miller, and Samuel H. Miller. At the present store the merchants have been I. H. Stauffer, Samuel H. Miller, Joel Weidman, Joseph S. Lauser, Capt. John Bricker, John Hickernell, Henry Wartens, Solomon D. Strohm, Jacob H. Mace, and A. B. Reist,

who is now in business. The only post-office in the township is here.

The hotel was carried on for a time by Samuel H. Miller, and by Lewis Helshman, E. Stoben, James Donley, and E. Setter. At the old stand have lived John Bricker, John Shenk, George Bentz, Samuel Engle, William Donbach, John Westenberger, Joseph Weidman, John Marks, and now Frank Ruth. The business of the place is carried on by William Palmer, wagon-maker; John Dissinger, shoemaker; George Weidman, cigar-box manufacturer; Michael Engle and Edwin Esler, cabinet-makers and undertakers; John H. Steiner, tinsmith; John Weidman and James Reddig, cigar-makers.

Penn is named after William Penn, and is partly in Penn township. The greater part was formerly in Elizabeth, and old Molly Plasterer kept the hotel. This was a great place to get fire-water when forges and furnaces were in full blast. Five roads converged here, and two are now in this township. The hotel is kept by Jacob W. Diehm. The store and post-office are kept by Jacob H. Mace, proprietor. There are also here Byron J. Black, tailor; Henry Shiffer, shoemaker; Jacob Hessler, house carpenter; Cyrus Kauffman, undertaker; and Jerry Rafforth, cigar-maker.

There is a hotel on the road between Brickerville and Lititz. It is owned by Dr. Hertz, and occupied by E. Sheetz. At Halfville, on the road from Penn to Lititz, is a drug-store, kept by Elias Schreiner, and George Schreiner is a butcher there.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

### GEORGE YOUTZ.

The Youtz family are of German descent, Peter Youtz, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, having with his wife emigrated from the Fatherland soon after his marriage, and located in Lebanon County, Pa., where he followed farming occupations in the township of Londonderry. His children were John, Elizabeth, Mary, Peter, Jacob, Anthony, Joseph, Emanuel, and Thomas. The death of Mr. Youtz occurred at Colebrook, Lebanon Co. His son Jacob was born in 1795 in the same county, where, with the exception of a few uneventful years, his life was spent. He acquired in early life the trade of a carpenter, which was for many years successfully followed in the county of his birth. He married Rosa, daughter of John McGlade, of Lebanon County, and had children,—George, Nancy, David, Rosa, Eliza, Anthony, James, Joseph, William, Francis, and Lottie. Mr. Youtz at a later period removed to Harrisburg, where his death occurred in 1879. His son George was born March 10, 1820, in Lebanon County. His youth was spent on the Colebrook estate, then the property of the late Bird Coleman, Esq.,





Geo. Young

where he acquired the qualities of industry and self-reliance which enabled him in after-years to take a leading place in the roll of self-made men of the county. When but a lad he began labor on the estate, and continued thus actively employed until his rental of a farm at Cornwall, when he also engaged as teamster for the anthracite coal-furnace at that place. His executive ability led to his appointment in 1866 as superintendent of the Speedwell stock-farms, owned by the Colomán estate, which responsible position he at present fills. Under his excellent management the raising of choice stock and the breeding of blooded horses has been made a specialty, and the product of these farms has since his advent enjoyed an extended reputation. Mr. Youtz was in February, 1848, married to Miss Barbara, daughter of Henry Linaweaver, of Lancaster County. Their children are Darius E., Charles E., Lottie E., Ida Isabella, Clarence J., and eight who died in early life.

Mr. Youtz is in politics a Democrat, and although not an office-seeker has for many years filled the important position of school director of Elizabeth township. He was educated in the Roman Catholic faith, and is still a devout believer in the creed of that church.

CHAPTER LV.

EPHRATA TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

**Geography and Topography.**—This is one of the northern interior townships of the county, and was erected in 1838 from Cocalico township, and is bounded on the north by West Cocalico, northeast by East Cocalico, east by Brecknock, southeast by Earl, south by Earl, southwest by Warwick, and northwest by Clay township.

The surface of this township is gently rolling, with an occasional elevation dignified by the title of hill or mountain.

The soil is as productive as that of any township in the county, producing large quantities of the cereals usually raised in this section, as well as large quantities of tobacco. There are several grist- and saw-mills in the township, sufficient for the accommodation of the inhabitants.

**Roads.**—The principal road for many years was the old Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg turnpike, known in earlier times as the Philadelphia and Paxtang road. The turnpike was many years ago abandoned by the old company, and then turned over to the several townships through which it passed. The township is traversed by other highways for the accommodation of the traveling public, and are usually kept in the best of repair.

The Reading and Columbia Railroad, built in 1868,

passes through the township from northeast to southwest, and is running several trains daily each way, giving the people an opportunity of visiting Lancaster, Columbia, Harrisburg, Reading, Philadelphia, and other important points and return the same day.

**Statistics.**—From the township register, J. S. Sharp, assessor, the following data was taken for 1883:

Value of real estate.....	\$2,311,241
Number of horses, 766; value.....	16,625
Money on interest, not on judgment or mortgage.....	63,039
Value of carriages.....	14,650
Number of gold watches.....	31
Number of silver watches.....	2
Money at interest on judgment or mortgage.....	218,165
Number of freeholders.....	545
"    tenants.....	387
"    single men.....	163
"    voters.....	982

**Pioneer Settlers.**—The pioneers of what is now Ephrata township located in or near that part of the town of Ephrata known locally as "Old Ephrata," southeast side of the creek and railroad, and are given more at length in the history of the village of Ephrata. However, it is proper to state here that of the number of houses built in that locality from 1750 to 1780 there are quite a number yet standing and in good condition. Among them may be mentioned the one in which Amos Konigmacher now lives, and the ones occupied by Israel Erb, H. Mellinger, S. R. Hess, Reuben Hertzog, Chester Killhaefner, and Samuel Garman.

Quite a large number of the nearly four thousand inhabitants of what is now Ephrata township are lineal descendants of the original settlers of a century and a quarter ago, and in several instances the land of the original settlers has descended along down in the same name to the fifth, sixth, seventh, and in a few instances to the eighth generation. Some of these instances are the old families of Mohler, Keller, Royer, Fry, and Kempers.

In 1735 a patent was granted to John White, of Philadelphia, for sixteen hundred and forty-seven acres of land in what is now Ephrata township, and the same or next year White conveyed to Henry Mohler one hundred and forty acres of this tract. Jan. 10, 1763, Henry Mohler, Sr., and his wife Elizabeth conveyed to their son Henry ninety-six acres of their one hundred and forty. This property is still in the Mohler family, probably where Samuel or Levi Mohler now resides, a little east of the Mohler meeting-house, mentioned in church history.

Ludwig Mohler came from Switzerland in 1730 and located in this township, and had three sons, George, Jacob, and Henry. Of George we have no record. Jacob married and had a son and daughter. His daughter married a Mellinger, from whom probably sprang a large number of the Mellinger family in this county. The son, Jacob, married and had two sons, John and George. George was a bachelor. John married and became the father of six sons and two daughters, viz.: Emanuel, Elias, Jacob, William, John, Richard, Nancy, and Polly. Emanuel married

<sup>1</sup> By S. Lem Fry.

and became the father of one son and three daughters,—George, now living in Ephrata; Rachel, married to H. Herchelroth, of Ephrata; Sarah, married to Cyrus Miller, of Adamstown; Lizzie is single. Jacob, son of John, died without issue; William, son of John, is still living, but without a family; John, son of John, went to Delaware; Richard, son of John, moved to Ohio; Elias, son of John Mohler, went West when quite young, and of him we have no record; Polly, married to a Mr. Snavely, in Illinois; Nancy married a Mr. Weaver, of whom we have no record.

Henry Mohler, son of Ludwig Mohler, had four sons and five daughters, viz.: Henry, Jacob, Christian, John, Mary, married a Mr. Pfoutz; the next daughter married a Mr. Herr; Susan, married a Bucher; Salome, married Martin Keller, and the other daughter married to Jacob Zugg, of Cumberland County.

Henry Mohler, son of Henry, had three sons and two daughters. Mary married James Vogan; Elizabeth married a Mr. Ulrich. The sons were John, Henry, and Samuel.

The last-named Henry married and had five sons—Allan, Samuel, Simon, John L., and David—and four daughters,—Eliza, married to David Horst, of Cumberland County; Rebecca, died single; Hannah, married Peter Overholzer, of Oregon; Lydia, married E. Konigmacher.

Allan removed to Indiana, and Samuel, Simon, and John L. with their families remain in Ephrata township.

David Mohler died in 1888, leaving a large family, of whom W. K., a son, is in Ephrata, and Elias in West Earl.

John, son of Henry Mohler, had three sons,—Daniel, Henry, and John. Daniel removed to Cumberland County, and Henry to Ohio. John, son of the last-named John, married and had five sons—Cyrus, John G., Isaac, Levi, Reuben, Samuel—and two daughters. Reuben removed to Clay township; Isaac to East Cocalico; Cyrus, deceased; John G., Samuel, and Levi are each married and live in this township.

Anne married Henry Keller, and Salome married Benjamin Eberly, both of this township, and Henry removed to Ohio.

Samuel Mohler had three sons,—Elkanan, Richard, and Jeremiah. Elkanan removed to Illinois and Richard to Philadelphia, while Jeremiah married and still lives in Ephrata.

John Mohler was the grandfather of Levi Mohler, a member of the State Legislature.

Henry Mohler, a son of Ludwig Mohler, purchased from John White (before mentioned) two hundred and forty acres of land in 1786, and in 1749 ninety-six acres from Michael Witmer.

The house now occupied by R. Hertzog, a son-in-law of Simon Mohler, was built by Henry Mohler in 1764, and the house occupied by Christian Kelhaefer was built by Jacob Mohler in 1787.

The Landis families in this township are partly descended from the Mohlers, as a daughter of Jacob Mohler and granddaughter of Ludwig Mohler, the pioneer, married a Mellinger, and Mellinger's daughter married a Landis, from which sprang the Landis family of Ephrata.

John Gerhardt Hibshman came from Switzerland in 1780. He had two sons and four daughters. His son Wendel came to this township in 1766, and located on the farm now occupied by Levi Landis. He had three sons, Jacob, Henry, and John, and two daughters, Eliza (married Henry Gray) and Amelia (who married Samuel Bowman).

Jacob married and had two sons, John and Edward.

John, son of Jacob, married and had three sons and two daughters,—Eliza, married to D. R. Hertz, and Amelia, married a Mr. Craig and removed to Wilmington, Del.

Edward married and had three children,—William, Hannah, and Rebecca. William died single, Hannah married a Stubbs (both deceased), and Rebecca is still living.

Henry married and had four children,—Louis, Harrison, Wendel, and Mary Ann. The latter married Henry Keller, of this township. Of Louis and Harrison we have no record, and Wendel removed to Reading.

John, father of A. P. Hibshman, removed to Lancaster.

Jacob, son of Wendel Hibshman, was a member of Congress in 1819 and 1820, and subsequently was surveyor-general and canal appraiser of this State, and afterwards associate judge of Lancaster County, and held many minor offices.

Wendel Hibshman, father of Judge Jacob Hibshman, was a major in the One Hundred and Eleventh Battalion of the Pennsylvania troops in the Revolutionary war.

John Martin Fry came from Lower Tulpehocken, where his father, an Alsatian, had settled long before, and located in this township at what is known as Fry's Mills post-office in about 1790. He purchased the property at a sheriff's sale. Just when the first mills at this place were built is not known, but they are mentioned in a deed dated in 1762. The mill was rebuilt in 1798 and again in 1848. This John Martin Fry was the ancestor of the Fry family in Ephrata township.

The Akron Mills are located on a part of a tract of land patented by the Penns to Charles Hallock in 1762. The tract contained one hundred and thirty-two and a half acres, and, except that portion occupied as mill property, is owned and occupied as farming lands by A. R. Royer and W. M. Rittow. The mill was built originally in 1762, and has since then been twice rebuilt, and is now owned by John Stoll.

Amos Royer, the ancestor of the Royers in this township, was a son of Sebastian Royer, who came

from the Falls of the Rhine, in Germany, in 1740, and located near what is now Brickerville.

In 1762, the date of the location of Amos Royer, he obtained a patent of the farms now occupied by Israel Withers and Samuel Royer, near Middle Creek meeting-house, the latter farm being the old Royer homestead.

The numerous Keller family in this township are descendants of Jacob Keller, who was born in Switzerland in 1706, and came to this township in 1780, and located at what is now known as Springville, near Trout Run, where he died many years ago. The original tract is still in possession of the Keller family.

Peter Martin was elected an associate judge of Lancaster County in 1866, and subsequently a member of the State Legislature.

Christian Bentz was elected a member of the Legislature in 1844-45. B. F. Martin was elected a State senator in 1851, Henry Gray in 1852-53, and J. L. Gross in 1854. David Kemper was elected county commissioner in 1862.

Jacob Eberly died in 1807, leaving a wife, Ann, and eight children: Maria, married Ludwig Kurtz; Elizabeth, Anna, Susanna, Samuel, Joseph, Jacob, and John.

George Bard, Sr., settled near Binkley's Bridge, where he reared a large family of children, viz.: Margaret, Mary, Elizabeth, Jacob, Henry, George, Reuben, Adam, Levi, Peter, Samuel, and Abraham. Samuel subsequently owned a part of the original farm, along the New Holland turnpike, one mile east of Binkley's Bridge. George Phillip Bard spelled his name Barth, hence the Barth family.

**Taxables for 1780.**—The following list of taxables comprise that portion of old Cocalico township now embraced in Ephrata township:

Achenbach, Matthias, 50 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, £107.  
 Brenelsen, Conrad.  
 Bowman, Benjamin, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £179.  
 Beck, Phillip, 150 acres, 4 horses, 2 cows, £425.  
 Bricker, John, 200 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, £334.  
 Bowman, Daniel, 78 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £300.  
 Bowman, Samuel, 78 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, 1 mill, £300.  
 Duck, Jacob, 21 acres, £10.  
 Duck, Nicholas, 8 acres, 1 cow, £15.  
 Ditto, Widow, 200 acres, 4 horses, 3 cows, £449.  
 Driah, Leonard, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £178.  
 Erb, Jacob, 150 acres, £450.  
 Funk, John, 130 acres, 1 horse, 4 cows, £272.  
 Fanestock, Caspar, 4 acres, 1 cow, £16.  
 Fanestock, Detrich, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, £320.  
 Fanestock, John, 40 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, £135.  
 Fanestock, Peter, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, £320.  
 Fray, Martin, 200 acres, 3 horses, 3 cows, £454.  
 Foltz, Jacob.  
 Geor, John, 50 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, £100.  
 Getz, Leonard, 95 acres, 1 horse, 3 cows, £105.  
 Gorgus Jacob, 25 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, £105.  
 Heater, John, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £95.  
 Houck, George, 180 acres, 3 horses, 5 cows, £425.  
 Harlauber, George, 200 acres, 4 horses, 3 cows, 2 mills, £604.  
 Hersberger, John, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £320.  
 Haushalter, Lorentz, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £320.  
 Hersbarger, Henry, 140 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £446.

Jones, John, 30 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 servant, £73.  
 Kuntz, John, 200 acres, 2 horses, 6 cows, £290.  
 Kellar, John, 60 acres, 3 horses, 6 cows, £178.  
 Kingmaker, Adam, 1 acre, 1 cow, £10.  
 Kafroth, Jacob, 186 acres, 3 horses, 2 cows, £595.  
 Kafroth, Henry, 80 acres, 1 horse, 3 cows, £265.  
 Landis, Benjamin, 78 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £260.  
 Landis, David, 66 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £254.  
 Landis, Jacob, 118 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, £265.  
 Landis, John, 150 acres, 2 horses, 5 cows, £484.  
 Miller, Joas, 250 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, £479.  
 Merckel, George, 50 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, £170.  
 Mohler, Martin, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £170.  
 Mohler, John, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £320.  
 Mohler, John, Jr., 130 acres, 3 horses, 3 cows, £420.  
 Mohler, Henry, 130 acres, 3 horses, 5 cows, £429.  
 Moller, Jacob, 150 acres, 3 horses, 6 cows, £498.  
 Nees, Adam, 200 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, £329.  
 Nees, John, 50 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, £116.  
 Negley, Jacob, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £179.  
 Rimmel, George, 50 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, £66.  
 Senseman, John, 200 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £420.  
 Wolf, Ely, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, £329.

*Freemen.*

Jacob Landis. Martin Kisinger.  
 Jacob Gorgus.

**Oath of Allegiance.**—The following is a list of those who subscribed to the oath of allegiance or fidelity at Ephrata during the Revolutionary war:

Novm<sup>r</sup> 3d, 1778.

"Lancaster County, ss.

"I, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Lancaster, do hereby certify that the following is a true list of the Names and Surnames of such persons who have taken and subscribed the Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance and Fidelity before me, as directed by an Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

Frederick Zimmerman.	Phillip Lutz.
Christian Good.	Leonard Keller.
Ludwick Shaffner.	Nick Leshor.
Matthew Moller.	John Hetzel.
Casper Lutz.	Jacob Baur.
Phillip Bridenstein.	Jacob Snider.
John Bechtold.	Christ. Eisenman.
John Hamilton.	Jacob Ameyeg.
Phillip Seib.	Henry Rumbolt.
John Hefley.	Peter Fesser.
Yost Reitel.	Adolph Zimmerman.
George Holfard.	John Atche.
Jacob Matzobacher.	William Snider.
John Landis.	Conrad Snider.
Leonard Klino.	Matthias Achonback.
Thomas Kern.	Matthias Holden.
John Fetzer.	Phillip Kisinger.
Michael Dorr.	Henry Reinholt.
John Borhard.	Henry Koffman.
Michael Jung.	Leonard Getz.
Peter Uirick.	Richard Adams.
Christopher Mathias.	Frederick Gerner.
Adam Wegil.	John Shaub.
Valentine Wolf.	David Doringor.
Abram Wolf.	John Leshor.
John Hiltand.	Henry Welt.
William Walker.	George Slobach.
Martin Linch.	Rudolph Bear.
Casper Bossert.	Michael Miller.
John Michael Ameyeg.	George Getz.
Joseph Bear.	John Gerhard.
John Schlott.	Henry Borkholder.
Michael Pets.	John Becker.
Michael Zimmerman.	Jacob Mochlor.
Adam Waltzel.	Abram Haasler.
John Grill.	Peter Brinckley.
John Lutz.	Peter Rein.
Peter Zimmerman.	Michael Kegenrist.

Christian Lutz.  
John Shollmaler.  
Peter Geishwelt.  
John Harnist.  
Baltzar Hoffman.  
Henry Walton.  
John Kuntz.  
Casper Hassler.  
Phillip Jacob Shenkle.  
Martin Kisinger.  
George Phillip Kisinger.  
Ludwick Fridley.  
George Meckley.  
George Kuntz.  
Jeremiah Miller.  
William Sigenthaler.  
Henry Hilschman.  
Yost Miller.  
John Brenner.  
Peter Schnider.  
Henry Leid.  
Jacob Leid.  
Samuel Harnist.  
George Snelder.  
Jacob Walter.  
Jacob Killian.  
William Millinger.  
William Stouber.  
Phillip Hoffman.  
George Bruner.  
Michael Katzenmyer.  
Ludw. Katzenmyer.  
Jacob Linne.  
Michael Winholt.  
Jacob Gorgas.  
Christian Andreas.  
Wendle Weinhhold.  
Henry Mohler.  
John Bethoffer.  
Isaac Bethoffer.  
Rudolph Miller.  
Jacob Smith.  
George Roth.  
Joseph Gear.  
Michael Roth.  
George Long.  
John Newman.  
John Frantz.  
Christian Oberlin.  
John Miller.  
George Wehman.  
Henry Miller.  
Mathias Albert.  
George Rimel.  
Henry Valentue.  
Christian Weyland.  
Adam Oberlin.  
Godfred Eberhard.  
Peter Millor.  
William Brinckle.  
John Klino.  
Phillip Wolfkiel.  
Jacob Sprogel.  
Adam Frantz.  
Peter Zehler.  
Christian Haring.  
Lorentz Ludwig.  
Mathias Walling.  
Nicholas Sherrer.  
Michael Wolf.  
Valentine Brookman.  
Peter Wels.  
Andreas Eherman.  
George Alapugh.  
Christ. Strelgel.  
Conrad Merok.  
Henry Dinckley.

Samuel Reissel.  
Jacob Weinman.  
Peter Sugh.  
Martin Elighholtz.  
John Carson.  
Thomas Callingham.  
Conrad Engle.  
Jacob Jernberling.  
John Feistanaur.  
Michael Spreigel.  
Joseph Spreigel.  
John Friemur.  
Peter Santur.  
Henry Frumeler.  
Jacob Wantz.  
Henry Smith.  
Conrad Rothhor.  
John Chris. Smith.  
John Bucher.  
John Martin.  
Edward Brue.  
Henry Wolfkiel.  
Nicholas Sulder.  
Michael Reeder.  
Henry Hartman.  
Jacob Swigart.  
John Willinger.  
Jacob Jacobs.  
Michael Kneissle.  
Christ. Swartawalter.  
Christ. Weidman.  
George Hoo.  
Abraham Landis.  
John Bossler.  
George Belltz.  
Christ. Gingrich.  
Jacob Alter.  
Michael Krug.  
Joseph Lusse.  
Jacob Sontag.  
Stephen Bollinder.  
Frederick Shitz.  
Henry Bowor.  
Christ. Rolacher.  
Phillip Artz.  
Peter Miller.  
Frederick Kmil.  
Jacob Hetter.  
Jacob Wergman.  
Lawrence Housholter.  
Michael Oberlin.  
Gabriel Laust.  
Adam Mosser.  
Christ. Warshmit.  
Henry Egholtz.  
Henry Laush.  
Jacob Bisher.  
Jacob Anges.  
Samuel Graff.  
Andreas Hiller.  
John Holler.  
John Stuss.  
George Metz.  
Martin Mohler.  
Conrad Millor.  
Jacob Kumlor.  
Michael Harting.  
Jacob Oberlin.  
George Weber.  
Richard Langer.  
Henry Sohn.  
George Weber, Jr.  
Michael Harting.  
Christ. Harting.  
Adam Hacker.  
Henry Stobach.  
Joseph Simons.

Isaac Adams.  
Phillip Brindle.  
Leonard Spritzweagle.  
Melchor Braun.  
George Eichelburger.  
William Parry.  
Jacob Franciker.  
Peter Frankhauer.  
Frantz Brumbach.  
Adam Drolhn.  
Christ. Showalt.  
Michael Wither.  
Phillip Fassnach.  
Peter Smith.  
Frederick Firntzler.  
Jacob Valentine.  
John Weber.  
Thomas Holms.  
Jacob Snierer.  
Michael Long.  
Peter Shantz.  
Peter Wieland.  
Christ. Shitzer.  
Abram Rolland.  
Frantz Kuhn.  
Michael Frantz.  
John Alter.  
Jacob Frantz.  
George Frame.  
Conrad Bentz.

George Phillip Bentz.  
Jacob Landis.  
Peter Weyland.  
Mathias Bittner.  
Herman Phillip.  
John Evans.  
George Hell.  
Henry Shumy.  
Peter Groff.  
David Jones.  
Adam Christ.  
Jacob Roland.  
Henry Harshbarger.  
Ernst Miller.  
Christ. Miller.  
Henry Stonor.  
Jacob Neltzehlizer.  
Robert Martin.  
John Trabinger.  
Dantel Weltman.  
John Weltman.  
George Weltman.  
Stopher Trabinger.  
Casper Trabinger.  
Frederick Adam.  
Leonard Miller.  
William Rees.  
Reighart Hooper.  
Jacob Bickel.

"Given under my hand and seal the day and year above written.  
"ADAM NEES. (SEAL.)"

**Justices of the Peace.**—The following-named persons have been elected justices of the peace for this township since the adoption of the Constitution of 1838:

Richard R. Heitler, elected 1840.  
Jacob Hilschman, elected 1840.  
Jeremiah Bauman, elected 1845.  
Levi Miller, elected 1845.  
Jacob L. Sharp, elected 1848 (for two years).  
P. Martin Heitler, elected 1850.  
Jacob Kemper, elected 1852.  
Jacob L. Gross, elected 1852 (for three years).  
Henry D. Gorman, elected 1855.  
Jacob Kemper, elected 1857.

John G. Bauman, elected 1857.  
P. Martin Heitler, elected 1862.  
Jacob Kemper, elected 1862.  
Jacob Kemper, elected 1867.  
W. K. Seltzer, elected 1867.  
Jacob Kemper, elected 1872.  
W. K. Seltzer, elected 1872.  
W. K. Seltzer, elected 1877.  
Jacob Kemper, elected 1877.  
D. B. Kraats, elected 1882.  
H. B. Keller, elected 1882.

Ephrata, under the old Constitution, was embraced in Justice District, No. 6.

Ephrata, the principal village in the township, is pleasantly located on the line of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, and is surrounded by one of the most fertile agricultural districts to be found in the county.

The first settlement at this place was made as early as 1750, or thereabouts.

Israel Eckerline received a patent for a tract of two hundred and thirty-nine acres of land, which he sold to Christian Lichty, who sold to John Groff, being a part of a large tract warranted in 1780 to John Mayle, or Maybe.

Sept. 7, 1762, an agreement or indenture was made between John Mayle, or Maybe, of the town of Ephrata, widower, of the first part, "and the Religious body of people of both sexes now residing in said town, of the second part," containing the following members, viz.:

1, Brother Amos (John Mylin); 2, Brother Tarbez; 3, Brother Eleazer; 4, Brother Shontz; 5, Brother Shabia; 6, Brother Agabus; 7, Brother Philemon; 8, Brother Jonathan; 9, Brother Jemini; 10, Brother Gidron; 11, Brother Nathaniel; 12, Brother Kenon; 13, Brother Rupinus; 14, Brother Salina; 15, Brother Javado; 16, Brother Lameck; 17, Brother Obed;<sup>1</sup> 18, Brother Macarines; and 1, Mother Maria; 2, Sister Lugenia; 3, Sister Kathura; 4, Sister Anestatia; 5, Sister Ruolina; 6, Sister Europina; 7, Sister Vassilla; 8, Sister Ashanasia; 9, Sister Constantia; 10, Sister Sophia; 11, Sister Catharina; 12, Sister Sarah; 13, Sister Jael; 14, Sister Iphigania; 15, Sister Rachel; 16, Sister Hanna; 17, Sister Tenobia; 18, Sister Melania; 19, Sister Zernia; 20, Sister Glandina; 21, Sister Eufasix.

Feb. 3, 1770, a tripartite was made between Samuel Eckerline, M.D., of Ephrata, of the first part, and Henry Sangmaster, John Adam Kolp, Isaac Sensemer, John Martin, and Christian Ecstein, of Ephrata, trustees, of the second part, and 1, Hans Miley; 2, Jacob Meyer; 3, Henry Hocker; 4, Ludwig Hocker; 5, John Kypal; 6, Jacob Eicker; 7, Christian Luther; 8, Martin Funk; 9, Samuel Funk; 10, Peter Miller; 11, Jacob Funk; 12, George Miller; 13, Christian Rep; 14, Marcus Graff; 15, Martin Kroll; 16, John Kelp, of Ephrata, yeomen; and 1, Mary Eicker; 2, Barbara Meyer; 3, Mary Landorf; 4, Hannah Lichten; 5, Veronica Funk; 6, Elizabeth Merck; 7, Elizabeth Eckstein; 8, Catharine Hageman; 9, Catharine Gartner, 10, Christian Funk; 11, Barbara Bremin; 12, Elizabeth Hoefly; 13, Anna Thuney; 14, Susanna Stetler; 15, Mary Hocker; 16, Mary Graff; 17, Christiana Tessley; 18, Anna Tessley; 19, Mary Miller; 20, Catharina Henry, Catharina Fuess, Salome Guth, Rosina Guth, Anna Mary Hervey, Catharina Kelp, Ann Mary Martin, Christiana Luther, Barbara Landis, of Ephrata, spinsters, of the third part, for all that tract of land called Ephrata, eighty acres, together with mills and cottages, to the five parties (trustees) in trust, who were all members of the Christian Society of Ephrata.

There was an allotment of one-quarter of an acre to each person for "garden purposes." The fruit to be divided; grass and produce of orchards and meadows, profits of paper-mill, etc., were to be expended in paying taxes, and all the profits arising from sales of produce to go into the common stock or fund to be expended for the aid and relief of such male and female members as become sick, aged, or infirm.

If any of the members desired to marry they could occupy a cabin or cottage by themselves for the space of two years and no longer. When they left the society they were compelled to sign a release of all their interests in the estate to the trustees, and if they required it they were, upon leaving the society, allowed to receive five pounds each from the common fund.

Aug. 2, 1755, John Bowman and Margaret, his wife, donated several acres of land and paper-mill to the Religious Society, or Tunkers, at Ephrata, for a period of thirty years.

May 1, 1772, Peter Shoemaker left by will two hundred acres of land in trust for Christian people in Ephrata.

May 1, 1772, an agreement or indenture was made between Peter Shoemaker, of Ephrata, of the one part, and Jacob Senseman, Ludwig Hacker, Jacob Eicher, Jacob Neagley, and Peter Fahnestock, of Ephrata, yeomen, and Barbara Mayer, Veronica Funk, Susanna Stetler, and Anna Lichty, spinsters, of Ephrata, of the other part; that for settling the plantation of two hundred and five acres for one year, it being a part of four hundred and five acres confirmed to Peter Shoemaker, Dec. 16, 1751, in trust for the Ephrata Society, provided the single brethren assumed and came under the name of "Brethren at Bethania," and the sisters assumed the name of "Sisterhood of Saron" (see Book of Deeds P, pp. 210, etc.)

Jan. 1, 1790, Jacob Mayer, Ludwig Hacker, Jacob Eicher, Jacob Funk, and Peter Miller, brethren of the Seventh-Day German Baptists, leased to Christian Bowman three acres of land along the Paxtang road, at the corner of the burying-ground, for seventy pounds yearly rent, to be paid to the persons selected by ballot by the Society of Baptists.

In 1809 an act of Assembly was passed, authorizing the trustees of the German Baptists, Tunkers, or Religious Society of Ephrata, to sell one hundred and fifty acres of the two hundred acres given them in 1772 by Peter Shoemaker. Robert Coleman purchased one hundred and one acres of this tract, adjoining the old society land, for which he paid \$1136.

In July, 1787, Christian Eckstein, M.D., of Ephrata, devised to the two societies, Bethania and Saron, in Cocalico, and to the brothers and sisters who have been there ten years, and have maintained the Christian doctrines of Conrad Beisel, deceased, that hallowed the Seventh-day Sabbath, and the true apostolic water baptism, the Lord's Supper, and washing of feet regularly administered unto them, according to the gospel doctrine, and have kept themselves separate and pure from worldly dress, fashions, and vanities, the profits of forty acres of land; to continue all the while there yet be living two persons of said societies who have maintained their ground for the space of twenty years.

Signed by Sister Elizabeth, and by Benjamin Bowman and Peter Fahnestock, executors. (H. E. 429.)

In 1796, Christian Bollinger, of Ephrata, at his decease gave twenty-five pounds to the Society of Seventh-day Baptists at Ephrata, to be expended in holding love-feasts. The balance of his large estate he divided into eight parts. One part to the children of his cousin Daniel; one part to Abraham Dierdorf; one part to Ann Becker; one part to his sister, Bar-

<sup>1</sup> Ludwig Hacker, who taught a common school, and a Sunday-school.

bara Zrigg; one part to his sister, Maria Hamaker; one part to his sister, Sophia Kilmer; one part to his brother Rudolph; and one part to his brother Abraham.

Thus we have briefly outlined the pioneer settlement of Old Ephrata, which covers the land, or nearly so, upon which the town of Ephrata is situated. This outline gives also the religious sentiment prevailing at that time, and we only wish it were in our power to give a more full and satisfactory detail of the circumstances attending the early settlement of the town, the building of the old cloisters or convents, the schools, and manner of teaching, and who taught. But enough is given to awaken an interest in the lover of historic research, and we only hope that some student of the archives of musty records, the keys of which seem to be lost, may yet bring to light, and place before the reading public, the long-lost treasure.

Previous to the Revolutionary war there was a tavern on the site now occupied by the Eagle Hotel, on what is now Main Street (then the Philadelphia and Paxtang road), and was kept after the war by William Wright, who had been an officer in Washington's army. This Wright's daughters married into the Gross and Leber families, who were the ancestors of the families of that name now in this part of Lancaster County.

The present Eagle Hotel was built in 1808, and the Mount Vernon House, between the Eagle and the railroad, was built in 1854, at which time there were but eleven houses besides it along Main Street between Mountain Spring and the stone bridge, and this was all there was of the town between the two points named.

The Mountain Spring House, on the summit east of the town, was built in 1848 for a summer resort, and enlarged in 1850 or 1852 by Joseph Konigmacher. Previous to this the place had been occupied as a water-cure or hygienic home for invalids. An observatory was built at this point, and blown down in 1880. Mr. Konigmacher, the projector of this summer resort, was a lineal descendant of the early settlers in Ephrata, and became a prominent citizen of the town. He was at one time president of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, president of the Ephrata Monument Association, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1838, a State senator in 1848, and later a member of the Assembly, and a member of the Board of Revenue Commissioners of this State.

In 1883 there were in Ephrata four hotels, three general stores, one hardware-store, one tin-shop, one grocery-store, one liquor-store, one furniture and organ-store, three coal- and lumber-yards, four leaf-tobacco- and cigar-stores, one shoe manufactory, employing five men, one coach manufactory, employing fourteen men, one bonding-works, employing twelve men (these works were destroyed by fire July 10,

1883, and rebuilt the same year), two brick-yards, employing fifteen men, four tailors, employing eight men, twenty-four cigar manufactories, employing two hundred and thirty-seven persons, one bank, two churches, one school-house, one Union chapel, post-office, telegraph and railroad offices, one printing-office, and the large number of smaller business places usually found in a town of this size, or with a population of one thousand. The value of real estate in the village in 1883 was three hundred and seventy-eight thousand one hundred dollars; number of population, one hundred and ninety-seven.

**The German Religious Society of Seventh-Day Baptists at Ephrata.**—This society in Ephrata was founded in 1732 or 1733 by John Conrad Beissel, who was born in Eberbach, Germany, in 1690, learned the trade of a baker, and came to America in 1720; embraced the religious views of Alexander Mock, lived as a recluse for several years and at different points, and finally located on the banks of the Cocalico in 1732, still living as a hermit, advocating the doctrine of celibacy and the seventh day of the week as the proper day of rest and religious worship. He was well versed in New Testament theology, of commanding appearance, a fluent talker, and in most respects well calculated to gather around him a large class of both sexes, and was soon joined in his new home by Martin Brener, Samuel Eckerline, and another whose religious name was "Brother Jethro." They were soon followed by Anna and Maria Eckerline, from the Conestoga Church, two of his former converts, who could not endure the pangs of separation from their spiritual teacher.

This nucleus of the church was joined in 1733 by Israel and Gabriel Eckerline, and in the following year by a large number from Oley and Coventry, in Chester County, as well as a large number of Germans who came from Schoharie County, N. Y., and placed themselves under the spiritual guidance of Beissel, and soon the entire congregation at Falkner Swamp were at the feet of Beissel, who became their teacher in spiritual things for what had now and so suddenly become quite a large settlement named Lager, meaning an encampment, and subsequently received and still bears the name Ephrata.

Peter Miller came to America in 1780, and soon became pastor of a small Reformed congregation at Tulpehocken. He was a classical scholar and a good theologian, and after an interview with Beissel became one of his apostles, casting his lot with the Brotherhood of Ephrata.

As early as 1787, Beissel's people had accumulated a large area of landed property along the banks of the Cocalico Creek, which, as found by reference to the "Chronicon Ephratense" and old deeds, was held as common stock. (See also history of Ephrata village in this chapter.)

As early as 1785 the monastic system was inaugurated, and Beissel invested with the title of father,

and assumed the monastic name of "Friedsam," to which was added the suffix "Gottrecht," together meaning *Peaceable, God-right*.

The first prior of the brotherhood was Israel Eckertline, otherwise "Brother Onesimus." Among the other cloister names borne by both sexes, see history of Ephrata village, this chapter.

The first building erected under the monastic system was built in 1735, on the hill named by Friedsam "Mount Zion." The building was called Kedar, and contained one principal room for religious worship, love-feasts, and the ceremony of feet-washing. Besides this there were other rooms, very small, for the use of the brethren and sisters, those of the latter being in the upper story. Another building larger in dimensions, and called "Zion," was built on the same hill in 1738. These, as well as the several buildings of later erection, were covered with shingles on the roofs and outside walls, and remain thus covered to the present time, 1883.

In the year 1740 there were in the Ephrata cloisters thirty-six single brethren and thirty-five sisters; and at one time in later years, when the society was at the height of its prosperity, the whole congregation, including those living outside the principal buildings, but in the immediate neighborhood, numbered about three hundred.

The large building called "Periel," intended as a meeting-house for religious worship, was built in 1741. Three years later the building "Saron" was erected as a dwelling-house for married men and women who had voluntarily renounced matrimonial vows, the sexes to be kept separate in different parts of the house. The plan proved a failure; many of the self-divorced couples reunited and returned to live together at their previous homes. "Saron" was then occupied by the women, Anna and Maria Eicher, with the other celibate sisters who loved the spiritual guidance of Father Friedsam. Connected with the building "Saron" was a chapel of goodly size and a commodious hall called "Saal," for the holding of the Agapas or love-feasts.

The building "Kedar" was found insufficient for the use of the brethren or monks, and in 1746 another and much larger building was erected for them, and named "Bethania." Connected with it was a galleried meeting-room sufficiently large enough to accommodate the whole society for public worship. In that use it superseded the building "Periel," and in it the Saturday meetings continued to be held through all the years of the society's prosperity. Around Bethania and in its immediate vicinity were clustered several smaller buildings, among them being a school-house, printing-office, almonry, bakery, and others, used for different purposes.

The houses Bethania and Saron (occupied respectively by the brethren and sisters), though both very large and three stories high, afforded but rude and poor accommodations to the inmates. With ceilings

barely seven feet in height, passages so narrow that two persons could not pass each other in them, with very low and narrow doors, swinging on wooden hinges and fastened by wooden latches, with cells hardly large enough to hold a cot, and each having only the light and ventilation afforded by a single window, eighteen by twenty-four inches in size, and containing only the most indispensable articles of furniture, and that of the rudest description, these houses were certainly anything else than abodes of luxury for the brethren and sisters who inhabited them.

It is stated that in the house "Bethania" the brothers slept on wooden benches, with wooden blocks for pillows. Probably the dormitories of the sisters were a little better furnished in that particular. In each of the cells was an hour-glass, and the walls (especially those of cells occupied by the females) were nearly covered with very large sheets of paper, on which were written in large and elegantly executed German text passages of Scripture and verses of original poetry by Beissel. The walls of the meeting-rooms, the "gaol," the chapels, and dormitories were also covered with the same kind of ornamental pen-work, which was done by the sisters in a room (called the "writing-room") set apart for that purpose. The sisters "Anastasia," "Iphigenia," and "Zenobia" were mentioned as being remarkably skillful in this ornamental writing.

The dress adopted by Friedsam for the brethren and sisters of Ephrata was nearly the same as that of the Capuchins. They wore a cowl and gown of white,—linen in summer, woolen in winter. The cowl of the sisters differed a little from that of the brethren, and, as a matter of course, they wore the petticoat in place of trowsers; but they wore the same kind of gown, and the *tout ensemble* of the dress of both sexes was so nearly the same that the difference between monk and nun could hardly be discovered at a little distance. Both brothers and sisters went barefooted, except when the weather was too cold. They lived on food of the plainest kind, consisting almost entirely of bread, vegetables, and mush. No animal food was found on their tables, and even butter, cheese, and milk were discountenanced as being gross and unspiritual in their nature and (what was perhaps of greater importance) injurious to the voice. The "sweet singing" of the sisters at Conestoga, and afterwards at Ephrata, was highly prized by Father Friedsam, who was himself an excellent musician, and had no mean talent as a composer.

All their vessels for communion and ordinary drinking purposes, also all their trays, plates, and other articles for table-service, and even their candlesticks, were of wood, and manufactured by the hands of the best skilled among the brethren. When the commencement was made at Ephrata they had few, if any, beasts of burden, and the plow was drawn by the brethren, ranged in a long line on each side of a rope,



and even the sisters often assisted in the labor at that time. But after a short time they procured oxen and horses to perform this work. Father Friedsam did not encourage idlers at Ephrata. Every one had his or her work to perform, whether out or in-doors, and each one performed it, and as a natural consequence the society at Ephrata became more and more prosperous as the years passed.

A paper-mill was built and put in operation by the people at Ephrata for the manufacture of paper for use on the printing-press, which will be mentioned hereafter. They had also a saw-mill, a flour-mill, a fulling-mill, and a mill for making oil from flaxseed. These mills served not only the Ephrata settlement, but also the people of the surrounding country, who were glad to patronize them, for, besides doing good work, they were operated on principles of scrupulous honesty.

Singing-schools were begun at Ephrata in 1742, under the direction of Father Friedsam, who was himself a good singer, as well as an excellent performer on the violin and other musical instruments. The music used in these schools was of Beissel's own composing, and was written on sheets by the sisters of "Sarah," in a room of that house devoted to that purpose. More than four hundred hymns, all of Beissel's composition, were thus copied in their great hymn-book, "Zionischer Weihrauchbügel." After a time the pupils became noted for their fine performance, which attracted many strangers to visit them, and one of their visitors thus described their singing in a letter to Governor John Penn: "The performers sat with their heads reclined, their countenances solemn and dejected, their faces pale and emaciated from their manner of living, their clothing exceeding white and picturesque, and their music such as thrilled the very soul. I almost began to think myself in the world of spirits."

Ludwig Hacker came to join the Ephrata people in 1789, and in the following year a Sabbath-school was established under his leadership. It was very largely attended, and the pupils became very enthusiastic in religious matters, until there resulted among them a general awakening. Each morning and evening, before and after the sessions of the common school, they met for prayer and exhortation, developing an excitement and zeal so extravagant as to cause Friedsam to discourage the daily meetings, as also the erection of a house which had been commenced intended for their especial use. The Sabbath-school, however, continued to be held weekly for many years, and a building was built about 1750 for its use. The Sabbath-school-house was one of the buildings used in the fall of 1777 as hospitals for the wounded from the battle of Brandywine.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "A few days after the battle of Brandywine had been fought (Sept. 11, 1777) four or five hundred of the wounded soldiers were taken to Ephrata and placed in the hospital. Drs. Yerkes, Scott, and Harrison were the attending surgeons and physicians. The wounds and camp

During the year 1745 the prior, who had exceeded his authority in erecting a tower and ordering a chime of bells from a firm in Europe, without consulting the proper authorities, and for this breach of trust was deposed, and Peter Miller appointed to fill the vacancy. Of the tower and bell, the following will be of interest.

One of the structures proposed to be erected by the prior and his friends was a tower, in which was to be hung a chime of bells. Upon the arrival of the first bell the indignant communists, startled alike at the unauthorized innovation upon their plain ways and at the inordinate extravagance of their presumptuous prior, at first resolved to break the bell to pieces and bury the fragments, but upon more mature reflection and by the advice of the practical Beissel they agreed to sell it, and found a customer at a price far below its cost in the Lutheran congregation of Lancaster borough, and for many years the bell, which never reached Ephrata, hung in the tower of Trinity Lutheran Church, Lancaster, and when supplanted there was sold to the Washington Fire Company. With the disbandment of the Lancaster volunteer fire department it was bought and presented to Grace Lutheran Church, in whose tower it now hangs. It bears the inscription, cast in the metal: *Sub auspicio viri venerandi Onesimi Societ. Ephrat. Præpositi, A.D. MDCCXLV.*<sup>2</sup>

**The Old Printing-Press.**<sup>3</sup>—The famous printing-press of Ephrata was obtained by the Society in 1742, and put in operation the same year or in the early part of 1743. The first book printed<sup>4</sup> on it was for Israel Eckerline in 1744.<sup>5</sup>

During a full half-century after Beissel's printing-press commenced work at Ephrata, it was kept in active operation at that place. Besides "The Book of Martyrs" and the sectarian publications of Beissel and his brotherhood, there was printed upon it one or more editions of the New Testament (or as some accounts have it, of the Bible).

never baffled their skill, and one hundred and fifty of the soldiers died here. . . . The first who died were buried with honors of war, a funeral sermon being preached by one of their own number appointed for that purpose. This practice was continued for some time, till they died too rapidly to allow time for the performance of the ceremony, where everything of the kind was dispensed with."

<sup>2</sup> Under the auspices of the venerable man Onesimus, placed over the society at Ephrata, A.D. 1745.

<sup>3</sup> The facts relating to the Ephrata printing-press were furnished principally by Dr. J. H. Dubbs, of Lancaster.

<sup>4</sup> A number of books had been previously printed for Beissel and the Ephrata Society (commencing as early as 1728) by Benjamin Franklin, of Philadelphia, and Christopher Sauer, of Germantown. The first printed by Franklin for Beissel was entitled, "Divine Melodies of Love and Praise." The first one issued from the press of Sauer was entitled, "Zion's Hill of Incense, or Mountain of Myrrh," the volume being dedicated to "All the Solitary Turtle-Doves that Coo in the Wilderness." Another, from the pen of Michael Wohlfahrt, was entitled, "Wisdom of God," published in 1737.

<sup>5</sup> In 1746, or soon after Eckerline had been deposed from the priorship, every copy of his book that he had had printed the year before (was burned,) by order of Father Friedsam and the brotherhood. The celebrated Conrad Welsch, being present, assisted in the auto-da-fe.

In 1777, when Col. Bartram Galbraith, the county lieutenant, sent men to the paper-mill at Ephrata for paper to make cartridges for the Continental army, they, finding none at the mill, searched the printing-office, and, discovering there a great number of printed sheets of the Bible (or Testament), seized three wagon-loads of them, and the sacred ammunition was soon afterwards fired into the lines of the British foe at Brandywine and Germantown.

Forty-three publications, including Eckerlino's that was burned, are known to have been printed on the old Ephrata printing-press while in possession of the society. Copies of thirty-eight of the different Ephrata publications are now in possession of Mr. S. H. Zahm, of Lancaster City. We herewith give the titles of those at hand:

1745. "Urständliche und Erfahrungsvolle Hohe Zeugnisse," etc. (Testimonies of Spiritual Life), 4to, pp. 294. This book tells us about "the joys of virginity" and "the raptures of silence."

1745. "Güldene Äpfel in Silbernen Schalen" (Apples of Gold in Caskets of Silver), 12mo, pp. 519.

1745. "Die ernsthafte Christenpflicht" (The Earnest Duty of Christians), 12mo, pp. 120.

1747. "Das Gesang der Einsamen und Verlassenen Turtel-Taube" (The Song of the Solitary and Forsaken Turtle-Dove), 4to, pp. 359.

1747. "Der Blutige Schauplatz, oder Märtyrer Geschichte der Taufgesinnten" (The Bloody Scaffold, or Baptist Martyrology), folio, pp. 1514. This immense folio, of which copies are still occasionally seen, was a reprint of a work first published in Europe in 1660. Its republication was undertaken principally at the suggestion of the Mennonites. The printing occupied fifteen of the brethren almost constantly for three years. There appear to have been two editions, one containing a frontispiece with mystical figures and emblems intended for the brethren; the other, which is by far the most common, was without the emblems, and was probably intended for circulation among the Mennonites and the great body of German Baptists. The book has been frequently reprinted in Lancaster and elsewhere.

1752. "Erster Theil der Theologischen Lectionen" (Theological Discourses, Part I.), 4to, pp. 432.

1754. "Eines Christen Reise" (The Pilgrim's Progress), 12mo, 2 parts, 280 and 264 pages. The first edition of "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress" ever published in America.

1755. "Nachklang zum Gesang der Einsamen Turtel-Taube" (Echo of the Song of the Solitary and Forsaken Turtle-Dove), 4to, pp. 111.

1756. "Das Bruderlied, oder Ein Ausfluss Gottes" (The Brothers' Song), 4to, pp. 80.

1756. "Ein Angenehmer Geruch der Rosen und der Lillen" (The Pleasant Odor of Roses and Lilies), 4to, pp. 18. The two preceding volumes were respectively issued by the brethren and sisters. The first is

dated at Bethania, the brothers' house; the second is said to have been composed in Saron, the dwelling of the sisters.

1759. M. Tobias Wagner's "Abschieds-Rede an seine Lutherische Gemeinden" (M. Tobias Wagner's Valedictory Discourse), pamphlet, pp. 9.

1762. M. Valentin Wudrian's "Creutz Schule" (Wudrian's School of the Cross), 8vo, pp. 465.

1762. "Neu vermehrtes Gesang der einsamen Turtel-Taube" (Improved edition of the Song of the Solitary Turtle-Dove).

1763. "Eine Kurze Vorstellung des Theils von Africa, welches bewohnt wird von Negroes" (A short account of Africa), 8vo, pp. 107. A book against the slave-trade.

1764. "Von der Historia des Apostolischen Kampfes" (The History of the Apostolic Conflict), 8vo, pp. 388.

1764. "Des jüngeren Nicodemi Evangelium" (The Gospel of St. Nicodemus).

1765. "A Dissertation on Man's Fall—Translated from the High German Original," 8vo, pp. 37. The author was Conrad Beissel. It is curious on account of its appearance in the English language.

1766. "Paradiesisches Wunderspiel" (Wonderful Melody of Paradise), 4to, pp. 472.

1767. "The Family Prayer Book." Containing morning and evening prayers for families and private persons. To which are annexed directions for a devout and decent behavior in the public worship of God; more particularly in the use of the common prayers appointed by the Church of England, together with the church catechism. Collected and published chiefly of the Episcopal Congregation of Lancaster, Pequea, and Caernarvon. Printed for T. Barton.

1769. "Christliches Gemüthsgespräch" (Christian Meditation), 8vo, pp. 163.

1770. "Die Ernsthafte Christen Pflicht" (The Earnest Duty of Christians). A second edition of the book published in 1745.

1773. "Deliciae Ephratenses," Part I. (The Delights of Ephrata.) Discourses of Conrad Beissel.

1786. "Chronicon Ephratense" (The Chronicle of Ephrata). This book contains a history of the order.

1788. "Anhang zum Widerlegten Wiedertäufer" (Appendix to the Confuted Anabaptist).

1788. "Apologia, oder Schriftmässige Verantwortung" (Apology, or Scriptural Answer), pp. 72. The two books last mentioned were directed against a volume called "The Confuted Anabaptist." The authorship of the second volume is ascribed to Alexander Mack, Jr.

1790. "Merkwürdige Geschichte von einem Menschen der mit dem Teufel in einem Bund getreten" (Wonderful History of a Man who had made a Compact with the Devil).

1792. C. A. Roemelings' "Herausführung aus Babel" (Deliverance from Babel), pp. 542.

1792. "Christliche Bibliothek" (Christian Library), von George A. Martin, 8vo, pp. 148.

1792. "Vom Christlichen Gebrauch der Lieder" (The Christian Use of Hymns), 12mo, pp. 56.

1795. "Das Neue Testament" (The New Testament).

1795. "The Cheap and Famous Farrier."

It is known that a large amount of Continental money was printed on the old Ephrata press while Congress was in session at York, Pa., in 1777-78.

The old Ephrata printing-press passed out of possession of the Ephrata Society about the year 1795. In that year a small hymn-book ("Das Kleine Davidische Psalterspiel") was issued at Ephrata by Solomon Mayer. During the earlier part of the present century Joseph Bauman, of Ephrata, printed a number of volumes, among which the Works of Jacob Boehme enjoyed an extensive circulation. The most curious of the later Ephrata books is the autobiography of Ezekiel Sangmeister, which was published in numbers in 1825. Sangmeister was a monk who was opposed to Beissel, and who wrote his own life as a bitter commentary on the "Chronicon Ephratense." His writings remained hidden for many years behind a secret panel in the wall of his cell, and seem to have been suppressed soon after their publication. Another Ephrata printer was Jacob Rush, who issued Boehme's "Christosophie," and possibly other volumes of a similar character.

The volumes bearing the names of individual Ephrata printers are not so highly regarded as those which were issued by the direct authority of the brotherhood.

The ancient press, which the Ephrata brethren kept almost continually employed for a period of more than half a century, and which was continued in use by individual proprietors for an additional term of thirty years at least, is now in Philadelphia, in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Soon after the close of the French and Indian war the English government appointed commissioners to visit Ephrata for the purpose of learning something of this peculiar institution. Upon their visiting the place they were charmed with what they saw and heard, particularly with the sweet singing of the brethren and sisters. Some of the written music of "Saron" was sent by them as a present to the royal family, who, being greatly pleased with it, sent in return a present inclosed in a box. Some months after the box was received at Ephrata, and privately opened by Friedsam and the new prior, Peter Miller, and, after examination, the box with its contents was buried in a secret place, and has never been resurrected.

After more than forty years of spiritual leadership, Conrad Beissel died in 1768. Peter Miller (Brother Jalbez), the new prior, then succeeded to the charge of the congregation and brotherhood, which had then

already passed through the period of its greatest prosperity. From this time it steadily declined under Miller's charge, although it has been generally admitted that he was much the superior of Beissel, both in education and natural talent. The decadence of the society was not the result of the change of leadership, but of other causes, one of the principal of which was the fact that the time had passed when institutions like that founded by Beissel at Ephrata could flourish and grow on American soil. All of its history that is of much interest closes with the close of the Revolution. Yet a few years longer it continued to exist with something of its original forms and surroundings, but at the end of a quarter of a century it had ceased to be more than a mere relic and reminder of the prosperous community that Father Friedsam had held in charge years before.

Of the Ephrata brethren and sisters there remained at the close of the last century only a few superannuated persons inhabiting the houses "Bethania" and "Saron." But the sisters skilled in penmanship were no longer seen at their work in the writing and music rooms; the singing and Sunday-school had been closed years before; the paper-mill was silent, and the famous printing-press, though yet in operation to some extent, had passed from the control of the brethren. The principal buildings were still standing; they and their inmates having grown gray together. To insure the support of the latter during the remainder of their lives, and to secure and legally hold the property of the community, a memorial was presented to the Legislature setting forth that the monastic branch of the Ephrata Society "is reduced to a few aged and infirm members who are incapable of managing their estate, and upon whose death the same will probably become extinct," and asking for an act of incorporation. Accordingly an act was passed Feb. 21, 1814, incorporating "The German Religious Society of Seventh-Day Baptists of Ephrata," and appointing Christian Bowman, Jacob Gorgus, Abel Witmer, Samuel Fahnstock, Jacob Kimmel, Jr., Obed Fahnstock, and Jacob Koenigsmacher, trustees of the society. Successive boards of trustees were chosen from time to time, but about the year 1875 disputes arose, and the society became divided into two opposing factions, which under their respective boards of trustees (each claiming to be the legal and legitimate one) are now contesting in the courts for possession of the society property, which is said to be worth only about twenty thousand dollars.

In membership the Ephrata Society has dwindled to about a score and a half, three-fourths of whom are women, and that the grace and spirituality of the founders of the sect have in some measure departed from its later direction may be inferred from the fact that of the male members one is a man eighty-two years of age, the other six are included in the two contesting boards of trustees, who are the parties to the pending litigation.

**Ephrata Monument Association.**—Long after the battles of Germantown and Brandywine, and long after the Ephrata cloisters had been occupied as hospitals for the wounded soldiers in those battles, and those that died had been buried in a field not far distant, did the patriotism of the people become aroused to the fact that the deeds of those noble heroes now dead should in some way be commemorated. True, the grounds in which they lay bivouacked, patiently awaiting Gabriel's reveille to be sounded, had been inclosed by a common fence, and over the gateway was painted the following inscription:

"Hier Ruhen die Gebeine vieler Soldaten."

Yet this did not satisfy the patriotic ardor burning in the bosoms of the citizens of Ephrata, therefore a public meeting was called, measures taken, and the above-named association was subsequently chartered by the State authorities, and on Sept. 11, 1845, the corner-stone of what was to be a monument was laid with the usual ceremonies on such occasions. It was to be some sixty feet in height, but for lack of government aid, no doubt, it never reached an altitude of over six feet.

There it stands, a square pile of hewn red sandstone, with hundreds of square blocks of the same material laying around the foundation ready to take their place in the obelisk and do honor to the noble dead. But, alas! alas! the parsimony of a great government allows its noble defenders to lie beneath a field covered with brambles and briars, instead of a monument that could be pointed to with pride and be an honor to a great and powerful nation.

**Lincoln** (formerly New Ephrata) is situated two miles west from old Ephrata, on the old Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg turnpike, which followed the old road leading from Philadelphia to Paxtang.

March 28, 1818, John Reist purchased twenty-five acres of land from Philip Kraig and Elizabeth, his wife, and the same year laid the same out into building lots and named the town "New Ephrata." During the administration of the late lamented President Lincoln the name was changed.

Reuben W. Bard, a former postmaster, and one of the influential men of that part of the township. He was born near Hinkletown, and came to Lincoln and engaged in mercantile business, and in 1882 was elected one of the poor directors of Lancaster County. He has also held other offices of honor and trust. There are at present at Lincoln twelve business places. The present store and post-office is kept by I. A. Snaveley. The building has been occupied as a store since 1852. The Union House was opened as a hotel in 1879. This is a thriving little town, growing in favor as a pleasant place for the location of retired farmers and others. Population, about five hundred; valuation of real estate, \$173,900; number of properties, ninety-three.

**New Berlin** is a scattering village near the south-

east corner of the township, and is about fifty years of age. There was no particular design on the part of the owners of the land upon which the hamlet is situated in building a town, and when the place began to assume the dignity of a village a few of the inhabitants met at the village tavern to fix upon a name, and finally selected that of New Berlin, by which it has since been known.

**Akron** is a small hamlet and railroad station on the Reading and Columbia Railroad. Here is a post-office, store, etc., with a population of three hundred and twenty-five. Valuation of real estate, \$85,800. Number of properties, sixty-four.

**Hahnstown**, another small hamlet of this township, has a population of one hundred, and a valuation of \$22,200, with twenty properties.

**Greenville** has a population of one hundred, and a valuation of \$40,600, with twenty properties.

**Baptist Brethren, or Dunkers.**—This organization, among the oldest and most prominent in this section of the county and Ephrata township, have five houses of worship. Mohler's, one mile east of Ephrata village and near the Reading and Columbia Railroad, is the largest of the five. The building stands on a plot of one and a half acres of land, is built of stone, and in size is fifty by eighty feet, and built in 1872. Building committee, John L. and Simon Mohler.

On the site of the present church a school-house was built in 1838 or 1839, and occupied both for school and church purposes until its destruction by fire, which occurred in the winter of 1859-60.

The religious society at this place was organized in 1859, and called the "Ephrata Congregation," and in 1861 a stone meeting-house was built upon the site of the old school-house, and the present one, as above stated, built in 1872. Present membership of this congregation, two hundred and seventy. This meeting-house is designated, on account of the capacity of the house, as the place for holding annual love-feasts for the East Conestoga District, on which occasion the house is none too large to accommodate the large assemblage of Christian worshippers.

The ministers for this congregation have been O. Bomberger, J. Pfoutz, Is. Myers, Israel Wenger, William Price, Isaac Keller, and Samuel Harley as bishop.

The ministers that serve this congregation also serve the congregations at Springville and Hahnstown.

**Royer's Middle Creek Meeting.**—This congregation is in what is known as the West Conestoga District, although in Ephrata township. The original building at this place was also occupied as a school-house and meeting-house combined, and was built of logs in 1824, and subsequently a frame addition to the log house was built to accommodate the increase in the congregation. In 1874 the present stone and frame meeting-house, forty-five by seventy-five feet, was built. Here also annual love-feasts are held,

the house having been built large for that purpose. The present membership at Royer's is two hundred.

The ministers serving this congregation have been Christian Rupp, Jacob Pfoutz, Christian Bomberger, Joseph Myers, James Pfoutz, George Bingaman, — Gibble, and John Moyer. Previous to the building of these large houses of worship the annual love-feasts were held in the larger barns of some of the members.

**Steinmetz Meeting** also belongs to the West Conatoga District, and is situated west from Ephrata village, on the line of the Reading and Columbia Railroad. The meeting-house at this place was built by the general contributions of the community, and is occupied both for school and religious purposes. Present membership about fifty.

There are also congregations at Mumma's and at Springville, with a membership of twenty at the former and seventy-five at the latter place.

The time of services are so arranged that they are held at no two points upon the same day, therefore giving the membership an opportunity of attending each place of worship.

At each of the above-named places of worship are cemeteries, each of which has been occupied as a burial-place for over a hundred years. The land for the cemetery at Royer's was donated by Amos Royer, and the first interment was that of the remains of Michael Pfoutz, as near as can be ascertained from the inscription on tombstone one hundred and forty years ago.

**Lincoln Salem Church.**—This is a Lutheran organization, and the house of worship built as a Union Reformed and Lutheran Church. The first congregation was organized in February, 1852, and in the spring of 1853 the first church officers were elected, as follows: Elders, William K. Stober and George Bentz (Mr. Bentz subsequently removed from the place, when Allen Harker was elected to fill vacancy); Trustees, Peter Hacker, Andrew Enck; Deacons, John Striner, Jacob Hacker; Treasurer, Levi S. Hacker.

The ministers who have served this congregation since June 5, 1853, were — Harpel, D. P. Rosemiller, S. R. Boyer, George A. Trabert, C. A. Fetzer, and E. S. Brownmiller, the present pastor. Present membership, one hundred.

**Bergstrass Church.**—The first notice of the church is an article of agreement among twelve citizens, dated Erlen Town, May 18, 1752, for the purpose of building a church and calling a minister. Then comes the "Church Book (record) for the congregation in Earlings Down, which the same has purchased out of the common treasury for 5 shillings, the 7th day of February, 1753." On Feb. 27, 1762, George Wernes and his wife, Mary Elizabeth, gave a deed for two acres of ground for two pounds ten shillings to Andrew Sweigart and Conrad Bronelsen, in trust, "for the proper use and behoof of the members of

the Lutheran congregation, for a school-house and burying-ground." This land had been purchased in 1753, nine years previously, but the deed was not given until 1762. The land is said to be "situate, lying, and being in Earl township."

The first church, built about the year 1753, was a log edifice, weather-boarded; it stood nearly a hundred years, and in 1848 gave way to the handsome edifice on the hillside at present used by the congregation. The first pastor was John Theophilus Engellond, from 1753 until 1758; John Samuel Swerdfeger, from 1758-63; William Kurtz, 1763-81; John Daniel Schreter, 1781-84; Frederick Melsheimer, 1785-90; Heinrich Moeller, 1790-98; John Plitt, 1798-1813; Peter Filbert, 1813-23; John F. Engle, for a brief period; Charles Ritzte, 1823-25; John W. Richards, 1825-34; S. Trumbaur, 1835-56; D. P. Rosenmiller, 1856-58; G. M. Mertz, 1858-59; S. R. Boyer, 1859-68; R. S. Wagner, 1869-78; S. S. Henry, 1873-82; J. H. Umbenhen, the present pastor. The church is built on a road leading from the Harrisburg and Downingtown turnpike over the Ephrata Mountains, hence its name, "Bergstrass."

We find by the records that the first church-book was purchased Feb. 7, 1753, and cost five shillings. The following-named persons were among the original members of the old Bergstrass Church: Phillip Schwerinschall, Henry Sower, John Bernhardt Frankly, Christoph Kolpp, Martin Brown, Michael Oberlin, Elias Myers, Benjamin Lesly, Rudolph Bronelsen.

The present church edifice is of brick, and valued at ten thousand dollars, together with the sexton's house and grounds belonging to the church. The present church building was built in 1848, the cornerstone having been laid May 7th of that year, and the church edifice dedicated May 27, 1849. The building committee were John B. Bitzer, Zaccheus Killian, Henry Bard, and Curtis Fry. The church officers at that time were as follows: Trustees, David Wade, Henry Bard, Richard Killian, and Jacob Holsinger; Deacons, Samuel Hoessler, George Withers, and Curtis Fry. Present membership, one hundred and fifty.

Officers for 1888: Trustee, Henry Snyder; Elders, Jacob S. Komper, Isaac Miller, Adam McCloud; Deacons, Isaac Jacoby, E. S. Killian, Lemon B. Frankford.

The cemetery adjoining the church is the resting-place of many of the prominent citizens of the surrounding country, and contains many beautiful monuments.

**Ephrata Evangelical Lutheran Congregation** was organized at Dening Hall, where meetings had frequently been held, which led to the building of their present sandstone church edifice, forty by sixty-five feet, the corner-stone being laid in May, 1869, and the building dedicated October 10th of the same year. The first pastor was Rev. George Trabert, who remained from 1869 to 1873, and was succeeded by Rev. C. A. Fetzer from 1874 to 1881, when he was

succeeded by Rev. E. S. Brownmiller, the present pastor.

**Reformed Church of Lincoln** was organized in 1852, in which year the present house of worship was built by this and the Lutheran congregation. The corner-stone was laid Oct. 10, 1852, and house dedicated May 29, 1853. The original members were Henry Appel, George Becker, Jacob Hoffman, Amelia Shirk, Francis Witmyer, Mary Rock, John Wolf, Elizabeth Rank, John Appel, Mary Danner, Isaac Beck. The first church officers were as follows: Elders, Henry Appel, Jacob Hoffman; Trustees, Francis Witmyer, John Wolf; Deacons, John Appel, Isaac Beck.

The first pastor was Rev. Daniel Hertz, who remained from 1852 to 1862, and was succeeded by Rev. William T. Gerhardt, from 1862 until 1870, when Rev. S. Schweitzer, the present pastor, was installed.

Present membership, one hundred and seventy-four; value of church property, five thousand dollars.

Rev. S. Schweitzer became pastor of the congregation, and preached his first sermon on July 23, 1871. The first communion was held the following fall, on September 17th, when twenty persons presented themselves at the communion-table. Of this number two, namely, Elder George Kissinger and Mrs. Catharine Hershberger, have died, three have moved away, and the remaining fifteen are, at the present time of writing, enjoying life and health and the visible means of grace from time to time. At the last communion held the number of communicants was one hundred and three. The organization at present is as follows: Elders, Jacob Gorgas, Ira B. Zwally, Daniel Irwin; Deacons, Martin Wolf, Samuel S. Erb, Daniel B. Mellinger; Trustees, Samuel Stuber, James Krick; Secretary and Treasurer, L. E. Miller; Organist, L. E. Miller.

The first class of catechumens were confirmed on April 27, 1872, consisting of eight persons: Elias Sahn, Sarah E. Bentz, Evan Flory, Emma Rollew, Joanna Flory, Kate T. Irwin, Catharine Demmy, Mary A. Wolf.

Of this class, one, namely, Catharine Demmy, afterwards Bingaman, died on Nov. 28, 1881.

The second class was confirmed on Nov. 9, 1873, consisting of eleven persons: Isaac Sahn, Mary Grostefahn, Isabella Eitnier, Lavinna Sahn, Emma Helstand, Mahala Reinhold, Horace Helstand, Elmira Eitnier, Christian Bingaman, Catharine Stuber, John Bingaman.

Third class, Nov. 8, 1874, nine persons: C. W. Myers, Henry Wolf, Cecillia Bentz, L. E. Miller, Samuel Witmer, Emma Bentz, Jacob Eberley, Annie Wolf, Mary Ann Kaffroth. Of this class, one, namely, Cecillia Bentz, died.

Fourth class, on Oct. 10, 1875, five persons: Martin D. Irwin, Mrs. M. D. Irwin, Alice Sahn, Lucy Grube, Sallie Miller.

Fifth class, on April 22, 1877, six persons: Peter

Steeff, Alice Bingaman, Frederick Grostefahn, Mary Mellinger, Henry Felger, Salinda Leisey.

Sixth class, May 24, 1870, six persons: Mary Alice Nagle, Lizzie Kaffroth, Anna Habecker, Alice Leisey, Anna Frey, Susan Catharine Ream.

Seventh class, April 25, 1880, six persons: Henry W. Miller, Laura Erb, Jere Neese, Anna Wike, Susan Neese, Susan Habecker.

Eighth class, on April 22, 1882: Christian Kramer, Anna Helstand, Lizzie Benjamin, Kate Witmer, Lizzie Rock, Mrs. James M. Krick, Anna Walker, Henry Miller, Mrs. Samuel D. Erb, Kate Groff, Frank Groff.

Ninth class, on April 21, 1883: Lizzie Smith, Mrs. Lizzie Faust, Mary Young, Ada Nillen, Jacob Sweigert, Lizzie Sweigert, Alma Kaffroth, Lizzie Urner, Susan McGuind, Susan Weider, Henry Witmyer, Adam Diehl.

**Bethany Church** is located about one mile south from Ephrata village.

**United Brethren in Christ.**—During the year 1871 meetings were frequently held at the house of Burton Keaner, and in 1872, at a Quarterly Conference held at New Holland, a board of trustees and building committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Levi Hoover, John R. Boyer, and William G. Sprecher, who selected the site whereon stands their present church edifice, on Church Street, in Ephrata village.

The corner-stone of the church edifice, which is of brick, was laid July 28, 1872, and the church dedicated on the first Sabbath of December of the same year.

The above-named persons were the original members, and in 1883 the membership numbered fifty-six. The first pastor was Rev. M. J. Mumma, who served two years, and was succeeded by Rev. J. F. Moneer, three years; Revs. S. R. Grabill and J. M. Groff, one year; Rev. Israel Carpenter, one year; and Rev. P. A. Bowman, the present pastor, who has already served this people four years.

**New Mennonites.**—This branch of the Christian Church is represented in Ephrata township and village, but have no house of worship of their own. Rev. A. S. Kurtz holds occasional services in Union Chapel.

**The Old Mennonites** also hold occasional services at the same place for the accommodation of their members.

**Lincoln Congregational Church** was organized Feb. 16, 1869, with the following-named members: R. W. Bard, Daniel Wingenroth, M. D. Hoover, Levi Heck, and H. G. Cooper. The first three named were the original trustees. Their church building is of brick, thirty-six by fifty feet, and valued at two thousand dollars. The corner-stone was laid June 2, 1872, and the church formally dedicated Oct. 13, 1872.

The pastors of this church have been as follows: Rev. D. Lantz, one year; Jacob Zern, one year; A.

Shultz, one year; Reuben Drubelbeis, one year; O. S. Brown, one year; William Heim, one year; A. Kemple, two years; A. M. Sampsell, one year; F. Sechrist, one year; F. Sechrist and W. D. Bicksler, one year; F. Sechrist and D. G. Reinhold, one year; J. L. Warner and I. F. Heisler, one year; A. Zeigenfuss and A. B. Saylor, one year.

**Akron Congregational Church** was organized at Akron in 1875, and in 1876 a frame church edifice was built and dedicated the same year at a cost of nearly fifteen hundred dollars. The official board of the church in 1883 consisted of Martin Reuben, William P. Albright, Frank Zwally, and S. K. Wolf. Present membership, seventy. The same pastors served this people that served the congregation at Lincoln.

**Union Chapel.**—This building is the property of no particular sect or denomination of Christians, and was built by the voluntary contributions of the citizens of Ephrata and other places. The object of the building was to furnish a suitable place for holding a Union Sabbath-school. The building committee consisted of the following-named persons: D. R. Hertz, president; J. B. Keller, E. Konigmacher, William M. Overly, and J. S. Sharp.

The ground was broken and consecrated by Revs. Tobias and Schweitzer, Sept. 14, 1882. The cornerstone of the building was laid by the Masonic fraternity, according to the Masonic ritual, on Oct. 8, 1882, and in March, 1883, the Union Chapel was chartered by the State authorities, with the following-named trustees: A. Konigmacher, president; D. R. Hertz, secretary; S. R. Hess, J. B. Keller, and J. S. Sharp.

**Schools.**—In 1883 the value of school property in Ephrata was sixteen thousand five hundred dollars. Amount of tax levied and raised for school purposes during the year, four thousand eight hundred dollars. Number of school-houses, fourteen; number of schools, sixteen; number of teachers, sixteen; average salary of teachers per month, forty dollars; number of pupils in the township, seven hundred and fifty-nine; length of school term, six and one-half months.

**Physicians.**—Among the earlier physicians of Ephrata were Drs. Gershon Wenger and H. Reimsnyder, who were located at Akron, and practiced in this township for over twenty-five years each. Dr. D. E. Shirk practiced at Lincoln for about twenty years, I. M. Groff at Ephrata for ten years, and died in 1876. A. S. Brubaker was at Akron in the practice of medicine for about seven years.

The present physicians of the township are Dr. D. J. McCaa, who located in Ephrata in 1875; Dr. J. Charles, located at Lincoln in 1875; Dr. J. Ibach, located at Akron in 1879, and Dr. J. Kreider, located in 1883. Dr. I. Armstrong located at Hinkletown in 1874.

**Ephrata National Bank** was organized at a meet-

ing of the citizens interested in financial matters, held at the Mount Vernon Hotel, Feb. 4, 1881.

Mr. W. Z. Sener was chosen president of the meeting, and Samuel Nissly, Esq., appointed secretary. The amount of capital stock was fixed at seventy-five thousand dollars, and the following-named persons elected directors of the bank: W. Z. Sener, E. Konigmacher, J. W. Landis, H. S. Eberly, John Y. Weidman, Samuel Royer, A. J. Ream, R. R. Bitzer, Levi Bard, J. B. Keller, Reuben Reidenbach, John Sel-domridge, and R. W. Bard.

The board of directors then proceeded to the election of officers, as follows: President, W. Z. Sener; Secretary, E. Konigmacher.

The banking-house was formally opened for the transaction of business April 18, 1881, having been located in a room formerly occupied by E. Konigmacher as a drug-store.

**Cocalico Lodge, No. 400, K. of P.**, was instituted in Ephrata village, June 19, 1878, with the following-named charter members, who were also the first officers: P. C., E. S. Royer; O. C., Israel Bushong; V. O., Samuel Slough; P., John Roland; K. of R. and S., John S. Nolde; M. of F., H. S. Kauffman; K. of E., Isaac Strohl; I. G., John B. Zwally; O. G., D. S. Retlow; Rep. to G. L., E. S. Royer.

The regular meetings of the lodge are held in the third story of Strohl's block on Friday evening of each week. Present membership, twenty-six.

The officers in August, 1883, were: P. C., George Kegereise; O. C., Daniel Munshower; V. C., J. E. Reessler; P., J. W. Lober; M. of F., David Munshower; M. of E., Isaac Strohl; K. of R. and S., H. B. Keller; M. at A., John Smith; I. G., Harvey Baringer; O. G., John Stuber.

**The Northern Mutual Insurance Company**, located at Ephrata village, was organized at a meeting of several of the prominent citizens of this vicinity, held at the house of Jacob Reddig, April 27, 1844.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### JACOB WISLER LANDES.

The Landes family is of Swiss origin, and the ancestors of the family emigrated from that country to the United States at a very early day, and took up his settlement with the pioneers of Lancaster County. John, of the second generation, resided where Michael Keller now lives, in Ephrata township. He engaged in the arduous duties of pioneer agriculture, married a Miss Mohler, and had a patriarchal family of children. Among these were Abraham, who succeeded his father on the old homestead; David, who engaged in farming in West Cocalico township; Elizabeth, who married John Shurr, and resided where Jacob W. Landes' tenant-house now is, and Jacob, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The latter



*J. W. Landis*





W. J. Oliver

married Elizabeth Mellinger, and through that family derived his homestead farm, now occupied by Jacob W. Landes, who is the third generation to till the ancestral soil. Four of the children of Jacob Landes grew to years of maturity, namely, Maria, Elizabeth, Anna, and Jacob (2d). None of the children married, save Jacob, who passed his entire lifetime on the old homestead, now occupied by his son. He led a plain, industrious life, holding himself aloof from public affairs, and sustaining a reputation for integrity and uprightness in the community in which he dwelt. He married Magdalena, daughter of Jacob Wisler, of Ephrata township, and had three children, who attained adult years, viz., Elizabeth, who became the wife of Levi Landes, of Ephrata township, Jacob W., and Mary, widow of Simon P. A. Weidman, a deceased merchant of Clay township.

Jacob W. Landes was born on the farm where he now resides in Ephrata township, on Nov. 2, 1834. He enjoyed only a common-school education, and passed the earlier years of his life as an assistant to his father in his agricultural operations. His individual business life began in 1860, when he commenced working the home-tract on shares, and so continued until, by the death of his father on Aug. 30, 1876, he came into possession of the farm. He has continued to reside on the old place ever since, and is recognized as one of the successful representative farmers of his section. Besides his agricultural operations, Mr. Landes has engaged extensively in the purchase and sale of horses, and is prominently known in that trade. He has always been willing to contribute his part towards all objects of a progressive character, and is ranked with the public-spirited and enterprising men of his township. He has been a member of the board of directors of the Ephrata National Bank since the organization of that institution in 1881. He married Sarah, daughter of Curtis and Catharine (Shofer) Fry, of Ephrata township, and has six children, viz., Alma, J. Harlan, Anna C., Jacob C., Emma, and Charles S. Landes.

#### WILLIAM ZAHM SENER.

The Sener family has been closely identified with the material and social history of Lancaster County for over a hundred years, the common ancestor having emigrated from Germany about the middle of the eighteenth century, and located at Lancaster. Gottlieb Sener, son of John Sener, and grandson of the first settler, was born at Lancaster, on April 28, 1800. He received only a limited education, and in February, 1816, went on foot to High Spire, Dauphin Co., where he apprenticed himself to the trade of cutlery manufacturer with his cousin, John Sener. In August, 1820, he returned to Lancaster, and a short time after, in company with Daniel Hoffman, removed to Frederick City, Md., where he engaged in the cutlery business. He subsequently pursued

the same business at Hagerstown, Md., Petersburg, Pa., and other points, meeting with varying success. In the spring of 1848 he purchased of his brothers, Jacob and Frederick Sener, the lumber business in Lancaster which they had established in 1832, it being the first enterprise of the kind along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Here he continued to engage in active and successful business until his retirement on Dec. 21, 1870. He was the founder of the well-known firm of G. Sener & Sons, of Lancaster, and an active, enterprising, and useful citizen. He served as a member of the City Council of Lancaster, but had neither taste nor ambition for public place. He married, Aug. 13, 1826, Rebecca, daughter of Godfried Zahm, of Lancaster, and had a family of four sons and three daughters. The former were J. Frederick Sener, Henry M., William Z., and Edward A. Sener (deceased), all of whom were successively admitted into partnership with their father, and the three remaining of whom compose the present firm of G. Sener & Sons. Gottlieb Sener died on Jan. 11, 1877.

William Z. Sener was born in Lancaster on Nov. 25, 1841. He completed his academic education at the Lancaster High School, in 1858, and subsequently engaged in school-teaching in Upper Leacock township, and Manheim, for two seasons, earning his first money in a calling that has claimed the earliest efforts of so many successful and prominent men in the world's history. In 1860 he entered the employ of his father, in Lancaster, and devoting himself to the study of book-keeping, took charge of the books of G. Sener & Sons for several years. In 1862, upon attaining his majority, he was admitted as a partner in the lumber and coal business of the firm. Soon after, it being considered desirable to extend the business of the concern, Ephrata was selected as the point at which a branch should be established, and in the fall of 1863 he proceeded to that place and organized the enterprise. The Ephrata branch of the business, under his management, has proven very successful, and is recognized as one of the well-established and growing enterprises of the section in which it is located. From a small hamlet, situated at the junction of the Lancaster and Reading and Harrisburg and Downingtown turnpikes, Ephrata has developed into a growing active business centre, and has taken a place among the live villages of the large and wealthy county of Lancaster. With the growth and development of the place and its institutions, it is not inaccurate to state that Mr. Sener has been intimately identified since his removal there in 1863, and many of the evidences of progress and advancement that can be seen in the village have been inspired by his enterprise, public spirit, and business tact and sagacity. He has acted as the freight-agent of the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company since 1863, and as express-agent for the same company from the time of the establishment of that branch of traffic. He

was one of the organizers of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity of Ephrata, assisted actively in the building of the church edifice now in use, and is an officer and regular attendant of the church at the present writing. He was also the main instigator of the Ephrata National Bank, which was organized in February, 1881, with a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars, and of which he has since been president. Three unsuccessful attempts had previously been made to organize a bank at that place. Mr. Sener enjoys the respect and confidence of the community in which he dwells, and lends a cheerful support to all worthy local enterprises, whether of a material or spiritual character. He married, in 1864, Sarah Light, daughter of Dr. Washington L. Atlee, of Philadelphia. Her death occurred in 1869. In June, 1874, he was united in marriage to Anna Y., daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Yeisley, of Baltimore, Md., who is his present wife. Two children have been born of the union, viz., Miriam and Master Willie Sener, who died in the fourth year of his age.

#### MARTIN S. FRY.

John Fry, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was of Swiss parentage, and resided in the township of Cocalico, where he was both farmer and miller. His six children were Jacob, Martin, Peter, John, Grace, and Mary. Peter, who was the grandfather of Martin S., was born on the homestead, where he succeeded his father in the cultivation of the farm. He married Sarah Houck, and had children,—Curtis, Jacob, Daniel, Samuel, George, Isaac, Peter, Mary (Mrs. Meily), and Eliza (Mrs. Bricker). Mr. Fry's death occurred in November, 1824, near Ephrata. His eldest son, Curtis, was born in October, 1808, at the family home. He married Catherine, daughter of Christian Sheaffer, and had children: Martin S., William H., Isaac N., S. Lemon, Lizzie (Mrs. Shirk), Sarah (Mrs. Landis), and Emma (Mrs. Weidman). Mr. Fry's life was spent in farming occupations in the township of Ephrata, where his death occurred in November, 1875. His widow still survives and resides in Ephrata.

Martin S., their son, was born in the same township May 1, 1833, when his youth was spent as a pupil at the neighboring public school, after which he engaged in farm labor. He was married in 1858 to Miss Catherine, daughter of Samuel Miller (deceased), of Ephrata. Their children are Horace M., A. Lincoln, S. Curtis, M. Elwood, John M., Enima May, and Mary Alice. Mr. Fry, in 1858, assumed charge of the paternal estate, which is still under his management.

He is in politics a Republican, and has been for years an active and influential representative of his party in the county.

In 1867-68 he was honored with the chairmanship

of the Republican County Committee, and in 1870 was appointed United States storekeeper and gauger for the Ninth District of Pennsylvania, which office he still holds. In integrity and enterprise Mr. Fry is regarded as one of the foremost citizens of his township. In religion he adheres to the faith of his ancestors, that of the Lutheran Church, of which both himself and wife are members.

## CHAPTER LVI.

### FULTON TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

**Geographical and Topographical.**—This township was formed in the year 1844 by a division of Little Britain township; taking its name from Robert Fulton (the celebrated inventor of the steamboat), who was born within its territorial limits.

It is bounded on the east by Little Britain; on the south by Mason and Dixon's line, separating it from the State of Maryland; on the west by the Susquehanna River (including all the islands therein, the western bank being the legal boundary), and on the northwest by Drumore township.

Its extreme length from its northern point to the State line is between six and seven miles, and its width from the eastern bank of the river to the Little Britain line, about five miles.

The Susquehanna, as already seen, washes it on the west, the Octorara Creek forms a water front at its southeast angle for perhaps a mile and a half. The Conewago Creek enters it from Drumore almost at its northern extremity, and winds its way through a broad and fertile valley to the Maryland line on the south, traversing nearly the whole length of the territory, furnishing power for numerous mills along its course. The Little Conewago enters it from Little Britain, passes Thomas Smedley's mill, and enters the larger stream from the east. Peter's Creek comes in from Drumore, runs first a southerly course to Wicks' mill, then rather southwestwardly till it meets the Puddle Dock, which, rising near the middle of the township, runs in a winding westerly course, passing and giving power to George Hewes' edge-tool-factory, till it meets the former stream at Dorsey's mill, and thence together seek the river at the lower end of Peach Bottom. Many small rivulets enter these larger streams in all parts of their course, making this township an exceedingly well-watered tract of country.

**Pioneer Settlers and Land Warrants.**—This township appears to have derived its earliest settlers from Maryland, quite a large number of locations having been made within its limits by Maryland authority at a very early day.

<sup>1</sup> By John O. Lewis, Esq.



*Martin P. Fay*

**Emanuel Grubb** had three hundred acres patented to him Dec. 10, 1713, being two adjoining surveys, one for one hundred acres and the other for two hundred acres. To these he added afterwards one hundred and seventy-six acres and allowance, partly surrounding the above by patent from the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania dated Aug. 5, 1747. He also became possessed of a part of "Three Partners," hereafter mentioned, as well as other lands which, after his death, were divided among his sons. The farms of the late G. B. Wood, Roger H. Kirk, late Jeremiah B. Haines, and James Black, Esq., were carved out of his possessions.

"**Three Partners' Tract**" was the name given to a large tract of land lying north of Cornwall's addition, containing seven hundred and sixty-eight acres, surveyed on a warrant to Ephraim Hoffman, dated in 1715, and patented to Thomas Jacobs Sept. 16, 1720. The farms of the late Gilpin Stubbs, Amos Smith (lately sold), Joseph Blackburn, Layman C. Blackburn, late Lewis Haines, Franklin Tollinger, with parts of other properties, are parts of this survey.

"**Slate Hill Tract**" of two hundred and twenty-five acres was patented to Thomas Johnson Aug. 24, 1726; now Jonas Eby, late heirs of James A. Caldwell and others. It was on the line of this land that Jeremiah Brown and James A. Caldwell had one of the heaviest law-suits ever tried in Lancaster County, costing, it is said, sixty thousand dollars; though this seems to be almost beyond the bounds of possibility.

**William Teague** two patents for one hundred acres each; one called "Teague's Endeavor," June 6, 1715; the other, "Teague's Forest," in the following year, 1716. These became the property of the Frazers, the former became the property of James Arbuckle, and was conveyed, with other land of his, to Robert Maxwell, Oct. 27, 1800, and now belongs to Gilbert Maxwell in part; the other tract lies partly in Maryland, being intersected by the State line, and belongs to the heirs of Jeremiah B. Haines (deceased), known as the "Frazer place."

**Maryland Warrants.**—Several other tracts are known to have been taken up by Maryland warrants and secured by Maryland patents, Mordecai Cloud, Nicholas Hiland, George Martin, and others being among those taking Maryland rights at this early day. It is well known that this territory was claimed by Lord Baltimore under his royal grant of 1632, and by William Penn and his heirs under his charter of 1681, and was long disputed between them.

An arrangement had been entered into between them that neither should grant lands in the disputed district till the title was settled; but while this arrangement was respected by the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, it is said to have been disregarded by those of Maryland, so far that lands were offered in this district at half the price they were sold at elsewhere.<sup>1</sup>

Be this as it may, in 1732 a parallel of demarcation was finally agreed upon and partially run, so that each party now knew nearly their own limits. And now the list of Pennsylvania titles takes its commencement. It is more than probable that many settlements had been made by squatters previous to this, and a few titles were issued farther east at an earlier day, and nearer established centres of population.

Of such "settlements," it is probable that of James King was among the first. He had built a mill on Conowingo Creek (spelled Canarawango in all the earlier papers) some time before 1733, as in that year a road was laid out from King's mill to Octorara, thus proving by the record an older settlement both of himself and others, or the road would not have been needed. He was a Friend, or Quaker; his neighbors were perhaps of the same persuasion, and the direction of the road clearly points to the Nottingham settlement of Friends, and the place of meeting there as its objective point. King took out a warrant for his land Nov. 25, 1735, in which it is described as that "on which he has long been settled," thus adding proof of his early settlement. The survey contained five hundred acres, and long remained in the family, his son Michael having made three several additions thereto. Michael leaving no heirs, the whole property was divided between his two brothers, Thomas and Vincent, the former getting the southern part (including the "Cave Land," taken up by Michael), and Vincent the northern part. The original tract has all passed out of the family and name of King; but the "Cave Land," together with other land purchased by James King, a son of Thomas, still belongs to his descendants.

William Fulton took up three hundred and ninety-three and three-quarter acres on Conowingo Creek, which by warrant of Nov. 12, 1742, was resurveyed to James Gillespie (who had married his widow), and who added subsequently three other pieces to said tract, making a total of five hundred and forty-six and one-quarter acres. On this, in 1751, he built a mill, the second on Conowingo Creek, so far as known, became involved in debt, and in the latter part of 1764 the sheriff sold his property in two pieces,—the western, with the mill and one hundred and eighty-two acres, to George Ross and James Bickham, and the eastern, with three hundred and sixty-three acres, or thereabout, to Robert Fulton, the elder, who also involved himself by the purchase and suffered a like fate. It is surmised by some that as Gillespie had married the widow of William Fulton, the claims of the heirs of said William Fulton formed a part of the liabilities for which his land was sold, and that as Robert Fulton became the purchaser he was one of those heirs. If this were so, it would make William Fulton the grandfather of the inventor, while other accounts assign that honor to a certain Alexander Fulton, who was, or had been, a resident of the same township (Little Britain at that time). The mill

<sup>1</sup> Mombert's "Authentic History."

property was sold by Ross and Bickham (residents of Lancaster City) to Jacob Gryder, Aug. 6, 1774, who sold it to Martin Gryder, Aug. 18, 1792. Martin devised to Christian and Martin Gryder. The mill passed into the hands of Joel Smedley, who rebuilt the mill in 1833, and all the other buildings subsequently. It now belongs to Frank C. Pyle. The farm, after passing through several hands, is now owned by Elwood Smedley in part, and part by Montgomery R. Gryder, son of Christian Gryder aforesaid.

Walter Denny about the same time took up a large tract southwest of the above. This descended early to his son John, who, about 1756 or 1757, sold it to Joshua Brown, the ancestor of a large family of Browns, many of them still residents in the neighborhood, and some of them still on a part of the same property. John Denny went westward to the neighborhood of Pittsburg, where some of his descendants rose to distinction, Hon. Harmer Denny, who represented that district in the United States Congress many years ago, being one of them.

Daniel Carmichael took up one hundred and seventy-seven and three-quarter acres, Feb. 22, 1742-43, to which he afterwards added one hundred and six and three-quarter acres, and left it to his son Thomas, who sold one hundred and ninety-one acres and ninety-six perches to Joshua Brown, Jr., and Joseph McCreary and Alexander Ewing, executors of Thomas Carmichael, to Abraham Medcalf, May 9, 1787. John Carmichael, another son of Daniel, had migrated to the western part of Pennsylvania, and "Carmichaels-town," near the Monongahela, in Greene County, owes its foundation to him and his descendants. The descendants of Joshua Brown still occupy most of the land thus purchased by him.

James Caldwell took up two hundred and twelve acres on Conowingo, east side, in 1751, including the "Rock Springs" (which have given their name to divers places in the vicinity), and about the same time, or before it, on Aug. 2, 1750, purchased from Ann Alexander, then its owner, a part of "Slate Hill," estimated at eighty-five acres. Some time after this he purchased eight and one-half acres on the west of this tract from Isaac Sanders, who, on Nov. 22, 1751, had taken out a warrant and had surveyed nineteen and one-quarter acres along the river-shore, and including the slate quarries at Peach Bottom, whose development afterwards led the way to the extensive lawsuit already mentioned. The Caldwell family held this Slate Hill property till within a very few years, when it was sold to George Dawson Coleman. James A. Caldwell, a grandson of the above James, served a term in the State Senate, being elected thereto in 1842.

Samuel Scott was an early settler in the township. His location is dated Feb. 15, 1742, for two hundred and thirty-five acres, to which he afterwards added six or seven other pieces, some by purchase, some by

warrant, amounting in the whole to five hundred and forty-four acres and upwards, which descended to his children, and a part remains among his descendants to the present day. Samuel Wright (Little Britain), Marshall Wright, Amos K. Bradley, Andrew Hanna, and others are owners of the remaining part.

Joseph Adair also occupied a large tract in the southeastern section of the township, his survey being returned four hundred and twenty-two acres by warrant of Aug. 20, 1750. He sold two hundred and eighty-seven and three-quarter acres to Samuel Coulson, Oct. 29, 1764, the balance having been previously transferred to James Hanna. Coulson failed soon after, and the sheriff sold the above (with other land of his) to David Jenkins, Aug. 7, 1767. Jenkins lived, it appears, in Chester County, in the neighborhood of Waynesburg, where also he had large possessions. He placed his son Nathaniel on the above tract, where his grandchildren are still the possessors of the soil.

James Bradley had three hundred and eighty-six acres on Peter's Creek, which he sold to Daniel Stubbs, Sept. 10, 1767. (His three warrants of Feb. 25, 1743, and June 6, 1747, and Dec. 20, 1752, were included in one return.) A large part of this is still the property of Thomas Stubbs and Joseph C. Stubbs. Daniel Stubbs sold to Vincent Stubbs, 10th November, 1785, who bought other lands, including the grist-mill at the confluence of Puddle Dock and Peter's Creek, long known as Stubbs' mill, now Dorsey's.

James Porter deserves mention as one of the early settlers in the neighborhood of Peach Bottom. Not indeed an original one, but as early as many who were. He purchased fifteen acres of "Slate Hill," and took out four warrants for adjoining lands, which were located in 1753 and prior thereto. One of these was on the river-shore, adjoining "Slate Hill" and the slate quarries, and including the lower ferry at Peach Bottom. His son William succeeded him, built the house now owned by Kirk Brown, Esq., then one of the best in the whole neighborhood, and therein started the first store, or grocery, in that vicinity. He was the grandfather of the late S. W. P. Boyd, Esq., who was sheriff of the county from 1860 to 1863, and held other offices of trust and confidence, among them that of jury commissioner.

William Montgomery was also an early settler within the limits of the township. His location was May 12, 1743, and it remained in the family for over one hundred years, when it passed into other hands. It is now owned by John L. Patterson and Thomas R. Neel. John R. Montgomery, Esq., the distinguished attorney of Lancaster, who died some years ago, was a lineal descendant of his, as was also David Montgomery, Esq., a noted justice of the peace in Little Britain township, as it was then. Dr. Montgomery R. Gryder, now of Oxford, Chester Co., but formerly of Fulton township, where he still owns a farm, was also a descendant of the same ancestor.

The original farm contained three hundred and thirteen and three-fourths acres and allowance, besides which he owned another farm in Fulton township, and also one in Little Britain, now owned by George J. Beckius.

**Other Pioneers.**—Most of the original settlers have now entirely disappeared from the neighborhood, leaving neither name nor family to represent them. The names are retained in ancient writings, but those who bore them have passed from the knowledge of the present generation. Many of them are forgotten, and their former existence altogether unknown even to those who now own and occupy the lands that were cleared and cultivated by them. How few at the present day who cultivate their well-tilled acres can look back and see who it was that felled the primeval forest and first broke the virgin soil.

Of those who first settled within the present limits of Fulton township, it is believed that only the Kings and the Scotts can now claim to be residents of the land upon which their ancestors originally located. Some few may possibly claim descent from the original settlers through the female line, but even these are believed to be few and far between. Most of them, either to better their fortunes or for some other reasons, have migrated to other sections,—some to the South, some to the West, and some perhaps become totally extinct. The larger part of the Maryland names disappeared at an early day, and those that are not altogether lost are almost exclusively found on the southern side of the State line. Perhaps they became dissatisfied with the idea of living in a province different from that in which they had supposed themselves located, and wherein they had intended to live and die, and when the line was definitely settled, leaving their lands in Pennsylvania, they may have sold their possessions, pulled up stakes, and in perfect disgust returned to their beloved Maryland. Some did not do this, but the vicissitudes and changes incident to human life have operated to produce the same effect.

Even the succeeding race that took the places of the first have, like them, largely disappeared; while some remain to the present day, others, like those who went before them, only stayed for a time, and in turn passed on to other climes. The McCrearys, the Plummers, the Sidwells, and many more that might be named, where are they now? and echo only answers, where!

But some have been more persistent. Joshua Brown, who purchased the Denny property, as we have seen, has left behind him a numerous progeny that for a century and a quarter have continued to occupy the land so bought, even to the fifth and the sixth generations. They added other land to the original purchase, and on Nov. 1, 1776, the ferry property at Peach Bottom, including the slate quarries there, passed into their hands. These remain, at least in part, in their hands to-day. The purchase of this

property and its subsequent development led to the heavy lawsuit already mentioned. Caldwell, who owned the adjoining land, anxious to share in the rich deposit, and finding that due allowance had not been made for variation of the needle between the date of the Maryland survey under which he claimed and held and the later survey of Brown's land, shifted his survey into its original position, lapping over on to Brown's survey on the west of him, and leaving a vacant strip between his land and Porter's survey on the east of him, for which he proceeded to obtain a warrant, and had a survey made to cover said vacancy. This shifting the line, and the consequent lapping over and interference, necessarily produced litigation, bitter and protracted, to settle the line and the rights of the parties. It was finally settled in favor of Caldwell, when Brown proceeded to develop what remained to him, and built up an industry profitable to himself and beneficial to the country. It was Jeremiah Brown, the elder, who owned these quarries, and whose heirs conducted them till a few years ago, when they were leased out, and, becoming unproductive, are now suffered to lie in idleness. This Jeremiah Brown was perhaps one of the most wealthy men in the lower end of Lancaster County in his day. He was a director of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and a very extensive landholder. He divided his large and valuable estate among his three sons and three daughters, leaving them all very well off as regards the affairs of this world. His son, Hon. Jeremiah Brown, was indeed honorable and honored. He was an active politician, and held many positions of honor and trust. In 1837 he was a member of the convention that revised the Constitution of the State, sitting with Judge H. G. Long, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, William M. Meredith, Esq., Joseph R. Chandler, Daniel Agnew, James Pollock, James M. Porter, George W. Woodward, and other shining lights of the commonwealth in that day. In 1840 and again in 1842 he was elected a member of Congress from Lancaster County, and in 1851 associate judge of the several courts of the county, holding the position for the constitutional period of five years. Another son, Slater Brown, was also honored with office by a vote of the people, being for some time an inspector of the county prison.

Robert Fulton, who, as we have seen, purchased a part of James Gillespie's farm, made but a short stay within the limits of the township, yet within that short stay an event transpired that not only gave a name to the township upon its separate organization, but wrought an important change in the affairs of the country and of the world. He took possession in 1765, and left in 1766, returning to the city of Lancaster, from which he originally came. But within that time a son was born unto him whose inventive genius has revolutionized the world and given him a name that will endure till time grows old. The exact time of his birth is wrapped in obscurity, save that it was in the year

1765. His enthusiastic and admiring biographer has learned no more, nor does he pretend to trace his ancestry beyond his immediate parents, his mother's family name being Smith. Another writer makes her the sister of John Smith, and states that she came over with him from the north of Ireland in 1720, and married an Alexander Fulton, who was the father of Robert Fulton the elder, and lived in Little Britain. Three Fultons make their appearance in what was then Little Britain township,—William, as we have seen, at the Fulton House, as the predecessor of James Gillespie, in 1734; James Fulton, on Octorara Creek, by purchase, in 1753; and Alexander Fulton, at Oak Hill, in Little Britain, about the same time. This may be the Alexander Fulton who is referred to as the father of Robert Fulton the elder by Mary Smith, and grandfather of the inventor. John, Hugh, and Andrew Fulton, sons of his, as is supposed, were residents of Little Britain in 1763. In 1769 they have disappeared, none but Robert (father of the inventor) being then taxed.

It is not claimed that Robert Fulton was the first discoverer of steam, nor yet the first that applied it to driving machinery. This, it is well known, was done before his time. Nor yet was he the first that conceived the idea of making it the means of propelling vessels on the water. Others had thought of this and tried to reduce it to practice, but failed. Poor John Fitch took his last long rest on the banks of the Ohio fully impressed with the belief that the music of the passing steamboat would sing his everlasting requiem. But it was reserved for the genius of Fulton to conquer all the difficulties that intervened and render the steamboat a success and a triumph.

Other inventions were also his,—submarine vessels, torpedoes, etc., some of which, in his estimation, were to exceed the steamboat in value and usefulness. It may well be doubted whether the judgment of the present day will agree with the anticipations of the sanguine inventor, or whether succeeding generations, with the added experience of years, would exchange the steamboat for any device whatever. Having laid the foundation for the vast benefits mankind were to derive from his successful experiments, and while still seeking further and greater improvements in its application, he was cut short in the midst of his usefulness, and died on the 24th day of February, 1815, in the fiftieth year of his age. Little could the world then see of the vast utility of his invention. The speed he attained, though exceeding his most ardent expectations, has since been more than doubled; time and space have been almost annihilated, and the waters of the world, the wide, illimitable ocean, the land-locked lakes, and the rivers, both small and large, are darkened by day with the great leviathans that move over their surface by the hidden power of steam, while at night the fires that generate their moving power illuminate the darkness and dispel the gloom.

The old Fulton homestead is still occupied by the Swift family, who in 1822 rebuilt the house on the same site, using the old foundations, a part of the wall, and as much of the old material as was suitable for the purpose. Most of the land is still in the hands of the heirs of Joseph Swift.

**Other Land-Warrants issued prior to 1800.**—Joseph Adaire, Aug. 20, 1750, 250 acres, next to Michael and Robert Smith; 422 acres surveyed, now in Fulton township, near the State line, now belongs to the Jenkinses and others. Included in the above is 134½ acres patented to James Hanna, Nov. 7, 1763. Book AA, vol. iii. page 525, etc.

John Boggs, July 3, 1745, 100 acres on West Branch of Octorara Creek, perhaps in Colerain.

Mary Cooper, April 4, 1775, 10 acres, next to James Brown, John Evans, and John Johnston. This was a small lot in Little Britain, situate as above indicated, and near the West Branch of Octorara Creek, now belonging to Alexander K. Morrison.

Robert Crookshank, May 28, 1752, 50 acres, next to John Coppach; 58 acres surveyed on the east side of Conowingo Creek, now in Fulton township. Belongs to Joel J. Carter.

John Cross, Aug. 7, 1738, 200 acres.

Samuel Davison, Sept. 30, 1745, 200 acres.

Walter Denny, Sept. 1, 1737, 100 acres on Conowingo, assessed to J. Gillespie, Nov. 12, 1742, next to Gillespie. These two warrants, surveyed together on Conowingo Creek (I have no contents), were sold by John Denny (son of Walter) to Joshua Brown about 1757. Now owned by Slater F. Brown, J. P. Ambler, L. K. Brown, and others.

James and William Dixon, Aug. 24, 1744, 125 acres on Muddy Creek; May 5, 1753, 30 acres next to his other land. There was a James Dixon who held 240½ acres of land, in what is now Fulton township, by two warrants, one dated 1st mo. 10, 1742–43, the other 4th mo. 5, 1753. These adjoin Maryland surveys south and west, Henry Parsons on the north, and James Midkiff on the east. Perhaps the first warrant above, being on Muddy Creek, may be either in Drumore or Martic, said creek separating said two townships.

Joseph Frazier, Sept. 3, 1753. A survey was made for Joseph Frazier in 1741, containing 42 acres and allowances, to which other land was afterwards added, adjoining his Maryland patent and the river in Fulton township. Perhaps this warrant belonged to the late William Cook, of Cook's Landing.

James Gilcrease, Nov. 12, 1751, 20 acres next to Hugh Porter and Richard Dilworth. It may be part of the 223½ acres and allowances before described, and agrees with it in everything but location.

William Gilcrease, Jan. 5, 1742, 100 acres of William Scott, in Fulton township; May 10, 1750, 30 acres next to James Gilcrease. Returned 50½ acres and allowances, and now belongs to the heirs of Jeremiah G. Brown and to George Tollinger.



Joseph Glenn, June 1, 1752, 100 acres next to Robert Patterson and Hugh Patrick. Surveyed Jan. 26, 1803. Lies on the State line in Fulton township, and now belongs to Thomas Grubb and others. It seems to have been originally a part of the Maryland survey, cut off by the State line, and the above warrant laid on it. Contents returned, 47 acres, 57 perches, and allowances.

Thomas Grubb, May 28, 1759, 20 acres next to his other land. I believe it to be part of the above tract. Thomas Grubb held another tract of 68 acres, 37 perches, and allowances, by order, on application No. 2860, dated March 4, 1767, afterwards owned by Andrew Lowe. Surveyed Sept. 6, 1836, for Lowe.

George Gibson, March 12, 1743, 10 acres, between John Dilworth and Samuel Gibson, with Hugh Porter's survey on warrant of Nov. 27, 1750, in Fulton. See Hugh Porter hereinafter.

John Gibson, May 9, 1745, 50 acres.

James Gilcrease, Feb. 9 (19th by my notes), 1741, 20 acres, west side of John Gilcrease; 81½ acres surveyed on two warrants. Sold, with other land, to William Barclay. Patented to him March 4, 1808, and afterwards sold to Joseph Ballance, now the property of — Hershaur and others. Nov. 8, 1748, 50 acres (100 acres), next to J. Grady, and two barren hills. On these two warrants, together with another for 20 acres in 1751, 223½ acres and allowances were surveyed and became the property of the Killoughs prior to 1768, as in that year Margaret and Thomas Killough conveyed to David Killough, to whom it was assessed the following year. Part of it now belongs to Robert Killough, a lineal descendant of the first proprietor of the name, and the remainder to Josiah Brown, Daniel Barker, and others. It is situated at New Texas (including the tavern stand, etc.), in Fulton township. May 10, 1750, 40 acres in addition to lands of 1741. Part of the 81½ acres above surveyed on warrant of Feb. 19, 1841, and this warrant. Transferred same as above stated.

Mary Grymes (widow), Dec. 2, 1747, 50 acres, next to her other land and Samuel Davis; also, May 9, 1746, 40 acres, in trust for her children, by John Grymes.

William Grymes, Aug. 21, 1752, 25 acres at north-west corner of his other tract. These three warrants seem to have been included in the Arbuckle lands, sold to Robert Maxwell about 1800, and patented to him, now owned by Gilbert Maxwell and others.

Peter Hastyns, Aug. 16, 1738, 150 acres on Octorara Creek, situated in Colerain township.

Stephen Herd, March 23, 1749, 15 acres in addition to place he bought. Stephen Herd owned land in what is now Fulton township, and also land in Little Britain township entirely separate from the other. The former is perhaps the proper location, as I think he bought the Britain property at a later date.

William Husband, Nov. 9, 1750, 50 acres in company with Vincent King; 130 acres surveyed and

patented to them May 16, 1753, on Soapstone Hill, in Fulton township, near the Little Britain line, now owned by Jeremiah G. Brown's heirs, heirs of John Gibson, Esq., and various others.

John Hutcheson, April 11, 1749, tract next to his other land.

Thomas Jacob, March 1, 1792, 100 acres on Conewago Creek, one mile from his other land; 96 acres, warrant March 1st; survey, March 1st; patent, Sept. 19, 1743 (as I have it from the patent to Thomas Jacob, enrolled in Patent Book A, vol. ii. page 22, etc.). Belonged to John Webster; now belongs to John Black, of Lancaster.

Janet Jamison, April 14, 1742 or 1743, 50 acres next to her farm; 109½ acres sold to William Jamison, May 17, 1745, who mortgaged to John Allison, July 28, 1755. Book E, page 36. Now James Wood, Howard Coates, and others.

William Jamison, Jan. 4, 1759, 25 acres next to Thomas Hill, James Montgomery, and Daniel McMichael. (Its location seems to show that it was previously appropriated under an older warrant to James Cowden.)

Robert King, Dec. 1, 1750, 130 acres next to James Siddals; 157½ acres and allowances surveyed, partly in Fulton and partly in Drumore townships. It lies near Peter's Creek, is immediately southeast of Fairfield, and now belongs to Mrs. Boyd and Miss McSparran and others.

Michael King, May 26, 1746, 100 acres next to James King's, on Conowingo Creek; 196½ acres and allowances surveyed (called "Cave Land"). Patented to Thomas King (his brother, to whom he had sold it), Aug. 7, 1770. Still held by the King family. On south of James King's tract. Jan. 13, 1752, 30 acres next to other land and Samuel Scott. Lies on the north of James King's tract, and contains 40 acres. Now owned by Neal Hambleton and William Shoemaker.

James King, Nov. 9, 1750, 50 acres in common with William Husband. See William Husband for this.

Michael King, April 23, 1747, 50 acres next to James King. Lies west of James King's tract, and south of Samuel Scott's warrant of Jan. 20, 1747, near Penn Hill. Now owned by divers persons.

Timothy Kirk, March 21, 1753, 50 acres next to his other land and S. Scott; 58½ acres now belongs to Jacob Moore. "His other land" was a tract of 111 acres lying north of this, east of Samuel Scott, and west of Anthony Dilworth, near the Little Britain line, in Fulton township, afterwards Barney Mooney.

John Kirkpatrick, May 24, 1753, 150 acres on Octorara; 172½ acres in Fulton township, on Little Britain line and Octorara Creek. Patented to John Reed, June 8, 1813, sold to Samuel Carter, 9th mo. 14, 1813. Book No. 8, page 178, etc. Part afterwards owned by John Brown, and after him by Samuel K. Ashton. Present owner not known.

Adam Laughlin, March 9, 1753, tract next to Patrick and Thomas Grubb; 61 acres, 133 perches, surveyed to heirs of Michael Helm, July 26, 1798. On Conowingo Creek and the Maryland line. Became the property of Levi Brown, and now belongs to a portion of his descendants, the heirs of Dr. G. B. Woods.

William Long, April 15, 1751, 20 acres; May 11, 1748, 150 acres in his improvement of 1739. On this warrant, with another, whose date I have, Oct. 24, 1750, there were 236½ acres surveyed. Patented to William Long (grandson of the original warrantee), Aug. 17, 1809. Partly in Drumore. Now owned by Calvin Alexander, John Will, John C. Wright, George W. Miller, and others.

James Long, Jan. 21, 1797, 20 acres near Samuel Scott's.

John Martin, Jan. 19, 1759, 100 acres; 166 acres and allowances surveyed. Patented to Samuel Neeper (with other land) by the name of "Bennington," May 8, 1810. Now James K. Drennen; on Peter's Creek.

John Matthews, May 7, 1784, 200 acres on Octorara, in right of his father.

James McAfee, Jan. 26, 1743, 150 acres, improved in 1739; in Little Britain, immediately at Oak Hill, and south and west of it, 221 acres and allowances, now owned by Thomas Furniss, Wilson Hill, and others. The village of Oak Hill is mainly on this land. It was partly owned by Alexander Fulton at one time, and the Hills have long been settled on it. Feb. 7 (March 29), 1749, 50 acres in his improvement. This tract lies on Octorara Creek, in Little Britain township, contains 144 acres and allowances, was sold by McAfee to James Fulton, Jan. 24, 1753, and after passing through the hands respectively of Humphrey Atchison (who by application No. 2405 added 13 acres to it), Francis White, and John McBeath, the latter sold it, April 1, 1793, to William Pennell, whose grandson, John J. Pennell, now holds it.

Andrew McClery, July 29, 1743, 150 acres, on new road to Lancaster.

James McDowell, March 23, 1752, 40 acres; Jan. 21 (27), 1747, 100 acres; 150 acres and allowances surveyed on these two warrants. Sold by Elizabeth McDowell and Thomas McDowell, administrators of James McDowell, to Thomas King, Dec. 24, 1785. (Book DD, p. 564, etc.) Fulton township, adjoining "Cave Land." Now Lindley King, Montilion Brown, and others.

Alexander McDowell, Aug. 23, 1765, 171 acres and allowances. Patented to Alexander McDowell, by name of "The Paradise," Sept. 6, 1766. (Book AA, vol. viii. p. 2.) Fulton township, immediately south of Texas. Now Alfred Wood and others.

Andrew McDowell, Feb. 1, 1743, 100 acres; 95 acres were surveyed to Andrew McDowell on Octorara Creek, afterward Benjamin Hough (which see).

Jonas Miles, Nov. 29, 1750. In Fulton township,

west of Conowingo Creek, including several other warrants (among them Andrew White's), sold off in pieces 204 acres, 34 perches, strict. Now Robert Warden, Jacob Herr, Joseph C. Stubbs; L. K. Brown, and others.

James Porter, June 2, 1746, 100 acres, next to State Hill. On Peter's Creek, in Fulton township, the above warrant and two others, dated May 28, 1752, and Feb. 7, 1753, 161 acres, including what was long known as Stubbs' mill, now Dorsey's. Now Samuel Dorsey and others.

Hugh Porter, Nov. 27, 1750, 180 acres, by James Kings. This warrant, with one to George Gibson, of March 12, 1743, together 339 acres. Patented to Joseph Smedley, Aug. 31, 1809, including Thomas Smedley's mill and bending-works. Belongs to the grandsons of Joseph Smedley. On Little Conestoga, in Fulton township.

John Reagh, May 18, 1749, on Peter's Creek, 205 acres, 20 perches, surveyed March 17, 1735, not having been returned before. Now Thomas Griest, Caroline Glackin, and others.

Robert McMinn, Oct. 17, 1755, 40 acres. Part of "Bennington." Patented to Samuel Neeper May 8, 1810, 69 acres, 110 perches. Now J. D. Wilson, and heirs of John Neeper, deceased.

James Metcalf, March 21, 1753, also March 1, 1742-43, 265 acres and allowances, in Fulton township. Resurveyed for Abraham Metcalf, 5th mo. 21, 1774. Sold to Joseph Sidwell. Now E. K. Taylor, Thomas P. King, and others.

Hugh Rippy, May 23, 1744, 100 acres, improved in 1738. Now the property of Rudolph S. Herr and others, partly in Drumore.

Michael Robinson, Dec. 29, 1748, 60 acres. Part of it patented to Michael Robinson, by the name of "Robinson's barrens," May 19, 1767. Now belongs to Haines Brown, and lies north of New Texas, in Fulton township.

Samuel Scott, Nov. 7, 1750, 15 acres, next to his own land. Surveyed 27th of 5th mo., 1751, returned 17½ acres and allowances, northwest of his other land. Now the property of Henry Hess. Fulton township, between Goshen and Penn Hill; Jan. 21, 1747 (1749), 100 acres, next to Mike King. With a change of date from 1749 to 1747, this appears to correspond with a survey of 134 acres, adjoining the above, and sold with it to George Warden. Patented to his executors March 28, 1816. Now held by Robert Warden and others. Fulton township; March 8, 1759, 20 acres, next to Stephen Hudder. This is another Samuel Scott, also in Fulton. The survey contains 23½ acres and allowances, and is one of seven different surveys conveyed to him by two patents, each dated March 14, 1768 (AA, 10), 337 and 338, respectively, containing together 518 acres, 12 perches, and allowances. Now held by Amos K. Bradley and others. Part of the two patents is still held by his descendants, part in Britain; Jan. 15, 1742, 200 acres,

including his improvement. Of this warrant I have no account, unless its date is Feb. 15 instead of Jan. 15, in which case it is one of the seven tracts above stated. (The mistake of date may be mine.) If so, it contains 235 acres and allowances.

Margaret Scott, May 2, 1749, 100 acres; in 1746, by William Montgomery, 170½ acres in Fulton township, including the original site of the Little Britain Presbyterian Church. Patented to William Reed in 1836. It is now owned by John Reed, son of William Reed.

Isaac Sidwell, Feb. 10, 1756, 70 acres. No certain location of this tract. It may be a tract lying near Kirk's Bridge, in Little Britain township, divided by Hugh Sidwell between his two sons, Isaac and Nathan Sidwell, but of this I have no proof.

Robert Smith, May 30, 1750.

Richard Stedman, Aug. 16, 1749, 20 acres next to his other land; 72 acres in two pieces. "His other land" was 184 acres and allowances, surveyed 10th mo. 14, 1743, on a warrant to John Biggott, dated March 1, 1737, in all 256 acres and allowances. Patented to Jeremiah Brown, by name of "Goshen," March 7, 1808 (Book No. 63, page 33, etc.). Sold to Jeremiah Brown, Jr., 8th mo. 10, 1824 (Book C, vol. 5, page 72, etc.). Now the property of his daughter, Hannah Wood, and others.

Robert Stewart, Aug. 24, 1744, 100 acres at head of two springs that run into Little Britain.

Joseph Walker, Nov. 14, 1853, 148 acres 70 perches, surveyed May 26, 1818. Lies northwest of William Barkley's five warrants in Little Britain. Now belongs to Charles Hays, V. K. Alexander, and others. Is quite irregular, being a vacancy lying between other claims. Lies south of White Rock.

James Walker, Dec. 14, 1773, 20 acres. Is the same most likely referred to in Isaac Walker's, above. I have no reference to the date to determine it fully.

John Warnock, Dec. 16, 1772, 12 acres 22 perches, nearly east of Oak Hill, adjoining other land then held by John Warnock. Now David Christie.

William Waugh, May 18, 1752, 25 acres; May 30, 1752, 125 acres, next to James King's. These two warrants, with another to Thomas Berry of March 17, 1746, were patented to Robert Pennell, Aug. 31, 1809, including Wakefield store and tavern. Now owned by Andrew Charles, C. C. Cauffman, Abner Brown, and various others. In Fulton township.

William Waugh, Feb. 2, 1753, 100 acres; 149 acres 82 perches and allowances, southeast of the preceding. Now owned by Abner Brown and Christopher C. Cauffman.

Andrew White, Nov. 29, 1750, 25 acres. Included in Jonas Miles' (which see).

William Whiteside, Sept. 13, 1744, 300 acres; 236½ acres and allowances; 104 acres and allowances. Patented to Abraham Whiteside, Dec. 13, 1737 (the northern part). The southern part patented to Cas-

par Sneider, Dec. 19, 1787, by name of "Happy Recovery" (Patent-book No. 11, pages 465 and 474 respectively). May 28, 1747, 30 acres near his other land.

"Whiteside's Addition," 38½ acres and allowances. Patented to Abraham Whiteside with part of the above. William Whiteside, by will dated Sept. 26, 1748, devised to his two sons, Thomas and Abraham. On division, Abraham obtained the northern part, and devised to his son, John Whiteside, who sold to Robert Black, April 26, 1806. The southern part passed from Thomas Whiteside to Robert Roberts; sheriff sold to Abraham Whiteside; he to Caspar Sneider; he to Urie Runner; became the property of Thomas Whiteside, after whose decease it was confirmed to Robert Black. The whole is now in the Black family, who are lineal descendants of the warrantee.

Isaac Williams, Feb. 23, 1748 (1758), 40 acres; 51½ acres and allowances, on Puddle Dock Creek, in Fulton township, adjoining a tract of 191 acres and allowances, surveyed for Cornelius McCree by warrant of Aug. 23, 1750, then held by Williams. The whole patented to Thomas Plummer by two patents, June 10, 1774. Now owned by heirs of E. A. Towson, Elan Charles, C. H. Stubbs, and others. It lies along the Peach Bottom Railroad, above Westbrook Station.

TAXABLES IN 1796, IN WHAT IS NOW FULTON.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Ammet, Abraham.....	0 2 6	King, Thomas.....	1 5 0
Arbuckle, James and William.....	1 2 0	King, Vincent.....	1 7 0
Armstrong, Francis.....	0 7 6	King, William.....	0 10 0
Brown, Joshua.....	1 7 6	Long, John.....	0 12 6
Blackburn, Samuel.....	0 10 6	Loughland, Widow or John.....	0 12 0
Brown, Eleazar.....	0 7 6	McConkey, Andrew.....	0 3 0
Brown, William.....	0 7 6	Montgomery, William.....	1 0 0
Breeding & Ewing.....	1 0 0	McDowell, James.....	0 15 0
Carmichael, Thomas.....	0 15 0	Midcalf, Abraham.....	0 10 0
Cappick, John and Thos.....	0 13 0	McSparran, James.....	0 8 0
Colson, Thomas.....	0 5 0	Miles, Jonas.....	0 7 6
Cully, Thomas.....	0 3 0	McMinn, Widow and William.....	0 7 6
Cully, James.....	0 3 0	McDowell, Alexander.....	0 10 0
Caldwell, James.....	0 3 6	McCreary, John and Samuel.....	0 17 0
Davison, Robert.....	0 2 0	McCreary, Joseph.....	0 9 0
Davison, John.....	0 3 0	Mooney, Barnaby.....	0 7 6
Ewing, Widow.....	0 5 0	McMinn, Robert.....	0 3 6
Fulton, Robert.....	1 0 0	Nelson, John.....	0 12 6
Frazer, Joseph, Sr.....	0 15 0	Neeper, James.....	0 13 0
Frazer, Joseph, Jr.....	0 15 0	Patrick, Hugh.....	0 13 6
Gilchrist, James.....	0 16 0	Porter, William.....	0 7 6
Gilchrist, William.....	0 11 0	Reagh, John.....	0 5 0
Grubb, Thomas.....	1 0 0	Robinson, Michael.....	0 10 0
Glen, Robert.....	0 5 0	Ripney, Widow.....	0 4 0
Gemble, James.....	0 4 0	Williams, Isaac.....	0 10 0
Griest, Edward.....	0 2 0	Webster, William.....	0 7 6
Jenkins, David.....	0 10 0		
Killough, David.....	0 7 6		
King, Michael.....	1 7 6		

Freemen.

s. d.		s. d.	
James Rankin.....	15 0	Robert Knox.....	15 0
Robert King.....	15 0	Robert Maxwell.....	15 0
George Warden.....	15 0	John Miles.....	15 0
Thomas Boyd.....	15 0	Daniel McMinn.....	15 0

JOHN W. SWIFT, OF FULTON HOUSE.—This most exemplary and highly-esteemed citizen of Fulton township, Lancaster Co., died at his residence at Fulton House, in his eighty-ninth year.

The deceased was one of the oldest residents of the township, and was well and favorably known by a wide circle of friends, an extensive relationship, and

was highly respected by the community at large. He had been, at the time of his death, a member of the Methodist Church for about seventy years, being one of the first of the persuasion in the lower end of the county, and was a zealous, active, and liberal supporter of the church. His conversion, with that of his brother George and sisters Ellen and Martha, took place in an old stone barn, still standing on the farm now belonging to James Collins, in Colerain township, to which place they rode on horseback from their home for that purpose. He was a member of Bethel Church, on Fulton Circuit, near his home, the first building of which he was largely instrumental in erecting in 1822. He was a deep Bible student, and was remarkably well versed in the Scriptures.

Mr. Swift died in the house in which he was born, a place known not only at home, but widely abroad as "Fulton House," the birthplace of Robert Fulton, the inventor. At the time the property was owned by the father of Robert Fulton, the great inventor, he fell into financial difficulty, and it was sold in 1772 by Sheriff Barr, then sheriff of Lancaster County, on a mortgage foreclosure, and purchased by Joseph Swift, of Philadelphia, grandfather of the late deceased, for eight hundred pounds. This purchaser sent his son Joseph to the place, then in Little Britain, now Fulton township. Joseph Swift was a sea captain and knew nothing about farming, and brought with him George Rutzer, a practical farmer, who worked the place. Joseph Swift occupied the old Fulton homestead, prospered, and raised a family of eight children,—four sons and four daughters. These were the brothers and sisters of the subject of our sketch, all of whom, except three sisters, are dead, having attained advanced ages. The surviving sisters are Mrs. Elizabeth Zell and Mrs. Margaret Ewing, of Little Britain, Lancaster Co., and Mrs. Martha Morrison, of Hightstown, N. J., all widows. The family were all persons of large and fine physique, with hale and vigorous constitutions, the late deceased having always enjoyed good health.

The Fulton tract was divided into four farms, the homestead falling to John W. Here he engaged in farming and also merchandising, building a store on the property in 1844, which he conducted successfully for twenty years. He brought the farm into a good state of cultivation and made farming pay, although until the construction of the Peach Bottom Railroad a few years ago, which runs through the place and close to the buildings, it was remote from such facilities. The farm, containing one hundred and thirty acres, was bought a year ago for one hundred dollars per acre by his sons Harvey and Joseph, who have now large grain and tobacco warehouses at Fulton House Station.

**Taxables for 1763.**—The following list of persons were on the tax-list of Little Britain for the year 1763, and were residents of that part of the township now embraced in Fulton township:

Tax Levied.		Tax Levied.	
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Armstrong, Francis.....	0 12 0	McDonel, James.....	0 14 0
Arbuckle, James.....	0 16 0	Midcape, Curtis.....	0 8 0
Arbuckle, William.....	0 10 0	Mills, William.....	0 4 0
Breden, James.....	0 12 0	Miles, Jonas.....	0 12 0
Brown, Nathan.....	0 9 0	McSparran, James.....	0 9 0
Bradley, James.....	0 12 0	McCreery, John.....	0 15 0
Brown, Joshua.....	1 5 0	McCreery, Joseph.....	0 8 0
Brown, William.....	0 7 6	McMin, Widow.....	0 3 0
Carmichael, Thomas.....	0 14 0	McMichael, Richard.....	0 3 0
Coppog, John.....	0 14 0	McDonel, Alexander.....	0 7 6
Caldwell, James.....	0 10 0	Montgomery, William.....	1 10 0
Calron, Samuel.....	0 10 0	McMichael, Daniel.....	0 5 0
Coppog, John, Jr.....	0 4 0	Money, Barney (tenant)....	0 7 6
Craig, John.....	0 5 0	Nilson, John.....	1 0 0
Davison, Widow.....	0 12 0	Neaper, James.....	0 12 0
Ewing, Alexander.....	0 5 0	Patrick, Hugh.....	1 0 0
Fragu, Joseph.....	1 0 0	Robinson, Michael.....	0 8 0
Gillespy, James.....	1 5 0	Ray, John.....	0 2 6
Gilgrat, James.....	1 0 0	Rippy, Widow.....	0 12 0
Grub, Thomas.....	1 0 0	Reah, John.....	0 5 0
Gilgrat, William.....	0 13 0	Stleman, Richard.....	0 14 0
Glen, Widow.....	0 7 0	Scott, Samuel.....	1 5 0
Glen, Joseph.....	0 4 0	Scott, James, Sr.....	0 7 6
King, Thomas.....	1 0 0	Serjent, Jeremiah.....	0 12 0
King, Michael.....	1 0 0	Scott, James.....	0 7 0
King, William.....	0 10 0	Scott, John.....	0 8 0
King, William, Sr.....	0 2 6	Scott, Thomas.....	0 12 0
King, Daniel.....	0 12 0	Stone, John.....	0 3 6
Kelah, Widow.....	0 7 6	Stone, Andrew.....	0 3 0
Long, John.....	0 8 0	Sidovel, Richard, Jr.....	0 10 0
Laughlin, Widow.....	0 6 0	Williams, Isaac.....	0 11 0

**FREEMEN IN 1763 IN WHAT IS NOW FULTON TOWNSHIP.**

John McCreary.	Eshbel Montgomery.
Anthony Montgomery.	John Ewing.
James Robinson.	Henry Stewart.
Samuel Long.	John Glen.
David McKeely.	Thomas Brown.
William Nilson.	William Dickson.
John Patrick.	

The total amount of the King's tax for this year £94 18s. 6d.

**Non-Associators, 1777.**—The following-named persons comprise the list, as far as can be ascertained, of the non-associators, or anti-arms-bearing, or peace men, or anti-war men, in 1777, of what is now Fulton township. For a copy of the warrant of the commissioners, Thomas Clark and Cas. Shaffner, to Collector Stephen Herd, in relation to collecting tax of non-associators, see same in Little Britain township history:

Tax Levied.		Tax Levied.	
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
William Craig.....	3 10 0	Abraham Widcalf.....	3 10 0
Francis Stone.....	3 10 0	James Sidwell.....	3 10 0
Thomas Money.....	3 10 0	Owen Jenkins.....	3 10 0
James Rhea.....	3 10 0	Nathaniel Jenkins.....	3 10 0
William Rhea.....	3 10 0	Jeremiah Brown.....	3 10 0
Joseph Miles.....	3 10 0	Thomas Stubbs.....	3 10 0
Josiah Brown.....	3 10 0	Vincent Stubbs.....	3 10 0
James King.....	3 10 0	Thomas Capuck.....	3 10 0
Isaac Webster.....	3 10 0	Luke McDowel.....	3 10 0
John Webster.....	3 10 0	James McDowel.....	3 10 0

**WIDOW MONTGOMERY'S PETITION AND REBATE OF TAX IN 1785.**

"To the Commissioners of Lancaster County.

"The Humble petition of Mary Montgomery of Little Brittan Township humbly Shueth.

"That whereas I am Left a Desolate widow by the Death of my Husband and whereas my husband left me his Land During my natural Life for my suport and I being Distetute of aney helps to Labour my Land was under the Nesity of Employing a Cropper and whereas there was a Nesity of Leaving havy taxes in order to pay our publick Debt I thought it my Duty to Labour and put in Crops as much as was in my power in order to Defray my proporsion of taxes but after all my Labour and Coast my Crops parishd the Letter part of Last winter which can be atsted by all my Neighbours

"Gentle men as my part of the taxes is high and I having nothing Else to Depend on for Defraying my part thereof but my Crop I hope you will Consider my Case in granting me a Draw for what part of my

taxes your wisdom shall think meet and your petitioner as in Duty bound shall ever pray

"October the 27<sup>th</sup> 1785

"MARY MONTGOMERY"

On the reverse of the petition can be seen the following indorsement :

"To the Collector of Little Britain for the year 1783. Take only five pounds hard money and three pounds State from the widdow Montgomery and the Remainder shall be allow<sup>d</sup> you at the Settlement of your Duplicat Given under My hand Novm<sup>r</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> 1785

"DANIEL FRANCK"

**Educational.**—The school system was introduced into Little Britain township (including Fulton) in 1837, having at that time ten school-houses, eight teachers, and three hundred pupils. It levied a tax of \$1945.27, drew a State appropriation of \$1187.69, and expended for buildings the sum of \$2676. At the division of the township in 1844 the number of school-houses was still ten, of which five fell to the share of Fulton. Of course the system was still continued, the intelligence of the people sanctioning it, and the choice of "school" or "no school" being about this time taken away by legislative enactment. Since that time three new houses have been added to the number, and some of these have been renewed, adding to their comfort and convenience, it being the boast of the township that their schools are the best,—the best managed and conducted, and the most effective in the lower end of the county.

**Election and Duty of Supervisors.**—By an act of the Legislature of March 16, 1868, the townships of Fulton and Salisbury were authorized to elect *three* supervisors,—one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years,—and every year after that one supervisor to serve three years; their duty being to divide the roads of the township into sections from one-fourth to three-fourths of a mile in length, to sell the repair of these sections every three years to the lowest bidder, having first specified the repairs to be made and given notice of the time and place of sale, and to have charge and oversight of the whole work so to be done. Under this method Fulton township claims to have the best roads in this section of country, and some travelers have recognized their entrance into the township from this fact alone. This method of mending roads by contract is now generally called "the Fulton system," and is universally approved in theory, while in practice it often fails, either from too much being expected of it at once, or more frequently from the election of unsuitable or incompetent officers to carry it into effect. No reason can be assigned why better roads cannot be had at less cost under this system than any other if properly managed and enforced. But, unfortunately, the thirst for gain influences a large portion of contractors to render as little service for their money as they can possibly get along with, and unless supervisors are watchful and energetic the system will fail of its best effects, and the roads will be neglected and subsequent expenses necessarily increased. On the other hand, if supervisors *do their*

*duty* and enforce on contractors a compliance with the terms of their contracts, they bring upon themselves the ill-will of the delinquents, and complaints of their exactions are loud and deep. Fulton township has been fortunate in having supervisors who, disregarding clamor, have gone on doing their duty and requiring contractors to do theirs. And yet it has been noticed that where a desire to avoid the censure of the covetous has produced a relaxation of strict authority, the consequence has been a retrogression of the roads, and consequently an unfavorable reflection upon the system itself.

**Post-Offices.**—Within the limits of Fulton township we find the following post-offices, viz. : Fulton House, taking its name, as does the township itself, from Robert Fulton, the inventor, at whose birthplace it was established about 1853, and still remains; Goshen, originally established at the store then belonging to Jeremiah Brown, but now of Samuel C. Wood, many years ago discontinued to make room for Fulton House and Wakefield about 1853, and since restored; Peter's Creek, first called Rock, at Peach Bottom; Pleasant Grove, at the village of that name; Lyle, at the village of New Texas; Wakefield, established about 1853 at the store then kept by the Wilkinson Brothers, but now by Smedley & Marsh, about one-half mile south of the Little Britain Friends' meeting-house; and Wrightsdale, on the line of Little Britain township, where the road from New Texas to Eastland crosses it, in the store now kept by Mr. Wright.

**The Productions of the Township,** like those of all other places removed from the great centres of trade and population, are chiefly agricultural, yet other productions are not wanting within its borders. Chrome has been taken out in considerable quantities on its southern border, along the Maryland line, and iron ore is found in some places. Magnesia also has been found and taken out in the "barrens," where chrome is found. The slate quarries at Peach Bottom were long famous, but are now not worked, York County furnishing as good an article at less cost. A few years ago a company leased the quarries and made preparations for doing an extensive business, but after very considerable expense incurred in putting up buildings and providing machinery the enterprise was abandoned, and has not since been resumed. Brick and pottery-ware are also made in the southeastern corner of the township.

**Mills** were established at a very early day. King's mill; on Conowingo, was in operation, as we have seen, at least as early as 1733, perhaps many years before that. Gillespie's mill, on the same stream, was built in 1751, long known as Joel Smedley's mill, and now owned by Frank C. Pyle. Joshua Brown built a mill on this creek at an early day, perhaps about 1760, and which only a few years ago passed out of the name. It now belongs to Joseph P. Ambler, and is believed to be the third in age within the territorial limits of the township. Jeremiah Brown's mill for

chopping feed and sawing lumber, also for cleaning clover-seed, till that employment was superseded by portable machines, is next below, and was established at an early day. It is now the property of Samuel C. Wood. The grist-mill of G. B. Wood, deceased, is the last on Conowingo within the State, and is of considerable antiquity. Stubb's mill, on Peter's Creek, at the mouth of Puddle Dock, was in operation as early as 1794, and perhaps many years before that. It now belongs to Samuel Dorsey. Kirk Brown has a saw-mill near the mouth of Peter's Creek long known as Boyd's saw-mill, while Edward Wicks has a grist-mill higher up on the same stream. It was formerly a fulling-mill, and was first built by Abraham Huffer. Thomas Smedley has a grist- and saw-mill, also a spoke- and bending-mill on Little Conowingo, partly run by steam. This property has been in the Smedley family for eighty years, but how long it has been improved as a mill is not certain. With these may be classed George H. Hewes' Edge-Tool Factory on Puddle Dock Creek.

**Villages and Hamlets.**—There are no towns of any size in the township, but several small villages. Of these Peach Bottom is the principal, containing two taverns, a store, two ferries over the river Susquehanna, and a considerable number of dwellings. It is not now, however, of the importance it was formerly, because of the decline in the slate business here. This may be partly made up by the railroad interest, being a station on the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, and also the terminus of the Peach Bottom Railroad, East Division. This road is now establishing a steam ferry to connect it with its middle division in York County.

Pleasant Grove, toward the southern border, contains a store, a school-house, a Good Templars' Hall, and quite a number of dwellings.

New Texas has a hotel, a store (now vacant), and perhaps a dozen dwellings.

"Penn Hill" (including Wakefield, for it is indifferently called by the same name) is a scattered village lying along the road for half a mile or more, and contains a hotel, a store, a cabinet-shop, and a Friends' meeting-house called Little Britain, but more generally known as Penn Hill, with numerous dwellings. Bradley's mill, formerly King's, the oldest in the neighborhood, is in the near vicinity.

**Military.**—The early military history of this township is involved in obscurity, more on account of a lack of records than of actual service. It is incidentally mentioned that "Thomas Grubb was an ensign in Capt. Hugh Patrick's Company in the French and Indian war of 1756." John Scott, as we learn from his tombstone in Little Britain Presbyterian graveyard, was a major in the Revolutionary war, and did good service. No doubt there were many others who

<sup>1</sup> George H. Hewes is a grandson of Joseph Hewes, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

deserve mention as well as these, as where there are officers there must also be men; but their names have generally passed into oblivion, or are only retained in the memory of friends and relatives, where it is inaccessible to the general inquirer, and where it will soon be entirely lost to posterity unless speedily made a matter of record. It is difficult to reach these private depositories, and much of their treasures must be inevitably lost, as much has already passed away beyond recovery.

As to the war of the Rebellion, while it might be invidious to specify individuals, it may be briefly stated that every call for troops was promptly filled so far as the quota of this township was concerned. Moneys were raised, liberal bounties paid, quotas filled, and the army recruited to the full extent demanded by the government. In this no pre-eminence is claimed, as to the general promptness in this respect is mainly due the successful termination of the conflict. The records of the War Department contain full details of these contributions and of the services rendered, and to these the curious inquirer is referred for all further particulars in this respect.

**Ecclesiastical.**—There are nine houses of worship in the limits of the township, but when we come to inquire particularly into their origin, especially the more ancient of them, the reply is too frequently received, "Unknown."

The Friends' Meeting-House at Penn Hill is undoubtedly the first of these in point of time. Friends here, coming originally from Nottingham, were for many years a part of Nottingham Monthly Meeting, and indeed, of that particular meeting. But on 6th mo. 14, 1749, the following appears on the records of Nottingham Monthly Meeting:

"Friends, dwellers in Lancaster county, near Cannawingo, request that a meeting for worship be allowed and settled amongst those friends, both on first and week-days. In regard to their request, this meeting appoints John Smith, Joseph Pennick, John Cook, Aaron Musgrave to visit those friends and consider how far they may be capable, to the reputation of truth, of keeping up a meeting for worship amongst them, and make report at our next meeting."

9th mo. 13, 1749. "The friends appointed to visit the friends near Cannawingo, and to consider how far those friends may be capable of keeping a meeting for worship amongst them, report, 'it is their opinion that they be allowed to keep a meeting for worship on first and week-days.' After some consideration the same is allowed to the said friends till further order."

2d mo. 10, 1752. "This meeting some time since, at the request of friends living in and near Little Britain, with the concurrence of Nottingham Monthly Meeting, appointed a committee to view and settle a place to build a meeting-house on; but for some reasons the building of the house was delayed; and since the place whereon it was then proposed to build

appears somewhat discommodious, they now request that this meeting would condescend so far as to appoint some friends to view and review the place again, in order for an allowance to build a meeting-house on. This meeting, in regard to their request, do appoint John Smith, Joshua Johnson, Joshua Pusey, Thomas Carleton, Robert Lewis, and James Robinson to meet at James King's, and after they have viewed the place proposed, and do judge it proper and convenient to build a Meeting-House on, that then the friends there may proceed accordingly, and make report to our next meeting."

5th mo. 11, 1752. "The friends appointed by the last meeting to view the place proposed by the friends living in and near Little Britain, in order for allowance from, this meeting to build a meeting-house on, report that they met and viewed the ground proposed by these friends, who appeared pretty well satisfied in the choice of the place, and are by this meeting left to their liberty to build a meeting-house thereon."

Accordingly they proceeded to build a house on land of Michael King, who, on March 17, 1758, executed a conveyance to Samuel Boyd, Joshua Brown, Isaac Williams, and Vincent King, trustees of Little Britain Friends' Meeting, for five acres of land, upon which the meeting-house was already built.

This house becoming old and inconvenient, a new brick house was erected a good many years ago, which still remains the meeting-place for this denomination in Fulton township. It still bears the official appellation of "Little Britain Meeting," though it is better known outside of the society as Penn Hill. Originally in Little Britain, from which it takes the name it still bears, on the division of that township and the erection of Fulton it fell into the latter.

**Ballance's Meeting.**—It is well known that about the year 1827 a division took place in the Society of Friends (commonly called Quakers), and that both branches claimed to be the original society, and that the other were schismatics or innovates. The more numerous party in any locality usually held the property previously acquired, while the weaker withdrew and provided separate accommodations for themselves. This was sometimes one party, sometimes the other, according as the one or the other secured the majority. In Little Britain, as it then was, the party designated as "Orthodox," consisting of a number of families and individuals, separated themselves from the Heterodox, and built for themselves a small, plain brick building near what is now the line between Fulton and Little Britain, on the border of Soapstone Hill, in Fulton township. This is known to many as "Ballance's Meeting," from one of their principal members, near whose residence it was situated. Here they have continued to meet according to the customs of the society till the present time. But time, death, and removals from the neighborhood have sadly reduced their numbers, and few are now left to conduct the meeting.

**Little Britain Presbyterian Church.**—The next in point of time is Little Britain Presbyterian Church. In the "Authentic History of Lancaster County," by Mombert, the organization of this church, as well as that of Chestnut Level and others, is set down as "unknown." The probabilities are that the two congregations were originally one, and afterward separated. The house occupied by them till a few years ago was built in 1763, and the lot conveyed in the following year with the building thereon. It is matter of tradition that a certain old graveyard, then on lands of Daniel Carmichael, now Thomas P. King, was the original site of the church; and while this may be true, there is room to suppose that it is merely one of those private burying-grounds of which there are many in different sections of the country. The same is true of Chestnut Level, several locations being pointed out by tradition, one of which is the old Carmichael location as already mentioned for the Little Britain Church.

Since 1763 the status of this church has been well defined. Its pastors for many years were the same with those of Chestnut Level, dividing his time between them. Rev. James Gamble appears to have served in this capacity twenty years or more. He died about 1795. Rev. James White took charge some time afterwards and continued till his death, about 1815. Rev. Mr. Patton and Rev. Francis A. Latta were pastors of this charge, and Rev. Lindley C. Rutter occupied the pulpit from about 1835 till 18—, when he retired from Little Britain and confined himself to Chestnut Level. From this time Little Britain employed the entire services of a minister, Rev. Robert Alexander being the first, followed successively by Rev. Solomon McNair, Rev. John Boyd, Rev. Alonzo Michael, and Joseph B. Turner, the present incumbent.

The above account is so fragmentary as to be almost worthless, but may serve as a sketch, to be filled up and completed by other and fuller accounts and more particular details.

**Baptist Church.**—Next to these comes the Baptist Church (Old School) called "Rock Springs," just above the Maryland line. It was organized in 1808, and has pursued the even tenor of its way since that time. The congregation is comparatively small, but earnest and devoted. In adherence to the principles they profess they exhibit as much firmness as those of the larger denominations, perhaps more.

**Methodist Episcopal Church.**—The Methodist Episcopal Church at Bethel, in the northern corner of the township, was originally built in 1822. No doubt the congregation was organized at an earlier date, as they had been for some time holding meetings at the house of Joseph Swift, on whose land the church was built. His whole family, consisting of himself, his wife, four sons, and five daughters, are all understood to have been members of the society. The first house built was an unpretentious stone

structure of rather small dimensions, but the power was there, and the membership increased till in 1851 a large brick church was erected in place of the old stone structure, and therein have they continued to worship till the present day, though with varying success and fluctuating numbers. Sometimes large accessions are obtained, and then again by death, removal, and other causes the membership is considerably reduced. At the time the present house was built it formed a part of Strasburg Circuit, and two preachers were placed upon it, Rev. Joseph S. Cook being in charge. Since then the circuit has been divided and altered, Bethel being now one of the appointments of Fulton Circuit, whereof Rev. F. M. Brady has the charge, and is the only preacher now itinerating the circuit.

**African Churches.**—There are within the township two colored Methodist Churches, each of them having been in existence for quite a number of years, one of them a short distance north of Penn Hill, on the Lancaster road, and the other now located at Arcadia Station, on the Peach Bottom Railroad. This last has been long known the country through as "Rigby," one of its prominent members at its organization, and who, with Elisha Armstrong, furnished the ground upon which it was originally built some forty years ago, and which was about one mile south of its present location. The old house becoming inconvenient, a new location was selected and a new frame building erected about four years ago, which they are now occupying. This church holds an annual meeting on the second Sunday in August of each year, to which great numbers congregate from considerable distances, white as well as colored, and the day of Rigby Meeting is looked forward to and prepared for as an event of quite considerable importance. It is, in fact, the occasion of the neighborhood, and never fails to attract an immense crowd.

**Welsh Church.**—It only remains to notice the Welsh Church near Peach Bottom, built to accommodate the men employed in the slate quarry, who were largely of that nationality, and many of whom became permanent settlers in the surrounding country, and who desired services in their own language, and who built a house for that purpose; and to close our list with what is called "The Tabernacle," a small frame building not far from the Conowingo Creek, erected to accommodate a small congregation of Methodists gathered about 1880, chiefly through the labors of Rev. Adam Black, a local preacher of the denomination, and under the charge of Fulton Circuit, F. M. Brady, preacher in charge, making them an occasional visit.

**Justices of the Peace.**—Before the division of Little Britain and the erection of Fulton township, Robert Maxwell had for many years served as a justice of the peace by gubernatorial appointment up to the time of his death within the limits of the latter, and so had John Webster. Under the Constitu-

tion of 1838, Webster had been elected for Little Britain. After the division of the township and the organization of Fulton the following have held the office by election of its citizens, to wit:

Isaac S. Webster, William Hutton, April 15, 1845; first election in the township.

James Cummings, Samuel Wicks, April 9, 1850, by a combination of temperance men and Democrats, over John Webster and I. S. Webster, regular nominees.

James Hanna, April 11, 1854; in place of James Cummings, removed.

Samuel Wicks, April 10, 1855; re-elected.

Samuel Wicks, April 10, 1860; re-elected.

James Hanna, April 9, 1861; re-elected after one year's vacancy.

Robert Barnes, 1863; never took out commission.

James Hanna, 1866; re-elected.

George W. Zook, 1866.

George W. Zook, 1869; had resigned.

James Hanna, 1871; re-elected.

Samuel Wicks, 1874; in place of Zook.

J. D. Passmore, 1875; in place of Hanna, deceased.

Thomas Whitson, 1879; in place of Wicks.

C. B. Cutler, 1879; in place of J. D. Passmore, removed from township; never took out commission.

Wakeman Wesley, 1880; in place of Passmore and Cutler.

Kirk Brown, 1883; in place of Whitson, removed.

These last two are now in commission.

**State and County Officers.**—Fulton township has furnished the following county officers since her organization in 1844, viz.: Members of the Legislature, Jeremiah B. Stubbs, M.D., 1847-48; John C. Walton, 1851-52; Day Wood, 1864-65;<sup>1</sup> Jeremiah Brown, associate judge, 1851; S. W. P. Boyd, sheriff, 1860; Slater Brown, prison inspector, date not at hand.

Jeremiah Brown was also elected to the Legislature in 1826, to the Constitutional Convention of 1837-38, and to Congress in 1842 and again in 1844. His father, Jeremiah Brown, Sr., had been a member of the Legislature from 1796 to 1800, inclusive, without intermission.

Henry Carter was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1874.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### ROBERT FULTON.

Robert Fulton, a celebrated inventor and engineer, was born in Little Britain township, now Fulton, Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1765. About the age of seventeen he went to Philadelphia, and began to cultivate a talent for drawing and portrait-painting, which he practiced with skill and profit for three or four years. In 1786 he visited London, where he devoted several years to the same profession, under the tuition of Benjamin West, who received him as an inmate into his own house. He next resided for two years in Devonshire, and became acquainted with the Duke of Bridgewater and Lord Stanhope. About this time his mechanical genius impelled him to abandon painting, and to follow the profession of civil engi-

<sup>1</sup> Died before taking his seat in 1865.



neer. In 1793 he was engaged in a project to improve inland navigation, having already conceived the idea of using steam as a motive-power. He invented a machine for spinning flax, and another for making ropes, for which he obtained patents in England. In 1796 he published in London a "Treatise on Canal Navigation." From 1797 to 1804 he resided



ROBERT FULTON.

in Paris, in the family of Joel Barlow, where he displayed his characteristic enterprise and ingenuity in various projects and inventions, and in the study of the sciences and modern languages. He was the proprietor of the first panorama exhibited in Paris.

He invented a submarine or plunging boat, called a torpedo, designed to be used in naval warfare, and induced Bonaparte to appoint Volney, La Place, and Monge as a commission to examine it. In 1801 he made an experiment in the harbor of Brest, when he succeeded in remaining under water for an hour, and in guiding the boat with ease. Other trials were made with partial success, at the expense of the French government, but as they at last declined to patronize the project, Fulton accepted, in 1804, an invitation from the English ministry, who also appointed a commission and made trials of his torpedo. It appears, however, that the English did not give him much encouragement, for in 1806 he returned to New York. Here, in co-operation with Robert Livingston, Esq., he succeeded, in 1807, in perfecting the great discovery of steam navigation.

Though others had previously conceived the idea of steam navigation, Fulton is admitted to have been the first who successfully realized it. In 1807 his boat, the "Clermont," was launched at New York,

and the trial was so successful that it excited great admiration, and steamboats were rapidly multiplied on the American rivers. The "Clermont" made regular passages between New York and Albany, at the rate of five miles an hour, but this rate was soon increased by improved machinery.

Several other larger boats were built under the direction of Fulton, who expended large sums of money in this way, though he received nothing for his patent. In 1806 he married Harriet, daughter of Walter Livingston, by whom he had four children. He possessed great personal dignity and agreeable manners, and many noble qualities of heart. In the midst of his triumph and in the height of prosperity he died in New York, in February, 1815.

## JUDGE JEREMIAH BROWN.

Among the early and intelligent settlers in Little Britain, now Fulton township, were the Browns, generally known as "the Browns of Nottingham."

As early as the year 1680, James and William Brown, sons of William Brown, of England, members of the Society of Friends, emigrated to America, and settled near Marcus Hook, on the Delaware River. James married Honour Clayton. They had six children, four sons and two daughters. Their third son, Jeremiah, was the ancestor of the family we propose to follow.

In the year 1699 a colony of Friends took up eighteen hundred acres of land in Nottingham, Chester Co., forty miles from Marcus Hook, and at that time "deemed far back in the wilderness." William Penn donated them forty acres of land for a meeting-house, graveyard, etc.

Among those Friends were James and William Brown, before mentioned, and from these brothers have descended most of that name now residing in the southern ends of Chester and Lancaster Counties, Pa., and the northern end of Cecil County, in Maryland, numbered by hundreds, and extending to the eighth generation.

Jeremiah Brown, above mentioned, in the year 1710, married Mary Cole, of Nottingham. Their children were Patience, Jeremiah, Joshua, and Isaac.

Joshua was born 3d month 5, 1717. He married Hannah Gatchel, 10th month 15, 1736. Their offspring numbered eleven, ten of whom lived to manhood and womanhood.

In the year 1758, Joshua Brown purchased five hundred acres of land in Little Britain, now Fulton township, Lancaster Co., and removed thereto, his eldest son, Elisha, remaining on the farm in Nottingham. On this beautiful farm, situated in the Conowingo Valley, a substantial brick dwelling-house was erected, which has braved the storms of more than a century, and yet remains a sound building, occupied by his descendant, Slater F. Brown, of the fourth generation.

Joshua Brown was an eminent minister in the society of Friends, and traveled extensively in the love of the gospel to all the meetings of the society in the different colonies. During the time of the Revolutionary war he felt it his duty to visit Friends at Winchester, in Virginia, who had been banished from their homes in Philadelphia for no crime but for their faithful adherence to their well-known peace principles. While on that visit one of their number died. After attending his funeral, and encouraging Friends to faithfulness under their suffering, he, in company with Achilla Douglas, of Virginia, as a companion, proceeded to visit the meetings of Friends in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, and encourage Friends during that trying period to stand fast to their Christian testimony against all wars and fightings.

In the latter State they were arrested by the authorities as spies and cast into prison. J. Brown showed the officers his credentials of unity with his friends at home and the object of his mission among them. After a thorough investigation, the judge of the court admitted he believed them to be innocent men. Yet he said he "was under the disagreeable necessity of committing them to prison, as he could not dispense with the law." J. Brown replied, "It is hard to commit such to prison whom thou believest to be innocent." He nevertheless committed them to prison.

The jailer and his wife were kind to them, and soon they were allowed the privilege of the town, returning to the jail in the evening to lodge. They held religious meetings in the court-house frequently, which the citizens attended and expressed their satisfaction. The prisoners were offered their release on condition "they would leave the State, never to return." This they could not conscientiously consent to, and after a detention of about six months they were discharged. Notwithstanding this long and unexpected imprisonment, Joshua felt it a religious duty to visit the different meetings of Friends in the Carolinas and Virginia on his return home, and, as he wrote, "I reached my habitation on the 26th of twelfth month, 1778, with a peaceful mind, having been a prisoner six months, wanting two days." This valuable Friend and undaunted Christian died the 15th day of the Tenth month, 1798, in the eighty-second year of his age, a faithful minister of the gospel forty-eight years.

Of his children, four, viz., Mary (intermarried with Vincent King), Jeremiah, Isaiah, and Joshua Brown, settled and remained on the homestead or in the neighborhood. Vincent and Jeremiah King, sons of the former, were noted physicians, eminent in their profession. Jeremiah purchased of his father his grist- and saw-mill, which he enlarged, and it ultimately became the chief merchant mill in southern Lancaster County.

Isaiah was an humble blacksmith, who inherited

forty acres of land, a part of his father's farm. He died in the year 1805, leaving one son, who subsequently removed to Illinois.

Joshua, the youngest son, lived and died (in the year 1823) on the mansion farm, leaving no children.

Jeremiah, as has been stated, purchased his father's mills and a portion of his farm. He was a man possessed of great energy and perseverance, and was eminently successful in business. His supplies of grain at that time were chiefly drawn from the rich valleys of the Pequea and Conestoga, in Lancaster County, and the Codorus Valley, in York County, from whence it was carted in wagons to the mill, and the flour in turn carted thirty miles to Christiana Creek, Delaware, where it was shipped to Philadelphia, then the nearest and most expeditious route to a market.

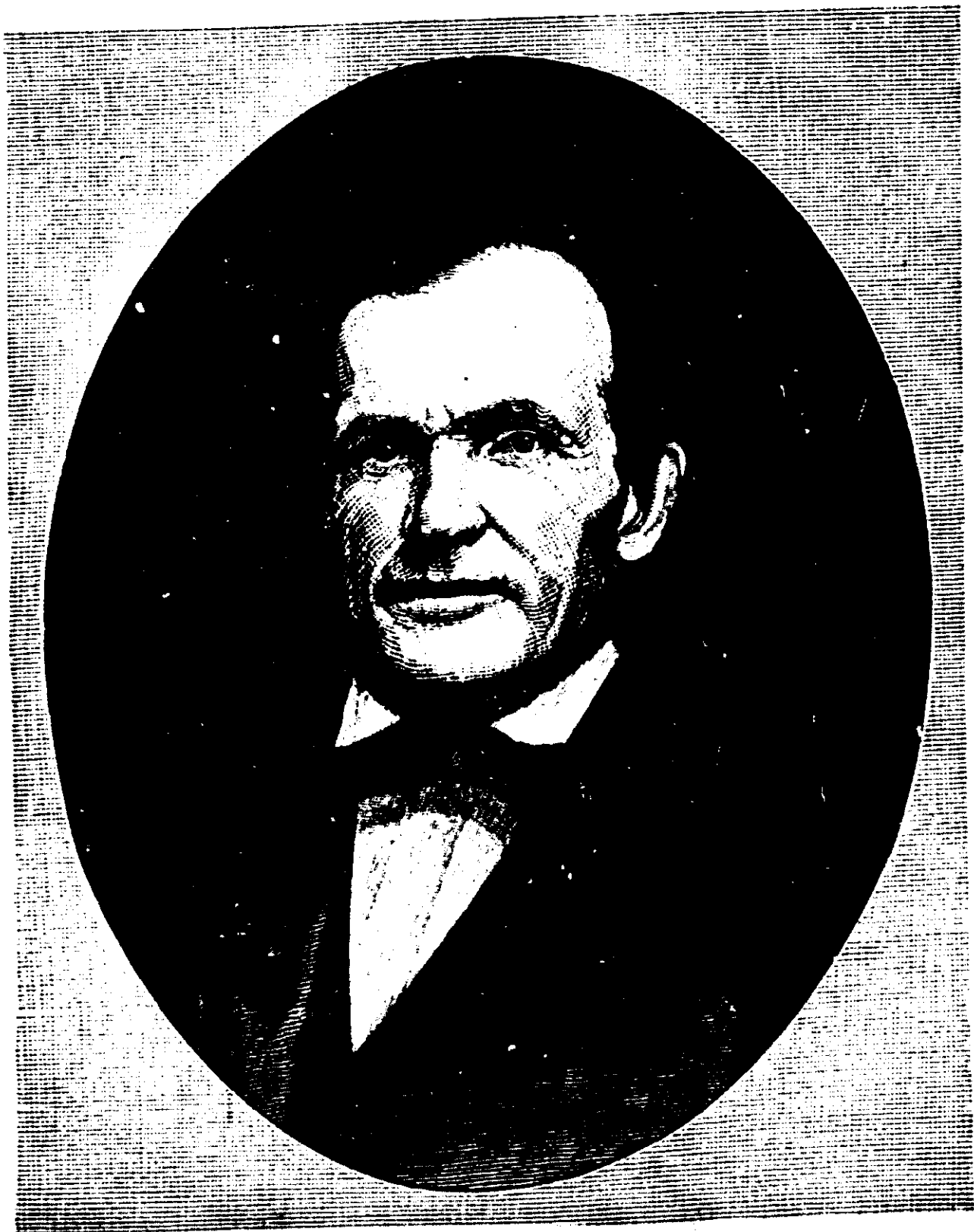
About the year 1800 he purchased the extensive Slate Hill, at Peach Bottom, in Lancaster County, on the Susquehanna River, and commenced the manufacture of roofing-slates. From these quarries, the first opened in this section of the State, he furnished the slate which yet covers the State capitol at Harrisburg, the Friends' Asylum for the Insane at Frankford, numerous public buildings in Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria, and Fredericksburg, in Virginia. These quarries he continued to work successfully until the year 1827, when he relinquished them to his three sons, Levi, Jeremiah, and Slater Brown, who continued to work them until a recent period. He was several times chosen a member of the Legislature of his native State while its sessions were held in the borough of Lancaster, and during his term was instrumental in procuring the passage of several acts of vast benefit to his constituents.

In the year 1810 he, with others, established the Farmers' Bank, at Lancaster, an institution which has stood the test of all financial struggles with unblemished credit to the present time, and at the time of his decease, in 1831, was perhaps its largest stockholder, holding in his own name one thousand shares of its stock. Although active and energetic in business, he did not neglect his religious duties. During a long life he was diligent in his attendance of all the meetings of the Society of Friends when health permitted, and for many years was an esteemed elder in the church. Near the close of his life he built, at his own expense, the present commodious brick meeting-house at Penn Hill, which to all appearances may stand another century a monument of his liberality and devotion to the principles and testimonies of the society of which he was a lifelong and consistent member. He died the 7th day of the Seventh month, 1831, aged nearly eighty-two years.

His children—Sarah, Levi, Hannah, Deborah, Jeremiah, and Slater Brown—all married and settled near their native home; many of their descendants to the third and fourth generation reside in the township and vicinity. Sarah married Timothy Haines. Han-



*Frederick Brown*



Gay, M. V. P.

nah married Isaac Stubbs, mother of Dr. J. B. Stubbs, who will be represented on another page.

Of his three sons, Levi was a retired man, a miller, and farmer, much esteemed, who deceased in 1846, aged about seventy years. Slater, the youngest son, inherited the paternal mansion, farm, and mills; was successful in business; also took an active part in political affairs. He was elected and for some years served as one of the prison inspectors of the county. His death occurred on the 5th of the Sixth month, 1855, aged sixty-eight years.

Jeremiah, the subject of this sketch, was born the 14th day of the Fourth month, 1785; he married, Fifth month 14, 1807, Ann, daughter of Roger and Rachel Kirk, of Nottingham. Enjoying a robust constitution, in early life he was placed in his father's mill to learn the trade, in which capacity much of the time it was necessary for him to continue half of the night season; at other times he drove one of the teams, hauling wheat to and flour from the mills. He was a man of good natural abilities and sound judgment, and in early life was frequently chosen to responsible positions in the neighborhood.

In the year 1826 he was elected a member of the State Legislature on the Federal ticket, and served during that session, which will be remembered as the one in which the State inaugurated "her great system of internal improvements" to the satisfaction of his constituents. The following year he was again nominated, but owing to the breaking up of the old political parties in that year, many Federalists, including the Hon. James Buchanan, joining in the Jackson excitement, he was defeated by Hon. George B. Porter, a leading Democrat, afterwards Governor of Michigan, by a very few votes. In the year 1836 he was placed at the head of the ticket and chosen a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Convention met at Harrisburg the following spring, and, after several months' discussion, adjourned to meet in Philadelphia, where it concluded its labors the following winter.

In the year 1840 he was nominated and elected a member of Congress for Lancaster County, in connection with Hon. Francis James, of Chester, and Hon. John Edwards, of Delaware County, those three counties forming the congressional district. In 1842 he was again unanimously nominated, and with his colleagues re-elected to the Twenty-seventh Congress. Although not accustomed to public speaking, he was assiduous and diligent in his committee-rooms, where, after all, the effective work is accomplished. During his term of service the well-known "tariff of 1842" was enacted, in support of which he took a conspicuous part, and which, during its continuance, proved so beneficial to the extensive manufactures of his district.

Having completed his second term of Congress, he devoted himself to his private affairs until the year

1850, when he was nominated and elected an associate judge of the courts of Lancaster County for the term of five years, which position he filled to the entire satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. In the year 1855 he was solicited to be a candidate for re-election, but on account of enfeebled health and advancing years he declined the honor, and retired to private life. He was a man of decided character, kind and benevolent to the poor and the afflicted, firm in his convictions of the right, and of unswerving integrity. His valuable life closed the 2d day of the Third month, 1858, in the seventy-third year of his age.

Judge Brown left seven children. Two sons, Kirk and Edwin, have since deceased. Hannah (wife of Samuel C. Wood) resides on the mansion farm; Rachel K. (widow) has removed with her children and their families to Kansas; Deborah H. (widow) resides with her son in the adjoining township of Little Britain; Alfred M. Brown resides on his farm, and Levi K., his eldest surviving son, a retired farmer and well-known business man, resides on his farm adjoining the paternal mansion.

William H. Brown, son of Levi K. Brown, and grandson of Judge Brown, is the chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and resides in Philadelphia.

#### DAY WOOD.

The subject of this sketch was born in Little Britain township, Aug. 7, 1812. His father was Jesse Wood, and his mother a daughter of Samuel Carter, a man widely known for his integrity and other noble traits of character.

Day Wood's parents were Friends, to which society he belonged, although he did not participate in their extreme views in all cases of non-resistance. The influence of this society wherever extended has been to promote benevolence, peace, and good will to men, and in these traits of character he was an admirable representative of their doctrines.

He received his education in the common schools, except a single term in a neighboring seminary, but being a persistent reader of books and papers, he acquired a vast amount of information in this way. When the question of the public school system was first agitated he espoused the cause, and shortly after it became established by law he was made a director, which position he held up to the time of his death. In this capacity he took an active interest in the schools of his district, and was often found in the school-room encouraging by words and his presence the teacher and pupils in the good work.

He married Eliza, daughter of Joel Jackson, a man remarkable for many peculiarities and intellectual endowments of a high order. They removed to a farm near Penn Hill, where he followed the business of farming and feeding cattle. He made several trips to Ohio for the purchase of them, generally bringing a large surplus which he disposed of among his neigh-

bors; there being no railroads, he was obliged to drive them the entire distance. He made the business of cattle-feeding a success, and was well known for his fine stock.

His political career was a model of unswerving consistency. Firm and unchanging in his sentiments, he was true to the principles which he thought right. Born and reared within a few miles of the line which formed the boundary between slavery and freedom, he was never captivated or allured by the fascinating influences of the system of human bondage, but from the earliest efforts of his life to the day of his death he was an uncompromising hater of that institution, and no event of his whole life afforded him more heartfelt gratification than the privilege of placing his name on the record, when a member of the State Legislature, in favor of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, forever abolishing slavery.

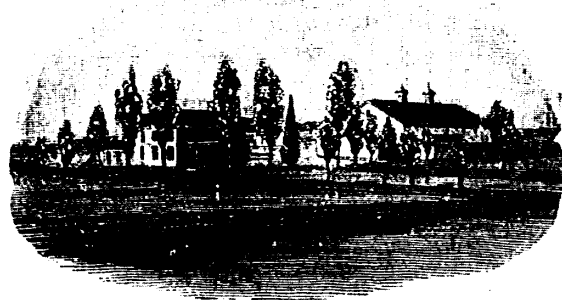
He was among the first in his neighborhood to advocate the principles of the Republican party, and when the war broke out, although his early teachings and convictions were against the evils of war, he saw it was the only course and accepted the issue, and did what he could for the preservation of the Union. He took a great interest in the soldiers, and especially those of his own neighborhood, and was frequently with them in the field. He gave generously of his means for the assistance of soldiers' aid societies, and for the support of their families at home. He was chosen a delegate to the national convention which met on the 8th of June, 1864, in Baltimore, and assisted in the renomination of the lamented Abraham Lincoln.

Day Wood was elected in the year 1864 a representative to the State Legislature, which position he filled with credit to himself and his constituency. During the entire session he was not absent even for a day from his post of duty, and the record shows his position upon every question upon which the decision of that body was recorded. He again received the nomination, and was elected a few days before his death, which occurred on the 19th day of October, 1865.

Day Wood was one of the most honored and highly-respected men in Lancaster County. His manners were unobtrusive, retiring, and gentle; no appearance, no act of his could be regarded as challenging attention. He moved among his fellow-men with manifestations of constant respect for their rights and their position. His widow, one daughter, and two sons survived him. The daughter, Rachel, married Judge J. T. Hoke, of West Virginia, and resides in that State. The eldest son, Edward, graduated at West Point Military Academy; married Miss Lizzy Wynn, of Chester County, Pa., and now is an officer in the regular army. The youngest son, Day, married Miss A. E. Wood, and resides on the old homestead, and follows the business of farming.

#### JOHN L. PATTERSON.

John L. Patterson, son of Thomas and Hannah W. Patterson, was born in August, 1823. He was reared a farmer, and received a common-school education. His mother died in the year 1848, and his father died ten years afterwards. When he was thirty years of age he began the world for himself. He never served an apprenticeship, but is a natural mechanical genius, to which fact his beautiful home and picturesque surroundings fully attest.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN L. PATTERSON.

In January, 1853, Mr. Patterson married Miss Ann Eliza, daughter of James and Margaret Black. Their children (seven in number) are Laura M., T. Howard, Ashmore P., Annie B., Lindley R., Leta May, and Bessie. Laura, the eldest daughter, married John L. Bockius; they have one child, Ada Bell. Howard married Miss Kate E. Hensel; their children are Grace A., Laura E., and an infant daughter. Ashmore P. married Miss Emma J. Grabb; they have one child, W. Chester.

Mr. Patterson is of Scotch-Irish descent. He is a man who enjoys an excellent reputation for integrity and good business qualities; has held a number of township offices, such as school director, etc.

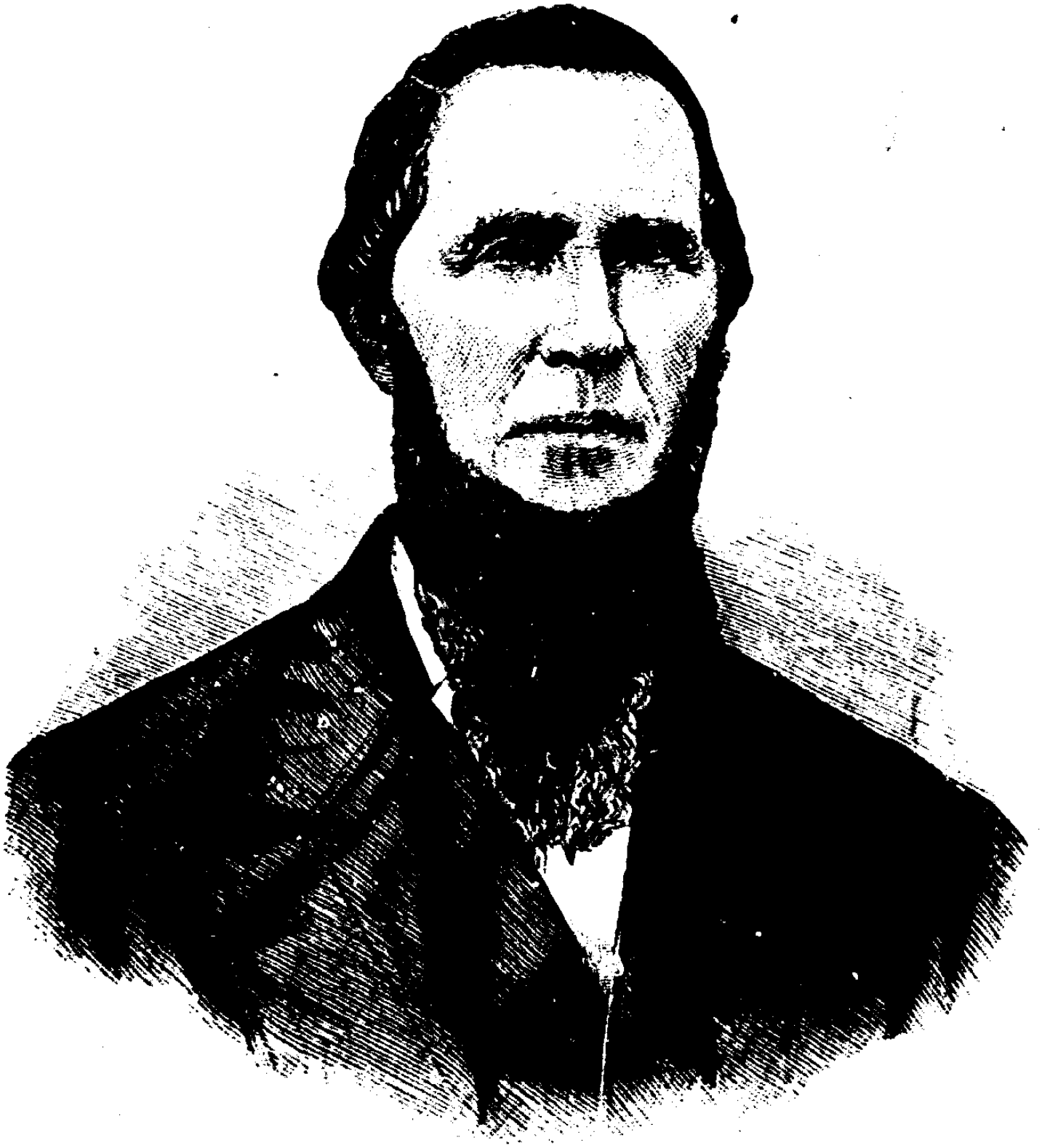
#### EMMOR SMEDLEY.

Emmor Smedley, eldest son of Eli and Elizabeth Smedley, was born in Little Britain township, on the 27th of the Seventh month, 1817. His father, who was a farmer and manufacturer of sorghum molasses, was born at Willistown, Chester Co., Pa., on the 4th day of the Twelfth month, 1786. He came to Lancaster County in 1806. His mother, a minister in the Society of Friends, was born on the 14th day of the Fifth month, 1786. She was frequently engaged in visiting the meetings of the neighborhood, as well as throughout the State of Pennsylvania. Her last communication was at the funeral of an aged neighbor, on which occasion she addressed a large audience. She died on the 24th of the Third month, 1858. Her husband followed her seven years afterwards.

The subject of this sketch received a common-school education in his neighborhood. For a number of years he was engaged in the manufacture of mo-



*John L. Patterson*

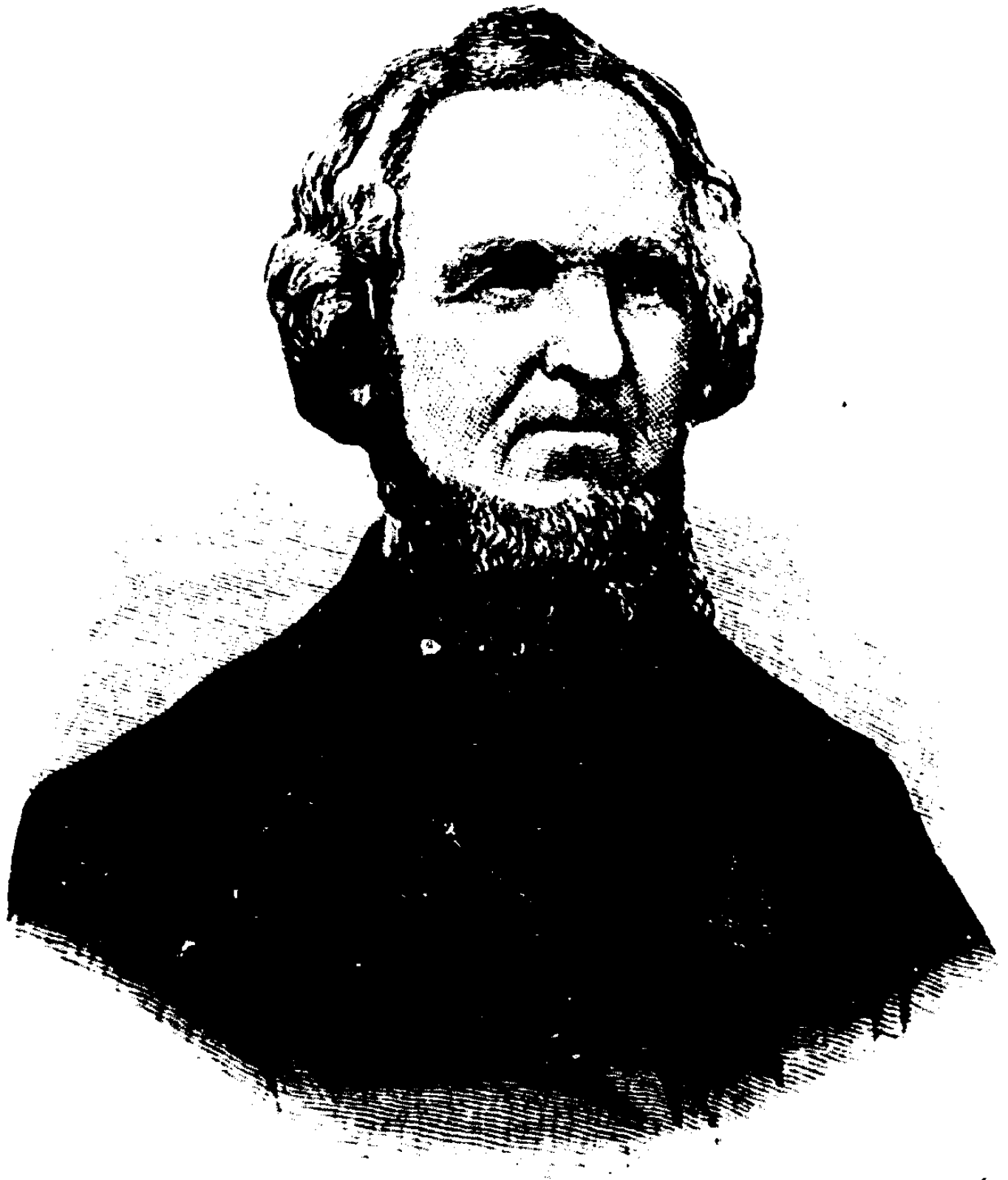


**EMMOR SMEDLEY.**





**NEAL HAMBLETON.**



*Roger. H. Mirk*

lasses in connection with farming. On the 11th day of the Second month, 1844, he married Elizabeth Adams. Their children are Mary, Edith, and Kircildia. They, however, buried two children, one an infant son, who was named Enoch B., died on the 21st of the Eleventh month, 1843, and a very promising young man, over twenty years of age, who died on the 11th of the Third month, 1843. \* His name was Abel K.

Mary E. married Enos W. Marsh; they have two children, namely, Clarence and Emmor E. Kircildia married Joseph S. Townsend; they have no children.

About the year 1868, Mr. Smedley began the study of electrical medication under George W. Freed, M.D., and for a number of years has been practicing his profession. He is a man of good sense and strict integrity, is modest and unassuming, has no desire for public places, though he has often been solicited to accept them. He was elected school director, however, in 1877, and served with credit until 1880, when he resigned, against the wishes of the people.

#### NEAL HAMBLETON.

Neal Hambleton was born in Morgan County, Ohio, March 22, 1838, his parents having emigrated from Fulton township, Lancaster Co., Pa., to the Buckeye State in 1830, the entire trip being made in the old-fashioned Conestoga wagons, with bows over the top and covered with canvas or cotton sheeting. Neal was the youngest of a family of eight boys and four girls, and was left at an early age to care for himself, his father having died in 1845, and his mother a few years later. His first experience in earning a living for himself was on a neighboring farm, where he worked a term of three years for the small sum of seventy dollars, and from this small sum was compelled to furnish his own clothing. When sixteen and a half years of age he entered the "Albany Manual Labor University," at Albany, Ohio, where he remained one and a half years, working for his board and tuition, and when at the age of eighteen he commenced teaching school, teaching winters and returning in the spring. Thus he continued until the spring of 1859, when, on account of ill health, and with a cash capital of only sixty-six dollars, he embarked on board a steamer at New York for California, where he arrived after a long and tedious passage. Here a new difficulty met him. He was far from home, and without money or friends, and no demand for the kind of labor he desired, although he was then in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. He finally obtained work in a saw-mill, where he remained two months, when at the urgent request of the directors of the school he had left in Warren County, Ohio, he returned to teaching again, much improved in health. He remained here a teacher until 1861, when he went to McLean County, Ill., to assist his brother in the improvement of a prairie farm, where he remained

until the spring of 1863, when at the urgent request of his only surviving uncle, the late William Neal, of Philadelphia, he came to Pennsylvania and finally went to Wilmington, Del., where he worked two and a half years in a machine-shop, finishing a trade at which he had worked with a brother in Ohio. From Wilmington he went to Philadelphia, and worked in Sellers' machine-shop till 1869, when he was appointed one of the assistant boiler inspectors, a position of much responsibility, the execution of the law meeting with opposition by owners of old and dangerous boilers which were ordered to be removed. After three years as boiler inspector, he spent one year as superintendent of a large ornamental iron foundry, after which he spent three years in traveling for the Rue Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, introducing among railroad officials a new and improved steam injector. While in their employ in 1875 he met with a serious and painful accident, having all of the front part of his right foot torn off while at work on an engine.

Mr. Hambleton was married in 1869 to a daughter of Jeremiah Brown, and granddaughter of Slater Brown, one of the pioneers of Fulton township. In 1876 he moved to his uncle William Neal's, to care for him in his declining years, Mrs. Neal having died in 1875.

In 1877, Mr. Neal was, at the request of relatives, declared a lunatic, and Mr. Hambleton was appointed by the proper authorities to continue the care of him. In the mean time Mr. Hambleton purchased the farm upon which he now resides (formerly owned by the great-grandfather of Mrs. Hambleton), upon which he has erected the most elegant and sightly buildings in Fulton township. At this place Mr. Neal made his home during the summer season, and at which place he died June 30, 1880, in his eighty-eighth year. In the settlement of Mr. Hambleton's accounts as committee of William Neal, he was forced into several years of litigation, which was finally decided in his favor in 1883, by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hambleton is one of the wide-awake, enterprising farmers of Fulton, as the general appearance and products of his farm will fully attest. He has three children,—Annie Estelle, William N., and Mary Elsie Hambleton.

#### ROGER H. KIRK.

Roger H. Kirk, son of Josiah and Phebe Passmore Kirk, was born on the 16th day of the Third month, 1815. His parents having died when he was very young, Roger was apprenticed to a miller. After finishing his trade he followed the business for a number of years. He married Deborah Brown, daughter of Levi and Hannah Brown, of Fulton township, Lancaster Co. and subsequently moved to that portion of Fulton township, Lancaster Co., known as "Pleasant Grove," appropriately named from its beauty, fertility, and picturesque surroundings, two

miles distant from the Susquehanna River. By industry and good taste he has acquired the beautiful farm which is his present home.

He took an active part in the erection of the Conowingo bridge, which spans the Susquehanna, connecting Cecil and Harford Counties, Md. He was instrumental in organizing a banking company at Oxford, Chester Co., Pa., soon after the completion of the Baltimore Central Railroad. He has taken an active part in many enterprises in this flourishing village, and has many personal interests in it. His children are Levi B., Lewis H., Mercy A., and Hattie B. H. Deborah, wife of Roger H. Kirk, died 28th of Seventh month, 1879.

## CHAPTER LVII.

### EAST HEMPFIELD TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

**Natural Features.**—The township is well adapted for cultivation. "Chestnut Hill" suddenly terminates in the eastern section of the township. The land upon it has generally been divided into small farms, which produce per acre, perhaps, as much grain as is grown in the rich limestone valleys upon either side of it. The land in the valleys is gently rolling and easily cultivated. A number of small streams flow into Little Conestoga Creek, which forms the eastern boundary of the township, and they supply an abundance of water to every farm through which they pass. A portion of the township also borders upon Big Chikis Creek, in the northwestern section. The water-shed of at least three-fourths of its surface inclines to the Conestoga. Its area is fourteen thousand one hundred and forty-five acres.

Hempfield was one of the original townships, and was thus named from the large quantities of hemp grown.

Its boundaries were as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of Conestoga, thence up the Susquehanna to Chickasalonga; thence up the said Creek to Peter's Road by the Log Cabins; thence to Little Conestoga, and down the same to the 'Manor' line; and thence down the said line to Great Conestoga, and down the same to the place of beginning."

As described, it embraced the present territory of East and West Hempfield and Manor townships. Along its western boundary there were several Indian towns, a description of which will be found under the head of "Manor and Columbia."

The "Manor" was surveyed and laid out by J. Taylor in 1716, and contained seventeen thousand acres. None of this land was divided and sold to actual settlers for more than sixteen years after it was laid out into a manor, with the exception of five hundred acres surveyed for the Conestoga Indians, and

one thousand acres between that place and the Conestoga. A more extended description will be found under the head of "Manor township."

It was impossible for Mr. Taylor, the surveyor of Chester County, to keep up with the advancing tide of emigration. Many futile attempts were made by the loan commissioners and Penn's agents to prevent settlers from locating or squatting upon unsurveyed land. They complained that a number of Germans, upon their arrival in Philadelphia, hastened to the back parts of Chester County and took up land near their countrymen without first procuring a warrant of survey. As we advance farther in our history we find that in many instances several generations had passed away before patents were issued and confirmation deeds made for land taken up by Germans, who neglected to take the oath of allegiance and comply with the conditions imposed by the loan commissioners.

These were, however, only exceptional cases. The only inconvenience which arose from this irregularity was the inability of such settlers or their descendants to convey a clear title to their land when they chose to dispose of the same.

John Funk and Christian Herr, two of the pioneers of the Swiss Mennonites, who were ever active in behalf of their friends and countrymen, were always on the alert to select and locate their friends upon desirable land, in communities of a dozen or more upon contiguous tracts. The following throws some light upon their manner of proceeding:

"PHILADA. 27th 7th 1717

"TO FRED IS TAYLOR

"John Funk & Christian Herr applied yesterday on behalf of their Countrymen that are lately arrived for several parcels of land near their settlements but before I could have the consent of the Commissioners the time is so far spent that I cannot get the Warrants ready being just taking horse for Duck Creek, however thy design of being upon surveying thereabouts in so little time as thou mentioned when here. Thou may lay out for the following persons the several parcels of land undermentioned (viz)

for Peter Leman & Henry Funk.....	6 or	600 acres
Abraham Herr.....	3 or	400
Hans Pupather (Brubaker).....	4 or	600
Hans Pupather, Jacob Pupather, & Peter Swar.....		1000
Christian Hershey.....		400
Hans Tuber.....		300
Woolrich Houser.....		200
Hans Burkholder.....		700
Michael Shank.....		700
Henry Pare (Bare).....		800

"The Warr<sup>ts</sup> for ye above lands will be ready in the office, and it is again ordered by the Commissioners that no Return or Survey be made to any body without their Bonds taken at the same time.

"J. Logan says his coming up will be very uncertain. So wishing thee health and success in the woods when there,

"I remain thy Loving friend

"JAMES STEEL

"Thou need not insist on these mens bonds, because they are to pay down their money without delay."

The plan of the surveys of the land for these parties, hereto annexed, was made late in the fall of 1717, from which it will be seen that some additions were made to the names as set forth in Mr. Steel's letter. Melchoir Erisman, Christian Stoneman, and Isaac Kauffman, whose names appear upon the lower part of the draft, evidently settled along the banks of

<sup>1</sup> By Samuel Evans, Esq.

Little Conestoga at the time the other parties came. Their close relationship and family ties, as developed hereafter, seem to indicate that they came from the same place and at the same time. Farther up Little Conestoga Creek, and upon the west side, a few years later the following-named persons settled: Hans Adam Lephart, John and Michael Niseley, John, Isaac, Martin, and Jacob Kauffman, and others.

A majority of those we have named settled upon land which lies in the township cut off and now known as East Hempfield. The township is bounded on the north by Big Chikis Creek and the line of the old Peter's road (which has been closed for many years), upon the east by Little Conestoga Creek, which forms the boundary line between it and Manheim and Lancaster townships, upon the south by the Lancaster and Columbia turnpike, as far west as the point where the run crosses the same, nearly a mile east of Mountville. This also forms the division line between it and Manor township. On the west it is bounded by West Hempfield township and Big Chikis Creek.

**Early Settlers.**—Hance Brubaker located near the west bank of Little Conestoga, and his land extended on both sides of the creek, and lay principally between the Lancaster and Harrisburg and Lancaster and Marietta turnpikes. He also owned one hundred and fifty-one acres where the Lancaster and Columbia turnpike crosses the same stream. Upon this tract he erected a grist and saw-mill, which was contemporaneous with the one erected by Dr. Neff five miles further east upon Big Conestoga.

On the 27th day of September, 1717, Hance Brubaker and Christian Hershey took out a warrant for one thousand acres, which they held as tenants in common. In the year 1718 they agreed to divide the above tract, the former to take the lower half, containing five hundred acres, and the latter the upper five hundred acres. On the 18th day of May, 1729, he sold the mill and the lower farm of one hundred and fifty acres to Christian Stoneman (at the time of his decease, however, he owned nearly eight hundred acres), Jacob, the son of Hance, having married Susannah, the sister of Stoneman.

Hans Brubaker died in 1748, and left a widow (his second wife), Anna. He married his first wife in Germany, where his children by her were born. They were John, Jacob, and Elizabeth. John married the first time Maria Newcomer, and the second Mary Doner, of Lancaster. His children by his first wife were John, 1752, married Anna Eby; Ann, 1758, married Hans Myers, of Ephrata; Maria, married Hans Baer, who lived at Hanover Creek; Jacob, 1758, settled on Hanover Creek, removed to Keller's mill, in Cocalico township; Magdalena, married Henry Bruckhart, and removed to Virginia, but returned to this county; Elizabeth, 1764-1808, married Christian Martin; Fanny, 1766-1824 (Bomberger), who settled in Warwick township; Barbara, 1768-

1846, married Alexander Martin, who lived in Mount Joy township.

Jacob, son of Hance, married Susannah Stoneman. They had a son Jacob. Jacob, first spoken of, received one hundred and sixty-one acres of the lower part of his father's land, to which he added five other tracts of contiguous land by purchase, amounting to four hundred and forty acres. For convenience he exchanged seventy-four and one-fourth of an acre for sixty-two and three-fourths of an acre, with Benjamin Hershey, the son of Christian Hershey. Part of this land is now owned and occupied by his descendants.

Elizabeth Brubaker married Daniel Eshleman, and had two children, Daniel and Benjamin. Daniel Eshleman married the second time Magdalena—, by whom he had several children. He died in March, 1749.

Hance Brubaker, by his second wife, had a large family, to wit: Abraham, Peter, Daniel, who married the first time Feronica Tauner, second time the widow of Peter Eby. His children were John, remained in Warwick, and purchased fifty acres from his uncle John; Daniel removed to Heidelberg, Lebanon Co.; Ann married Michael Greybill. He settled along Hammer Creek, and in 1765 he purchased from his youngest brother, Christian, one hundred and fifty acres; a number of his descendants reside there. Henry; Joseph, who married Elizabeth, the widow of Jacob Downer, deceased in 1752, and the daughter of John Woolstagle; David; and Christian, the youngest son, who was a minor in 1760; and Ann, who married Abraham Buckwalter, and left a large family.

Hance Brubaker was a man of strong common sense. His wife, Anna ("Annally"), survived him. He must have been very much attached to her, and when he came near the end of his journey through life he gave particular directions to his children that they were not to drive his widow from her home if she chose to marry again, and she was free to do so. This was an unusual request, for it was then the custom to deprive the widow of the full enjoyment of the homestead if she married. He also directed that the oldest son should receive no more of his estate than his youngest son. It was then the custom for the oldest son to receive two shares. It did honor to the old man's head and heart, in his declining years, that he was willing to allow his widow to follow the pathway where love led him a second time, and accord her the same privilege after he had ended his pilgrimage upon earth. This plain and unostentatious old German was quick to perceive the injustice of the old law in making a discrimination in favor of the oldest son, and he was wise in following the dictates of his judgment.

His children carried out his wishes faithfully. As before stated, Hance Brubaker and Christian Hershey agreed to make an equitable division of their land, but before titles were executed Mr. Hershey died,

and some years later Mr. Hershey's eldest son died, before the actual division was made. From Hance Brubaker's sons, if the roll was called, would number many hundred descendants of the name.

Jacob Brubaker, the eldest brother of Hance, and their friend and countryman, Peter Swarr, had advanced and paid the purchase-money on one thousand acres to Hans, to whom the commissioners issued a warrant in his name. This was an inadvertent error. The land was occupied by the respective parties as tenants in common. The legal division of the property was made by their children after the principals had gone to their long home.

Those pioneer Mennonites, John Herr and Martin Kendig, in 1730 took up one hundred and twenty-four acres of land for Jacob Brubaker, about one mile due southwest from the present village of New Providence, near Big Beaver Creek. He also took up several hundred acres of land in Manor township in 1737, about two miles above the mouth of Little Conestoga. He left three sons, Peter, Jacob, and John.

John Brubaker was the first constable of Hempfield township. He rendered valuable aid to the sheriff and the proprietors in quelling the disturbances on the west side of the river, caused by Cresap and others. He was one of the first persons who gave information to John Wright and Samuel Blunston, Esq., of the overt acts of Cresap and his cousins, the Lowes, in killing the stock of James Patterson and others. This was in 1732, shortly after which he moved to Hammer Creek.

Christian Hershey came with the Brubakers. He was also a Mennonite. He was the head of a long line of descendants, who retain the name and are scattered over a number of States. When he came, in 1717, he was well advanced in years and his children were grown up. He died in 1729 and left a widow, "Oade," and three children, Benjamin, Andrew, and Ann, who married Herman Long.

Benjamin was a Mennonite preacher. He married Magdalena, a daughter of Ulrich Rhode. He resided upon the homestead farm. Their children were Benjamin, Elizabeth (Landes), Mary (Neff).

Andrew (1702-92), also a Mennonite preacher, took up five hundred acres of land east of Big Chikis Creek and south of the Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike, in West Hempfield township. He married and had two sons, Christian, a preacher, who lived in Manor, and Andrew, who married Magdalena Bachman. In 1768, Christian Hershey, of Manor, bought two hundred acres of land from James Ewing, the son of Thomas Ewing, on the west side of Little Ohikis Creek, and along the Marietta and Lancaster turnpike.

Ann Hershey, who married Herman Long, was the mother of eleven children, John, Christian, Herman, Abraham, Joseph, Jacob, Benjamin, Martin, Ann (Hoffman), Elizabeth (Landes), and Samuel. Ben-

jamin was a large landholder. The latter purchased fifteen or twenty acres from James Anderson and divided it into building lots along the northeastern boundary of Marietta. Upon the plan of the town it is marked "Long's Addition."

Christian Stoneman was one of the Mennonite pioneers who came to America with the Brubakers. In 1729, Hans Brubaker sold his mill and lower farm, upon which it was erected, containing one hundred and fifty acres, to Mr. Stoneman. This mill was erected along Little Conestoga Creek, at a point where a road leading from the Susquehanna River to Conestoga crossed. For the convenience of travelers and customers who carried their grist to his mill, Mr. Stoneman erected a bridge over the creek at his mill, which was completed in 1730. He continued to carry on milling at this place for more than twenty years. He was an exemplary member of the Society of Mennonites. On the 31st day of August, 1750, he conveyed one acre of land upon his farm to John Jacob Brubaker and Ulrich Roadt, elders and trustees for the Society of Mennonites, upon which they had already built a meeting-house, and for a burying-ground. It adjoined the lands of Melchior and John Miers, and stood near the Columbus turnpike, upon the Abbeville farm, in Lancaster township.

There is nothing to mark the spot where this meeting-house stood except a few neglected graves upon Mr. Hager's farm, near his barn, in Lancaster township. In the year 1791 the building was removed to the land of one of the Brubakers about a mile northeast of Rohrerstown, and in East Hempfield township. The present meeting-house succeeded the former one. Mr. Stoneman also purchased sixty-nine acres in "Andrew Hamilton Manor," which adjoined his other land upon the southwest. He left six children, namely: Elizabeth, Susannah, Maria, John, Christian, and Jacob. Elizabeth married John Newcomer, of Hempfield; Susannah married Jacob Brubaker; Maria married Christian Hershey.

On the 9th day of January, 1755, the three daughters above named sold the grist- and saw-mill and the one hundred and fifty acres to John Stoner, who died in 1760. His administrator conveyed the property to his son John, who erected a new grist-mill in 1767 of stone, and a large double stone dwelling-house. Some additions were made to the mill in 1765 by Jacob Kauffman. This John Stoner's wife's name was Barbara. Benjamin Bear, of Hempfield, and Henry Musser, of Lancaster borough, executors of the estate of the latter, on July 10, 1790, conveyed to Christian Stoner, "miller," of Manor township, the grist and saw-mill and twenty acres of land belonging to the same, which lay upon the Manor side. John Stoner, a brother of Christian, got the residue of Stoneman's one hundred and fifty acres, which laid in Lancaster township. John left three children,—Christian, John, and Catharine.

John, Tobias, and Christian Stoneman probably

belonged to the same family. The former settled in Conestoga township about the same time that Christian settled on the Little Conestoga Creek. This name has entirely disappeared from the annual assessment-roll, although there are many descendants scattered throughout the county who are now known as Stayman, Stehman, Steyman, etc.

Peter Swarr was also a Swiss Mennonite, and came to America in 1717 with the Brubakers. His proportion of the one thousand acres of land taken up by Hans Brubaker lay at the extreme upper end, along Swarr's Run, and was known as Kauffman's Run a number of years ago, and thus named on Scott's map published more than sixty years ago. This land lay along the King's Highway, which led from the Paxtang Indian town (now Harrisburg) to the Conestoga (now Lancaster City). He erected a grist- and saw-mill upon Swarr's Run; his son John erected a brick-mill upon the same ground in the year 1778. He employed the Hessian prisoners at Lancaster borough to do the work. Skilled labor was very scarce at this time, and he employed these prisoners in the absence of other help. In the latter part of December, 1763, when the "Paxton Boys" destroyed the Conestoga Indian town, a number of the Indians were absent, several of whom on that fatal December morning were at Peter Swarr's. They had been for a few days in that neighborhood selling and bartering brooms and baskets with the farmers.

It seemed to have been a providential circumstance that they were absent from their village on that eventful night, but their span of life was only lengthened a few weeks.

They and several other scattering members of this tribe were taken to the work-house in Lancaster borough for protection, which only proved to be a trap and enabled their enemies more easily to accomplish their deadly work.

In 1718 warrants of survey were issued to Michael Kauffman for five hundred and thirty acres of land at Chikis Creek. The land was divided and patents issued to his children, and in 1734 a patent was issued to John Kauffman for two tracts of land containing several hundred acres. Henry Musselman and George Shellaberger owned the adjoining land. About a mile northeast of John Kauffman's tract Michael Kauffman had a farm of one hundred and thirty-eight acres, and Martin Kauffman adjoined on the south with two hundred and forty-two acres, and Isaac and Jacob Kauffman owned the land on the east side of Martin Kauffman. John and Michael Niseley owned farms on the south side of Martin's land.

These farms embraced the land along Kauffman's Run and the valley southeast of Landisville. They were all pioneer settlers, and located in the valley in 1718 and 1720. Some of their descendants reside upon and own some of the lands. A number have moved to the West, where they are in prosperous circumstances.

Michael Baughman was one of the most enterprising of the German land speculators in the county. His name first appears upon the records of the loan-office about the year 1730. On the 4th day of June, 1734, he took up one hundred and sixty acres on Middle Creek, and in 1738 four hundred and forty-nine acres more along the same creek at a Dutch settlement. And in the same year he took up thirty-one acres at his great spring in Manheim township. He took up a number of other tracts of land in Lebanon township and also in Conestoga Manor.

The following letter throws some light upon the manner in which some of the land was disposed of by the proprietors:

"MAY 23, 1738.

"FR<sup>d</sup> JOHN TAYLOR.

"I desire thee to survey to Michael Baughman the quantity of 100 acres & allowance &c. in the County of Lancaster, on the terms mentioned in the lately proposed Lottery scheme, and make return thereof to me.

"BENJ<sup>s</sup> EASTBURN."

In 1738, Baughman also took up four hundred acres along Chikis Creek, where Roody Boehme lived. The Hon. Benjamin Champneys married a Miss Bachman, a descendant of the family. There are few of the family who now retain the name and reside within the county.

Jacob Neff, Sr., was a son of Daniel Neff and a descendant of Francis Neff, brother of Dr. Hans Neff. He died in 1798, leaving a widow, Elizabeth, and eleven children, viz.: John, Jacob, who got farm adjoining Swarr's and Tobias Miller's; Barbara, married, first, to Abraham Meyer; Anna (Swarr), Elizabeth (Miller), Susanna (Ruth), Magdalena (Selner), Catharine (Cassel), Polly, and Henry.

John Huber, Esq., died in 1803, and left his wife, Ann, and Christian, Mary (Steman), Elizabeth (Bachman), and Anna (Steman.) John Huber built a grist-mill on Little Conestoga prior to the Revolutionary war, which was burned down in 1797. Christian rebuilt it in 1798. The mill is now owned by Mary and Barbara Hamaker. The stone mansion-house is one of the largest and most substantial buildings in the county. The Hubers built it in 1769. There were one hundred and seventy acres connected with the mill, which lay in East Hempfield and Manor townships.

Hans Peter Summy, Sr., a Palatinate Mennonite exile, arrived at Philadelphia in 1733, on the brigantine "Richard and Elizabeth," commanded by Capt. Christopher Clymer, with family, consisting of wife and sons, Hans Jacob, Hans Peter, Jr., Otto Fritz, Hans Michael, and Johannes. The two latter were minors. Two of the sons settled in the Catawba Valley, North Carolina, where descendants still live. The Rev. George Summy, of Covington, Ky., is a descendant of this branch. Johannes and Hans Jacob settled in Lancaster County. The descendants of the former are in Somerset and Westmoreland Counties, this State, and in Jo Daviess County, Ill. Hans Jacob

married Mrs. Barbara Bear (*née* Hiestand), and owned a large plantation in Earl township, Lancaster Co., where they lived, maintained his parents, and died. To them were born John, Henry, Jacob, Susanna, Peter, and Margaret. Henry, the second son, died in 1788 without issue. Jacob, the third son, married Margaret Merkley. To them were born three daughters and one son. The latter died in his youth. Peter, fourth son, married Mary ——. To them were born John, Barbara, and Peter, mutes; and Jacob, Samuel, Daniel, Christian, and Henry. Jacob died, aged eighty-four years, in York County, Pa. His descendants are living in Indiana. Samuel died in Maryland without male issue, Daniel in Wyoming Valley, Christian in Virginia, aged ninety-seven years, and Henry in Lancaster County. The two latter have descendants in Philadelphia, Virginia, and Iowa. John, the first-born of Hans Jacob and Barbara, married Mary Scherck, of Earl township, in 1765. To them were born Peter, Elizabeth, and John. By a subsequent marriage to Anna Newcomer were born Christian, Jacob, David, Margaret, Anna, and Henry. Descendants are in York State, where Jacob and David emigrated in 1824, in Washington, D. C., in Illinois, and throughout this State.

Peter Summy, the first-born of John and Mary, was born in Earl township, Oct. 16, 1768, and was married to Barbara Long, of Rapho. They lived and died in East Hempfield township, Lancaster Co., Pa. To them were born Maria, married to David Eshleman; Elizabeth, married to Rudolph Kauffman; Barbara, married to Jacob Bruckhart; and John. John was born Jan. 15, 1796, and married Susanna Hostetter, born Jan. 15, 1797, on May 4, 1815. To them were born Jacob, John, Peter, Maria, Abraham, Aaron, and David Christian.

Herman Long settled on the land surveyed for Michael Kauffman in 1727. In 1737 he obtained a warrant for one hundred acres adjoining to the moiety of the five hundred acres surveyed to Kauffman's children. When he died he was possessed of several hundred acres of land which he divided between his five sons,—Herman, John, Christian, Abraham, and Joseph, each of whom received eighty-one acres of land.

John Light (Lichty) was one of the early settlers. He died in 1808, and left a wife, Barbara, and children,—Henry, John, Jacob, Ann (Eby), Barbara (Hernly), Elizabeth, Susanna, and Magdalena.

**Hempfield Assessment-List for 1758.**—The following list shows the names of all the taxables who were in the township in 1758:

Philip Albert.  
Torts Alman.  
Peter Acker.  
Mary Allison (widow).  
Anthony Arfort.  
Carlo Albright.  
Nicholas Bower.  
Peter Bower.  
Henry Bear.

Benjamin Bear.  
Peter Bowman.  
Ludwig Baker.  
Andrew Barwick.  
Samuel Bethel,  
Jacob Bearer.  
Leonard Bowman.  
Peter Burns.  
Charles Bruhman.

Richard Burk.  
Mathias Buffmire.  
John Brown.  
Robert Barber.  
Nathaniel Barber.  
John Barber (shoemaker).  
Conrad Beaver.  
Conrad Beam.  
Widow Brubaker.  
Jacob Brubaker.  
Peter Brubaker.  
Jacob Brubaker.  
Joseph Charles.  
Jacob Cliple.  
Joseph Coughanour.  
Joseph Coughanour.  
Christian Coffman.  
John Coffman.  
John Coffman.  
Michael Coffman.  
Jacob Coffman.  
Jacob Coffman.  
Christian Carver.  
Jacob Carver.  
Jacob Downebark.  
George Deyeman.  
Thos. Davis (at John Wright's).  
John Forry.  
Stophel Fry.  
David Good.  
Peter Gotshall (Goodchild).  
Christian Good.  
Jacob Grubb.  
Valentine Grosh.  
Peter Greider.  
David Good.  
Jacob Heitzler.  
Martin Huffman.  
Widow Hershey.  
Christian Hoover.  
Frederick Hoffman.  
Andrew Hinca.  
Martin Hoover.  
Andrew Hershey, Jr.  
Andrew Hershey.  
Jacob Hiestand.  
John Hoover.  
Jacob Haines.  
Jacob Hartman.  
Henry Herman.  
Michael Huffman.  
Thomas Hutcheson (shoemaker).  
Widow Hartzler.  
Andrew Holey.  
Jacob Hiestand.  
George Harman.  
Joseph Hershey.  
Conrad Hatts.  
Phillip Hartzler.  
Samuel Henry.  
Owen Keoth.  
Michael Killian.  
John King.  
Jacob Kitts (wagon-maker).  
John Kitts.  
Herman Long.  
Leonard Lightner.  
John Latta.  
Christian Lutz.  
Stophel Ledge.  
John Lephart.  
Augustus Lephart.  
David Mumma.  
Michael Musselman.  
George Munma.

Vite Miller.  
Peter Musselman.  
Henry Musselman.  
Christian Miller.  
David Miller.  
Widow Miller.  
John Miller.  
Frederick Mumma.  
David Musselman.  
Ephraim Moor.  
Widow Mays.  
Edward Marsdel.  
Jacob Michael.  
Peter Myers.  
Samuel Miller.  
Peter Musser.  
Michael Moore (shoemaker).  
James May (weaver).  
Henry Miller.  
Simon Mlinich.  
Jonas Nutt.  
Michael Nisely.  
Widow Nisely.  
Martin Nisely.  
Jacob Newcomer.  
Christian Newawanger.  
Adam Ney.  
Christian Oberholtzer.  
Jacob Paltzly.  
Henry Pershinger.  
Hugh Patton.  
Hugh Paden.  
Matthew Patton.  
John Plow.  
Peter Peters (shoemaker).  
Daniel Peoples.  
George Ross.  
John Reiff.  
George Ross.  
James Reiley.  
Phillip Rudyall.  
Jacob Reiger.  
Christian Stoner.  
Michael Sohn.  
Michael Segrist.  
Henry Smith.  
Henry Stout.  
Widow Stegman.  
Jacob Shellaberger.  
Christian Swarr.  
James Simpson.  
Joseph Shirk, Jr.  
Phillip Snyder.  
Andrew Straus.  
Jacob Strickler.  
Jacob Shellaberger.  
Joseph Shirk.  
George Smith.  
Peter Smith.  
Abraham Strickler.  
Jacob Stults.  
Ludwig Schott.  
Ulrich Shirk (weaver).  
Jacob Strickler.  
Robert Spear.  
Alexander Scott.  
Josiah Scott.  
Widow Shellaberger.  
John Stoner.  
Bernard Speck (shoemaker).  
Valentine Stonebreter.  
George Till.  
Nicholas Voghan (carpenter).  
Widow Weller.  
Bastian Whitman.  
Daniel Wolty.  
Jacob Walter.



Christian Whitmore.  
Samuel Willis.  
Michael Wagone.  
James Wright.  
Susannah Wright.

Nicholas Wolf.  
George Weaver.  
Phillip Yeuawine.  
William Yaxly.

*Freemen.*

Jacob Miley.  
Samuel Rankin.  
John Louden.  
Jacob Sharp.  
Frederick Peal.  
Stephel Grelder.  
Michael Miller.  
John Fehl.  
Phillip Grosh.  
Frederick Shaffner.  
Christian Weldy.  
Nicholas Young.  
Casper Acker.  
John Smith.

Alexander Johnson.  
Matthias Kraim.  
Henry Stump.  
Joseph Prim.  
Peter Peters.  
Adam West.  
Daniel Murganstan.  
Christian Waltz.  
Frederick Hoffman.  
John Newcomer.  
Herman Long.  
Stephel Martin.  
Abraham Nolt.

JOHN PEDAN, *Collector.*

This list includes both the East and West townships, which then constituted but one.

**Taverns.**—In 1766, John Stoner, who then owned the mill property at Little Conestoga, where Christian Stoneman settled in 1729, erected a new mill and a large two-story stone tavern close by it. It is one of the most substantially built and largest of the old taverns in the county, and there were many very fine ones at that period. The tavern was built on the south side of the road which ran from Lancaster to Wright's Ferry. This tavern was more generally known fifty years ago as "Livergood's Tavern," which was owned by Henry Livergood.

It has been converted into a private residence, and there are few dwellings in the county outside of the city and boroughs which are finer.

The "Black Horse" tavern was built by Benjamin Bear, on the great road leading from Anderson's Ferry to Lancaster, in colonial times. It was situated about three miles and a half west from Lancaster. It was a noted hostelry in its time, and was always a desirable place for teams to rest on account of the abundance of fresh running water. It was sold to John Newcomer, who in 1782 sold it to John Brunner. After Hempfield grew to be a town this old tavern went down, and has been converted into a private residence.

Hornberger's tavern was built by Stephen Hornberger in 1770, on the north side of the "great road" which led from Wright's Ferry to Lancaster, at the intersection of a road which ran north and intersected with the Anderson's Ferry and Lancaster road. It was a two-story log house, and the oldest tavern on this road between Lancaster and Columbia. Twenty years ago Mr. Hess built a large brick hotel about one hundred yards farther east, when the old one was discontinued as a tavern, and several years ago it was torn down, and a large two-story brick dwelling-house was built in its place. Hornberger's tavern was a noted place during the Revolution, it being the only one on that road, along which there was a great deal of travel to Wright's Ferry.

The "White Horse" tavern was located on the Lancaster and Marietta turnpike, and was built after the turnpike was made. Amos Mouse kept it sixty years ago. It is about one mile and a half west of the "Black Horse" tavern. The property is now owned by J. B. Shenk, but it is no longer used as a tavern.

**Mills.**—Kneisley's mills were built by George Kneisley, at the head of Kauffman's Run, about half a mile north of the Paxton and Lancaster road, prior to the Revolution. They consisted of a grist-, hemp-, and saw-mill. The property is now owned by C. N. Nolt. The water which drives this mill comes from a spring a few hundred yards above, and is one of the finest in the county, but steam-power has been added.

Neff's mill was built by Jacob Neff in the year 1778 on Swarr's Run, on the north side of the Paxton and Conestoga road, about three miles west from Lancaster. Recently it has been known as Bassler's mill. It is a three-story brick building. The work upon it was done by Hessian prisoners, who were taken out from the barracks at Lancaster.

Peter Swarr built a grist- and corn-mill on Swarr's Run prior to 1750. It was rebuilt by John Swarr, son of the above, during the Revolution. It is but a short distance from Neff's mill, which was upon Swarr, the pioneer's land.

Kauffman's grist- and saw-mill were built by Christian Kauffman, Sr., at the close of the Revolutionary war, on a small stream known as Kauffman's Run, which empties into Swarr's Run. It is a two-story frame mill, and is located about half a mile southeast from Landisville. It is now known as Nissley's mill. Thirty years ago the Kauffmans moved to Ohio.

**Zinc-Mines.**—These were first worked as lead-mines by the Schenck Mining Company, but about 1870 they were purchased by Bamford Brothers, of Liverpool, England, who erected extensive machinery, and worked the mines during some five years. Their operations were not financially successful, by reason of their neglect to mine at a sufficient depth. In the spring of 1883 the works were leased by the Lehigh Zinc and Iron Company, and since that time experiments have been going on to test the question whether or not the mines can be worked with profit. It is believed that these experiments will demonstrate the practicability and profitableness of mining zinc here.

The place has been named Bamfordville, from the proprietors of the mines. The company has leased property two miles from this which gives promise of developing mines.

**Fire-Sand.**—In 1870, Jacob S. Trout discovered a bed of fire-sand on Chestnut Hill, in East Hempfield township, five miles west from Lancaster. Experiments with this sand demonstrate its great value in the construction of furnaces and the manufacture of steel and iron, and now Mr. Trout furnishes fifteen

hundred tons annually to different iron and steel manufacturers.

**Landisville.**—In 1808, Jacob Minnich built a large two-story hotel on the north side of the Lancaster and Mount Joy turnpike, about six miles west from Lancaster. In the following year his brother-in-law, Jacob Charles, purchased a piece of ground from him, upon which he erected a dwelling-house and a blacksmith-shop. In the same year Mr. Minnich also built a large distillery. Prior to the year 1825 two or three more dwellings were added to the two first mentioned. In that year John Landis, who owned the farm half a mile southwest from Minnich's tavern, purchased the dwelling-house built by Jacob Charles, and established a store in it. In a year or two a few more dwellings were added, when the place began to assume the dignity of a village. Mr. Landis applied for, and the Post-Office Department agreed to establish a post-office in the place, and he was accordingly appointed the postmaster. It then became a question as to the name of the post-office. Mr. Landis and the villagers went to Mr. Minnich and insisted upon naming the place "Minnichville," but that gentleman positively declined the honor of giving the place his name, and he in turn urged Mr. Landis to name the post-office "Landisville," which was done. The paternity of the village, therefore, is a divided one. To Mr. Minnich the credit is due for starting and naming it, while Mr. Landis carried off the honors when his name was given to the place.

Mr. Minnich died suddenly only a few years ago. He had five children, viz., John, Jacob, Simon, George, and Henry. The latter is the only one living, who now resides in the borough of Columbia.

Between the original town and the depots of the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroads, tasteful residences have been erected within the last decade. These are mostly residences of retired farmers, who thus avail themselves of this pleasant town for a residence, and of the excellent facilities which are afforded by two railroads for travel. This part of the town was a portion of the estate of Christian Hiestand, and after his death it was sold in lots for this purpose.

The estimated population of Landisville is five hundred. It has two hotels, one general store, one shoe-store, one confectionery-store, one shoe-shop, one tailor-shop, one wagon-shop, one agricultural warehouse, one coal- and lumber-yard, one tobacco warehouse, two blacksmith-shops, one tin-shop, one carpet-weaver, and one cigar manufactory.

**Village Vigil.**—In April, 1883, D. B. Landis established a job printing-office in Landisville, and in May of the same year he commenced the publication of a tri-monthly paper with the above title, devoted to home news, general intelligence, temperance, etc. The sheet is entirely non-political. It has reached a circulation of five hundred.

**Minnich's Machine-Shop.**—In 1883 Simon B.

Minnich commenced the erection of a large brick building for the manufacture of hay elevators, tobacco presses, and manure hooks,—implements of his own invention,—as well as other agricultural machinery. This manufactory will be driven by an engine of twenty-five horse-power. The works are not yet completed.

**Religious.**—A church of the Old Mennonites was erected in Landisville in 1833, and it was remodeled internally a few years since. It is a brick structure, with a seating capacity of five hundred.

The New Mennonites erected a house of worship here about fifteen years since. It is of brick, and has two hundred and fifty sittings.

About 1840 the Church of God was organized at Landisville, and services were for a time held in private houses. Among the early members of the society were John Landis, Jacob R. Minnich, Jacob H. Hershey, George Dingler, Henry Eshleman, Jacob Smaling, and Samuel Druel Duchenbroad. In 1843 a house of worship was erected, and it is still in use, though it has been remodeled internally. It is a frame building, with a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty.

**Landisville Camp-Meeting Association.**—This was formed about 1870, and about twenty acres of land lying close to the town was purchased from Dr. Andrew Kauffman. This was inclosed and tastefully fitted up, and convenient buildings, cottages, etc., have been erected on it. Here people come annually to pass a portion of the hot season, and here annual camp-meetings are held, at which, by the payment of an admission fee, people can enjoy religious privileges.

Hempfield village was laid out by Christian Rohrer, of Lancaster borough, on the 9th of March, 1812, on the Lancaster and Waterford (or Anderson's Ferry) turnpike, about three miles from the former place. It consisted of eighty-nine building lots, which he disposed of by lottery. The turnpike formed the principal street, and was named Front Street. Another one on the south side, and running parallel to Front, was named Wood Street. In the centre of the town, a street running south of and at right angles with Front Street was named Elizabeth. Between the main streets alleys were laid out. The plan of the town was irregular in shape, and resembles in form the side of a sleigh-body. The plan covered the entire plot of land owned by Mr. Rohrer, and around its borders he laid out a lane which completed the circuit of the town. The villagers and neighbors soon abandoned the baptismal name and called it Rohrerstown, which most people persist in using. It is beautifully located, and as healthy and desirable a place to live on as can be found in the county. After the construction of the turnpike the place grew rapidly, and a bright future seemed to be in store for it. The travel along the turnpike was very great.

**List of lot-owners in the town of Hempfield for 1814:**

Samuel Bower.  
 Michael Berger.  
 Frederick Bruner.  
 John Bletz.  
 John Brubaker.  
 Christian Brenner.  
 David Brubaker.  
 Frederick Bullman.  
 Gerhart Brenner.  
 Christ. Bauchman.  
 Henry Cassel.  
 John Courad.  
 John Daehler.  
 James Duffy.  
 James Evans.  
 Kinsey Fisher.  
 Phillip Ferree, Jr.  
 Forry & Breneman.  
 Jacob Fondersmith.  
 Dr. Samuel Fahnestock.  
 John Frantz.  
 Jacob Gamber.  
 John Getz.  
 Henry Gall.  
 James Glenn.  
 Benjamin Grimler.  
 George Gamber.  
 Jacob Hershey.  
 George Hambright.  
 Abraham Herr.  
 Mary Hatz.  
 Jacob Haverstick.  
 Isaac Heiney, miller.  
 John Hatz.  
 Jacob Hiestand.  
 Christian Hertzler.  
 Henry Huffnagle.  
 Valentine Hoffman.  
 Hoyt & M. Roy.

Christian Hiestand.  
 Benjamin Kauffman.  
 Jacob Kline.  
 Widow Knies.  
 Jacob Klug.  
 Christian Kauffman.  
 John Lintner.  
 James Mehaffey.  
 John T. Michael.  
 John Mellin, innkeeper.  
 John Munselman.  
 George Murray.  
 David Myer.  
 John Miller.  
 Robert McDonald.  
 Christian Neff.  
 Henry Neff, miller.  
 Phillip Neuhuff.  
 John Neff.  
 Jacob Opperman.  
 Ober & Kline.  
 James Phillips.  
 William Reed.  
 Phillip Reigart.  
 Robert Reed, carpenter.  
 Henry Reigart.  
 John Ross.  
 George Ruth.  
 Rohrer & Kauffman.  
 Rohrer & Riddle.  
 Rohrer, Burk & Epley.  
 Christian Rohrer.  
 George Snyder.  
 Phillip Snyder, Jr.  
 Henry Smith.  
 Scott & A. Herr, Jr.  
 Phillip Snyder, Sr.  
 Michael Scherk.

These were the original lot-holders. By referring to the various tax-lists in Marietta, Columbia, and Lancaster it will be found that a number in those places purchased lots.

The only hotel in the place was in existence before the completion of the turnpike, and was known as the "Plow Tavern." The brick hotel at the western end of the place was built by Mr. Hiestand, and it was known as the "Cross-Keys." Jacob Bletz, who kept tavern for many years in Mountville, kept this hotel sixty years ago. The latter is now kept by Adam Dietrich. The Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, in 1834, passed across the western part of the town, through a deep cut, which marred the beauty of the place and injured the sale of the lots. This great public improvement retarded for many years its progress and growth. The erection of a rolling-mill near the eastern line brought a number of skilled workers in iron, and while these works were in operation the town was quite lively, and the merchants and tavern-keepers reaped a rich harvest. Unfortunately, however, disaster has overtaken every one who has invested his means in this mill, and as a consequence the people of the community have also suffered, and a dead calm in business followed. Since the Hon. John M. Stehman has made it the place of his residence, more life has been infused into it, and he has not only erected a fine private residence, but a

number of others have also been built and are now going up.

It is not known who was the first postmaster in the place. The second was John Frank, who was succeeded by John Seascrist, who was appointed under President Pierce's administration. He still retains the position. Ringwalt & Davis do a large mercantile business, and deal in dry-goods, groceries, and a general assortment of merchandise usually sold in country stores. There is also another store in the place, kept by John Stucker, who divides the honors with the others.

**Churches.**—A frame meeting-house was erected in 1832 in the southwestern part of the village. Lutherans and members of the German Reformed Church worshiped in it on alternate Sabbaths. Rev. J. J. Strine, a Lutheran minister who resided in Lancaster, was their first pastor, and he gave them a portion of his time. The corner-stone was laid Aug. 14, 1831.

In the year 1870 the church was struck by lightning, and was torn down, and the present one of brick erected.

The present pastor of the Lutherans is Rev. Markley, and of the Reformed Church, Rev. Moore. Both congregations are German.

The followers of Rev. John Winebrenner worship in a frame meeting-house called "Bethel" Church.

The tract upon which the village is built was part of one hundred and fifty acres which Jacob Kauffman and his wife, Barbara, sold to Jo'm Rohrer.<sup>1</sup>

**Salunga** is a thriving village located on the Lancaster and Mount Joy turnpike, eight miles west from the former place. About the year 1847, Col. Hostetter, who owned the land, laid it out into building lots. Christian Stoner also added a few lots to the first plan. The lots were all disposed of readily, and a number of comfortable dwellings erected. Its growth was checked by the opening of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, which crossed the turnpike a mile east of the place. The prosperity and rapid growth of Landisville, a mile and a half east of Salunga, checked the building operations in the village. The population is about three hundred. The place takes its name from Chiquesalunga Creek.

**Petersburg** was laid out on a public road leading from Columbia to Huber's mill, upon the Little Conestoga Creek, and about two miles west from the latter place, at the crossing of the road leading from Lancaster to Manheim borough. Before 1800, Daniel Wolfe kept a country dry-goods and grocery store and hotel. On Dec. 12, 1812, he laid out fourteen acres into seventy-nine building lots, which he disposed of by lottery, at the rate of one hundred and fifty dol-

<sup>1</sup> John Rohrer left five children,—Abraham, who died a minor; John, who died a minor; Maria, who died a minor; Elizabeth, who married David Myers; of the family who settled in Manheim township (Harry Myers, who lives in the neighborhood, is a descendant), Christian Rohrer, to whom this part of the land descended, was the youngest.

lars per lot. The town was laid out upon land that was almost a dead level. It is surrounded by rich limestone land. There was nothing in its surroundings which was calculated to build up and maintain a large population. The first decade of this century witnessed an era of macadamized roads, which was followed by a wild speculation in town lots. Mr. Wolfe, who married a Miss Minnich, a resident of the township, was an active and enterprising business man, and he thought he saw his opportunity, and embraced it. The principal streets were called South, North, East, and West Streets. The lots sold readily, and the village built up rapidly during the speculative period of the war of 1812. This was followed by a great depression in business, and for fifty years thereafter there was but little improvement made in the place. Fairs and the annual spring and fall elections were held in this village.

#### List of Lot-holders in 1814:

Robert Beard, Sr.	Daniel Knelsley.
Jacob Braunberger.	George Knelsley.
Michael Berger.	Jacob Klinch.
Robert Beard, Jr.	Nicholas Lutz.
Frederick Carpenter.	Abe Long.
Conrad & Wolf (sold to Jacob Bostig).	John Long.
George Darney.	John Lichty.
Paul Dewees.	John Michael.
Samuel Dauner.	Henry Myers.
James Denham.	Henry Miller.
John Glass' estate.	John Mourer.
Abraham Glass.	Michael Metzgar.
Jacob Graff.	Henry Myers, blacksmith.
Widow Good.	Fred. Myers.
Daniel Grosh.	Christian Neff.
David Gottshall.	John Oberholtzer.
Henry Good.	George Rider.
Peter Genter.	Jacob Shenck.
Martin Hambright.	Christ. String.
Jacob Host.	John Swarr, miller.
Aaron Hall.	Ludwig Stelgelman.
Phillip Helshue.	John Wolfe.
John Kauffman, miller.	Thos. Wentz.
John Kauffman, Jr.	Jacob Wefely.
Jacob Kauffman, Jr.	Jacob Young.
John Kauffman (John's son).	Valentine Yerbe.
George Kremer.	Jacob Ziegler.

The building of the Lancaster branch of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, which passes near its southern limits, gave it new life. A number of dwellings have been erected, and the town has grown up to the railroad. This tract was part of twenty-five acres which John Wolfe sold to his brother, Daniel Wolfe, June 27, 1806.

When Wolfe laid out the town he gave it no name. Peter Gottshall, who owned several farms adjoining on the west, made some additions and laid several acres out in building lots. The place then assumed the name of "Petersburg," whether christened by him or so named by those living in the neighborhood is not known. The northwestern section of the town was nicknamed "Heckel Stettle."

**Hotels.**—There are two hotels in the place, the oldest being the brick hotel erected by Daniel Wolfe before the town was laid out, at a point where a public

road crossed the road leading from Columbia to Huber's mill. The hotel is now owned by a Mr. Wolf, of Lancaster City. One square farther east is a frame hotel, built by Henry Inhoff about 1820.

**Churches.**—The Lutherans and members of the German Reformed Churches built a large brick meeting-house in the northwestern part of the town in 1847. They worship upon alternate Sabbaths.

The Dunkards have a meeting-house, and also the New Mennonites, services in both of which are largely attended by those living in the neighborhood. (See chapter on Mennonite Churches.)

The population of the place is estimated at four hundred and fifty.

**Mechanicsville** is situated on the road leading from Salungo, on the Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike, to New Holland, on the Lancaster and Churchtown turnpike, about two miles west of Petersburg. The village contains a tavern, blacksmith-shop, and half a dozen houses. It has gone to decay, and is now a mere hamlet.

**Midway** is a village situated on the Columbia and Lancaster turnpike, midway between those places. It was started by John Doner, who owned the land and sold small tracts along the turnpike containing about an acre each. There are about a dozen two-story brick houses in the place. They are surrounded by large yards filled with fruit-trees and flowers. The dwellings not only indicate comfort and ease within, but the entire surroundings display great taste on the part of the owners. There is a school-house and tobacco warehouse in the village.

John Doner, the founder of the place, was born in East Lampeter, Jan. 8, 1818. His ancestors came with the Mennonite pioneers when the county was organized. He owns and resides upon the farm adjoining the village, it being the same land settled by the descendants of Francis Neff a hundred and fifty years ago. Mr. Doner was elected county commissioner in 1860, and served in that capacity during the most critical period of the war. He has held other honorable positions, notably as director of the Lancaster County Bank.

**Locust Grove**, a village situated on the Columbia and Lancaster turnpike and four miles west from the latter place. The first building in the place was erected by Dr. John Eberle's father, who built the tavern and a blacksmith-shop before the turnpike was built. Here Dr. Eberle first practiced medicine, being then a single man. Being the only son, he took the property at the appraisement, and after practicing medicine two or three years, sold the tavern to his brother-in-law, Gottlieb Sehner, who sold to Jacob Bletz, who sold to Mr. Hess, who kept the tavern for many years. Fifty years ago it was the scene of many a jollification.

The village is beautifully situated, and contains about a dozen houses. They are large and comfortable, with ample grounds surrounding them. There



*Abernon F. Graybill*

is a blacksmith-shop in the place, but the tavern has been converted into a private residence.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

HERMAN W. GRAYBILL.

The great-grandfather of Herman W. emigrated from Germany at an early day, and settled in Lancaster County. Among his sons was Daniel, born in the above county, a large landed proprietor in East Hempfield township, where he devoted his time chiefly to agricultural employments. He married a Miss Hollinger, of Lancaster County, and had children: Daniel, Isaac, Joseph, Jacob, Benjamin, Martha, Barbara, and Elizabeth. Daniel was born in 1816 in Penn township, but during his childhood became a resident of East Hempfield, where the labors of a farmer engaged his energies until his recent removal to the village of Petersburg. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Herman Witmer, of Manor township, and had children: Martha (Mrs. Daniel Kreider), Herman W., Amos and Benjamin, residing in Kansas, and David.

Herman W. was born Sept. 15, 1842, and spent his early life at the home of his father. The village of Petersburg afforded him advantages of education, though of a limited character, after which his energies were devoted to the interests of the farm until his twenty-second year. Mr. Graybill then began an extended tour of Western travel, wisely deciding that no advantages of education would afford him superior opportunities for instruction and observation. On his return, at the expiration of the second year, he became ticket- and freight-agent for the Reading and Columbia Railroad at Petersburg, and also embarked in the coal and lumber business. He was married in 1867 to Martha, daughter of Henry S. Landis. Mrs. Graybill having died in 1868, he was a second time married to Mrs. Kate Minnich, daughter of Jacob Swarr, who died in 1870. Mr. Graybill was married in 1872 to Miss Frances Augusta, daughter of John Bassler, of Petersburg. They have a daughter, Nora, and a son, John.

The political creed of Mr. Graybill has always been that of the Republican party. He is not actively interested in public affairs, but has been for many years a member of the county committee, and also school director of his township. He has been largely identified with the growth and development of Petersburg, and especially prominent in the erection of dwellings within its limits. He is also interested in the cultivation of land owned by him in the immediate vicinity. The Graybill family formerly embraced the faith of the Dunkards, though the present generation are not followers of this belief.

## CHAPTER LVIII.

### WEST HEMPFIELD TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

WEST HEMPFIELD is composed of the western half of the original township of Hempfield. "West" was only prefixed to the name when the township was divided. There was no necessity for this to distinguish it from East Hempfield, and it ought to have been stricken from the official records long ago.

The history of the settlement along the river is an eventful one, not because of the number, but because of the ability many of them displayed and their prominence in public affairs. The ferry which connected the great valley extending through the township and York County to the Maryland line was the great thoroughfare over which the tide of emigration passed for many years, which was only interrupted by "Cresap's war" in 1735-38. The pioneer settlers at the ferry were all Quakers, but they stood their ground manfully.

Hempfield is bounded on the northwest by Big Chikis Creek, on the northeast by East Hempfield, on the southeast by Manor township, and on the west by the Susquehanna River. It contains an area of thirteen thousand seven hundred acres, and is somewhat smaller than the eastern division of the township.

The rich limestone valley, extending from the river to its eastern boundary line, is one of the most fertile in the State. It is well watered, a stream flowing through nearly every farm. The land lying in the limestone valley upon the northeast side of Chestnut Hill is also very fertile and easily cultivated, but there are fewer streams of running water. In both of these valleys the dwelling-houses and barns are very large, which indicates prosperity and thrift.

Chikis Hill and Chestnut Hill are a continuous range of hills commencing at Chikis Rock at the mouth of Chikis Creek, and extending across the township in an eastern direction. This was surveyed and laid out for John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, and was named Hempfield Manor. It contained twenty-eight hundred and sixteen acres. It was no doubt intended for a game preserve. It was subdivided into about sixty tracts, and sold by the heirs of the Penns after the Revolutionary war. No. 1 commenced at Chikis Rock. No. 2, which joined below, was the largest tract, and contained two hundred and fifty acres. In it is now embraced the farm of S. S. Detweiler, Cunrod Swartz, Joshua Sourbeer, and the Kline heirs. The other tracts contained from three to fifty acres. The land in this manor was covered with a thick growth of chestnut and oak timber.

The Bethels, Barbers, Wrights, Sticklers, Garbers, Bachmans, and Kauffmans, who owned farms in the valley, purchased small tracts in this manor, which they did not inclose with fences, but retained for the

<sup>1</sup> By Samuel Evans, Esq.

timber, which they cut into fence-rails and used upon their cultivated farms. There were a number, however, of small farmers who purchased a few acres near a spring or rivulet, of which there were many, and cultivated an acre or two. They cared only to have a small patch for a garden, and land enough to raise a little grain to supply the family. Sometimes they had a cow, a few pigs and sheep, which roamed at will over the hills picking up what they could through the day and returning at night. Their dwellings were built of logs, and the shelter provided for the stock was of the rudest character, and often consisted of poles placed in forked sticks which stood upright. Chestnut poles were thrown across the top of these, resting in their forks, upon which there was "thatched" straw or leaves gathered from the surrounding forest. The head of the family was usually a tradesman or worked for the farmers in the valley. In the fall and winter they amused themselves by hunting for wild game, of which there was an abundance around them.

It was not an unusual circumstance to find a daughter or wife—whose father or husband was away working for others—in the woods cutting down chestnut trees and splitting them into fence-rails. In these unpretentious log cabins they lived contented and happy. Within the memory of the present generation these small farms have been cleared of timber, and the land brought to a high state of productiveness, and now as much grain can be produced per acre upon this land as in the limestone valleys. Along the backbone of this manor now runs a road which affords one of the most delightful drives in the country. The population is so dense that it forms what seems to be a conglomeration of half a dozen villages, the most pretentious of which is "Ironville," which came into existence about thirty years ago. Levi K. Myers established a store in the place, and from one or two houses the place grew to be a hamlet, and gradually attained the proportions of a village. It was named by Myers "Ironville," which was suggested to his mind from the fact that there was a blast-furnace close by on the southwest, and upon the north-east side an immense bank of iron ore from which several million tons have been taken. The village itself was made up entirely of miners or employés at the furnace. Its prosperity ebbed and flowed with the fluctuations of the iron business. When the furnace was out of blast the place lost its vitality. The villagers were compelled by circumstances to give some attention to the cultivation of their lots, and they gradually began to grow tobacco, which brought them remunerative prices and afforded them a comfortable living from its proceeds.

There is one store in the place, and three taverns, one church, and a large brick school-house.

The village is scattered over a large space, and numbers about two hundred inhabitants.

Near the heart of this manor a deposit of hematite iron ore was found, which has produced millions of

tons of iron, and is not yet exhausted. The presence of this valuable mineral is not a recent discovery, although it has been utilized for a period of less than half a century.

So far as documentary evidence establishes the fact, Samuel Blunston, one of Penn's surveyors, who resided at Wright's Ferry, was the first person to mention the presence of iron here. In a letter written to his friend, John Taylor, in 1737, he makes the inquiry, "If there is any land surveyed and returned on the Iron Hill on this side of young Andrew H. Shoy's?" The latter lived southwest from Salungo. In surveying land in this manor, Mr. Blunston doubtless discovered that the accuracy of his compass was disturbed when in proximity to this ore, which came to the surface of the ground.

William Bennet was at one time part owner of Martie Furnace, which was built by Thomas and William Smith in 1752. He is said to have been a relative of the Grubbs, the great iron manufacturers.

After he was sold out by the sheriff, in 1769, he seems to have turned his attention to the discovery of iron ore, and he frequently leased ore property or purchased it. More than a hundred years ago he discovered the presence of iron ore upon the land of Col. Lowrey, near Marietta, and induced him and David Cook to go into the iron business. After Bennet had been digging for some time, Col. Lowrey and David Cook abandoned their idea of erecting a furnace, because they thought they could not get sufficient ore. The drift Mr. Bennet made was abandoned, and thus remained undeveloped for more than seventy years.

About 1850, John W. Clark, the then owner of this farm, more from curiosity than anything else, commenced to dig into the drift abandoned by Bennet. He came upon a deposit of iron ore, and mined from this one place more than thirty thousand dollars' worth, and thus the judgment of Bennet was vindicated long after his decease.

Bennet about the same time also purchased twenty acres of ore land upon Chestnut Hill and an island containing forty acres near the mouth of Codorus Creek, in York County, and ore lands near Codorus Creek.

He sold the ore bank on Chestnut Hill and his island to the Hon. John Wilkes Kitteree, then a member of Congress from this county, who had but little experience in the iron business. He intended to erect a furnace at Codorus and carry on the manufacture of iron.

He became greatly embarrassed, and was compelled to sell his ore-bank on Chestnut Hill and his lands in York County, and after passing through the hands of two other parties in succession was purchased in a few years by the Grubbs, and for more than eighty years this family have owned this valuable ore-bank, from which they have realized many thousand dollars.

The largest and principal ore-bank on Chestnut

Hill was not discovered or developed until about the year 1835. (See Chestnut Hill Iron Ore Company.)

There is a tradition that more than a hundred years ago the precious metals were found in different places along Chestnut Hill and within the limits of Hempfield Manor.

In the month of August, 1883, when an artesian well was being sunk upon the old Lockard property, now owned by the Columbia Water Company, a vein of rich silver ore was found. No effort has yet been made to develop the ore. There is a gleam of hope that the tradition may become a reality.

**Early Settlers.**—The first settlement was made by Scotch-Irish—an overflow from Donegal—along Big Chikis, and by Mennonites who kept advancing up Little Conestoga and its western branches until they met the former, a few miles east of Chikis Creek. Robert Spear located on Big Chikis Creek, upon land now owned by Christian Hostetter and M. S. Musser. He was a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, and a member of Donegal Church. His grandson, Robert Spear, erected the large stone mansion upon the Musser farm. He became a large landholder. He was appointed a justice of the peace by Governor Thomas McKean about the year 1807, and was in commission more than forty years. He moved to Columbia in 1814 or 1815, and became a prominent citizen.

John Knisely settled on the north side of the Lancaster and Marietta turnpike, about a mile east of "Silver Spring," in 1718. He died in the year 1758, and left eleven children, viz.: Michael (who moved to Cocalico), Ann (Folwell), Mary (Mumma), Anthony, John, Abraham, Maria (Beaver), Beverly (Harnish), Christian, Peter, and Joseph.

James Moore settled on Big Chikis in 1720. He was a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian. He died in 1786, and left a wife, Elizabeth, who was a sister of Samuel and Josiah Scott, and son, Ephraim, who bought a farm adjoining Donegal Church glebe land.

Richard Mays settled near the Moores. He died in 1742 and left a wife, Isabella, and sons, Joseph and Richard.

Christian Welty took out a patent for two hundred and sixty-seven acres in 1746. His land lay a mile northeast of the Lancaster and Marietta turnpike. He died in 1762, and left the following children: Daniel, Christian, Barbara (Lutz), John, Jacob, and Henry.

John Forry settled upon land between Samuel Blunston's and the Garbers', along the southern base of Chestnut Hill. He came to America from Rotterdam, Oct. 16, 1727, in the same vessel which brought the Hiestands, Lipharts, Graybills, and other well-known Lancaster County settlers. He died in 1758, and left a wife, Mary, and six children, viz.: John, who inherited the old homestead, which is owned by some of his descendants; David; Daniel, who moved to Big Chikis, where he erected a grist- and saw-mill; Jacob, Abraham, and Henry.

At the time of Henry's decease his mother, who was then an aged person, was living with him. She was then the widow of Christian Myers, by whom she had two sons, Christian and Abraham.

The descendants of this family are numerous, and are scattered over this and the adjoining counties. Many of them are large landholders. The late John Forry, Jr., who inherited the old homestead farm, two miles east from Columbia, and for a number of years a member of the Legislature, was a direct descendant of the old pioneer settler.

Josiah Scott, one of the early settlers, died in 1765, aged fifty-eight years, and left a wife, Mary, and the following children: Robert, Alexander, Ann (wife of Col. Bertram Galbraith, of whom an extended notice is given in Conoy township), Esther, and Jean.

Scott owned the land on the east side of Chikis Creek, near the crossing of the Lancaster and Mount Joy turnpike. A short time previous to his death he completed a large stone dwelling and office. He owned a large tract of land above Frankstown (near Hollidaysburg). He also owned a farm in Upper Paxton, which he bought from Thomas McKee, the Indian trader. He was a surveyor, and was one of the most prominent citizens and largest land-owners in the county.

Alexander Scott, brother of Josiah and Samuel, died in 1787, aged seventy years, leaving a wife, Sarah, but no children. His sister, Grizel, married Hugh Pedan, to whom he gave one hundred and thirty acres in Rapho, upon which he directed a mill to be built. His sister, Ann, married — Patterson, by whom she had sons, Samuel, James, and Eleanor. He also had a sister who married James Moor, and another married to William Carr. Scott was a captain in the French and Indian war of 1755-60, and also in the Revolutionary war. He owned several hundred acres of land on the east side of Big Chikis Creek, where the Lancaster and Mount Joy turnpike crosses it.

George Snyder erected, soon after the completion of the Lancaster and Waterford turnpike, a very large brick hotel half a mile east of Chikis Creek, and also carried on a distillery. In both ventures, in the early period of the war of 1812, he succeeded and made money very rapidly. He was caught in the whirlwind of town lots speculation and wrecked. In 1816 he owned a great many lots in Marietta, Maytown, Mount Joy, Bainbridge, Neffsville, Westphalia (Wrightsville), Manchester (on the island below Conewago Falls), Franklin, Gainsburg, New Lebanon, and a large interest in the Lancaster Land Company in Warren County, Pa.

In 1816 his brother, John Snyder, who lived in Pikeland township, Chester Co., purchased the farm, hotel, distillery, and town lots for twenty-one thousand dollars. Their descendants now reside in the State of Ohio.

Samuel Boyd purchased the hotel and farm. It



was a great resort for the many teams passing over the turnpike, and it maintained its prestige until the completion of the Pennsylvania Canal and Columbia and Philadelphia and Lancaster and Portsmouth Railroads, which stopped the transportation of through freight from Philadelphia over the turnpikes to western points. Turnpikes became unprofitable, and were not kept in good condition. A reaction came, and within twenty years their number has been largely increased, and they now yield handsome revenues.

Michael Brenneman married Kitty Snyder, a sister of George and daughter of Philip Snyder.

John Hantz also married Eliza, a daughter of Philip Snyder, and built the mill on Big Chikis Creek known as "Risser's mill." He had just completed an elegant mansion, when it was destroyed by fire. He built another and larger one of brick. The stone in the first one he used to build a wall along the road leading to Newtown. It is one of the largest and most substantially built houses in Rapho township.

Simon Snyder, brother of George, married a Miss Sharer, daughter of Henry Sharer, who built the stone mill at Chikis Creek, half a mile west from Snyder's tavern. Philip Snyder was the ancestor of this family in the township.

John Pedan, brother of Capt. Hugh Pedan, settled upon his father's farm, on the east side of Big Chikis Creek, which is now owned by H. N. Eby. He died in 1775, and left a widow, Martha, and a daughter, Isabella. He left in his will the sum of twenty pounds for the support of the minister of Donegal Church. John Pedan married Martha Wallace, who died in 1776. In her will she made a bequest to her brother, William Wallace, and to her cousins, Jane Ferguson and Esther Ferguson and Margaret Breden. She also gave seven pounds to Donegal meeting-house, and three pounds to the school-house belonging to the meeting-house.

George Mumma was one of the pioneer settlers. He died in 1786, and left a wife, Barbara, and the following family: Christian, Elizabeth (Charles), Henry, David, Jacob, Magdalena (Strickler), Juliana (Mellinger), Maria, Barbara, and George.

James Moor settled near Big Chikis Creek in 1718, where he died in 1786, leaving a widow, Elizabeth, who was a Scott, and who died in 1745. They left one son, Ephraim, who settled upon the land near Donegal Church.

James Rhoddy erected a grist- and saw-mill on Chikis Creek, about two miles and a half from the river, in 1720. He died in 1783, and left a wife, Mary, and the following children: William, James, to whom he gave his mill and homestead; Prudence, who married Joseph Work; and Alexander, to whom he gave a farm on Conewago Creek, where he directed a mill to be built for him.

Jacob Strickler was one of the pioneer settlers in

this township, and purchased the farm adjoining Robert Barber on the east about the year 1740. He discovered that he had one of the most valuable beds of limestone rock in the county, and he commenced the business of burning lime. He was a very energetic and enterprising citizen, and was an officer in the Revolutionary army.

His son Jacob carried on the business of lime-burning more extensively than his father. He leased the ferry of James Anderson, and kept the old ferry-house at Marietta before that place had an existence. He returned to the old mansion farm, where he erected a very large two-story stone dwelling eighty years ago, which is in excellent state of preservation. During the war of 1812 he raised a company of volunteers and marched to Kennet Square, Chester Co., and thence to the "Head of Elk." He was a member of the Legislature several terms. His son Jacob was a very shrewd and enterprising business man, and became one of the wealthiest in the county. He married the first time Miss Jeffries, and the second time Miss McClung, daughter of Charles McClung, of Leacock township.

He died about 1850, and left four daughters—Mrs. Ephraim Hershey, Mrs. Henry Breneman, Mrs. C. S. Kauffman, and Mrs. Bartram Schaeffer—and three sons,—Cyrus, Jacob, and Matthew. Of these children Cyrus is the only one living.

Mary Ditcher, wife of John Ditcher, took out a warrant for one hundred acres of land in Hempfield township on Oct. 24, 1784, where they had been settled for several years. She seems to have been a very singular person, and after her husband's death she wandered around through the woods clad in a sheepskin dress, with an old horse, which carried not only herself, but her entire outfit of clothing and cooking utensils. She carried her knitting with her, and was very industrious with her needle. She remained in one place long enough to obtain a squatter's right to the land. She marked its boundaries upon the trees with her hatchet, and erected the rudest shelter, which was a sufficient improvement to warrant the loan commissioners in granting her a warrant of survey, which she generally sold for a trifle. She seems to have had no fear of wild animals, and her only protector was a faithful dog, which accompanied her in her wanderings.

Dr. A. P. Garber was born upon his father's farm, two miles east from Columbia. He was sent to the common schools of the neighborhood, where he very early displayed a taste for botany, as his father and grandfather did before him. He was sent to the State Normal School at Millersville, where he graduated with high honors. He also studied medicine, and graduated in that profession with high honors. His tastes did not, however, incline in that direction, partly for the reason that he was in delicate health. He accepted a position as botanist in Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., and was also one of the most active mem-

bers of the Linnæan Society in Lancaster. At a meeting of the Botanical Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, held on the 10th day of November, 1879, at the suggestion of the celebrated botanist, Dr. Asa Gray, a new plant, or one very rare on the Western Continent, discovered by Dr. Garber, in the southern part of Florida, was named after him, *Garberia*. He died a few years ago in the prime of manhood.

**Residents in 1819.**—Hempfield township was divided in August, 1818. The following, which is the first assessment-roll made for this township in 1819, shows who were its residents in that year:

*Freeholders.*

George Albright.  
Michael Bachman, 49 acres and  
grist-mill.  
Christ. Bachman, Jr.  
John Barber's estate.  
Samuel Bethel.  
John Bruckhart.  
Benjamin Bruckhart.  
Thomas Boude.  
David Brubaker.  
John Bartle, blacksmith.  
Widow Conklin.  
Joseph Cowen.  
John Copenhaffer.  
Frances Delbo.  
Patrick Dixon.  
Thomas Deery.  
Jacob Erford.  
John Erford's estate.  
Charles Evan's estate.  
Casper Fritz.  
John Forry, Sr.  
John Forry, Jr.  
Adam Fisher, butcher.  
Matthias Fridy.  
Jacob Fridy.  
Andrew Gerber.  
Christian Gerber.  
Martin Greider, Sr.  
George Getz, grist-mill.  
John Greider, two grist-mills, one  
saw- and oil-mill.  
Frederick Gramm.  
Martin Greider, Jr.  
Stephen Grissinger.  
George Gersting.  
Daniel Greider.  
Henry Goltmacher.  
Cornelius Gramm.  
Jacob Gamber.  
David Granm.  
Jacob Greider.  
Samuel A. Gundecker.  
John Hershey.  
Michael Harnish.  
Andrew Hershey.  
Peter Hershey.  
Jacob Hoettler.  
Daniel Haas.  
Nicholas Hogentogler, weaver.  
Isaac Hogentogler.  
Daniel Hamaker.  
John Hertzler.  
Dr. John Haas.  
John Hogentogler, Sr.  
John Hogentogler (son of John).  
Samuel Hogentogler (son of John).  
Jacob Hogentogler (son of John).

John Hoffman.  
John Hogentogler.  
Abraham Hershey.  
Andrew Hershey.  
Jacob Hershey.  
Yost Heinaman.  
Jacob Hestand.  
Joseph Hogentogler, weaver  
(Isaac's son).  
Joseph Hogentogler (John's son).  
John Huber.  
Jacob Hogentogler (Isaac's son).  
John Kauffman.  
Michael Kauffman.  
Henry Klein.  
Adam Kling.  
Henry Killheffer.  
Frederick Klair.  
John Klair, weaver.  
Barbara Kertz.  
Jacob Klair.  
Jacob Loucks.  
Henry Lamb.  
Elizabeth Lockard.  
James Long.  
John Lintner.  
John Musselman.  
Christian Musser.  
Peter Musser.  
Michael Moor.  
John Musser.  
Peter Musser.  
John Moore.  
Christian Mays.  
David Musselman.  
John Mumma, Jr.  
John Meldrum.  
Frederick Mumma.  
Phillip Mumma.  
Henry Musser.  
Jacob Myers.  
Tobias Miller.  
John Mouk.  
Christian Nolt.  
John Newcomer.  
John Neff, weaver.  
John Nisly.  
Christian Newcomer's estate.  
Joseph Newcomer.  
Widow Nell.  
Jacob Peters.  
John Pearson.  
Casper Peters.  
Conrad Reitzel.  
David Rohrer.  
Martin Riegler.  
Christian Riegler.  
David Riegler.

Joshua Ring.  
Daniel Reigart.  
Andrew Shellaberger.  
John Seitz.  
Casper Schneider.  
Jacob Sherrick.  
David Sherrick.  
Jacob Strickler's estate.  
Jacob Strickler.  
Robert Simpson.  
Henry Sherrick.  
Christian Sherrick.  
Jacob Sherrick.

Michael Seagrist.  
Christian Smith.  
George Smayly, shoemaker.  
Peter Summy.  
Jacob Stipgen, blacksmith.  
Henry Stauffer.  
John Shank, miller.  
John Weller.  
Henry Wolf.  
John Weller, Jr.  
Lewis Wisler.  
Christian Weldy.  
Abraham Zook.

*Inmates.*

George Albert.  
John Bearer.  
George Bruner.  
Jacob Brenelser, gate-keeper.  
Ephraim Eby.  
David Eahleman.  
John Forney, innkeeper.  
Jacob Fridy.  
Jacob Geltmacher.  
Rudolph Hunsecker, miller.  
John Hinkle.  
John Hinkle, Jr.  
Nicholas Hogentogler (John's son).  
John Hogentogler (Isaac's son).  
Jacob Hoffman.  
Jacob Heinaman.  
Christian Hertzler.  
Christian Kline.  
Henry Knight, tanner.  
Daniel Kline.  
Henry Kline.

Abraham Keyser, miller.  
Joshua Kehler, innkeeper.  
Henry Landis, blacksmith.  
George Lutz.  
Samuel Loucks, innkeeper.  
Frederick Metzgar.  
Henry Musselman.  
Moses Michael.  
David Neff, blacksmith and wagon-  
maker.  
Jacob Peters.  
Jacob Remig.  
John Rohrer.  
John Savier.  
John Shertzer.  
Henry Schneider, tailor.  
Andrew Stipgen, blacksmith.  
Henry Weller, shoemaker.  
George Weaver, blacksmith.  
Joseph Willis.  
Adam Yost, innkeeper.

*Freeemen.*

Jacob Brown, cooper.  
Samuel Conklin, carpenter.  
Nicholas Conklin, carpenter.  
Joseph Denlinger.  
John Dunkel, weaver.  
David Dunlap, teacher.  
Abel English, weaver.  
John Getz.  
Jacob Huler, miller.

Jacob Hildebrand.  
Abraham Hogentogler, weaver.  
Jacob Kopenhaffer, miller.  
Frederick Kline, carpenter.  
Christian Mumma.  
Peter Mumma.  
Phillip McCartney.  
— Musselman, miller.

**Mills.**—Shellaberger's mill was built by Ulrich Shellaberger on "Barber's Run," commonly called "Strickler's Run," two miles above its mouth, about the year 1750. There was a saw-mill attached to the grist-mill. His son John inherited the mills and one hundred and sixty-six acres of land. He sold them, with forty acres of land, to Christian Bachman, of Manor township, who erected the three-story stone mill now standing. The property passed into possession of Christian Herr, of Manor, and from him to his son, Haldy Herr, of Columbia, who sold the property two years ago to Dr. Napoleon B. Wolfe, of Cincinnati, who gave it in trust to some of his nephews and nieces.

Musselman's mill was built by Henry Musselman, on Big Chikis Creek, about a mile south from Pedan's Tavern, prior to the Revolutionary war. It is a three-story, part stone and part frame building. It has been generally known as Bender's mill.

One of the first hemp-mills in the county was erected near the mouth of Chikis Creek, on the east side, upon land owned by Thomas Ewing, about 1740.

The property was purchased by John Haldeman ninety or more years ago, and was afterwards owned by his son Henry, who built a saw-mill on the western bank of the stream, and allowed the old hemp-mill to go to decay.

John Hamaker built a grist- and saw-mill on Shawanese Run, about two miles from the mouth of that stream. It was a two-story frame building about thirty feet square. It was purchased by George Getz in the year 1810. The stream was very weak, and it required a very large overshot-wheel of about twenty-five feet in diameter to get power enough. There was no dam to catch the water, but it was brought in ditches and troughs from a considerable distance above the mill, and had a large fall. Very often it required the weight of a person to start the water-wheel, and the proprietor of the mill did not hesitate sometimes to "tread" the wheel until a farmer's grist was ground. Thirty years ago the mill was torn down to make room for the Columbia and Chestnut Hill turnpike.

George Getz erected a grist-mill on Shawanese Run, about two miles above its mouth, in 1810. He also built a distillery at the same time. The stream was small, and the water was conducted through a wooden trough from the run some distance above the mill, which gave a fall of twenty or more feet. There was no pool or dam from which the water was drawn. When the water was very low Mr. Getz trod on the buckets of the wheel and helped it around.

Greider's mill was built by Hans Greider, near the head of Silver Spring Run, and one-fourth of a mile north of the village of Silver Spring, more than a hundred years ago. It is now owned by Jonas Garber. The mill is a three-story stone building. In colonial times it was an important mill, and was a great accommodation to those living in the neighborhood.

Christian Hertzler built a very large four-story brick grist-mill along Big Chikis Creek, about four miles north of Columbia, about 1808. There was a log grist-mill, which stood a few hundred yards above it, which was built before the county was organized. The property is now owned by Michael Moore, who has remodeled the mill, and put in the modern improvements, and it is now one of the best in the county.

Abraham Zook erected a grist-mill upon Barber's or Strickler's Run, about two miles above its mouth, in 1815. It is a two-story and a half frame building. After his death, fifteen or more years ago, it was purchased by Thomas Groom, who sold it four years ago to Henry Kehler, who sold it in 1880 to the Dambach brothers, who have made extensive improvements in it, and have also erected a large dwelling upon the farm attached to the mill property. There is but one road leading to this mill, from the north side, which has always been inconvenient, but in the near future it is hoped that an outlet will be made in a southern direction.

**Taverns.**—A few years after the completion of the Lancaster and Susquehanna turnpike, about the year 1810, John Forry, Jr., built a large two-story brick tavern on the south side of the turnpike, one mile and a half east of Columbia, upon land taken up by John Forry as early as 1730. The building was not quite completed when Isaac Vaughen moved into it. He came from Chester County, and belonged to an old and very respectable family. He remained there two years when he removed to Columbia, where he also kept tavern about two years, and then embarked in the lumber business and continued in it for forty years. Vaughen was succeeded by Joshua Kehler (who had been keeping the "Bear Tavern" on the river between Columbia and Washington), and he kept it for forty-five years. It was one of the largest and finest of the old taverns. Henry Kehler, son of Joshua, owns the place, which he has converted into one of the finest private residences in the county.

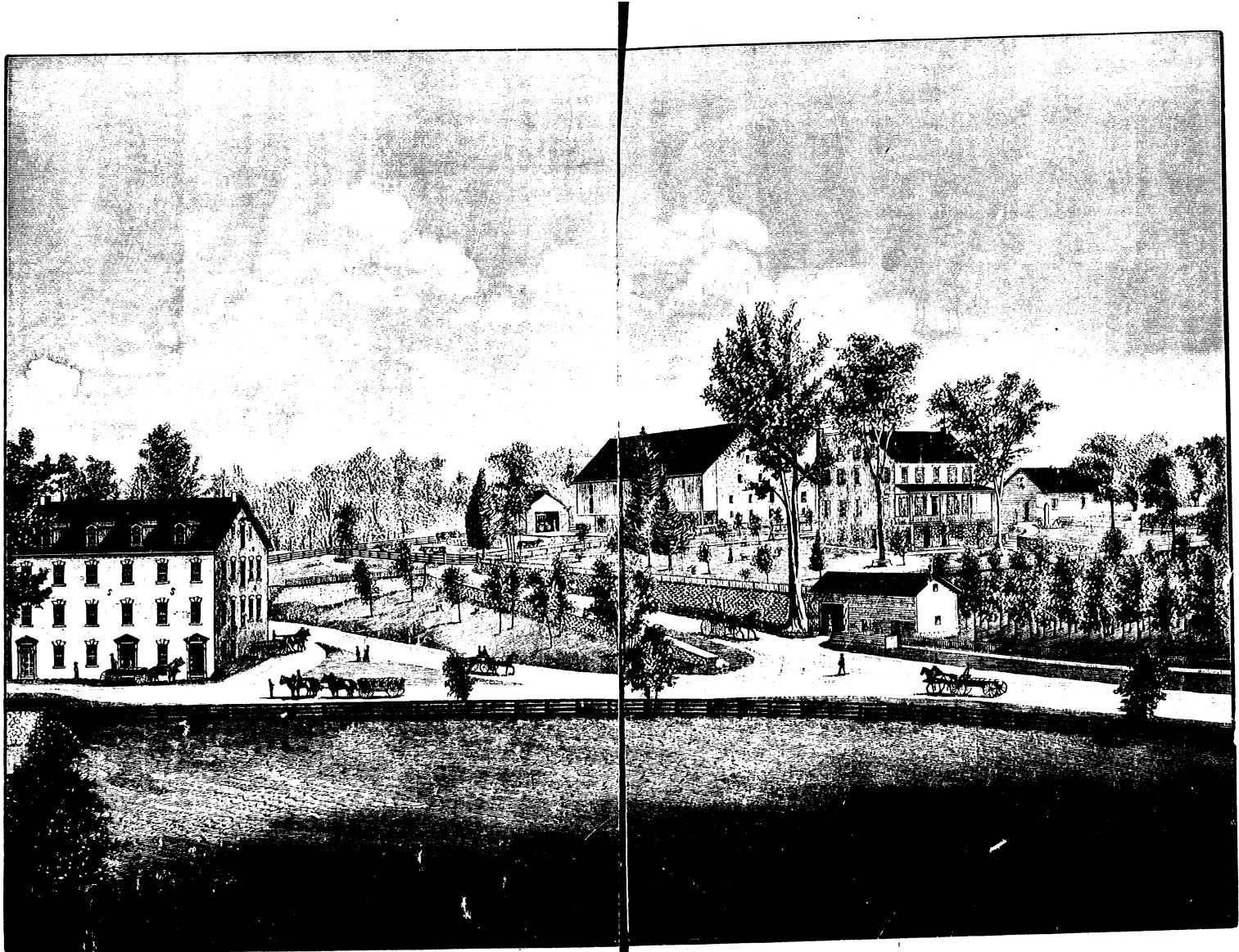
Riegle's tavern was built on the Columbia and Manheim road, two miles and a half from the former place. Christian Riegle kept the tavern eighty years ago, and it was probably built by him. The township and Columbia borough elections were held at this tavern for a number of years. He died a violent death fifty years ago.

The tavern was afterwards kept by Henry Conklin, who sold the property some years ago to the Kauffman Iron Company. It has been converted into a private dwelling.

The "Fountain Inn" is located on the south side of the Marietta and Lancaster turnpike, about two miles east from Marietta. It was built by Philip Snyder in 1808, and is one of the largest of the old wagon taverns in the county. It is more generally known as "Boyd's Tavern," from the fact that it was owned and kept by the late Samuel Boyd for many years.

Gamber's tavern was built by Jacob Gamber, in 1810. It is located at Silver Spring, on the north side of the Marietta and Lancaster turnpike, five miles and a half east from Marietta. It is a large two-story stone building. Fifty years ago a very large business was done there. After the construction of the public improvements, like other rural taverns, it went down, and has never entirely recovered its former prosperity. The village of Silver Spring is growing rapidly, and the tavern will doubtless in the near future do a profitable business.

The "Black Bear" tavern was built about the time the Columbia and Lancaster turnpike was completed. It was a two-story log house, located on the south side of the turnpike, about four and a quarter miles east from Columbia. Jacob Klugh kept the tavern for fifty years. He erected a two-story brick addition at the east end. It was a great resort for sleighing parties, both from Columbia and Lancaster. Occasionally they met at the tavern about the same time, when an inevitable conflict ensued between them.



RESIDENCE AND MILL PROPERTY OF  
M. W. MOORE,  
WEST HEMPFIELD TOWNSHIP, LANCASTER CO., PA.

This ill-feeling between parties from these two places continued for many years. When one side came off the victors, the defeated party would rally in a day or two and bring with them some of their best fighters, and then the palm of victory rested with them. Mrs. Klugh was a sister of Abraham Peters, and she was a most excellent landlady. The tavern is now kept by J. Gram.

The "Half-Way House" was built about the year 1820, on the river, midway between Columbia and Marietta. It was built to accommodate the rivermen, who followed a foot-path along the side of the hill fronting the river, on their return from Port Deposit or Columbia. The only road to the tavern ran up the ravine in the rear of the tavern to Chikis Hill. It was a secluded and wild-looking place. Parties of gentlemen from Columbia and Marietta frequently went there to get a "catfish dinner." Dancing parties were not infrequent. The young men and girls often came down from Chestnut Hill to have a frolic there.

John Kelly was probably the first landlord there after the completion of the turnpike between Columbia and Marietta. A few years before the construction of the Pennsylvania Canal the drive along the river was the most attractive in the county. The road-bed was very nearly level, and there was a great deal of travel along it, which gave the tavern more importance than it deserved. The property was purchased by Peter Haldeman about 1835, and not long after converted into a private dwelling.

**Mountville**, the second town in population in the township (the first being Columbia), was laid out by Isaac Rohrer, of Lampeter township, who, on the 11th day of January, 1814, on the Lancaster and Susquehanna turnpike, four miles east from the river, into one hundred and thirty building lots, which he disposed of by lottery. He named the place Mount Pleasant, because of its situation, which is upon an elevation that commands a view of the surrounding country in every direction. There is no more healthy or desirable place to live than in this village, which has not grown as fast as it deserved to do.

There were two lots reserved for public use on a back street, in the western part of the town, upon which was built the first church, which was erected with money raised by lottery. The meeting-house was not the exclusive property of any particular denomination, but each could worship there if they saw fit. It was also used for school purposes, and during the era of lyceums lectures were held, and often debates followed for the entertainment and profit of the people. Public meetings were often held in it. More pretentious church buildings have been built along the main streets, since which time the little old frame meeting-house has been abandoned, and allowed to go to decay. Some years ago Isaac Rohrer, who was then living in the State of Ohio, conveyed the public ground upon which it stood to trustees, for the use of the inhabitants of the place.

Isaac Rohrer erected the first building in the place, a house of entertainment, or hotel, into which he moved as soon as it was completed. It stood upon lot No. 1, at a point where the old road leading from Columbia to Christian Huber's mill diverged to the northeast. It was a famous hotel in its day, and at one time did a very large business. It was kept also by Adam Baer and Cyrus Shaeffer, whose administrators sold it to Jacob Bletz in 1831, who sold it to John Yahn, whose son now owns, and in connection with the hotel, keeps a droveyard, and deals largely in cattle.

The "Swan" Hotel, which is situated near the centre of the place, was built by — Bender soon after the town was laid out. In the year 1835 it was purchased by Mr. Fridy, who kept it for thirty years. It is now owned by Jacob Witmer.

**Physicians.**—Dr. John Kauffman and Dr. Benjamin Kanffman, who came from Manor township, practiced successfully for some years. They removed to the State of Ohio.

Dr. Benjamin Green, a Quaker, who removed from Washington, in Manor township, about the year 1831, to this place, practiced medicine for a few years. He came very near losing his life by going down a well which was filled with foul air to rescue another person. He was brought to the surface in an insensible condition. It is supposed that he never entirely recovered from its effects, for he did not live long thereafter.

He was followed by Dr. A. K. Rohrer, who is still in full practice. (See medical chapter.)

Dr. T. M. Livingston has a large practice and is a successful physician. (See medical chapter.)

**Schools.**—There are two large brick school buildings and three schools. The schools are graded, and presided over by good teachers, who have won an honorable place in the front rank among the teachers in the county. The average attendance is one hundred and fifty scholars.

**Churches.**—The United Brethren have a large brick meeting-house which stands on the main street, and is presided over by Rev. M. J. Mumma. It is largely attended not only by persons living in the town, but from the neighborhood. The congregation is a flourishing one. There is also a Sunday-school attached to the church.

The Mennonites have erected a large brick meeting-house one square north of the main street. It is largely attended by members of that society who live in the neighborhood. (See chapter on Mennonite Churches.)

**Prominent Settlers.**—Daniel W. Witmer was elected to a seat in the General Assembly for the years 1848–49 upon the Anti-Masonic and Whig ticket, and has been a director of the Columbia National Bank for many years. He is one of the wealthiest citizens in the township.

John M. Greider is a descendant of Hans Greider,

who settled on the Conestoga in 1717. He was born in West Hempfield township, and was sent to the common schools of the neighborhood, and soon led all the boys in his class. He had scarcely attained his majority when he became a teacher, for which calling his talents fitted him. He studied surveying, to which he gave a great deal of his attention, and he was compelled to give up his school. He served several terms as justice of the peace. For a period of several years he had charge of the county treasury office, and subsequently was clerk for the county commissioners. He has settled up numerous estates, and in these positions of trust he has acquitted himself with honor.

Sam Matt Fridy is one of the most prominent and influential citizens in the village. He was born in the township about forty-five years ago, and received his education in the common schools of the neighborhood. He was a bright and apt scholar, and very early in his career displayed a wonderful talent for penmanship, excelled by few persons in the State. When he attained his majority he removed to Washington City, and commenced to make his own way in the world. At the close of the war he was given a position in the State department at Harrisburg as commission clerk, and remained there sixteen years. In 1881 he was elected prothonotary.

"**Crow Hill**," a hamlet of a dozen houses, is situated upon a hill on the road leading from Mountville to Petersburg, about one mile from the former place. It commands a fine view of the valley in a southeastern direction. The people are industrious and frugal in their habits. They cultivate small lots of from one-half to two and three acres of ground, upon which they raise small patches of tobacco and vegetables, and poultry for the market at Columbia and Lancaster. The hill back of the place, which is covered with a thick growth of chestnut timber, has been the resort for many years of vast numbers of crows, who wend their way as night approaches from a southeastern direction to roost in this forest: hence the name.

**Silver Spring** is a beautiful village which has come into existence on the Lancaster and Marietta turnpike, and is located about five miles and a half from the latter place. For many years it was a mere hamlet which grew around "Gambers' Tavern," and consisted of a blacksmith-shop, wagon-maker's shop, a store, and two or three small tenement houses. After the completion of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, twenty years ago, which crossed the turnpike a fourth of a mile east from the tavern, the village gradually grew in that direction until the whole distance was taken up with comfortable homes, surrounded with fine gardens and yards. The population is about one hundred and fifty souls. There is a large tobacco warehouse, coal-yard, tavern, store, blacksmith and wagon-maker shops, and cabinet-maker shop in the village, and a large brick school-house.

The place takes its name from a beautiful stream of water, which has its source near the village.

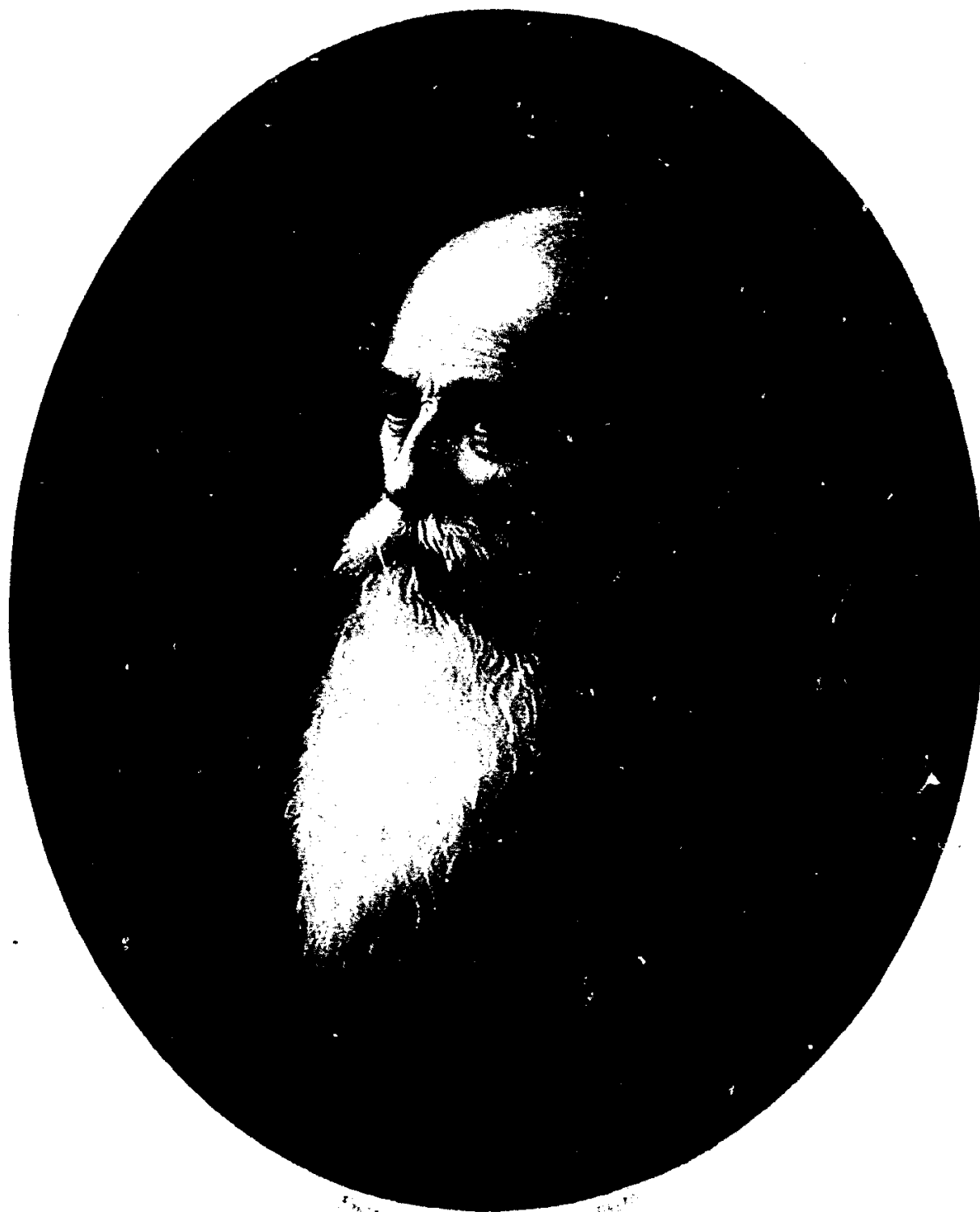
**Kinderhook** is a straggling village located on Chestnut Hill on the public road leading from Columbia to the Marietta and Lancaster turnpike. In the midst of the political campaign of 1840, Dr. George Kline, who was an ardent supporter of Martin Van Buren, the sage of Kinderhook, and the only Democrat in that neighborhood, named the hamlet in his honor, and the Whigs and Republicans have not been able to get the name changed, although there was an effort made some years ago to do so. The village contains two or three dozen houses, scattered over the hill. There is an elegant spring in the heart of the village which supplies its inhabitants with fresh water.

**Hiestandville** is situated on the southern slope of Chestnut Hill, four miles east of Columbia. On Nov. 2, 1791, David and Magdalena Forry, of Washington County, Md., and a descendant of John Forry, the pioneer settler, sold two hundred and fifty acres of land to Jacob Hiestand for eight hundred pounds, and on April 1, 1811, he purchased one hundred and eight acres of land from Frederick Gramm. Upon this land he laid out a town, which he named after himself in 1811. Each lot-holder was entitled to a half or an acre of ground. A number of lots were sold, and comfortable log or frame dwellings were erected upon them. The village has not improved much until recently, when several comfortable frame houses have been erected. There is a large brick school-house at its southern limits. It has been the resort for whippoorwills in the neighborhood for many years, and the village has been nicknamed "Whippoorwill-town," by which name it is more generally known than by the proper one. Its inhabitants are industrious and frugal. The few acres they own have been planted in tobacco or with vegetables cultivated for the Columbia and Lancaster markets. The population is about one hundred and fifty.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### SAMUEL STEHMAN HALDEMAN.

Samuel Stehman Haldeman was born Aug. 12, 1812, at Locust Grove, Lancaster Co., Pa., a family homestead beautifully situated on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna River, twenty miles below Harrisburg. He was the oldest of seven sons of Henry and Frances Stehman. His father, appreciating culture, endeavored to foster a love of learning in his children and to give them every educational advantage in his power. His house was well supplied with books on general literature, a pair of globes, and other evidences of refinement. Mr. Haldeman's mother was a lady of attainments, but dying when he was scarcely twelve years old had little influence



Engraved by Sam. W. Carter, Phila.

S. S. Haldeman

upon his after career, except that his great accuracy of ear in detecting and analyzing unusual sounds in language may have been inherited from her, who was an accomplished musician.

The boy's education began at the local schools. A small, square, log building at Conoy Creek, of which a Mr. Jeffries was master, had the honor of first receiving him. An incident which occurred there, related by Mr. Daniel Engle, son of a well-to-do farmer of the neighborhood, is typical: "He was my desk-mate. When we first met he could read English, and I, not to be outdone, told him I could spell in German. He asked me to teach him, which I did." The unknown had always great attractions for Mr. Haldeman, and his scholarly curiosity extended in every direction, causing a friend once to exclaim, "You have the greatest amount of *out-of-the-way knowledge* I ever knew any one to possess."

Though precocious at lessons, young Haldeman was a hearty, active lad, fond of out-door life, shooting, fishing, trapping, riding, and swimming with his brothers and companions, thereby securing a good constitution and founding habits of observation which were afterwards applied to the study of the sciences. At an early date he amused himself examining the objects of natural history about his home, and formed a small cabinet of rude anatomical preparations made from rabbits, possums, muskrats, and of birds, which a traveling Methodist preacher had taught him how to stuff. A letter to a friend, dated 1844, contains these words: "I collected shells on the banks of the Susquehanna long before I knew the meaning of genus and species." That he was an accurate observer two facts, then new to science and discovered by him, will show, viz., the peregrine falcon of this country nests in rocks as in Europe, and the eagle when unable to rob the fish-hawk, will himself dive for prey.

In the spring of 1826, when nearly fourteen years of age, Mr. Haldeman was sent to the classical academy of Dr. John Miller Keagy, of Harrisburg, Pa. His appreciation of this gentleman's ability was afterwards shown by several tributes to his memory preserved respectively in Mombert's "History of Lancaster County," 1869, Barnard's *Journal of Education*, 1871, and the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, 1875. Besides the classical languages, Dr. Keagy knew Hebrew, German, and French, and in the absence of text-books on those subjects he taught the natural sciences orally in an excellent conversational style.

Mr. Haldeman remained under the care of Dr. Keagy two years, and then went to Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. But though he found a congenial friend in one of the faculty, Professor H. D. Rodgers, subsequently the distinguished geologist, the restraints of a college course were irksome to a mind eager to explore and to originate for itself. After two years, in 1830, he left Carlisle without waiting to obtain a degree, but in good standing, as a testimonial from the president shows.

Mr. Haldeman left college at the age of eighteen, and from that time forth directed his own studies. He continued his collections of natural history at the paternal mansion, adding thereto the beginning of a scientific and linguistic library. The winters of 1833 and 1834 he spent in Philadelphia, attending lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, especially those on Chemistry and Anatomy. Not caring to enter any of the learned professions then known (his father desired him to study law), and his real future having not developed itself, on returning from Philadelphia he assisted in conducting a saw-mill on a property newly acquired by his father, called at that time Chiquesalungo.

Though energetic and diligent in this undertaking, his love of dollars and cents was never strong enough to repay him for the time spent in their accumulation. He says of himself at this period, "I preferred rainy days and muddy roads, when purchasers were few, and I was left undisturbed in the perusal of my books, a supply of which I kept in a back office." The only business letter extant addressed to Mr. Haldeman is from a creditor, thanking him for an extension of time for the payment of a note then due. Another anecdote he used laughingly to relate of himself,— "I was elected and re-elected director of a bank on several occasions, and my evident popularity gave me much satisfaction, until I remembered I had never been present at a meeting."

Yet he showed quick perception and good judgment in affairs, was a rapid and accurate accountant, especially in mental calculation, and gave sound advice. He proposed building the mill without inclosing the saw in the cumbersome frame so long in vogue, but even then discarded in the West, offering to go out and get exact information on the subject. This was considered too much of an innovation to be permitted. He made practical suggestions regarding the amount of horse-power necessary for the engine, the position of the hot-ovens, etc., during the erection of the blast-furnace in which he was partner, and other methods failing, his were adopted. His papers on the "Smelting of Iron with Anthracite," and "On the Construction of Furnaces to Smelt Iron with Anthracite," published in *Silliman's Journal*, can also be mentioned in this connection.

He designed the residence built for him by his father at Chiquesalungo, and prepared the working plans for the builders. It was noticed by the "Pictorial Sketch-Book of Pennsylvania" as "the most stately edifice in this part of the country, eminently worthy of a gentleman of fortune and cultivation. . . its situation unsurpassed for bold, romantic profile and delightful prospect." Mr. Haldeman also laid out the grounds, and most of the trees and shrubs, fine native specimens from the surrounding woods, or foreign varieties imported by Barton, of Philadelphia, were planted by his hands.

In 1835, Mr. Haldeman married Miss Mary A.



Hough, of Bainbridge, Pa., a descendant of John Hough, yeoman, of Hough, County Chester, England, and Hannah, his wife, who arrived in the river Delaware in the Ninth month, 1683. A lady possessing beauties of mind, heart, and person to an unusual degree, a wife devoted to her husband's interests, who was ready and able to take upon herself the direction of family affairs, for which his engrossing pursuits left him less leisure year by year, and a mother whose children can "stand up and call her blessed." She died in 1888.

The young people settled at Chiquesalungo, where later Mr. Haldeman entered the iron business as a silent partner with his brothers, Dr. Edwin Haldeman and Mr. Paris Haldeman, the latter being now the only survivor.

At the age of twenty-three, the year of his marriage, Mr. Haldeman made his first appearance in print, contributing to the *Lancaster Journal* a refutation of Locke's "Moon Hoax." Mr. Haldeman often quoted the French aphorism, "Style is the man." His grew naturally out of his manner of investigating a subject, and though so pronounced, was never cultivated. In presenting his idea he detested a word or sentence that could be avoided. "Spare your adjectives," was the advice he once gave a young author, and "Eloquence is fraud," is another of his apt sayings.

From this date onward, Mr. Haldeman's life was devoted to science. For forty-five years he spent most of the time in his library, where, during his vigorous manhood, he worked sixteen hours a day; for though he accepted several professorships, and delivered a number of courses of lectures, he preferred being master of his own movements in the quiet of home. Here books and cabinets accumulated under his laborious hands, only to be scattered again and give place to others, when his insatiable appetite for knowledge led him into new fields of investigation. He traveled, but it was only to gather material for further research. His work-room, at first in the upper story of the southern end of the house, was afterwards transferred to the same position in the northern end. Here all his later works were written. A large dormer-window overlooks the busy scene below. The Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad, thriving villages, six smoking furnaces, all rose within view after he first took up his pen. Troubles also came, years of financial difficulty, illness from overstudy, the death of two interesting children. These deeply affected his sympathetic nature, but neither change from within or without could turn him from the path he had chosen. It is a pleasure to know that Dr. Haldeman accomplished his task as few are able to do, and that he lived to enjoy the reputation he so nobly won.

In 1836, Professor Haldeman became assistant on the State geological survey of New Jersey, under Professor Rodgers, his old preceptor, and the following year he was transferred to a similar position in that of Penn-

sylvania. His field of operation was that part of the State lying between the Blue Mountain and South Mountain, from the Delaware to the Maryland line.

Professor Lesley, the present State geologist, speaks highly of his labors in this direction, the section gone over by him containing the most intricate geology in Pennsylvania. Professor Haldeman also did much by letters public and private, advice, etc., to promote the survey of other States, notably those of New York and New Jersey. While engaged in this occupation he discovered the *Scolithus linearis*, a new genus and species of fossil plant, and the most ancient organic remains found in Pennsylvania, upon which he published a monograph in 1840.

Geology, however, did not engross his whole attention. During this time he was also busy collecting and studying shells, the result of which was brought out in 1840 under the title of "A Monograph of the Fresh-Water Univalve Mollusca of the United States." The completed work containing nine parts was finished in 1845, and was illustrated with forty copperplate engravings, drawn and colored from the original shells and living animals. The *Revue Zoologique* of Paris commended it as "very well done in a scientific point of view, and perfectly executed in regard to the plates and typography." Dr. Gould, the eminent conchologist, of Boston, wrote of it in a private letter: "I looked at the beautiful pictures till my eyes were dazzled and then read the text. . . . This most splendid work. . . . Everything beautiful and elegant." Benjamin Silliman, of *Silliman's Journal*, wrote: "It is in advance of any similar work."

Dr. Haldeman's next publication on shells was entitled "Monographie du genre *Leptoxis*, Paris," 1847, with five plates folio, including one hundred and seventy colored figures, forming part of Chenu's magnificent "Illustrations Conchyliologiques," and written in French. Of this F. A. Conrad, an authority on these subjects, says: "I rejoice to find you employed for Chenu's book; it will add much to the value of any department of it you may undertake," 1845.<sup>1</sup>

In the list of his publications ten are found devoted to shells; the last appeared in 1863, but it is impossible to assign periods to his studies. The one seems to have been carried on simultaneously with and often to be an outgrowth of the other. As ideas accumulated on a subject he took it up, investigated it to his satisfaction, and published the result, so that the dates of his various contributions frequently overlap each other. Thus, while engaged in geology, he was preparing his work on shells, and, when in the midst of his conchology (1844), he issued a communication on "Species and their Distribution" that opened a question which has recently developed into what is called Darwinism. Darwin mentions this as Mr.

<sup>1</sup> The original collection of shells for this work were presented to the Delessert Lamarck Collection in Paris, and those of the former to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Haldeman's able paper in the preface of his "Origin of Species," p. vii. As this topic has received much attention, Mr. Haldeman's opinion is given in full:

"Although we may not be able, artificially, to produce a change beyond a given point, it would be a hasty inference to suppose that a physical agent, acting gradually for ages, could not carry the variation a step or two further, so that instead of the original one we will say four varieties, they might amount to six, the sixth being sufficiently unlike the earlier ones to induce a naturalist to consider it distinct."

Not satisfied with having mastered two important branches of science, he appeared, in 1843, with a "Catalogue of the Coleoptera of Southeastern Pennsylvania:" Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences, p. 295. The same year he writes a friend: "I have learned enough of entomology to know that a person may make a good conchologist, who would have made a very ordinary entomologist." The next year he writes: "I intend to devote myself almost exclusively to this branch of zoology hereafter, and am gradually acquiring a good entomological library." Again the same year: "I collected 2050 specimens last season in all the orders, but principally coleoptera, with about 300 hymenoptera;" and again, "So much of my time is occupied with insects, and so little with shells, that I have suffered your last to lay quite a long time unanswered."

About this time Mr. Haldeman, with Dr. Melzheimer, of York County, Pa., D. Zeigler, Esq., of York, and Dr. Morris, of Baltimore, formed the Entomological Society of Pennsylvania. These gentlemen met every two weeks at the residence of each other in turn, Mr. Haldeman driving to York County at all times of the year to be present when the meetings were held there. This society was the first for advancing the study of this branch of zoology in the States, where now entomologists can be counted by the hundred, and each member of it has put some good work on record. His principal entomological writings are "Materials toward a History of Coleopterous Longicornia of the United States," corrections and additions to this paper, "Descriptions of North American Coleoptera," and others, making twenty-three papers in all. Of these, Rev. Dr. Morris, of Baltimore, an eminent entomologist, has recorded, "They give evidence of patient analysis and sharp discrimination, and are profitably consulted by investigators of the present day."

Professor Haldeman's other work in natural history consists of two papers on arachnoidæ, five on crustaceæ, six on annelides and worms, and seven on geology and chemistry. Of geology it was said of him that "he reads rocks like capital letters." He also wrote a small work on fishes, for which the specimens were collected and prepared and the diagrams drawn by his own hand. This was never published. A large work on unios was also crowded out, after being nearly ready for the press.

A proposition being made for him to edit a magazine devoted to natural history in 1843, he writes thus: "You may think the assertion a strange one, but I would not have time to conduct such a work. Between studying general zoology, collecting, dipping into German, and writing lectures, my time is pretty well occupied, and if I had more to spare I could, I think, employ it better in original research." He was now lecturing in public, having been chosen Professor of Zoology in the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia in 1842. These lectures, with the numerous illustrative drawings accompanying them, were lost later by fire.

And now, having reached a stand-point from which he could proceed without fear of the stumbling-blocks in the way of first efforts, being looked upon as an authority on all the subjects he had treated, and after spending fifteen years in unremitting toil, one would suppose Professor Haldeman satisfied to rest on his laurels. Yet what he considered his greatest triumphs were won in quite a different field.

It is astonishing that one man could give attention to so many abstruse branches of learning and with so much success at the same time. Later he said, "I take up a new study in order to rest myself."

His private letters show that he conceived the idea of studying language in a philosophical manner at an early date. At one time he thought seriously of applying for an Indian agency, in order to be in contact with the natives for this purpose. When asked to accept a position on Capt. Lynch's expedition to the Dead Sea, he did so with the same intention in view; and though neither of these journeys was taken, he adhered to his design, the fruit of which appeared later. An extract from a letter of July 5, 1844, gives the following:

"As sounds cannot be conveyed except orally, I am convinced that a universal alphabet can only be prepared after a careful comparison of many living languages, and the place to effect this is at Rome, where one hundred different languages and dialects are taught in the missionary college, and at the last public exhibition addresses were delivered in forty-six languages or dialects. . . . The study of the modern languages in connection with Latin would have been of service to you as tending to break down the barriers with which the student in but one is surrounded."

In 1845 he wrote a system of phonography, to which he refers in these terms: "I wish to give philosophical principles for the guidance of others, not being anxious to found a system or to have the credit of one." Two other contributions on language have this date: "On the Natural Order of the Articulate Sounds of the Human Voice," and "On the Phonology of the Wyandots." At the same time a series of lectures was composed of which he writes: "My examples are not taken from books, which is an important consideration. They (the lectures) would be

pretty full (of sounds) from our Indian languages, eight of which I have heard spoken by the natives, and five by whites who have been amongst them. But so nice are the distinctions to be taken into account in the pronunciation of words not familiar to us that I place little value upon the latter."<sup>1</sup>

But he did not immediately give up natural science. In 1849 he published a paper "On Some Points of Linguistic Ethnology," and at the annual scientific convention held at Cambridge that year, after speaking on language, he gave a description of two new insects. However, constant use of the microscope, incessant work, and late hours began to injure his eyesight, and forced him to abandon this line of investigation. The two subjects run parallel until 1852, the date of his last paper in the natural sciences, entitled "Zoology of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, Insects, Utah, 1852."

An amusing anecdote is related in this connection. About 1871, when attending the annual meeting of phonologists at Hartford, a young entomologist, who had begun the study after Dr. Haldeman had left it, and who knew him only as a writer on language, commenced speaking at dinner of an insect he found in that locality. Professor Haldeman gently corrected the way he pronounced its name. The young man objected to the correction, and upheld his pronunciation in a long argument. The old naturalist, with a twinkle in his eye, let him proceed until finished, then answered quietly,—

"Well, I called it *so* when I named it."

"You! did you describe it?"

"If you refer to your books you will find I am credited with it, and you know a man objects to having his own children ill treated."

The necessity of having some definite alphabet in which to convey the unwritten sounds of the aboriginal languages he was studying led Dr. Haldeman to turn to Latin as most universally known. The result of this labor was given to the world in the "Elements of Latin Pronunciation," 1857. The work was noticed favorably by a few reviewers, but the general public remained unaware of its value. Twenty years after, when the world had traveled to the professor's level, praises of this work poured in upon him.

One enthusiastic gentleman, Professor Richardson, of Kentucky, who had been appointed by the State to gather data on the merits of the different pronunciations of Latin in the colleges of the United States, while thus occupied chanced upon Mr. Haldeman's little book in 1875, and writes, "In this orthoëpy matter you have the most enviable position of any man living on either side of the water. You set this ball in motion before any of them."

Professor March, of Easton, himself an eminent scholar, pens the following, 1875: "You ought to be

delighted to see how the pronunciation of Latin has changed since you took hold of it. I think the victory is substantially won for the Roman method, but our book-makers will need admonition for some time yet."

His next volume of importance was "The Trevelyan Prize Essay," 1858, published under the name of "Analytic Orthography: an Investigation of the Sounds of the Human Voice," in 1860. This was undertaken at the request of his wife, and gained a prize offered by Sir Walter Trevelyan, of England, over sixteen competitors, who were among the best European philologists. This work contains specimens of about seventy languages and dialects as heard from the lips of the natives themselves.

One of the judges of the committee to decide upon the papers sent in for competition, Alexander J. Ellis, of London, himself famous in these matters, wrote of it in the following terms: "I found it one of the greatest intellectual treats which I have had for a long time. I do not know at all what the opinions of the other judges may be, but as no conditions of secrecy were imposed on me, I may state that I have given my vote for it very strongly."

Five years later appeared "Affixes to English Words," which claims to be the key to the analysis of one hundred thousand words. This was thus noticed in the *Contemporary Review* of London, July, 1867: "Mr. Haldeman has compressed into an elegantly-printed volume . . . a collection more rational, complete, and exhaustive of the component parts of our language than we have had any good right to hope for within the present century; . . . a most practical, useful work, . . . absolutely indispensable to systematic and thorough students of language."

Here is an extract from a private letter: "I consider your 'Analytical Orthography' what the Germans call 'Ein Epoche Machendes Buch,' and your 'Affixes' to the student of English what the saw is to the carpenter."—*W. Hand Brown, Esq., Baltimore, 1874.*

But it is impossible to notice all Dr. Haldeman's publications in detail; the complete list contains nearly one hundred and fifty separate titles. His "Pennsylvania Dutch" was prepared at the request of the Philological Society of London, and appeared in 1872; "Outlines of Etymology" was issued in 1877, "Word-Building" in 1881. His works on language amount to over thirty titles. He had also for many years contemplated writing an etymological dictionary, and had done much work towards this end, which he did not live to finish. He was in correspondence with Noah Webster, and that veteran credits him with many words and definitions in his dictionary. He was also engaged on the "National Dictionary," published by the University Publishing Company of New York; on Lippincott's late edition of "Worcester's Dictionary," Philadelphia; and was associate editor of "Johnson's Cyclopaedia," New York, for which he wrote many articles.

<sup>1</sup> These lectures were delivered before the Smithsonian Institution in 1849, at the request of Professor Henry.

He was one of the earliest in this country to agitate the necessity of a spelling reform. "He was a member in 1875," writes Professor F. A. March, of Lafayette College, "of the first committee raised by the American Philological Association to consider the reform of English spelling. He presided at the International Convention in behalf of the Amendment of English Orthography, held at Philadelphia in July, 1876, and took a leading part in shaping its proceedings. At this convention the Spelling Reform Association was organized, and Dr. Haldeman was one of the vice-presidents. He was also one of the committee on the alphabet and on new spelling. He was a regular attendant at all accessible meetings of the association, often presiding, always contributing papers, and making the discussions lively by constant timely comment, learned, trenchant, and mirth-provoking. He also contributed freely with pen and money to the advancement of the cause in every direction. His address to the American Philological Association at the close of his presidency of that association in 1877 was devoted mainly to this reform. He was strongly in favor of pushing for the thorough adoption of the Continental values of our letters."

In 1851, Dr. Haldeman was elected a member of the British and American Phonetic Council, which was concerned with phonography, pronunciation, and an improved orthography of English. Here, however, he stood alone in his views. "Believing that an alphabet should be cosmopolitan, he opposed all perversions, and would have everything reduced to the Latin standard, even to assigning the power of English W to V, and Y to J, saying, 'Any course but one proceeding upon some such broad principle of justice would tend to give a different alphabet to every language. Musicians have a notation which is uniform throughout the world, why should not the cultivators of literature have the same?'"

As early as 1850, Mr. Haldeman, impatient at the slow movement of the world in this direction, undertook a spelling reform in his own writings, sending in his contributions to Heck's "Iconographic Encyclopedia" clothed in the new guise. A friend, Spencer F. Baird, now of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, thus describes the effect it produced: "Garigue (a publisher of New York having the work in charge) is in raptures with your manuscript, but swears at the orthography, which took him eight hours to correct. . . . He has read every word with the greatest interest, and is more than satisfied." This same Garigue, in one of his letters, thanks Mr. Haldeman for the "love" with which he worked.

Archæology was the latest study which engaged Dr. Haldeman's attention. Having been ordered to take exercise for his health, he carried out a design long contemplated of digging for Indian relics in what is now known as the Chikis Rock Retreat. Here, in a shallow cave formed by the anticlinal axis of the rock, within the grounds of his own residence,

he found the interesting collection which he presented to the American Philosophical Society, and fully described in a paper read before that body June 21, 1878. This monograph, "On the Contents of a Rock Retreat in Southeastern Pennsylvania," has been published by the society since Dr. Haldeman's death, illustrated by fifteen large quarto plates. A first brief memoir on this discovery had been sent to the Congrès International des Américanistes, which met in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in 1877, and was published by them in their proceedings. Seven other papers were published by him on archæology during the short period of life which now remained to him.

Under the head of miscellaneous may be mentioned "Tours of a Chess Knight," 1864; "Rhymes of the Poets," 1868; "Modern Spiritism," *Penn Monthly*, 1877, "American Dictionaries," 1867; "Sketch of the Natural History of Lancaster County," 1844, Rupp's "History of Lancaster County," chapter xiii.; "Outline of the Zoology of Pennsylvania," in Trego's "Geography of the State," 1843, and about thirty others.

That he was received as an authority by authorities as well as by the public numerous private letters show. He was credited by Drs. Holbrook and Binney, in their respective works on "Reptiles" and "Land Mollusca," for specimens and notes furnished. The latter asks in a letter, "Could you not manage to run over my list and suggest any changes?" P. A. Brown, 1852, writes: "I wish you were within speaking distance, so that more time was allowed that I might submit it (his manuscript) to you before publishing." Agassiz, 1853: "I long to see your work on etymology. I have always been delighted with the originality with which you treat those subjects;" and again, speaking to Dr. Holbrook at the annual scientific meeting held at Troy, N. Y., that year, he said, "That man Haldeman has an idea behind every word he utters." Schele De Vere acknowledges his assistance in his "Americanisms," 1871: "More than once I have tried to sit down and thank you for your last and most valuable contribution to my collection of Americanisms."

Letters of inquiry from all parts of the country,—publishers asking opinions of books; writers begging information; teachers with a pronunciation to be settled or some knotty point to be unraveled; naturalists forwarding packages of shells, insects, or minerals for identification; farmers and others sending clays to be analyzed; learned societies submitting manuscripts to his examination; requests for lectures; requests for articles in his own "inimitable style" on the most heterogeneous subjects; requests for data for "scientific popular" newspaper articles; requests for reviews from editors, and more pathetic requests from struggling talent,—all poured in upon him. And this not alone in the States; he had correspondents as far as the Cape of Good Hope, in Russia,

Sweden, Norway, France, Switzerland, Germany, and England.

He returned this confidence in his knowledge by an unbounded liberality in giving of it to all who asked. No letter remained unanswered, no request unfilled that it was possible for him to grant. A gentleman who met him casually when traveling in Mississippi, J. M. Preston, Esq., wrote in 1850: "I well remember your ability and your willingness to communicate information to the ignorant or only partially learned (if such can be called learned at all) out of the rich store-house of your mind, . . . and that you possess an immense amount of information in detail—the best kind of information—on almost all subjects." A scholar to whom he lent a rare book thanks him in these words: "It is almost my bread and butter, the light of my eyes, and the joy of my heart. I do not think I can procure another copy either for love or money." And not only books were lent; he offers one the illustrations to a set of lectures he was then delivering, and the manuscript of the lectures themselves, modestly adding, "If you think it proper to consult them."

He took great interest in education, and in his young days was always ready to lecture before lyceums, and later before teachers' institutes. At the meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association in Washington after his death many of the members spoke feelingly of the assistance he had rendered them.

Yet Professor Haldeman was considered a severe critic, and so he was where falsehood and pretension were concerned; but he was as rigid with himself as with others. He spared no labor to acquire facts. Eminently truthful, he detested what he called "wild assertion." It was the habit of writing without sufficient preparation or with willful perversion that he condemned. It was the "quackery" in literature that he denounced, and there his interest in the subject forced him to be inflexible. But no one was more conscientious in giving others their due, or more ready to aid any one with or without credit. The number of learned societies to which he was elected is a noticeable proof of the standing which he enjoyed:

To the Entomological Society of Stettin, Prussia, 1839; Société Cuvierienne, Paris, 1842; Natural History Society of Nuremberg, 1849; Imperial Economic Society of St. Petersburg, Russia, 1857; Philological Society of London, England, 1872; Société des Americanists, Belgium, 1876.

In this country he was elected member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, in 1837; to the Entomological Society of Pennsylvania (of which he was one of the founders), in 1842; to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1844; to the National Academy of Science, Washington, in 1876, and to some thirty more which want of space forbids mentioning, besides being an honorary

member of lyceums, literary societies, and college societies through all the States.

He was also chosen Professor of Zoology in the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1841; chemist and geologist to the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, 1852; occupied the chair of Natural History in the University of Pennsylvania from 1850 to 1853; the same position in Delaware College, Newark, 1855-58, and that of Comparative Philology in the University of Pennsylvania from 1876 to the time of his death, the same university conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Professor Haldeman traveled abroad in 1859, '61, '62, '66, and '75, visiting England, Ireland, Wales, and the Continent. His time was spent in the library of the British Museum, London, the Magazine and Government Libraries in Paris, at the Propaganda in Rome, about old book stalls and shops, and in all kinds of out of the way places, studying languages, dialects, or pronunciations from the natives themselves, none of which escaped his sensitive ear, nor could not be reproduced by his flexible organs of speech. Thus he heard Hawaiian at Liverpool, and from Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands, who was in London at the time of his visit there in 1866; Gudjerati from a Parsee in Paris, the languages of the Tonga Islands and Courdish from natives studying at the Propaganda College at Rome.

Though born of Protestant parents, Mr. Haldeman was a sincere and practical Catholic, having joined that faith after due consideration when about the age of thirty; but in all things he was liberal.

In person Mr. Haldeman was about five feet seven inches high, with small, well-formed hands and feet, a large and remarkably round head, giving great breadth across from ear to ear, high forehead, Roman nose, full lips, black eyes, and in youth a quantity of black hair, which at his death was of snowy whiteness. Long before it was usual in the States he wore a moustache and beard, not for adornment, but for convenience. His movements were rapid, his disposition cheerful, his general health excellent, his physiological temperament bilious, and his interest in his pursuits unflagging to the end of his life.

In politics Mr. Haldeman was a Democrat; his sympathy was always with order and liberty. In his youth he often spoke at political meetings, and was ready to do what he was able to advance the interests of the country. Once, on returning from Europe, being asked if he had been presented to any of the crowned heads, he replied, "Oh, no! I went to see people of eminence and learning."

Dr. Haldeman's death took place suddenly at seven o'clock, Friday evening, Sept. 10, 1880. On returning from the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Boston, August 23d, he complained of fatigue, but insisted on occupying his library as usual. A physician was in attendance, but apprehended no danger until the fatal



James Myers



*M. H. Moore*

moment arrived. He was seated before his study table until a few hours before his death. Paralysis of the heart appeared to be the immediate cause. He left a wife, two sons, and two daughters to mourn his loss.

The following words, spoken of Professor Haldeman by Dr. Morris, at the next meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which took place at Cincinnati after his death, seem appropriate here:

"He was no ordinary man whom you might compliment with a passing respectful obituary notice,—in science and letters he was a great man."

Biographical notices of Dr. Haldeman will be found in "Men of the Time," London, 1865; "Allibone's Dictionary of Authors," 1858; "Appleton's Encyclopedia," "Johnson's Cyclopaedia," and a list of seventy-three of his works are given by Agassiz in his "Bibliographia Zoologica et Geologica," 1852.

#### HON. JAMES MYERS.

Isaac Myers (or Isaach Mier, as originally spelled), great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, emigrated from Prussia to America, and founded the town of Myerstown, in Lebanon County, Pa., in 1768. He built and lived at the old homestead, still standing, which at that early day was surrounded by forests, and at one period used as a fort, to which the settlers fled for protection from the Indians. He was the magistrate of his district, and having incurred the enmity of some malicious person, was fatally shot while sitting with his back to a window in a neighboring inn, to which he was summoned ostensibly on business, in the fortieth year of his age. Isaac Myers left five daughters—Mrs. William Heister, Mrs. Reiley, Mrs. Reigert, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Luther—and one son, John. The oldest son of the latter, who was also named John, was born Feb. 6, 1789, and died March 9, 1846. John Myers was married to Miss Catharine Maria Lyon, their third son being the subject of this sketch.

James Myers was born at Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Pa., Nov. 25, 1820. His early youth was spent upon the farm and as assistant in the transportation of grain, which his father was largely engaged in handling. In the year 1837, at the age of seventeen, he embarked in mercantile ventures on his own account. A few years later he was engaged in mining coal at Pine Grove, Schuylkill Co. In 1844 he removed to Columbia, Lancaster Co., and began the manufacture of pig-iron, being the pioneer in the use of anthracite coal as fuel on the Susquehanna River. Afterward, in connection with Dr. George N. Eckert, of Philadelphia, and Daniel Stine, of Myerstown, Mr. Myers erected the Donegal Furnace, near Marietta, which was successfully operated by him until his death. In October, 1842, he was married to a Miss Elizabeth W. Kunkel, a granddaughter of the well-known

Christian Kunkel, one of Harrisburg's earliest settlers, and representing one of the oldest and most respected families of that section. Their children are Hallie M., wife of Dr. J. F. Cottner; Emily Eckert, wife of Clement M. Brown, of Philadelphia; Miss Clara G., and John A.

Mr. Myers was born and reared in the German Reformed Church, but later connected himself with the Presbyterian denomination, and for several years before his death filled the office of ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church of Columbia. In politics he was a Republican, and, as his business implies, a protectionist, who practically devoted himself to the dignifying of American industry and the protecting of American labor. Being a man of wealth and influence, he was often solicited to accept political office. These overtures he frequently declined, but was once induced to be a candidate for representative in the Legislature of his State, when he was triumphantly elected.

Mr. Myers was a man of imposing presence and a most genial nature. His business principles were as solid and reliable as the pig-iron of his furnace. During some of his business projects previous to the construction of the Donegal Furnace he became financially embarrassed, but speedily made settlement with his creditors in the most honorable manner, paying all his obligations, principal and interest, in full. In this connection his own words may be quoted: "If I knew of one dollar of an old debt, I would drive twenty miles to pay it." Mr. Myers died at his home, "Norwood," in the suburbs of Columbia, on the 22d day of October, 1872. In his life he was universally respected, and his death was greatly regretted. Among the foremost self-made men of Pennsylvania in her representative iron industry, there is no more honorable name than that of James Myers, of Donegal Furnace. In his death the State has lost one of her most upright business men and best of citizens.

#### MICHAEL H. MOORE.

The grandfather of Mr. Moore was Michael, born November, 1766, in Penn township, Lancaster Co., where the early years of his life were spent. He was married to Margaretta Gross, whose birth occurred March 22, 1766, in the same township. Their children were five, of whom Magdalena (Mrs. Hoffman), Michael, and Rebecca (Mrs. Stehman) survived. Mr. Moore died in August, 1843, in his seventy-seventh year, and his wife Oct. 25, 1857, in her ninety-second year.

Their son, Michael, was born March 18, 1794, in Penn township, and married Elizabeth Hertzler, of Rapho township. Their children were George, Michael H., Rebecca, Elizabeth, Susan, John H., Martin, Harriet, and three who died in infancy. In politics, Mr. Moore was an Old-Line Whig and later a Republican. His religious creed was that of the Lutheran



Church, of which he was a member. His death occurred, after a life devoted to agriculture, on the 14th of February, 1866, in his seventy-second year. Michael Hertzler, his son, was born Jan. 19, 1819, in Penn township, where his youthful days were spent. His limited opportunities for education were afforded at the nearest school in Rapho township, which required a daily walk of two and a half miles. He devoted his energies to farm-labor until his twenty-third year, when a desire to lead a more independent career prompted him to make a Western tour, where he engaged in the purchase of cattle.

In 1846 he became purchaser of the mill-site of which he is the present owner. The business of milling has been conducted by him with signal success, his financial transactions having escaped the disasters involved in two serious panics. He is also largely engaged in other mercantile transactions.

Mr. Moore was married, Nov. 15, 1860, to Barbara S., daughter of Joseph Stoner, of Helen township, York Co. Their children are Ella S., Phares S., and Alice B. He is a director of the First National Bank of Lancaster and also of the Columbia and Chestnut Hill Turnpike Company. In politics he is a Republican, but not an aspirant for office. He was baptized in the Lutheran faith, but is now a supporter of the Church of the Mennonites.

#### JACOB B. GARBER.

Three Garber brothers, Swiss Mennonites in faith, came to America soon after the organization of the county. Two of these brothers settled in Virginia, while the third located in Hempfield, Lancaster Co., three miles east of Wright's Ferry. He had a son, Christian, who remained upon his father's farm, married, and had children,—Andrew (who removed to York County), Christian, John (who settled in Kansas), Abraham (who resided in York County), Ann who married Michael Segrist), and a daughter who married a Weidman, of Manor township.

Andrew, on the occasion of the battle of Brandywine, was returning home with his team, after drawing wheat to Newport, when he was surrounded by Federal soldiers, who crowded into the wagon, mounted the horses, and hung from every available spot, while they forced him to carry them beyond the reach of the victorious enemy.

Christian, of this number, married a Miss Segrist, and settled upon his father's farm. He had one son, Jacob B., the subject of this sketch, who was born, in the year 1800, on the farm now owned by him, on which his great-grandfather settled, the residence being the third in succession built upon the place. He was educated at the common school of the neighborhood, and before attaining his majority displayed a marked taste for the study of botany. In 1832 he erected a green-house, said to be the first established in the State west of Philadelphia. Here he has daily

until the present time devoted some hours to his favorite pursuit, and has from time to time gathered many rare exotics. Sixty years ago he contributed a series of valuable articles to the *American Farmer* on the "Curculio," and was a much-esteemed writer in the columns of the *Germantown Telegraph*, whose editor, Mr. Freas, was a warm personal friend, and the *Farmers' Cabinet*, published in Philadelphia. He treated a subject with terseness and common sense, and at once reached the ears of his readers. Many of his practical suggestions were adopted by florists and nurserymen in Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities with success. To this plain and unpretentious farmer the present generation are largely indebted for many choice fruits and rare plants. In 1846, in connection with Eli Bowen, he established the *Lancaster County Farmer*, which was devoted, as the name implies, to the interests of the farming community. It had, however, but a brief existence, and proved financially unsuccessful. Mr. Garber is the principal stockholder in the Lancaster and Susquehanna Turnpike Company, and has for many years been one of its directors.

He was married to Miss Susan Stauffer, and has children as follows: Lemuel, who married Barbara Mellinger, and had a son and a daughter; Henry, who resides in Baltimore, Md., and has five children; John A., residing in Donegal, who married Miss Herr, and has seven children; Mary Ann; Abraham, who was a physician, and at an early age displayed a taste for botany and chemistry. He traveled extensively in Cuba and Florida, and gathered specimens for Dr. Grant and Lafayette College, and died of consumption in Cuba in 1882. Hiram, who manages the farm of his father, and is a successful raiser of blooded stock, making fine horses a specialty; and Fanny, married to William H. Grove. Mr. Garber takes pleasure in recalling the fact that not a foot of ground has been sold from the farm upon which he lives, other than for public improvements, since his great-grandfather first settled upon it.

## CHAPTER LIX.

### EAST LAMPETER TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

EAST LAMPETER, prior to 1841, formed, with West Lampeter, the original township of Lampeter, which was laid out in 1729. As originally laid out it was very large; the part now comprising East Lampeter was settled by Palatine Germans and English Friends, and the lower part, or West Lampeter, by Swiss Palatine Germans, and Scotch-Irish. The great size of the township, and the diversity of opinion on many points of township government, caused the

<sup>1</sup> By Frances Gibbons.



**JACOB GARBER.**

separation of the township in 1841. East Lampeter at present has the form of a parallelogram, and lies diagonally across the county. It is bounded on the north and northeast by the townships of Upper Leacock and Leacock, east by Leacock, southeast and south by Paradise and Strasburg, southwest by West Lampeter, and west by Lancaster townships. This township lies wholly in three valleys,—the valley of Conestoga on the west, Mill Creek Valley in the centre, and Pequea in the eastern part. These valleys are divided by small ridges only, as there are not any hills worth calling such. The Conestoga is the only creek which has any affluents worth mentioning; these are Stauffer's Run and Bard's Run. The other creeks receive nothing but a few small springs in their course, and on account of this the township is not very well watered. The soil is a rich limestone loam, but is not able to withstand droughts or long series of dry summers. There are no longer any forests worth mentioning in this township, as the wonderful fertility of the soil, and the great profits arising from the culture of tobacco, have caused the unwise destruction of the forests. The total area of this township is about twenty-one square miles.

The water-courses have shown such great diminution within the last few years that the attention of scientists has been called to this fact, and all have attributed it to the destruction of the forests, as they asserted that this township was a wooded plain when the early settlers came. The oldest tree cut upon the tract of one of the early settlers was found to have been thirty years old at the landing of Penn, and James Smith (early settler) could see the deer from the present village of Smoketown to New Strasburg, showing that there was no heavy timber at that time. It was generally conceded that the Indians had burnt off the timber, for as soon as the land was taken up by settlers it became covered with forests.

From what place the township took its name was for some time a matter of doubt. Some historians asserted that it was named from a man named Peter, who was lame; but it takes its name from the town of Lampeter, in Wales, which is quite an important town, and the seat of St. David's College.

**Early Settlers.**—Within the limits of this township was one London tract of five thousand five hundred and fifty-three acres, and part on another tract of five thousand seven hundred acres. In 1699, William Penn granted to a number of London merchants the right to survey and hold for colonization sixty thousand acres of land. This land was surveyed in large tracts at different times, called London Company's Land, or London tracts. The following names are those of the actual settlers, as many who took out warrants did not get patents, and some who got patents never became settlers, but sold their rights to others.

Philip Ferree, Hans Graff, Peter Leman, James Smith, John Steer, William McNabb, Joseph Steer,

James Gibbons, William Evans, John Hendrickstone, Andreas Soldenrick, Jacob Landis, Joseph Buckwalter, Michael Danner, Felix Landis, Benjamin Witmer, John Hess, Joseph Dawner, John Musgrove, William Willis, Derriek Jansler, Peter Yorkee, Martin Bare, John Graff, Hans Brand, Jacob Graff, Jacob Mayer, were pioneers.

With regard to these early settlers but little can now be told, as many of the Palatine families have not been strict in the registration of deeds, and very few churches keep good records. In giving sketches of these pioneers I shall begin at the eastern end of the township and proceed westward to Bridgeport on the Conestoga.

Philip Ferræ. Abraham Duboise, of Ulster County, N. Y., was a Huguenot, and received a patent for a tract of one thousand acres, a small part of which is in East Lampeter township, and of that I shall speak. He left half of this land by will to his daughter Leah (who had married Philip Ferree) during her life only, and after her death to her children. The brothers and sisters of Leah Duboise Ferree released to her and her husband all their claims upon the property, and on July 2, 1752, Philip Ferree and Leah, his wife, gave to their youngest son, Joel Ferree, three hundred thirty-three and a half acres of land, and one hundred acres of this land were sold on March 30, 1789, to Jacob Souder. Seventy acres of this tract in East Lampeter township are still in possession of a descendant, Joel L. Leightner, Esq., who resides on the old Ferree homestead at Soudersburg, which was built in 1795.

Hans Graff. The land adjoining the Ferree tract was one of the numerous tracts taken up by Hans Graff. He was the founder of Graff or Graffthal Dale, in Earl township.

Peter Leman received a patent for four hundred acres of land in 1723, came here and lived, and by will dated April 29, 1741, granted this land to his sons, Isaac and Daniel. This family of Lemans are correctly supposed to have been Huguenots; and entirely distinct from the family of Lehman. Peter Leman's descendants still reside in the county.

James Smith was an English Friend who settled in this county in 1723 on a patent granted by the London Company. He lived on this land until Dec. 24, 1761, when he died, and his family came into possession of the property. His family lived here for some years when they sold their property and moved to Chester County, where his descendants reside.

Joseph Steer, William McNabb, and John Steer were Friends who took patents in 1723 for the land lying west of James Smith and south of James Gibbons. Joseph Steer took out a patent for two hundred acres, and in 1749 sold some to the Friends' meeting-house at Bird-in-Hand, and finally in 1768 disposed of all their lands to Jacob Witmer and John Witmer, and moved to Virginia.

William McNabb received a patent for two hun-

dred acres, and in 1748 died, leaving it by will to his son, John McNabb, who in 1749 gave two acres to the Friends' meeting-house in Bird-in-Hand. John McNabb disposed of all his lands and removed from the county, very likely to Virginia, as there was quite a movement of Friends in that direction shortly before the Revolution.

Of John Steer no records remain with this exception, that John V. Bachel sold his grant of two hundred acres to William Hamilton in 1748, only having had possession for fourteen years. In looking over the old surveys it is almost impossible to tell where the lines between the McNabb and Steer properties lay. The house now occupied by Benjamin B. Groff, near Bushong's mill, lay on one of these tracts. The eastern part of that house is very old, but all dates and records of it have been lost.

James Gibbons bought from Elizabeth Whartnaby, of England, one thousand acres of land in 1723. James lived at Westtown township, Chester Co., and never came to this county, but his son, Joseph Gibbons, took this land from his father's estate, and with some more, surveyed from the London Company's land, had a patent issued to him in 1732. This land remained uncultivated until the marriage of James Gibbons, son of Joseph, and grandson of the original James, in 1766.

In that year James Gibbons and Deborah Hoopes Gibbons came to this county to live, and built a log cabin on the banks of Mill Creek, north of the present mill property of Amos Bushong. On Nov. 27, 1757, he laid the corner-stone of his house. He was an innkeeper before and during the Revolutionary war, was a surveyor and scrivener and justice of the peace, and was also an ardent patriot during the Revolution. He was very desirous of taking part in that great conflict, having been tendered the colonelcy of a regiment, but the overseers of Friends' Meeting and his family dissuaded him from his purpose. His descendants still occupy part of this tract of land.

William Evans. Col. John Evans, of London, was appointed Governor of the province, and came over in 1716. He received a patent for one thousand acres of land, and on March 5, 1716, sold it to John Moore, Esq., of Philadelphia. By deed bearing date Sept. 4, 1730, John Moore granted this tract to William Evans. Col. John Evans was a Calvinist, but William Evans, his relative, and the first settler of this land, was a Friend. At what time this family became Friends is not known, but the first William Evans was a quite prominent Friend, as were his family for several generations. The Evans family occupied this property for many years. In 1845 the last male descendant of William Evans living on this tract, Aaron S. Evans, died, and his family sold the property and moved West.

Rebecca Evans, sister of Aaron S., owned part of this original tract at the time of her death in 1878. Upon this tract there are three stone houses in a per-

fect state of preservation at present. The oldest, the old William Evans house, stands upon a road leading from the public school house at Smoketown to the old Philadelphia turnpike. The other two houses were built by the sons of William Evans, and both stand upon the turnpike.

The following settlers took lands in the London Company's tract, situated in the central, western, and southern parts of the township. This tract contained five thousand five hundred and fifty-three acres:

John Hendrickstone acquired a patent for one hundred and fifty acres immediately west of the Col. John Evans tract, but disposed of his land immediately to Benjamin Witmer, Jr., whose father, Benjamin Witmer, was the land agent in this tract for the London Company.

Andreas Soldenrich, or Andrews Seldomridge, as now spelled, received the land upon the old provincial road lying west of John Hendrickstone and east of the Landis tract, by patent dated March 14, 1722. This tract contained two hundred acres. Andreas Soldenrich held this for twenty-five years, when he sold to Louis Boughwalter, Feb. 6, 1747. Andreas Soldenrich moved into Leacock, and is very possibly the ancestor of the present family of Seldomridge.

Dorcas Boughwalter, widow of Louis, sold this land to Abraham Boughwalter, her son, Feb. 3, 1777. Whether any of this land belongs to the family of Buckwalter it is impossible to say, as the records of the Palatines are quite imperfect.

Jacob Landis. In Taylor's surveys of the old patent tracts, Jacob Landis is said to have taken out the patent for a tract, but in the records of the Landis family, which are very voluminous, the original patentee was Benjamin Landis, a Swiss Mennonite preacher. He came to this country and received a patent for this land in 1718. He had but one son, Benjamin Landis, Jr., who had four sons, one of whom was named Benjamin. In every generation since there has been a Benjamin, and the name of Jacob is less common. From all the records extant there is sufficient proof that the name on the old surveys was a mistake, and that Benjamin Landis received the patent from the London Company. A grandson of the original Benjamin moved into Landis Valley, in Manheim township, and is the common ancestor of the Landis family there. Part of this land remains in the possession of the Landis family at present, as Henry N. Landis, a descendant in the fifth generation, occupies the old Landis homestead. The original tract contained two hundred and twelve acres.

Benjamin Witmer. The Witmer family seem to have been persons of distinction in early times, as the subject of this sketch was agent for the London Land Company. Benjamin Weltmer, as then spelt, received a patent for two hundred and sixty-five acres from the London Company in 1722. This land was situated on both sides of the provincial road, and the Horse-Shoe road was laid out through it. In

1746 it passed by will into the possession of his son, John Whitmore. As Benjamin Witmer was an alien, his son had his patent confirmed by the Hons. John and Richard Penn, under the Governorship of James Hamilton, in 1762. John Witmer died in 1790, and by will left this land to his sons, Henry and Abraham. There is a fine stone house, still used as a dwelling-house, on this property, built, as the tablet says, by H. W. & M. W. im jahr 1773. Henry Witmer moved to Lancaster, and sold his land to his brother Abraham, who also resided in Lancaster, by deed dated 15th day of April, 1806. Some historians assert that the Witmer family were Huguenots, but we find no evidence thereof in any of the old deeds or by the way they spell their name. The name with all its changes was written with the German character for almost half a century after their coming to this county.

Joseph Boughwalter, a Palatine, received a patent in 1723 for a tract of land lying on Mill Creek, south of the William Evans tract. A mill and a large log house were built on this land by Joseph Boughwalter and his son John. The mill, after having remained in the possession of the family for eighty years, was sold, but the old Buckwalter homestead property remains in the family. This old log house was torn down quite recently, but the large stone dwelling now standing was built about 1798 or 1800. The homestead is now occupied by George Buckwalter, a descendant. This old house was a hotel for many years, but now is used as a private dwelling. The name of this old hotel was "The Running Pump."

Felix Landis was an old patentee under the London Company, having acquired four hundred acres of land by patent in 1728. He granted part of this property to John Binckle, as then written, who appears to have been a relative. John Binckley died intestate in 1757, leaving three sons, Felix, Henry, and Johnson Binckley. At the division of the property Felix Binckley took the water-right and land adjoining, and in 1767 built the mill. Felix died in this county, and as there are many graves of Binckleys at Mellinger's graveyard, it is fair to suppose that he was buried there also, although no stone bearing his name can be found. After the death of Felix Binckley his immediate family moved to Dauphin County and bought a farm at the junction of the Swatara and Spring Run, where their descendants still reside. This property remained in a collateral branch of the family for some time after the movement of the family of Felix, the builder of the mill. There is a stone dwelling-house upon this mill property, supposed to have been built by Felix or John Binckley, but it has no authentic date, as all records have been lost. Of the descendants of Felix Landis there are no records, as the present large Landis family trace their descent from Benjamin Landis.

Martin Bare. The early survey of this land was made in the name of Hanse Snider, but in 1728

Martin Bare and Elizabeth, his wife, received a patent for this tract. Whether they acquired the original survey by purchase or not is not recorded. In 1757, Martin Bare sold this tract to his son, Christian Bare. Martin Mellinger married the daughter of Christian Bare, and acquired the property by will. Martin (born 1755, died 1844) seems to have been a man of great prominence in the Mennonite Church, as the meeting-house which was built upon land given by Christian Bare to the Mennonite congregation is named from Martin Mellinger. He married a widow, Elizabeth Denlinger, and having lost his only son, Martin Mellinger, in 1801, left this property by will to his step-son, Abraham Denlinger, whose son resides on the property at present. Martin Bare seems to have been a man of great foresight, and to have done everything which he undertook well. The old Bare homestead is used as a dwelling-house at present by Benjamin Denlinger, and is in a state of perfect preservation.

Jacob Graff. This tract was first surveyed for Peter Yorkee by order of the London Company. In 1722 Peter Yorkee sold all his rights to Jacob Graff, of New Strasburg. Whether Jacob Graff resided on this land is not known, but it is supposed he did not, as in the deed for this property which he gave to Theophilus Hartman in 1743 he was described as a resident of New Strasburg. This tract contained two hundred and twelve acres, and at the death of Theophilus Hartman, his son, Christian Hartman, took part of the tract and resided upon it until his death in 1825. The residue was sold by the administrators of Theophilus to Henry Yank, tanner, of Lancaster, and Frederick Shindle in 1769.

Henry Yank sold his land to Frederick Shindel, who disposed of his lands by deed of sale to his brother, George Shindle, about 1775. George Shindle died in 1820, and left it by will to his daughter, Mrs. Metzger, who left it by will to her son, the present owner, Michael S. Metzger.

After the death of Christian Hartman in 1825, his son-in-law, Jacob Rohrer, took one hundred acres at the settlement of the estate, and the residue was disposed of at public sale to persons out of the family. The son of Jacob Rohrer occupies this property at present.

On the property which belongs to M. S. Metzger there is a very old house, supposed to have been built by Theophilus Hartman, as when the Shindle family received the property they moved into it, and their descendants have had possession of it ever since.

The Graff tract was north of the provincial road, in the present village of Bridgeport.

With Jacob Graff ends all the records we have concerning the early settlers. The Musgroves gave their name to a road which led from the present village of West Enterprise to the vicinity of the village of Eden.

The Downers kept their property, as far as can be

learned, for some time, but we could not find any authentic records of them.

In writing of these early settlers we have called them Palatines, except in a few cases where they seem to have come directly from Switzerland. These Germans were all originally Swiss, but on account of religious troubles they had left their native land and taken refuge in the Palatinate. In all the old patents they are spoken of as Palatines. The Palatinate seems to have been the one spot dedicated to freedom of thought for many years. The Electors Palatine were noble and generous men, and for many years Protestants. The Elector Frederick, who befriended many Swiss, was son-in-law of George I. of England, and enjoyed the friendship and protection of the English people during the reigns of Anne and George I. After the death of Frederick the election fell into the hands of the Catholic princes of Germany, and the Protestants lost a good and faithful friend.

**Friends and Palatines during the Revolutionary War.**—Much has been said concerning the action of the Friends and Palatines with regard to the Revolutionary war. They have been stigmatized as Tories and secret emissaries of King George. The testimonies of Friends and Palatines with regard to the bearing of arms were identical, and in this my defense of these, my fellow-countrymen, I shall include both religious societies. These people have always held the doctrine that the duties they owe to God are far superior to those they owe kings or rulers. They also keep this belief sacredly and apply it to all the duties of life, and, as the meek and lowly Jesus said, "If thine enemy smite thee upon the right cheek, turn unto him the left also," their most prominent testimony has been that one against bearing arms, and no consistent member of these religious bodies ever went to war. The Mennonites have always paid their war taxes, but many Friends have not considered it consistent to help support a war or to fight in one. Holding such principles as these it was impossible for these people to take part in the Revolutionary struggle. They were non-associators, and took no part in the Revolution. We have not been able to ascertain whether any Palatines in this township became involved with the authorities on account of their anti-war spirit, but if any Mennonite minister had been arrested for treason merely on account of his conscientious scruples with regard to bearing arms, it would have been his religious duty to suffer the full penalty of the law. Of the Friends in this township, James Gibbons was quite a prominent Revolutionist, and on that account was not a very strict Friend; Abraham Gibbons, the brother of James, was a prominent minister among Friends, and took no part in public affairs, and was opposed to paying taxes to support the war. On account of these opinions, during the darkest hours of the war in 1777, Abraham Gibbons was arrested, taken to Chester County, and kept prisoner for some time by the

Provincial authorities. After some months he was brought back to Lancaster County and released about ten miles south of his home, near Bird-in-Hand Hotel. At this late day it is almost impossible to judge of the great straits in which the patriots were placed. No doubt they thought that all who were not in full sympathy with the war were Tories and in secret league with Great Britain. Abraham Gibbons loved not his country less but his God more, and on his death-bed his conscience approved his actions; what more can be asked? The Mennonites of the present day are not allowed to perform military duty, and one instance of this testimony was shown lately by the arrival at Philadelphia of a large number of Russian-German Mennonites, who had left their homes in Russia rather than serve in the armies and the hospitals of the Czar.

**Thoroughfares.**—There are only two roads in this township which were laid out through proprietary edicts,—the old road which was laid out from the Delaware to the Susquehanna, and the Horse-Shoe road, which ran from a point on the old road on the tract of Benjamin Witmer northeasterly to Leacock,

The width of the old road when first surveyed was sixty feet, but the increase of population and the great rise in the price of land has caused this ancient thoroughfare to be encroached upon to such an extent that in some places in this township it is not more than half its original width. The great turnpike between Philadelphia and Lancaster, finished in 1798, passes through this township, and has on it two toll-houses,—one at Witmer's Bridge, and the other at Greenland.

There are two short turnpikes in this township. The road running from Strasburg borough to Lancaster has been macadamized from Strasburg to its junction with the old turnpike, about two miles from the toll-house at Bridgeport, and the old road has been macadamized from the point where the Horse-Shoe road joins it to Bridgeport, where the turnpike and old road join. So effectually have corporations succeeded in getting possession of all the thoroughfares leading to Lancaster, that unless people would ford the Conestoga at a point opposite Reonk's mill, in Lancaster township, no one can reach Lancaster without being heavily taxed.

The old road crosses Mill Creek on a good wooden, covered bridge, built by the county commissioners. The only defect there is in the construction of this bridge is its width, it not being wide enough for two carriages to pass.

The old Philadelphia turnpike crosses Mill Creek at the village of Greenland on a fine stone bridge, built by the county commissioners, but after these two thoroughfares join they pass over the Conestoga Creek on one of the finest bridges in the State. This bridge is so old, and the circumstances concerning it of so much interest, that we subjoin a sketch of its history.

On the second day of September, 1787, the Legislature of the State, under the Governorship of Thomas Mifflin, passed an act for establishing and building a bridge across Conestoga Creek in Lancaster County, on the great road leading from the city of Philadelphia to the then borough of Lancaster, and by the first section of this act Abraham Witmer was authorized to erect this bridge, and when it was erected, he and his heirs and assigns were authorized to demand and receive toll.

The second section provides that the toll levied shall be as follows: "For every Coach, Landau, Chariot, Phaeton, Wagon, or other four Wheeled Carriage, the sum of one Shilling and sixpence; For every Chaise, riding Chair, Cart, or other two wheeled Carriage Nine Pence; For every Sled, one Shilling; For every single horse and rider, four Pence; Foot passengers, two pence; and one penny for every head of horned Cattle, Sheep or Swine crossing the same."

Section 3 provides that a passage twenty feet wide, in a direct and straight line, on the north side and at both ends of said bridge, be left free, open, and clear of every incumbrance or interruption whatsoever. A supplement to the above was passed by the Legislature on the 4th of April, 1798, making it obligatory on Abraham Witmer to remove the old wooden bridge which had crossed the creek at this point prior to the building of the stone bridge, and leave a passage-way twenty feet wide at both sides of the bridge, so that all persons not wishing to pass over the new bridge could be free to pass and repass the creek without crossing the bridge. The bridge was finished in 1800, and the following advertisement was inserted by Abraham Witmer in the *Journal*, Nov. 8, 1800:

"CONESTOGA BRIDGE.

"It is with great pleasure that Abraham Witmer informs the Public That his new Bridge will be completed on Thursday next.

"On which day at 1 o'clock the Inscription Stone will be fixed in the centre of the North wall of said Bridge."

The friends of Witmer and all others interested met at his hotel at Bridgeport and had a good time generally. At this time it became the diversion of the young people to cross over the bridge at full pace and not paying toll. There is a story still told among the people of Lampeter that the young Quakers would go to Lancaster, and after having a good time return, going over the bridge at full gallop, and when the bridge-keeper would try to stop them, they would say, "I don't think thee can do it, my friend." The consequence would be that the fathers of the young men would go up next day and pay the toll.

On the 2d day of April, 1811, the Legislature passed an act decreeing that as there was due to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania from the estate of William Henry, deceased, formerly treasurer of Lancaster County, \$12,018.34, being part of taxes due the commonwealth from the county, the commonwealth relinquished this claim to the county, on account of

accommodations which the county had furnished the commonwealth for legislative purposes for some time past. The Legislature further enacted that as soon as the county should have paid unto John Joseph Henry the sum of sixteen hundred dollars, then the claim for \$12,018.34 shall be relinquished to the commissioners of Lancaster County, for the purpose of purchasing and making free the bridge built by Abraham Witmer over the Conestoga. On the 27th of March, 1812, the Legislature passed an act that commissioners should be appointed by the county to meet those appointed by Abraham Witmer, to decide for what sum A. Witmer would sell the bridge to the county, and if the sum decided upon was more than the said \$12,018.34, the residue was to be made up by tolls collected by passage over the bridge, the county commissioners to exhibit annually to the Court of Quarter Sessions an account of the receipts and expenditures of the bridge. When the whole amount agreed to by the commissioners should have been paid by said county, the bridge should be declared free. In 1818 the county had not yet bought the bridge, and Abraham Witmer, being the lawful owner, made his last will and testament, nominating his brother, David Witmer, his brother-in-law, Christian Herr, of Lampeter township, and John Neff, of Strasburg, to be executors of his will, and to have full power to sell the bridge to any commissioners the county might appoint for that purpose. Abraham Witmer died in 1818, and Christian Herr and John Neff refusing to be executors, David alone remained executor, and took entire charge of his brother's estate. It was soon found that if the bridge was to be paid for by the tolls collected on it, it might never be declared free, so a number of public-spirited men undertook to raise the amount by public subscription. Finally, in 1827, the full amount had been collected, and David Witmer, for the sum of twenty-six thousand dollars, relinquished unto Abraham Gibbons, Samuel Keller, and Emanuel Reigart, commissioners of the county, all rights and privileges of the bridge forever. When the bridge was declared free, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the county was held on the grounds adjoining it, and the late Henry Maxwell, proprietor of the *Lancaster Journal*, addressed the meeting.

In the centre of the bridge was placed the stone with this inscription:

"Erected by Abraham Witmer,  
1799-1800.

A Law of an Enlightened  
Commonwealth passed

Apr. 4, 1798, sanctioned

Thomas Mifflin, Governor,  
this Monument of the Public

Spirit of an  
Individual."

The great foresight of Abraham Witmer is shown by the substantial manner in which the bridge was built, and his public spirit and self-denial by being willing

to expend so much time and money without hope of immediate reward. In these virtues Abraham Witmer has few imitators to-day. This bridge is still in use just as it was finished by the builder eighty-three years ago, and it seems likely to be standing as now for one hundred years to come.

#### Friends' Meeting-House at Bird-in-Hand.—

Friends were pre-eminently a pioneer people, and seem to have pushed into the Pequea and Mill Creek Valleys very early in the eighteenth century. The Indians always had great faith in the peace and good will principles of Friends, as promulgated by that great apostle of peace, William Penn, therefore Friends felt more secure than many other settlers; but even they were rather cautious not to move too close to the frontier line. The meetings in and about Philadelphia, from which many of these Friends came, were very anxious about their spiritual welfare, as seen by the following copied from the minutes of Concord Quarterly Meeting:

"At Quarterly Meeting, 6th mo. 13, 1722. It being thought necessary by this meeting to visit those few Friends that are removed to Conestoga, in order to deal with and advise some who want assistance," etc. "In order thereto this meeting appoints Thomas Vernon, Aaron James, William Lewis, and Joseph Gilpin, and desires them to give an account of their visit to our next meeting." 9th mo. 12, 1722. According to the minutes, Friends' Meetings were held in Lampeter from this date on at private houses until 1732, when the following appears on the Quarterly Meeting records:

"New Garden Monthly Meeting requests to have a meeting settled at or near Hattil Varman's on every first and sixth days of the week, which this meeting allows of until further order."

Hattil Varman, whose name is mentioned in these records, was born in Ireland, and was a very important man there in both meeting and secular matters. He came to this country and settled in Leacock in 1728. It was upon his place that the first Friends' meeting-house was built in 1732. This house was built of logs, and remained there until 1749. Until 1787 this meeting, called Leacock Particular Meeting, and the meeting at Sadsbury belonged to New Garden Monthly Meeting in Chester County. At date 9th mo. 14, 1787, the following appears upon the records of Concord Quarterly Meeting:

"Sadsbury and Leacock Particular Meetings, with the consent and approbation of New Garden Monthly Meeting, request liberty of having a Monthly Meeting for discipline settled among themselves distinct from New Garden Monthly Meeting." "After consideration thereof this meeting does allow the Friend members of Sadsbury and Leacock Particular Meetings liberty of holding a Monthly Meeting for discipline on the first second day of the week in every month till further ordered, and that it be called by the name of Sadsbury Monthly Meeting."

In 1749, Friends having increased so much in Lampeter that this house was not only too small to hold their meetings, but in too inconvenient a spot, it being situated on a corner of Varman's property, on a road now leading from the hamlet of Shelf Level to Groff's mill. The Monthly Meeting held at Sadsbury appointed a committee to confer with Leacock Friends with regard to a judicious choice of land for a meeting-house and burial-ground, Friends at Leacock having expressed a wish to move their meeting property to a more suitable place. This committee consisted of Joshua Pusey, Nathaniel Pennock, Thomas Carleton, John Churchman, Jeremiah Brown, Joseph Brinton, Caleb Pierce, and William Harvey, Jr. These Friends conferred with Friends at Leacock, and in 1749 they decided to place the meeting-house on a lot convenient to the great provincial road in Lampeter township.

There are three deeds in the possession of Friends at Lampeter for the land acquired there for meeting and graveyard purposes. All this land formerly belonged to William McNabb, by virtue of proprietary letter, but the western part was in 1749 bought of Joseph and Grace Steer, who had bought it of John McNabb, son of the proprietary, William McNabb.

John McNabb also gave one-half acre of meadowland, situated east of this land, but not exactly adjoining it, but gave a twenty-foot wide alley with it to connect it with the larger tracts.

After the above deeds were executed and settled satisfactorily, the Friends at Lampeter removed the log meeting-house from the land of Hattil Varman to the newly-acquired lands in Lampeter township, and erected a meeting-house there. The land on the Varman tract lapsed to his heirs, as there had been no transfer of property, and therefore no deeds.

The same logs were used in the meeting-house at Lampeter with an eye to economy and expedition, as there were not yet any saw-mills in the township.

This log house served as a meeting-house until 1790, when, the meetings having become very large and the house very old, Friends concluded to build a large brick meeting-house, divided into two parts, suitable for holding monthly meetings, for, according to the old usages of the society, the men and women transact the business of the meeting separately.

In pursuance of this resolution Friends built, during the year 1790, the brick meeting-house which is still standing. This house was built around and over the old log building, and, after the new one was erected, the old one was taken log by log out the door of the new one. This was done because Friends wished to occupy the same site, but did not wish to disturb the weekly meetings. The meeting at Lampeter continued prosperous until the schism of 1829, when it divided; but so large a majority remained as Friends, and so few split off with the orthodox, that the meeting still hold its own. The great rise in the value of the land in this township, and the movement



of many toward the great West, thinned out the members of this meeting so much that in 1854 the monthly meeting was taken to Sadsbury. The Particular Meeting has been held here ever since, but there are so few members now that it is only an indulged meeting. This, which is now so small, may be rightly called the parent of the most flourishing Yearly Meetings on the continent, the Illinois Yearly Meeting.

The early Friends held peculiar views with regard to tombstones, considering them marks of vanity and pride, and they forbade their members to place them upon the graves of the dead. At the time the meeting-house was moved from Hattil Varman's land to the present site there was a graveyard on the Varman property from which the bodies were not removed. As there were no tombstones, in time it was plowed over, but so great was the reverence for the dead that the site was not destroyed for nearly eighty years, and there were a few landmarks remaining within the memory of the writer of this article.

The graveyard connected with the present meeting-house is not older than 1749, and there are very few tombstones standing in it, but a record of it has been kept, every grave marked with the number and name of the body lying there; so with a little perseverance one can find any grave he wishes, and there is sufficient property belonging to this meeting-house to keep the graveyard in or'ar forever, as the property cannot be used for any other purpose.

#### **Soudersburg Methodist Episcopal Church.**—

The lot upon which this church was built was part of the tract of Phillip and Leah Ferree, and was sold by Joel Ferree to John Souders in 1789. In 1802 it was conveyed by Benjamin Souders to trustees, Jacob Souders, David Huss, John Keenege, Jacob Beam, Joseph Buckwalter, John Miller, and Benjamin Souders, for thirty-two pounds eighteen shillings, Pennsylvania money.

The Soudersburg Church is among the earliest settlements in Methodism. Boehm, in his "Reminiscences," states that Methodism was introduced here in 1791. The church was built in 1802. Bishops Asbury and Whatcoat visited it in 1803 and officiated there. In 1804 the Philadelphia Conference met in a private room at the house of Benjamin Souders, reserving the church for preaching, which three times a day was used for that purpose. Bishop Asbury preached twice during the session. The number of ministers present was one hundred and twenty. Bishop McKendree preached in the church in April, 1811.

In 1872 this church was rebuilt, and in 1873 an additional lot was bought from Joel Lightner, Esq., for the purpose of an extension to the graveyard.

**Bird-in-Hand Methodist Episcopal Church**, formerly called Enterprise Methodist Episcopal Church, was founded in 1840. Services were held previous to that time in private houses in the neighborhood. The

site for the church, consisting of forty perches, was bought from Sarah Griffith, and another section of land was purchased from Benjamin B. Groff in 1856. The trustees were Joseph Cooper, John Binkley, William Hour, Isaac Conard, and William Given. A frame church was built in 1840, and this gave way to the present structure in 1872. From the beginning it has been included in the same circuit with Soudersburg. The clergymen have been as follows:

1779, Joseph Cromwell; 1780, John Cooper, George Hair; 1781, William Glendenning, Samuel Rome; 1782, William Patridge, T. Haskins; 1783, Reuben Ellis, John Hagerty; 1784, Lee Raybole, James Cromwell, I. Lambert; 1785, Ira Ellis, James Thomas; 1786, Henry Ogburn, Peter M. Moriarty; 1787, Samuel Dudley, William Thomas; 1788, Robert Cann, John Hilbourn; 1789, William Dougherty, James Campbell; 1790, Sylvester Hutchinson, John Cooper; 1791, J. McClaskey, J. Robinson, S. Miller; 1792, James Lovell, James Wainwright; 1793, Robert Cloud, William Hasler; 1794, Isaac Robinson, Elisha Pelham; 1795, John Jarrell, Thomas Sargent, J. Robinson; 1796, Ephraim Chambers, James Stokes; 1797, William Culbert, William P. Chandler; 1798, William P. Chandler, Daniel Higby; 1799, William Colbert, J. Heart, E. Larkins, R. Braham; 1800, Stephen Timmons, R. Sneath, J. Thomas; 1801, William Hunter, S. Timmons, Robert McCoy; 1802, William Hunter, John Bethell; 1803, A. Owen, William Brandon; 1804, Henry Boehm; 1805, James Osburn, James Stephens; 1806, William Hunter, Dan Ireland; 1807, Thomas Buck, W. Hoyer, G. Harmer; 1808, Thomas Buck, John Miller; 1809, James Smith, Thomas Buck; 1810, James Bateman, John Walker; 1811, T. Walker, H. Ross, R. Sparks; 1812, J. Sanders, J. Mitchell, William Torbert; 1813, R. Sneath, William Torbert, Thomas Everard; 1814, Asa Smith, J. Mitchell, J. Samson; 1815, Thomas Miller, Phineas Rice; 1816, David Best, Thomas Miller; 1817, Robert Burch, John Woolston; 1818, Robert Burch, P. Price, W. Easter; 1819, William Leonard, John Talley; 1820, William Hunter, J. Woolston, William Ross; 1821, John Woolston, Henry G. King; 1822, Henry Boehm, James Holdrich; 1823, Henry Boehm, Wesley W. Wallace; 1826, Henry Boehm, W. W. Wallace; 1827, Henry Boehm, Daniel Parrish; 1828, George Woolly, John Nicholson; 1829, George Woolly, T. Catroll; 1830, David Best, N. Chew; 1831, Thomas Miller, Eliphalet Reed, R. W. Thomas; 1832, Thomas Miller, Eliphalet Reed, John Edwards; 1833, T. Miller, William Ryder; 1834, John Leednum, R. E. Morrison; 1835, John Leednum, J. Edwards; 1836, John Edwards; 1837, Robert Anderson, Dallas D. Love; 1838, Enos R. Williams; 1839, Enos R. Williams, D. Best (supply); 1840, Samuel Grace, T. S. Johnson, D. Best; 1841, Samuel Grace, J. D. Long; 1842, Gasway Oram, J. C. Owens; 1843, Gasway Oram, G. D. Carrow; 1844, William R. Goentner, David Titus; 1845, William R. Goentner, Henry

Sanderson; 1846, Allen John, J. A. Whittaker; 1847, Allen John; 1848, James Harmer, Allen John; 1849, Jonas Bissey; 1850, John D. Curtis, James Colder; 1851, Charles Karsner, W. C. Robinson; 1852, Charles Karsner, J. N. King; 1853, Valentine Gray, J. B. Dennison; 1854, Valentine Gray, A. Howard; 1855, Henry Sutton, Mark Bailey; 1856, George W. Leybrand, J. Dyson; 1857, George W. Leybrand, George Cummins; 1858, W. Rink; 1859, W. Rink, J. B. Steward, H. Sutton; 1860, J. Carroll; 1861-62, J. N. Magee; 1863-64, W. W. McMichael; 1865, W. W. McMichael, R. W. Jones, W. Hammond; 1866-67, B. T. String, J. C. Wood; 1868, A. M. Wiggins, John Wesley Wright; 1869-70, H. B. Manger, — Howland; 1871-73, Joseph Gregg, N. Turner; 1874-76, Samuel Horwell, J. T. Gray; 1877-78, R. C. Wood; 1879, S. B. Best; 1880, William Rink; 1881-83, John R. Bailey.

**Mellinger's Meeting-House.**—This church was built upon the land of Martin Bare, patent proprietor, but not, as far as can be learned, during his lifetime. The land was given to the meeting by his son, Christian Bare, and there are no deeds for the property. The present meeting-house was built in 1767. This church takes its name from Martin Mellinger, who married the daughter of Christian Bare, and was a prominent man in the church and neighborhood for over half a century.

The church remains just the same as when first built, and seems to be able to stand the storms of centuries to come. The graveyard attached to this church is the oldest in the township, as it was surveyed and reserved by Martin Bare for the burial of the Palatines long before the church was built. In this quiet, beautiful spot lie the remains of the Andreas or Andrews, the Bares, the Binkleys or Binckles, as then written, the Danners and Downers, the Boughwalters and Graffs, the early Witmers, Martin Mellinger, and all the immediate descendants of the early Palatines.

**Bird-in-Hand Hotel.**—This is the only hotel in the township which has preserved its original name to the present. This property formed part of the William McNabb claim, which, at the time of his death, in 1748, he granted by will to his son, John McNabb. Joseph Steer and Grace, his wife, bought this land from John McNabb and Isabel, his wife, on the 1st day of May, 1755. From Joseph Steer the property passed into the hands of John Witmer in 1768. At his death it passed by decree of Orphans' Court into the hands of John Witmer, Jr., who sold it to George Bressler in 1775. From George Bressler and Freny, his wife, it passed into the possession of John Bender, Sr., on the 16th day of April, 1802. John Bender, Sr., died intestate, and on the 27th day of April, 1808, John Bender, Jr., took the property at the appraisal of his father's estate, and sold it to Samuel Rinzer, lumber merchant, of Columbia, in 1827. In 1844 the estate of Samuel Rinzer passed into the

hands of A. E. Roberts, Esq., assignee, who sold the hotel property to Benjamin Graff. Benjamin Graff died in 1853, and his executors sold this to John Gyger, Esq. On the 1st day of April, 1865, it passed into the hands of Levi R. Rhoads, the present proprietor.

This was an old inn from the earliest remembered times, and was headquarters of the first surveyors of the old road in 1734. Four buildings have been erected successively upon the same site and the same cellar walls.

There is a legend extant that William Penn stopped at this hotel on his journey to the Indian village at Wright's Ferry, but this is a mistake, for he did not pass this way, as there was no road here at that time, and he came by a road which had been laid out through the lower part of the county. The present hotel was built in 1852 by Benjamin Graff, the former building having been burned.

**Railroad House at Bird-in-Hand.**—This hotel was built by contract for Abraham Bruner, lumber merchant, of Columbia, in 1835. The land upon which it was built is part of the old William McNabb tract, and after John McNabb, son of William, sold the property, through many changes it came into the hands of Abraham Bruner. The hotel was built and used for the special accommodation of the men engaged in the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which was constructed at this time.

This hotel was leased to Henry Trout, Jacob Harsh, and Wendell Hall, successively, until 1866, when it passed by deed of sale into the possession of Mr. Peter Boffenmyer, the present owner.

**Bridgeport Hotel Property.**—The original patentee of this property is not known, nor do any of the old deeds mention any owner previous to Roger Hunt and wife; nevertheless they were not the first owners, as these persons are not among any of the old settlers who were granted patents under the Penns. Roger Hunt and Esther, his wife, sold this property to Henry Bostler on the 14th day of August, 1740. Henry Bostler and wife granted it by deed to James Webb on the 5th day of March, 1744. James Webb, by deed, on the 14th day of October, 1758, sold it to Jacob Shoemaker, subject to certain ground-rents. In none of these deeds is the property spoken of as hotel property, except in the deed which John Barr, Esq., sheriff, gave to Christopher Franciscus on 9th day of May, 1766, who bought it at the sheriff's sale of Jacob Shoemaker. According to the foregoing sales and deeds the hotel must have been built by Jacob Shoemaker between the years 1758 and 1766. The property was sold by Christopher Franciscus and Rosina, his wife, in 1772, to John Witmer and wife.

In 1783, John Witmer and wife, who appear to have moved into Radnor township, Chester Co., transferred this property to Henry Lougher, tanner, of Bridgeport, ancestor of the present Locher family

of Lancaster. Henry Lougher and wife sold it to George Shindel, tailor, of Bridgeport, in 1809. Here is a vacancy with regard to deeds. The deed which David Witmer received was a sheriff's deed, but whether the sheriff sold it as Shindel's or not cannot be known. In 1821 this hotel passed from the possession of David Witmer and wife to that of Lemuel Sappington, from the assignees of Sappington to Rudolph Kauffman in 1841, and from him to Cyrus Miller in 1847, and in 1852 it passed from the administrators of Miller to the possession of Michael Metzger, the present proprietor.

This was an old stand for Pittsburgh wagons, and in 1819 its proprietor expected it to be the centre of a flourishing town, as in that year a man named Marks Graff, having bought the land around the hotel from the former proprietor, Wallace, laid it out in town lots and disposed of the lots by lottery; but these great hopes were blasted, and it has remained a suburban hotel to the present time.

**Early Innkeepers in Lampeter.**—1765, August term of Quarter Sessions Court, the following persons were licensed by the king (George III.) to keep inns in Lampeter: Frederick Larger, Robert Eachus, George Aston, George Diehl, William Christie; 1766, Christopher Franciscus, James Gibbons; 1774, Timothy McCormick; 1775, John Witmer, Jr., Willis Davis, Hannah Hains; 1778,<sup>1</sup> James Kerry, John Willson, William Hains; 1779, William Hains, George Michael Brecht; 1780, Henry Shute, William Hains; 1781, George Bressler, Henry Shute, Salome Hains, John Moore; 1798, Jacob Hartman kept the "Bird-in-Hand;" Gaynor Pierce, the "Seven Stars;" Arthur Travers, the "Lamb;" Henry Kendrick, hotel, name unknown; Jacob Duchman, "The Fountain Inn;" and Adam Pickel, "The Blue Ball."

**Eshleman's Mill Property.**—In 1719, Joseph Boughwalter, a Palatine, received a patent from the proprietaries, the sons of Penn, for one hundred and fifty acres of land lying on a branch of the Conestoga, in the county of Chester, province of Pennsylvania. This land lay upon what is now Mill Creek, township of East Lampeter. The deed for this tract seems originally to have been taken by Isaac Hendrich, who, we suppose, resigned his claim to Joseph Boughwalter. Joseph evidently built the mill, as in the deed granted by him and Barbara, his wife, to their son, Abraham Buckwalter, the mill property and water right are mentioned. Abraham carried on the mill till 1798, when he and his wife, Mary, gave a deed for the property to their son Benjamin, the deed bearing date 10th day of December, 1798. With the next transfer this mill passed out of the Buckwalter family, having been in their possession for eighty years. It also passed from being a grist- and merchant-mill to a fulling-mill. Benjamin Buckwalter transferred this property to William Hamil-

ton for the sum of £4350, currency of Pennsylvania, equal to \$10,800, on the 1st day of April, 1799.

William Hamilton was a manufacturer of cloth, and conducted the business on Pequea Creek quite successfully, and when he bought this property he associated with himself James Porter as a partner. Mr. Hamilton carried on the business until his death in 1831. James Porter, son of the partner, and son-in-law of Hamilton, took the mill at the appraisal of the property, and carried it on until 1842, when he sold it to Benjamin Eshleman. Whether the same mill which was built by Boughwalter stood until this time we cannot tell, but the mill at this time was very old, and in 1850 it was burned. In the same year, Benjamin Eshleman built the fine mill now standing. This property is now in the hands of the heirs of Benjamin Eshleman, he having died quite recently, and as his only surviving son, B. F. Eshleman, is a member of the Lancaster bar, the business is carried on by a tenant, Aaron Hartman, of East Lampeter.

**Bushong's Mill.**—The land upon which this mill stands is part of the London tract, for which James Gibbons received a title from the proprietaries in 1723. In 1732 his son, Joseph Gibbons, had the tract surveyed, and received a patent therefor.

This mill was built in 1760 by James Gibbons, grandson of the original James. From the old records it appears that he was two years in building and preparing this mill for grinding and bolting flour. The inscription on the mill reads, "Built by James Gibbons and Deborah G., 1770;" and in the Quarter Session records the following appears, May 25, 1772: "This day James Gibbons, miller and boulder of Flour in Lampeter Township, produced his brand-mark as follows: J. Gibbons; which he requested might be entered with the Clerk of Quarter Sessions Court according to law." James Gibbons carried on this mill until his death, in 1810, when by his will the property passed out of the Gibbons name, he leaving it to his daughter, Rachel Gibbons, who had married William Daniel, of Bart, in 1804. William Daniel carried on business here very successfully for nineteen years, during which time he added a story to the structure, making it the fine three-story mill as it stands to-day.

In 1829, William Daniel dying intestate and leaving a young family, this mill passed entirely out of the Gibbons family, Henry Espenshade buying it from Mark P. Cooper, Sr., the administrator of the estate of William Daniel. Henry Espenshade sold the property to the present owner, Amos Bushong, a descendant from the proprietary Huguenot family of that name, in whose hands it remains at present. This is the only mill now standing in the township which was built prior to the Revolutionary war. What a history could be written could those old walls speak!

**Graff's Mill.**—Felix Landis, in 1719, received a

<sup>1</sup> From 1778 to 1781 licensed by the commonwealth.

patent from the sons of Penn, proprietors of the province, for four hundred acres of land situated on a branch of Conestoga, county of Chester, province of Pennsylvania. This land was on Mill Creek, farther south than the tract of Boughwalter, and separated from it by the tract of Michael Danner. In 1731 he transferred part of this tract to John Binkley, also a Palatine, who died intestate in 1760, and his son, Felix Binkley, took one hundred and thirteen acres and ninety-six perches at the settlement of the estate, and in 1767 built the mill at Millport, on Mill Creek. This mill remained, as far as can be learned, in the hands of the Binkley family, but not the immediate descendants of Felix, Sr., until about the year 1820, when John Binkley sold it to Jacob Charles. It remained in the Charles family until the first day of April, 1839, when the administrators of Jacob Charles sold it to Jacob Fritz. From him it passed into the hands of Daniel Potts, May 23, 1839. In 1857, Samuel Curtis, Esq., bought it from Daniel Potts, and sold it to D. B. Landis in 1877; D. B. Landis sold it to Isaac Graff in 1882. The old mill, as built by Felix Binkley, stood until 1882, when it was torn down, and a fine new brick mill erected in its place. The old corner-stone was preserved, and placed in the corner of the new engine-house.

**Public Schools.**—To the Friends belongs the honor of building the first school-house of any importance in this township. We do not mean to intimate that Friends only were educated, but we are speaking of those who were the chief promoters of education. By referring to the draft of Friends' property at Lampeter (East) it will be seen that a portion of the ground is marked as set aside for school purposes. This land, in common with all the other land owned by Friends, belonged to the William McNabb tract under a patent, but when Friends acquired it the land had passed from William McNabb to his son John, from him to Joseph Steer and Grace, his wife, and from them to Jacob Hartman, who by indenture made the 1st day of January, 1793, sold to William Brinton, William Gibbons, John Smith, and Benjamin Owen a certain lot, piece, or parcel of land. This tract was deeded to the said trustees, to their survivors as joint tenants, for the sole use and benefit of the people called Quakers on or about Mill Creek, for the convenience of a school-house and house suitable to accommodate a master and family, to be erected thereon as they (Friends) or a majority of them in a collective capacity may see fit.

This property having been thus deeded in an improper manner, on the 14th day of September, 1815, for and in consideration of one dollar it was granted to the trustees appointed by the meeting in a collective capacity.

The school-house and a house for the master were built at this time, all under one roof, with the usual eye to economy. This is the large stone house still

standing just north of Friends' meeting-house in East Lampeter. For nearly fifty years it was used as a school-house, and nearly all the middle-aged persons living in the neighborhood received their preliminary education there. At the present time it is not used for school purposes, and the Orthodox Friends, to whom it belongs, have leased it for the term of ninety-nine years for a private dwelling.

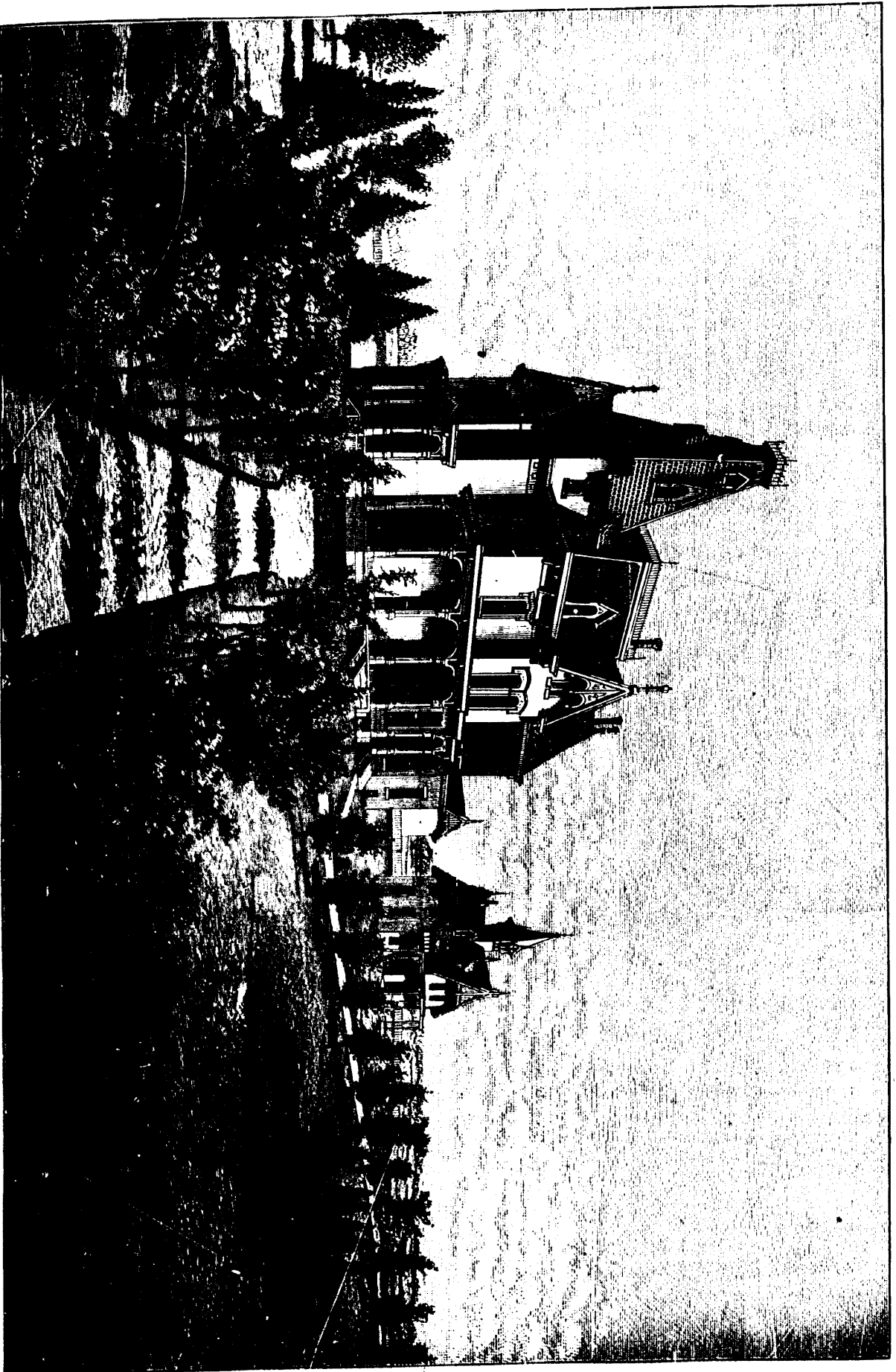
East Lampeter accepted the common school law in 1836. In 1837 there were eleven school districts, eleven school-houses, three hundred and sixty-three pupils, and a tax levy of \$1453, a State appropriation of \$1705.75. Total receipts that year were \$2656.28; total expenditures were \$2624.66; and of this amount eight hundred and fifty-five dollars were expended for new school-houses.

In 1855 East Lampeter had ten districts, ten houses, and five hundred and thirty-seven scholars. Total receipts, \$1472.32; expenditures, \$1797.14. In 1882, there were eleven districts, eleven houses, five hundred and eighty-six pupils. Total receipts, \$4855.31; total expenditures, \$4063.41.

The system of graded schools has been adopted in this township, and the school system has been very much improved within the last twenty years through the influence of the normal schools, one of which is situated in this county.

**Bird-in-Hand.**—Bird-in-Hand is one of the oldest villages in the township, and is also an important one, as it is the only regular station on the Pennsylvania Railroad in the township, the most important post-office, and the centre of several mail-routes. The oldest buildings now standing are the Friends' meeting-house, built in 1790, and the residence of James Murphy, the exact date of the erection of which is not known. The Bird-in-Hand Hotel is on the oldest building-site, but there have been four buildings erected there from the earliest times to the present. Although this is an important railroad and express station and post-office, there is very little other business. There is a general store, a cigar-store and manufactory, a boot- and shoe-shop, two hotels, a large lumber- and coal-yard, a wagonmaking-shop, and a large public-school, not graded. This village is all laid out upon the lands of William McNabb, patentee under the London Company.

**West Enterprise.**—This village is situated on a road leading from the old road at Smoketown to the Horse-Shoe road, one and a half miles northwest of Bird-in-Hand. The railroad station and post-office is Witmer's. This village is of recent origin, having all been built since the building of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in 1836. It is quite a thriving place, contains two large general stores, a fine cabinet- and undertaker-shop, blacksmith-shop, wagon-maker, and tin-shop. There is considerable business done here. At Witmer's Station are situated large coal- and lumber-yards. Previous to 1873 there was no passenger station here, only a warehouse; but the



RESIDENCE OF COL. L. L. BUSH,  
HARD-IN-HAND LANCASTER CO., PA.



Col. S. Bush

wonderful increase of business in West Enterprise caused a passenger station to be established.

**Smoketown** is situated upon the old road just west of the place where it crosses Mill Creek. This village is built entirely upon the Gibbons tract. The first house built upon this tract stood upon Mill Creek, one-quarter of a mile north of this village. It was burned in 1842, and the stone which has been preserved reads as follows: "James Gibbons ejus manus scripsit, hoc 5 mo. 27, 1757." The next building which was erected was the mill property, which is still standing, and another house which stood immediately south of it. The house was James Gibbons' dwelling-house, after he built the mill, and was an inn during the Revolutionary war. This house was burned in 1837. There are several houses now standing in Smoketown which antedate the century, but their exact date is unknown. The oldest house of authentic date now standing was built by Abraham Conard in 1817. This village has been of very slow growth, and now contains a general store, a large tin- and hardware-store and manufactory, the only two nurseries in the township, a resident physician, a large graded school, and a merchant- and grist-mill, but no hotel. The post-office is Bird-in-Hand.

**Soudersburg.**—In May, 1717, Abraham Duboise, of Ulster County, N. Y., received a patent from the Penns for one thousand acres of land on Pequea Creek, in this county. In his will, dated Oct. 1, 1731, he gave to his daughter, Leah, and her husband, Philip Ferree, a life estate in one-half of the one thousand acres, and the property after her death to her children. Three hundred and thirty-three and one-third acres of this became the property of their youngest son, Joel Ferree, and on March 30, 1789, he and Mary, his wife, sold to Jacob Souders one hundred acres. Upon this land Soudersburg was built.

Jacob, David, and Benjamin Souders owned all Soudersburg, but as only one hundred acres were bought from Phillip Ferree, some of this land must have belonged to the estate of Hans Graff, as he received a patent for land immediately adjoining Abraham Duboise, in Lampeter. The first house built in Soudersburg was erected by Hattil Varman, who bought land in Soudersburg in 1727, and as Friends' meetings were held here until 1732, it is to be supposed that the house was built soon after the property was purchased. The next building of authentic date is the Methodist Church, which was built in 1802. Whether or not there was an old hotel in this village cannot be ascertained, but, as the turnpike was only finished in 1798, it is not likely that the house of Hattil Varman was an inn in early times. In Soudersburg was one of the earliest toll-gates on the old turnpike, and from that dates the building of this village. It now contains a post-office, a general store, two resident physicians, two blacksmith-shops, shoemakers, plasterers, and carpenter-shops. There were formerly two hotels here, but now there are none.

**Justices of the Peace.**—Lampeter, James Black, 1840; Michael Good, 1840. East Lampeter, William Bull, 1842; David F. Witmer, 1842; Aaron S. Evans, 1844; John Quigley, 1845; Christian B. Hartman, 1847; John Quigley, 1850; L. C. Lyte, 1851; Andrew M. Frantz, 1854; William Hough, 1855; John Quigley, 1856-61; Louis C. Lyte, 1862; Peter Johns, Jacob Rohrer, 1864; Peter Johns, 1865; Calvin Cooper, 1866; Peter Johns, 1870; Calvin Cooper, 1871; Peter Johns, 1875; Calvin Cooper, 1876; S. B. Patterson, 1880; Laban Ranck, 1881.

In the war of 1812 there was not, as far as can be learned, one citizen of this township in active service.

There were very few, if any, men from this township in the Mexican war, which was exceedingly unpopular here, and the saying went that "no decent man would go to Mexico." In the late civil war the general feeling was very patriotic, even among the descendants of the Mennonites and Friends. Although these did not enlist, they cheerfully paid their war taxes, and sent many boxes of provisions and other necessaries to the front. So great had been the increase of population, and so patriotic the influence of Methodism that East Lampeter furnished her full quota of men for the front, and brave men they were. Many are enrolled high in the temple of fame for their cheerful endurance of hardship and suffering in the defense of their country.

A full account of these volunteers is given elsewhere.

East Lampeter is one of the most populous and wealthy townships in the county. It has not great beauty of landscape, as have many of the townships on the Susquehanna River, but for richness of soil and general good character of its people it is unsurpassed by any other township in the county. There are no manufactures of importance, as the great source of income is agriculture, and chiefly the culture of tobacco.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

COL. L. L. BUSH.

The Bush family are of Holland Dutch descent, the colonel's grandfather, John Bush, having emigrated to America in 1800, and settled in the southern portion of Berks County, Pa. His maternal grandfather, John Willaur, was of French parentage, and, having made the United States his home in 1812, located in the northern part of Chester County, Pa. John Bush, the father of the colonel, was born in the southern part of Berks County, his wife, Rebecca, having been a native of the northern part of Chester County.

Mr. and Mrs. Bush had ten children, four sons and six daughters. L. L. Bush, the subject of this biographical sketch and the third child in order of birth, was born in the southern portion of Berks

County, May 2, 1836. He began his active career as a water boy in 1844 in connection with the widening of the Schuylkill Canal, and received for his services the sum of thirteen cents per day. In November, 1845, he left home resolved upon a career of independence.

In 1846 he was employed by Israel Miller to assist in farm-labor for the sum of one dollar per month, and the following year resided with Solomon Stewart, with whom he remained six years, after which he acquired the trade of a mason and stone-cutter. In 1858 he began the business of railroad contracting, his exceptional capacity and thorough mastery of the details of the business having made him one of the most successful representatives in this branch of industry. He served with distinction as an officer during the late Rebellion, having attained the rank of colonel before leaving the service. Col. Bush has been twice married. By the first union were born two sons and four daughters, and by the second, two sons and two daughters.

## CHAPTER LX.

### WEST LAMPETER TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

IF the sobriquet of "Garden Spot" so often given to Lancaster County is truly won, then West Lampeter township can be fairly set down as "Queen of the Garden." Look on her hills and valleys and you behold a picture of unbroken beauty. Gaze on her winding streams flowing with scarce a ripple onward to the sea, laden with the romance of the past, whose banks abound in inviting nooks and dells in which the Indians of the long-gone past played hide-go-seek, and the heart becomes enraptured, while the eye delights to lose itself amid associations so rare. Her forests, oh! how grand they look with their dark blue tops pointing silently upward kissing the clouds!

**Geography.**—The township is bounded on the north and west by Lancaster, east by East Lampeter, southeast by Strasburg, south by Providence, and southwest by Pequea township. The Pequea Creek is the southeast boundary, and the Conestoga Creek the northwest, receiving at the western extremity of the township Mill Creek, which crosses the northern section of West Lampeter. The surface is rolling, and the soil naturally fertile and abounding in rich veins of limestone, and is well cultivated, and gives to the husbandman abundant harvests in return for his labor.

**Roads.**—Thirteen common roads and three turnpikes course their way through the township, the three last being the Strasburg turnpike, running from Strasburg, and intersecting with the old Phila-

delphia pike north of Millport; the Beaver Valley, running from Green Tree, in Strasburg township, and intersecting with the Lancaster and Willow Street pike; and the latter running between the last-named places.

**Derivation of Name.**—Close examination settles it that the township name was derived from Peter Yeordy, one of the early settlers, because of his being lame, and the name in the first place was spelled Lamepeter, until modern art added her touch by blotting out the first *e*, spelling the word Lampeter.

**Organization of the Township.**—The township was formerly a part of East Lampeter, but was divided from the latter in 1837, and organized the same year into a separate subdivision of Lancaster County.

**Early Settlements.**—No papers bearing the stamp of reliable authority, on which we can place our hands, give any information as to when the first visit was paid to this section of the county by those who afterwards settled in it. Papers in the possession of reliable citizens of the township say that the Mennonites broke ground for a settlement near Willow Street in 1709 or 1710, near where John B. Kendig and Abraham Mylin now reside. The pioneers were the Herrs, the Mylins, the Kendigs, and the Bowmans, of whom the present citizens of that name, residing in the township, are the lineal descendants. Hans Herr, though, was the central figure, so to say, both spiritually and in purse, around which the men of smaller mind and lighter means revolved who associated with him; and his descendants, with few exceptions, hold the original acres. In person, he was of medium height, with long gray hair curled under at ends and parted in the middle; had heavy brows, dark hazel eyes, aquiline nose, mouth rather small with heavy lips, his complexion was florid, with full beard covering the face, the whole lighted by a countenance in which sweetness and austerity were gracefully blended.

He was not only the soul of energy in an agricultural point of view, but erected the first Mennonite Church, a structure built of sandstone, the ruins of which can still be seen on the farm now owned by David Hoover, residing near Willow Street. The rude hand of time has sadly changed the finish of the building since Hans Herr and his little flock of followers crossed its threshold.

**Indians.**—There are no lineal descendants of the Indians residing in West Lampeter township, nor does tradition point to a single spot of ground within the limits of the township and name it as the place of their happy repose. Their wigwams have been taken down for the last time, their forms have vanished, they sleep their last sleep. Nor are there any relics of the Indians, that we know of, typical of their former stay on the soil of this township, save those found in the past, and still picked up on the farm of Hebron M. Herr, residing about half a mile from the village of Lampeter. This gentleman, be-

<sup>1</sup> By H. W. Miller.



sides being a genial host, takes great pleasure in showing these relics, and persons feeling an interest in the matter will find themselves agreeably entertained. They consist principally of arrow-heads and tomahawks, made of flint, that have been turned up by the plow. The farm is a fine stretch of upland, commanding a beautiful view of Lancaster City, and other near towns and villages, while far to the east are seen the Welsh Mountains, looking like a mighty giant in slumber, with New Holland near the base like an infant nestled at a parent's feet. Here looking at the relics, and viewing the grand panorama of nature, hours put on swift wings and fly away.

**Churches.**—There are four church edifices in the township, though there are Mennonites, United Brethren, Methodists, and Baptists, and members of the German Reformed Church residing in the township. One of these churches, the brick church on the road leading from the village of Lampeter to Willow Street, was built by the Old Mennonites. The church in Lampeter, as well as the church near the intersection of the common road and Strasburg turnpike, was built by the New Mennonites, and the fine structure in the village of Willow Street was built by the German Reformed Society.

Those who have been and are now acting in the capacity of bishop, and have guided the destiny of the Old Mennonite Church in this township, are as follows: Hans Herr, then his grandson, then Benedict Hershey, next Jacob Brubaker, then Peter Ebey, next Christian Herr, of Pequea, then Joseph Hershey, followed by Benjamin Herr, with Isaac Eby as assistant. Those who as bishops presided over the New Mennonite Church in this township were John Herr, founder, Henry Bowman, John Keeports, John Kohr, and Daniel Musser. It is no stretch of the imagination to assert that of the followers of John Herr, Daniel Musser became the most conspicuous man of the church.

He was born in York County, near to the line of Cumberland, Nov. 2, 1809, and at the age of fifteen set out on foot for Lancaster County, and coming to West Lampeter township, placed himself under the sheltering care of Martin Musser, M.D., with whom he read medicine. On arriving at the age of maturity, or soon after, he married Elizabeth Herr, daughter of John Herr, by whom he had two children, a son and daughter, the former being John H. Musser, M.D., an able practitioner, and resident of the village of Lampeter, and the latter the wife of F. B. Musselman, of Strasburg. About this time, in connection with the practice of medicine, he took an active interest in the mercantile business, opening a store, and becoming, too, a recognized light in county politics. He entered the ministry in 1851, and was created bishop in 1868, and died of disease of the heart in 1876, aged sixty-seven years. His was a life of usefulness, spent mainly in the amelioration of the sinner's condition, and gilded with the glory of success.

His remains repose in the cemetery attached to the Longenecker Church, and around them cluster memories that will not grow dim so long as virtue is esteemed or noble deeds exalted.

**Cemeteries.**—The cemeteries of the township, though at one time not so well cared for, have of late years become special objects of regard. There are eight of them in number,—one in Lampeter, one near the junction of the common road with the Strasburg turnpike, one about a mile south of the village of Lampeter (known as Musser's), one known as the Brick Church Cemetery, on the road leading from Lampeter to Willow Street, one in the suburbs of Willow Street, one near the residence of Benjamin F. Mylin, one known as the Rohrer Cemetery, and one located near the Big Spring, known as Lefevre's.

**Societies.**—Outside of church members there are no organized societies in West Lampeter township, though members of different societies, with organizations elsewhere, are found within its limits. These consist of Odd-Fellows, Masons, Red Men, American Mechanics, etc.

**Industries.**—There are five grist-mills and three saw-mills, one sash-factory, four stores, six blacksmith-shops, and three hotels in the township. The mills make excellent flour, the sash-factory does fine work, the stores are models in their line, the blacksmiths are experts, and the hotels were never better kept.

**Area, Population, etc.**—West Lampeter has an area of 11,487 acres; a population, including the villages of Lampeter and Willow Street, of 2026 inhabitants. The number of taxables are 542, and the assessed valuation of the property amounts to \$8,316,570.

The village of Lampeter has a population of 191 inhabitants, and the village of Willow Street 182. These villages, particularly in the summer time, wear an inviting appearance.

There are four post-offices in the township,—one in Lampeter, one in Willow Street, one at Wheatland Mills, and one at Lime Valley.

**The Schools.**—In no respect, within the recollection of the writer, has the order of things changed more in West Lampeter township than in respect to her schools. In the long gone past almost any kind of a building, no matter how dark or dingy-looking it was, the good people of the township deemed well fitted for a school-house. Luckily those days are gone, and a brighter bow of promise spans the intellectual mists, filling the future with hope, as the following report of her schools for the year to June 5, 1882, will abundantly prove. The report, let it be understood, covers but the year mentioned:

Number of schools.....	8
Average number of months taught.....	7
Number of male teachers.....	4
Number of female teachers.....	4
Average salary of male teachers per month.....	\$30.00
Average salary of female teachers per month.....	\$48.75
Number of male scholars.....	245
Number of female scholars.....	203

Average number attending school.....	326
Average per cent. of attendance.....	91
Cost per month per scholar.....	93
Number of mills levied for school purposes.....	1.25
Total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes.....	\$2039.37
State appropriation.....	409.93
Receipts from taxes and all other sources, except State appropriations.....	3100.34
Total receipts.....	3510.27
Cost of school-houses, purchasing, building, renting, etc., for the year.....	144.66
Teachers' wages.....	2765.00
Fuel, contingencies, fees of collectors, and all other expenses.....	363.38
Total expenditures.....	3273.04
Resources.....	237.23
Liabilities.....	.....

Compare the above report with the first report made, that of 1855, which will be found in the following table, and the reader will readily see the advance made in the matter of schools in West Lampeter township in the interval of time from 1855 to 1882.

The school report of 1855 was as follows:

Number of schools.....	7
Number of teachers.....	7
Salary of teachers per month.....	\$25.00
Male scholars.....	199
Female scholars.....	147
Number attending school.....	225
Cost of each scholar per month.....	\$0.77
Amount of tax levied for school purposes.....	1000.00
Amount of tax levied for building purposes.....	1800.00
State appropriation.....	148.75
Received from collector.....	1534.12
Cost of instruction.....	1050.00
Fund and contingencies.....	80.00

The present board of school directors—and there never was a better—is composed of the following gentlemen: President, B. E. Herr; Secretary, H. M. Herr; Treasurer, J. B. Houser, H. M. Musser, J. B. Kendig, A. Mowrer.

The following ladies and gentlemen are regarded as among the best of the profession, and are the teachers in Lampeter township: Lampeter, H. C. Fickes; Willow Grove, Miss E. R. Shanley; Fairview, W. V. Lewis; Locust Grove, Miss Amanda Landes; Highland, Frank Shibley; Temperance, Miss Lizzie B. News Wenger; Rock Vale, T. B. Miller; Wheatland, Miss Mary Harvey.

The buildings are of brick, mounted with dome and bell; within they are parlors in point of light, flooring, seating, and desks, in short, they contain everything that care can invent, calculated to speed the mind and add to the comfort of the pupil. They are built on elevated plots of ground, with an outlook taking in a wide extent of hill, valley, and forest, dotted with palace home and lowly cot, furnishing a pleasing landscape to the eye.

**Justices of the Peace.**—The justices of the peace for West Lampeter township, since the adoption of the State constitution allowing townships to elect such officers, have been as follows

Henry Carpenter, April 12, 1842.	Alpheus Carpenter, April 11, 1864.
Christian Hess, April 11, 1843.	C. S. Zercher, May 8, 1865.
Henry Carpenter, April 13, 1847.	E. R. Miller, April, 1872.
Christian Hess, April 11, 1848.	Samuel Weaver, April, 1874.
Christian Gordy, April 9, 1850.	Caspar Hartman, April, 1875.
Levi Huber, April 11, 1854.	Samuel Weaver, April, 1876.
Henry Miller, April 11, 1856.	Alpheus Carpenter, April, 1878.
Levi Huber, April 19, 1859.	Samuel Weaver, April, 1879.
Henry Shultz, April 29, 1862.	Emanuel Stetler, April, 1881.
Henry Shultz, April 14, 1863.	

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

### HENRY MUSSER.

Among the old representative family names of Lancaster County is found that of Musser. Of the branch of the family of which this memoir is written, Benjamin Musser, the grandfather of our subject, is the first of whom anything is known. He resided upon and owned the farm lately owned by Jacob S. Whitmer, at Turkey Hill, in Manor township, Lancaster County. He, Benjamin, married a Miss Nicely, who bore him seven children, all of whom migrated to Newmarket, Cumberland Co., Pa., where many of their descendants still reside. For his second wife he married Maria Souders, whose children were Benjamin, Joseph, Martin, Daniel, who died young; Martha, married to John Hess; and Lizzie, who married Abraham Hess. Of the sons, Benjamin was a farmer, and passed his days in his native county. Joseph became a physician and moved to Ohio, where he died, leaving a son and two daughters. Martin was born March 5, 1793, in the homestead in Manor, where he grew to manhood. After acquiring a common-school education he studied medicine with his father, who was a successful practitioner, and when twenty-two years of age began the practice of his profession at Lampeter Square, in this county, where he in-time had a large and successful practice. In 1835 he sold his property in Lampeter to his nephew, Dr. Daniel Musser, and bought a farm about one mile south of Lampeter, on which he moved, intending to quit the practice of his profession, which he did as nearly as possible. On the farm then bought he died in 1848. In 1815 he married Annie, daughter of Jacob Hostetter. She was born Feb. 7, 1796. Their children were Maria, born July 31, 1816; Abraham, July 15, 1817; Jacob H., Jan. 24, 1819; Benjamin, Sept. 1, 1820; Henry, Oct. 5, 1822; Martin, June 18, 1824; Martha, June 12, 1825; Martin, Sept. 14, 1827; Daniel, June 18, 1829; Anna, May 8, 1831; Anna, May 19, 1833; Susannah, April 27, 1835; Gideon, July 1, 1837; and Emma, Nov. 25, 1838. Maria, Abraham, Martin, Anna, and Gideon died in infancy. Of the sons, Jacob H., Benjamin, and the second Martin became doctors. Henry, the fifth child, was born in Lampeter Square, where he remained until he was twelve years old, when his father went on the farm, as heretofore set forth, where his boyhood and young manhood days were passed. It was intended that he too should become a physician, and for a time he read medicine, but abandoned it and devoted his time and energies to farming. His start in life was obtained on his father's farm, which he worked four years; then bought a farm in Strasburg township, on which he resided twenty-seven years. Mr. Musser is one of Lancaster's successful farmers and prominent men. He was in early life a Whig, and joined the Republican party when it first organ-



Henry Messer

ized, and is and has ever been one of its stalwart members. He has many times represented his township in the county conventions, and has held most of the township offices, especially school director, which office he held many years in succession. In 1860 he was elected clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, which office he filled with credit for three years. In the fall of 1881 he was chosen by the people poor-house director for three years. He was one of the first stockholders in the Strasburg Bank, and ten years one of its directors. For his first wife he married Miss Elizabeth Breneman, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Neff) Breneman. She was born Jan. 18, 1825, and died Feb. 3, 1879. To them have been born four children, as follows: Milton B., Oct. 20, 1846; Ada, Aug. 28, 1847, died in infancy; Henry E., born Feb. 17, 1852; Charles M., May 1, 1857, died Dec. 1, 1865. Milton B. graduated at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and was elected resident physician of Blockley Almshouse, which position he held fifteen months, when he opened an office in the city of Philadelphia, where he has an extensive and lucrative practice. Henry E. also graduated at Jefferson College, receiving his diploma with the class of 1875. He first practiced in Centreville, Lancaster Co., but is now in East Lampeter, where he bought out his cousin, Dr. Frank Musser, and where he is meeting with fine success. For his second wife Mr. Henry Musser married Mrs. Sarah Stoner, daughter of Cyrus and Catherine (Willis) Porter.

## CHAPTER LXI.

LANCASTER TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

LANCASTER was one of the original townships, and its boundaries as defined in 1729 were as follows: "Beginning at the 'Old Doctor's' Ford (Dr. Hans Henry Neff), thence down the west side of Conestoga Creek to the 'Manor Line,' thence by said line to Little Conestoga Creek, thence up the said creek by Hempfield township to Manheim township, thence by said township to the place of beginning." The Old Doctor's Ford was at Samuel Rank's mill, and at a point where the Graffstown road came to the creek. This is an older road than the Philadelphia road, which crossed at Witmer's bridge, half a mile farther down the creek. In area Lancaster was the smallest of the original townships.

When the county-seat was permanently located, a town-site two miles square was cut out of its northern part, which divided its territory into two parts. This has always been an inconvenience to the citizens of the township.

The land bordering on Big and Little Conestoga

Creeks is of a gently rolling character. At frequent intervals it is broken with ravines, through which flow streams and rivulets, whose waters mingle with the Conestoga.

A thick growth of heavy timber, such as hickory, oak, and walnut, originally grew upon the high ground. Small scrub-oak and hickory and hazel-bushes grew in the swampy ground, in which several streams had their origin (now within the city limits). A rich loam was underlaid with a clay subsoil. Limestone was abundant, but did not interfere with the cultivation of the soil. Nearly every farm had upon it a spring of water or passing through it a running brook.

The present area of the township is four thousand and forty-five acres. There are a very few acres called "cripple land," and not tillable.

**Early Settlers.**—The assessment-list for the year 1751 is the earliest one now on file in the commissioners' office. At this time every one of the Swiss Mennonite pioneers who settled in the township in 1717-20 had gone to their long home:

John Musser, Henry Besh, John Christy, George Hency, James Webb, Abraham Neff, Martin Walk, John Thomas, John Kough, John Braston, Jacob Tombough, Benjamin Hershey, Abraham Myers, Widow Tushman, Christian Plumbarge, Rudy Hare, Jacob Muenough, John Shirick, Conrad Miller, Abraham Hare (collector of taxes 1751), Christian Hare, Peter Musselman, John Shirick, John Stewart, Jacob Hostetter, Jacob Fetter, Jacob Greider, and Christian Shank, Michael Shank.

The descendants of but three or four of those named on this assessment now live in the township.

The following is a return of all males between sixteen and fifty years in the year 1776: Valentine Bassler, Andrew Bausman, Hans Behler, Conrad Blygert, Henry Christy, Hans Christy, Hans Detty, Daniel Erisman, Jacob Edeneiser, Jacob Greider, Martin Groider, Michael Greider, Henry Greider, Hans Greider, Jacob Greider, Abraham Grinewald, Hans Getz, William Gram, Henry Herr, Rudolph Herr, Emmanuel Herr, Christian Herr, Jacob Hostetter, Hans Hostetter, Lawrence Klopfer, Henry Lemon, Nicholas Loeb, John Mendebach, Henry Miller, Adam Martin, Joseph Shenk, Christian Shenk, Hans Shenk, Christian Shenk, Henry Shenk, Hans Shwenk, Frederick Weber, William Webb, James Webb, Jr.

**Sketches of Pioneer Settlers.**—When the "new surveys" were made on the west side of the Conestoga, in the year 1717, the pioneers came into the township. Commencing at the northeast corner of the township we find Dr. Hans, Henry Neff, who settled where Samuel Rank lives, at Big Conestoga Creek, at the southeast corner of Manheim township. In the year 1717 he erected a small grist- and saw-mill at the mouth of "Boring Mill Run," which empties into the creek at that point. In the year 1722 he received a patent for three hundred acres of

<sup>1</sup> By Samuel Evans, Esq.

land where he was then settled from the English Land Company, who had five thousand five hundred and fifty-three acres, most of which lay in Lampeter township. The doctor's land was on the west side of the Conestoga, which fell into Manheim and Lancaster townships. In the year 1738, Dr. Neff and his wife, Franca, sold one hundred and fifty acres to Sebastian Graffe, shopkeeper in Lancaster townstead. The homestead farm, grist-, saw-, and oil-mills he gave to his son Abraham, who also sold to Sebastian Graffe, in 1750. Dr. Neff was the first regular practicing physician in the county.

James Webb settled upon the land adjoining Dr. Neff on the south. He was a member of the Legislature for twenty-two years, commencing in 1757, and ending in 1778. His son, James Webb, Jr., was elected sheriff of the county for the years 1767, 1768, and 1769. He married the second time Jane Park, widow, who survived him, and died in 1781. William, son of James, Jr., was a magistrate for a number of years, and a member of Assembly for the years 1790, 1805-6. This family was a prominent one. The earlier members of it were Quakers. The name has for many years disappeared from the assessment-rolls of the county.

Peter Lemon, a Swiss Mennonite, in 1717 settled upon what is now the county farm, which contained one hundred and ninety acres. He died in 1744. He married the first time in Switzerland. After he settled at the Conestoga he married the widow of Lloyd, or Light, who resided in the township of Caernarvon. He had one son by his last wife, but he gave his step-children an equal share of his property. He left a son Jacob, who died without issue, and daughter Barbara, who married Daniel Beidler, of Hellam township, York Co., whose descendants are numerous there.

John Lemon (1743-1824) married Anna, daughter of Henry Baer, son of Henry Baer, who settled in Conestoga township, at the mouth of a run which enters Conestoga Creek at the village of Rockville. He purchased several hundred acres of land in Hempfield township, near the village of Hempfield. His son John (1783-1823) married Elizabeth Baer (1785-1862). They had one son, John (1809-51), who was a prominent citizen. He was a member of the Legislature for the years 1836 and 1837. He was an active, intelligent, and useful business man. He settled up many estates in the neighborhood. He left a son Harry, who was elected to a seat in the State Legislature in 1861-62, and is now deputy recorder, and a director of the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster. He owns a plantation near Landisville, in East Hempfield township.

By her first husband, Mrs. Peter Lemon had a son, Henry Light, to whom his step-father gave the county farm and a grist- and clover-mill. He gave the farm to his son, John Light, who sold it to Matthias Slough, in 1796, for £8000. Henry's son Jacob received the

grist- and clover-mill and a farm. He died in 1808, and gave all of his property to his nephews, Samuel and Martin Light, who were the sons of his brother, John Light, who resided in Lampeter township. This mill was on the Conestoga Creek, at a point where the road leading from Lancaster to Martie Forge and Burkholder's Ferry at the river crossed the creek, which was probably at or near Reigart's landing.

Margaret, *alias* "Cradle," a daughter of Mrs. Lemon, formerly Light, married Adam Zell, of Caernarvon township.

It was a very unusual circumstance in the early days of the settlement to devise property to those not of the blood of the testator. In this case there was no discord between Mr. Lemon's children and his step-children. They divided the property amicably. John was a son by his last wife. He was born only a year before he died.

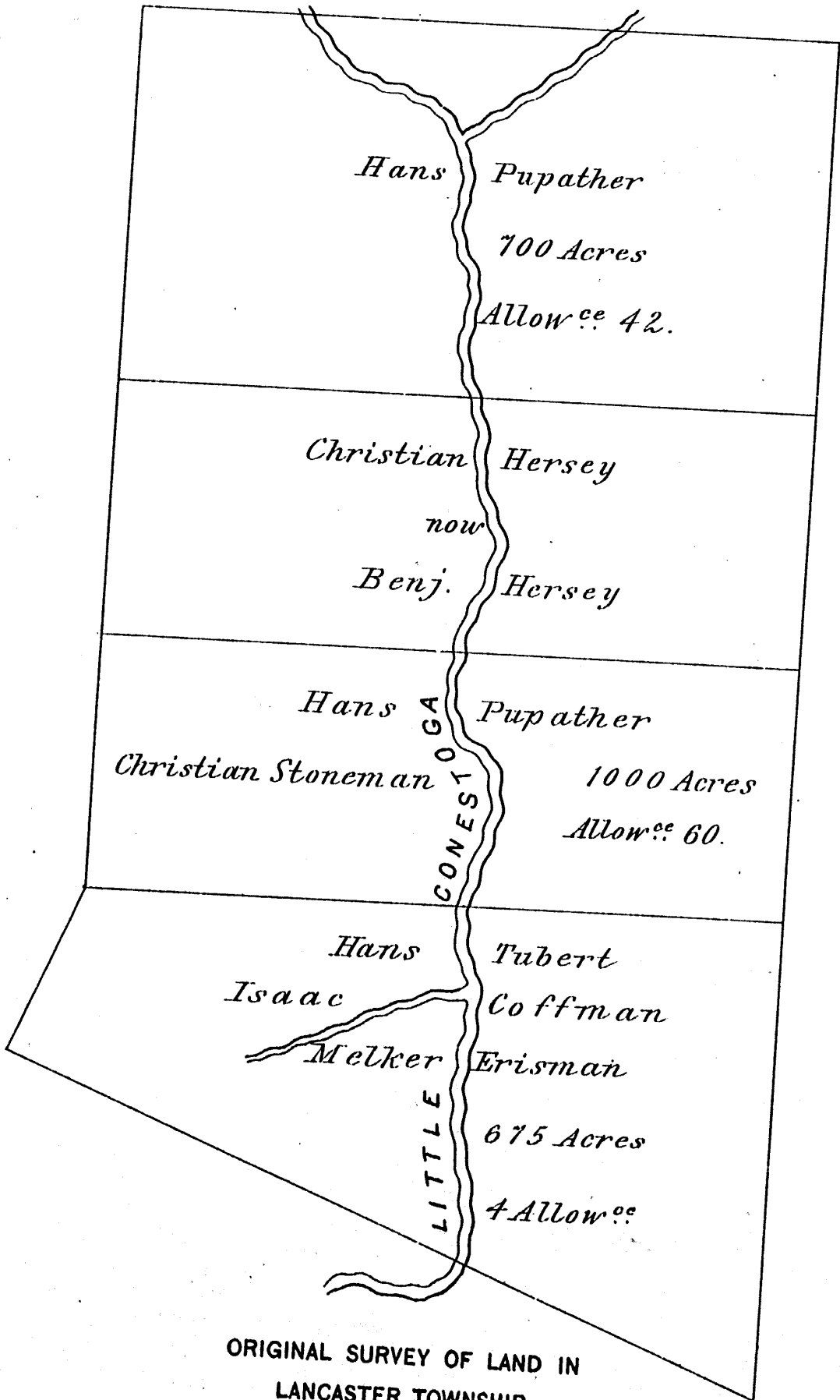
Francis Neff was a brother of Dr. Hans Neff. He was a Swiss Mennonite, and settled about a mile farther down the creek, below his brother's location, in 1717, and took up two hundred and twenty-five acres, the largest portion of which lay in the bend of the creek below Witmer's bridge. About seventy acres lay on the southeast side of the creek, in Lampeter township, which ran to the old factory. He built a grist- and saw-mill in 1728, the water-power of which is now owned by the city of Lancaster.

He died intestate in the year 1740. In the year 1741, Thomas Cookson, Esq., his administrator, sold his land to Ludwig Stone, a tavern-keeper in Lancaster, and the father of Sheriff Ludwig Stone, who in 1750 sold to John Christy, who in 1779 sold to John Witmer, Jr., and George Ross, Esq., who in 1802 sold to John Swarr, miller, of Hempfield township, who in 1805 sold one hundred and fifty-nine acres to Jacob Miller, who built the old factory upon the tract.

Francis Neff left sons,—Francis, Henry, Daniel, and John.

Daniel left a son Henry, who married a Miss Oberholtzer, who had John, Daniel, David, Jacob, Henry, and one daughter. John died in 1760, and left Barbara, Elizabeth, Anna, Henry, and John.

Abraham Witmer was probably the grandson of Benjamin Witmer, who settled upon the London tract in Lampeter township in 1722, and took up two hundred and fifty acres of land, about one mile east of Conestoga Creek, at a point where the Horse-Shoe road intersects with the old Philadelphia road. He was a Huguenot, and for many years he and his family were agents for the London Land Company. The subject of this sketch was one of the most prominent and public-spirited citizens of the county. At the close of the Revolutionary war he removed from Lampeter township to the west bank of the Conestoga Creek, where he erected a hotel at the point where the Philadelphia road crossed that stream.



*Hans Pupather*

*700 Acres*

*Allowee 42.*

*Christian Hersey*

*now*

*Benj. Hersey*

*Hans Pupather*

*Christian Stoneman*

*1000 Acres*

*Allowee 60.*

*Hans Tubert*

*Isaac Coffman*

*Melker Erisman*

*675 Acres*

*4 Allowee*

CONESTOGA

LITTLE

ORIGINAL SURVEY OF LAND IN  
LANCASTER TOWNSHIP

In the year 1789, Witmer purchased seventeen acres of land adjoining his hotel from William Webb, Esq. In the year 1812 he and John Graff (who was a descendant of John Graff, one of the first purchasers in the London tract in 1722) purchased one hundred and forty-two acres and laid out the village of Graffstown, adjoining the eastern boundary of Lancaster, and also ninety acres of land on the east side of Conestoga Creek, and opposite to the first-mentioned tract (upon which there was a grist- and carding-mill), from Andrew Graff, Esq., son of Sebastian Graff, for fifty thousand pounds. At this time Witmer also owned two hundred acres of land on the Susquehanna River, which he purchased from Charles Smith, Esq., who built "Hardwick" and owned that farm. He also owned eleven hundred acres of land at the mouth of Clearfield Creek, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, which he purchased from Josiah Matlack in 1799, and six hundred acres below Clearfield Town in 1803-8.

In addition to these tracts he owned a thousand acres on the West Branch of Pine Creek. At the mouth of Clearfield Creek he laid out a town into fifty-eight lots, which he called Old Town (as it was the site of an Indian village). The town is now known as Clearfield, the county-seat of that county.

Witmer was caught in the reaction which followed the speculative period of the war of 1812. He borrowed large sums of money from the Lancaster Trading Company and the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster. He paid this indebtedness in 1837. Mr. Witmer was a member of Assembly in 1791.

Jacob Hostetter was a Swiss Mennonite, and came with the Greiders and Brubakers in 1717 and settled on the Conestoga Creek. He and Michael Greider took up a tract of land bordering on Lancaster City on the south, and west of South Queen Street. When Conestoga Manor was divided and sold to actual settlers in 1735-38, Mr. Hostetter purchased five hundred acres of land along the West Branch of Little Conestoga Creek. The land is a little northwest from the centre of Manor township.

Jacob Hostetter left a son Jacob, who had a son John, who had John, Ann (Kauffman), Barbara (Greider), Jacob, and Christian. His other children were Abraham, Anna (Brubaker), Barbara (Hershey), Elizabeth (Bomberger), Margaret (Greider), and Catharine. Some of Mr. Hostetter's descendants live upon and own part of the Manor farm. From this family have branched many who still retain the name.

Henry Hostetter, who was a member of Assembly in 1829, and who was the last Democrat elected in the county until the advent of the "Know-Nothing" party in 1854, suddenly dropped politics and joined the Seventh-Day Baptists at Ephrata, and became one of their most prominent preachers. One of the youngest and most promising members of this family is a member of the Lancaster bar, and is rapidly rising in his profession.

Michael Greider also purchased two hundred and fifty acres of land at the mouth of Conestoga Creek, on the Manor side. One of his sons moved to Chikis Creek, at John Moore's mill. The descendants of Michael Greider are numerous, and are scattered over this and the adjoining counties. Safe Harbor is built upon the Michael Greider tract, at the mouth of Conestoga Creek.

Hans Tubert was a Swiss Mennonite, and settled on the east bank of Little Conestoga Creek in 1717. He and Isaac Kauffman and Melchoir Erisman took up seven hundred and fifteen acres of land, which joined the Brubakers' land on the south. Tubert's share of this tract was two hundred and four acres, which lay in Lancaster township. These persons held this land as tenants in common, and he did not get his patent until Nov. 11, 1734, when it was made in the name of his daughter Ann, who died in her minority, unmarried. The property became vested in the wife of John Stauffer, who was the sister of Hans Tubert, and the only living heir of Ann Tubert. John Stauffer, at this time, was living in Germany, but shortly after the death of Ann Tubert came to America and settled in Lancaster County, where he died, leaving a son John, who remained in Germany. Samuel settled in Caernarvon township. Barbara married John Klick, who settled in Manheim township, upon the farm now owned by John S. Hostetter. Elizabeth married Henry Heishberger, who had Christian, Jacob, and Elizabeth. Magdalena married Benjamin Hershey, Jr. (the grandson of Christian Hershey), who got three-fifths of this land by inheritance, and the other two-fifths by purchase.

On the 30th day of June, 1784, he sold the farm, containing two hundred and four acres, to Andrew Bausman, which is now owned by one of his descendants. This is one of the finest farms in the county. The meadows are large, and the remains of ditches around their sides used to conduct water to irrigate them more than a hundred and forty years ago are plainly visible yet.

Felix Landes, who was one of the pioneers, died in 1740, and left a widow Rosina and the following-named children: Fronecka (Myers), Felix, Ann, and Barbara.

**Eby Family.**—Theodorus Eby, the head of the family in America, was a Swiss Mennonite, and came with the Brubakers, Lemons, *et al.* On the 10th day of May, 1718, he took out a warrant for three hundred acres of land among the new surveys at Conestoga, at the rate of one shilling quit-rent per hundred acres per annum. The survey was made on the 13th day of May, 1718, on the west side of the Conestoga Creek, adjoining the lands of Henry Funk and Michael Shank. Theodorus Eby remained upon this land five years, when he purchased another tract of land upon Mill Creek, near the old Peter's road, and a short distance south of Earl township line, which is now known as Roland's mill. Theodorus Eby died

intestate and before he paid any of the consideration money for the land at Conestoga. He probably died in 1780. This land he seems to have sold to Hans Musser, but never conveyed a title to him. His children (all of whom had attained their majority), for the sum of seventy pounds, made a quit-claim deed to Hans Musser on Feb. 20, 1784. Their names were:

1. John.

2. Peter, who got the grist-mill and mansion farm at Mill Creek. Of the descendants of Peter, who settled in Earl and Leacock townships, Peter Eby and Peter Eby, Jr., Samuel Eby, Henry Eby, and John Eby enrolled themselves in Capt. Roland's company of associators in 1775 and served two or three years. They were not then members of the society of Mennonites.

3. George, who had children,—Christian, George, John.

4. Christian, married first Magdalena Mayer, who died in 1787, and settled along Hammer Creek. He died in 1756. Johannes, remained in Warwick. Barbara, married Jacob Hershey, who then lived in Warwick (he afterwards married her sister Elizabeth); Peter, married Margaret Hess; Anna, married Christian Stouffer; Andrew, remained in Warwick; George, remained in Warwick; Elizabeth, married Jacob Hershey, who resided in Donegal; Samuel, located in Cocalico; Michael, removed to New Castle County, in the State of Delaware; Jacob; Barbara, married Henry Bare; Mary, and Ann.

**Erb Family.**—There were four brothers of this family, all Swiss Mennonite refugees, of whom Jacob came to America, and settled in Lancaster township prior to its organization, in 1728, and settled upon the present site of Lancaster City. He was a cooper by trade.

It is probable that he was acquainted with the Brubakers before the latter left Switzerland, and he manufactured flour-barrels for Hans Brubaker's mill, afterwards Stoneman's, on Little Conestoga Creek, and that when John Brubaker, son of Hans, moved to the land his father gave him at Hammer Creek in 1780, and erected a grist-mill, Mr. Erb and his two sons in a year or two thereafter followed them.

In 1782, Christian, the youngest son of the elder Erb, was born in Lancaster, and in the same or the following year he moved to Hammer Creek, in the vicinity of the Brubakers, and Christian remained at the latter place until 1806, when he removed to Canada. He had seven sons and five daughters, to wit: Joseph (who died unmarried), Christian, Daniel, John, Jacob, Abraham, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Mary, Susanna, Nancy, Magdalena.

Christian Erb, Jr., settled in Cumberland County, and had five sons, to wit: Abraham, Christian, Jacob, Daniel, Benjamin.

This family remained in Cumberland County or in the vicinity.

Jacob, the third son of Christian, Jr., is a minister in the United Brethren Church and an ex-bishop. He has great power in the church, and is esteemed one of its greatest preachers.

Elizabeth, the first daughter of Christian, married Joseph Lehn, who is still living near Clay, aged eighty-four years. Catherine, the second daughter, married Jacob Shirk; Mary, the third daughter, married David Martin. This last was a child by Christian Erbs' second wife. John, the fourth son of Christian Erb, Sr., removed from this county in 1806 with his father to Canada. He had four sons born in Lancaster County, to wit: Samuel, Henry, John, Joseph. All of whom settled in Canada. Jacob Erb, the fifth son of Christian, Sr., settled in Franklin County, Pa., and in 1805 he removed to Canada. He had five sons and eight daughters, of whom the former, David, Jacob G., Abraham, Isaac, Benjamin.

Daniel settled in Canada, and had two sons, one of whom settled in the State of New York, and the other one in Michigan.

Jacob G., who is a minister in the United Brethren Church, is now eighty-one years of age, and resides in Lancaster in the State of New York, and has two sons and three daughters.

Abraham has five sons, two of whom are settled in Canada, and three in Michigan.

Isaac has one son, both settled in Michigan.

In 1834, Peter, Daniel, and Emanuel Erb and their cousin, John Erb, descendants of the Erb who settled in Baden, came to this country and settled near the city of Buffalo, N. Y.

Jacob, the oldest son of the Erb who settled in Lancaster township, was born in 1724. He married a Miss Johns. He was also a Mennonite, but his patriotism overmastered his religious views upon the subject of non-resistance and the bearing of arms, and in consequence he severed his connection with the Mennonites, and entered most heartily into the contest which ended in our complete independence.

In 1767 he purchased two tracts of land of one hundred and eighty-two acres and two hundred and ten acres on Middle Creek, from John Hostetter, the only son of Oswald Hostetter, who took up the land in 1736. The old Paxton and Philadelphia road ran through this land, which lies about the western limits of the limestone belt; and in 1782 he purchased the grist-mill and one hundred and sixty-eight acres of land which belonged to Peter Weiland, and is where the thriving village of Clay is. He was elected to the General Assembly in 1786-90. He was one of the most prominent members of this large and respectable family, from whom many families of the name are now settled in Warwick and neighboring townships.

He died in 1810, and left two sons, to wit: John, who married Judith Hull, and settled where now is the village of Clay. In 1787 he also purchased a



tract at Clay from Bernhard Gardner. He had six sons and four daughters,—Jacob, John, David, Samuel, Isaac, Joseph, Mollie, Elizabeth, Catherine, Nancy.

Jacob, the first son of Jacob Erb, settled in this county and had one son, Joshua, and four daughters, of whom one, Leah, never married. Joshua and his sisters moved to the State of Illinois.

John Erb, Jr., the second son, married Barbara Berchelbach, and settled in Clay, where he kept a store for several years, carried on milling, and also conducted a hotel (which is now owned by his son-in-law, George W. Steinmetz). He had three sons and one daughter,—Hiram, a merchant at Clay; John B., a resident of Lititz, and president of the Lititz National Bank; Henry, died in 1877; Priscilla, died in 1870; she was married to George W. Steinmetz, a merchant at Clay.

David, the third son of John, moved to Indiana, and had one son, Harrison, and three daughters.

Samuel, the fourth son, had one son, Jacob, who died unmarried. Catherine, married Isaac Stauffer; Lucinia, married Timothy Konigmacher. This family remained in this county.

Isaac, the fifth son, had two daughters. Amelia married George Bentz; Eliza married Jacob Fry.

Joseph, the sixth son, died single.

Mollie, daughter of Jacob Erb, married Abraham Erb, of Canada, a first cousin of her father. Elizabeth married Michael Shepler, who had three sons and four daughters; Nancy married Abraham Bair, and had two sons and seven daughters, all of whom settled in this county; Catherine married Joseph Weidman, and moved to Indiana.

Christian Erb, the second son of Jacob, settled at Hammer Creek, and had two sons, to wit: David, who had five sons and two daughters; Jacob, who had one daughter.

Benjamin, the fifth and youngest son of Jacob Erb, who went to Canada, also settled there, and from thence he went to Illinois.

Abraham, the son of Christian, Sr., first settled in Franklin County, in this State, and in 1806 went with his father and brother John to Canada. He married Mollie Erb, his cousin.

Benjamin, the seventh son of Christian, Sr., also settled in Franklin County, and in 1822 moved to the State of Ohio.

Of the fifth daughter of Christian Erb, Sr., Susanna married Jacob Brubaker and settled near the "gravel hill," now known as Brubaker's Valley, near Hammer Creek, in Elizabeth township. They had four sons and two daughters. Of the sons, John moved to Canada, and Henry, Jacob, and Christian settled in the valley which bears their name.

Mary, the second daughter of Christian, Sr., married Jacob Snyder, and had five sons and five daughters, all of whom settled in Canada.

Elizabeth married Christian Snyder, and had

eight sons and three daughters, all of whom settled in Canada.

Nancy married John Bricker, and had five sons and five daughters, all of whom settled in Canada.

Magdalena, the youngest and fifth daughter, married Samuel Eby, and had one son. They all settled in Canada. Jacob Erb, son of Christian, was a member of the Legislature in 1833, '34, '35.

**Wabank Hotel.**—Thirty years ago a number of public-spirited citizens of Lancaster City united their interest and erected a very large four-story frame hotel near the Conestoga Creek, about three miles below Lancaster City. It was intended as a summer resort to accommodate the citizens of Lancaster City principally, who desired to spend a few weeks in a most delightful spot, where they could also be near their business. The experiment of establishing a watering-place or a summer resort near Lancaster was a failure for a year or two, and until Mrs. Ann Haines, the widow of Capt. Frederick Haines, of Donegal, and the daughter of John Guy, the head of that famous family of hotel-keepers, took charge of the establishment, when it became a success for two years, after which she removed to Baltimore, when the hotel went down rapidly. It was sold to a gentleman in Lititz, who took the building down and removed the material to Lititz, and re-erected the building. It could accommodate three hundred guests. A few years ago it was totally destroyed by fire.

**Graeff's Tavern.**—A large two-story stone tavern was built by George Graeff, Esq., on the north side of Conestoga Creek, due south of Lancaster, and at a point where the extension of South Queen Street crosses the creek, at the close of the Revolutionary war. Prior to this time the fording of the creek was not at this point, but farther up and down the stream.

In the spring of 1807, Henry Slaymaker, Esq., of Lancaster, erected a county bridge, which was a stone arch one, for eleven thousand dollars at this point, which made this tavern a valuable stand, and when the Conestoga Creek was made navigable from its mouth to this point its importance and value was further increased.

It fairly ranked with Witmer's tavern a few miles above, which did not have the additional advantage of the trade brought by the "slackwater navigation." Although this tavern has declined in importance for some years, it is still a valuable property. The township elections are held at this tavern, and have been for some years.

**Abbeville Institute.**—Langdon Choves and his wife Elizabeth, on the 3d day of April, 1830, resold seventy-three acres of his country-seat to William Coleman, who, for the sum of ten thousand dollars paid on the 1st day of October, 1835, sold the same to the board of trustees of Abbeville Institute.

Dr. Muhlenberg, D.D., took charge of this school, and while under his management it ranked among the best in the State. For several years it was well

patronized by its friends in Lancaster City and Columbia and elsewhere.

After Dr. Muhlenberg was called to take charge of a college at Flushing, L. I., the school declined rapidly. Some of the most prominent members of the Lancaster bar owe something of their success to what they were taught at this school. The late William E. Barber, Esq., a prominent lawyer of the West Chester bar, was a graduate from this school.

On April 6, 1840, Samuel Bowman, D.D., John L. Atlee, M.D., Thomas E. Franklin, attorney-at-law, George W. Hamersly, editor and publisher of the *Lancaster Examiner*, and Thomas F. Potter, trustees of this institute, sold the school buildings and farm of seventy-three acres to the Hon. Alexander L. Hayes, who sold the same to John Kelley, who sold to the Gonters, who sold to Christopher Hager.

**Wagner's Academy for Boys** was organized in 1874. It is located on the north side of the Lancaster and Columbia turnpike, about half a mile west from Lancaster. The academy is under Catholic control, and is attended by a number of students from abroad. It was established by Professor J. H. B. Wagner, who is now an attorney at the Lancaster bar.

**Internal Improvements.**—The Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike, the Lancaster and Columbia turnpike, the Lancaster and Marietta turnpike, the Lancaster and Millersville turnpike, the Rockville turnpike, the Stumptown turnpike, and the Conestoga Slackwater Navigation (now out of use) have given the citizens of the township unusual facilities for getting their produce to Lancaster market.

The Millersville Railroad and Quarryville Railroad pass through this township also. (See chapter on internal improvements.)

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Caspar Nouman, April 14, 1840.	William Carpenter, April, 1872.
Jacob Eisenberger, April 15, 1845.	George J. High, April, 1874.
Charles Thon, April 13, 1847.	Charles Thon, April, 1875.
Harris Boardman, May 23, 1859.	Hiram G. West, April, 1876.
Harris Boardman, April 12, 1864.	Charles Thon, 1877.
Albert E. Carpenter, 1866.	H. D. Fohrer, 1877.
Harris Boardman, April, 1869.	B. Sentner Hess, 1878.
John Johns, April, 1869.	Samuel D. Bausman, 1882.
John Johns, April, 1871.	W. H. Inman, 1883.

Justices from 1811 to 1840 are found in District No. 2, civil list of county.

**Graff's Town** was laid out by Sebastian Graff (who bought Dr. Hans Neff's land) in 1738. It was laid out along the road which led from Lancaster to Dr. Neff's Ford, and adjoined the eastern boundary of the borough (now city). It consisted of twenty-five lots, which were subject to ground-rent. In the year 1776 there lived in the village Peter Werl, Jacob Reininger, Simon Herman, Frederick Bader, George Sandal, Jacob Sando, Christian Keller, Casper Mayer, and Ludwig Fritz.

The dwellings were one-story log, a few weather-boarded. But one house remains to mark the place

where this quaint village stood. The only object of interest in the place was a beautiful spring, which supplied the inhabitants with water. It may properly be classed among the lost towns of the county.

**Humesville** grew up around the "Old Factory," and was peopled principally with those who worked in the factory. After that establishment languished and went into decay, all life left the village, and it is a mere hamlet now. The city is gradually but surely growing up to it. It was thus named from James Humes, one of the proprietors of the factory.

**Manufactures.**—In 1805, Jacob Miller purchased the old mill and water-power, and one hundred and fifty-nine acres of land from John Swarr, which was part of the Francis Neff property. On the 28th day of March, 1812, an agreement was made between Jacob Miller, who resided upon and owned the farm and mills, and Samuel White, dry-goods merchant, Lancaster, James Humes, who owned a fulling-mill on Mill Creek, near the crossing of the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike, and now owned by the estate of Eshleman, James Houston, cashier of the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania, located at the corner of West King Street and Prince, in Lancaster City, and now owned by the Hon. Anthony E. Roberts, and Joseph Ogilby, Jr., who associated themselves as Jacob Miller & Co., in the business of carding, etc., for the period of ten years and six months.

Each of the parties paid upon the day the agreement was made into a common fund the sum of one thousand dollars, and agreed to pay an additional sum of three thousand dollars each. Jacob Miller agreed to erect, at his own cost, a mill-house of stone near his saw-mill, sixty feet long by fifty feet wide, three stories high, and to erect a dwelling-house near the mill-house, and also a stable. The dwelling was to accommodate thirty-five persons, each above the age of ten years, in addition to any family it may be rented to.

The other parties agreed to pay Mr. Miller six per cent. on the cost of buildings which were erected, but before their completion an act of incorporation was granted, and on the 15th day of September, 1815, Jacob Miller, Matthias Waddle, Samuel White, James Humes, Joseph Ogilvie, Jr., and James Houston, doing business as Jacob Miller & Co., released to the manufacturing company one four-story stone mill; one one-story brick house, erected for a weaving-shop, one log and frame house, one story high, one frame house, two stories high, one stone house, two stories high, one one-story frame house, a frame blacksmith-shop, four brick houses, one story high.

These works were situated on the west side of the Conestoga Creek, a short distance beyond the limits of the southeastern section of the city. The war with England created a great demand for domestic manufactures, extraordinary prices were realized, every species of property became inflated, which set the people wild, and they entered into speculations of



*Philip Brissman*

all kinds. This company increased its facilities for manufacturing, and seemed to be on the high road of permanent prosperity. A number of new dwellings were erected, every one was busy, and seemed to be in a great hurry with their work. A revulsion in business came, and disaster followed in the wake of what seemed to be one of the most promising business enterprises ever started in the county.

A society was formed in Lancaster called the "American Society of the County of Lancaster, for the promotion of domestic manufactures and national industry." A public meeting was held in the courthouse on the 14th day of May, 1817. Robert Coleman was elected chairman; William Kirkpatrick, vice-president; James Humes, secretary; and Adam Reigart and Samuel White, counselors and committee of correspondence. Many persons apprehended a crash in business, which seemed to be pending, and this movement was intended to avert it if possible.

The factory company was doomed. On the 30th day of July, 1818, the entire works, including twenty-five acres of land, were sold by the sheriff. There were twenty-eight hundred spindles. This property was purchased by a new company called the Lancaster Cotton-Works, who offered the property for sale July 30, 1818. On Jan. 30, 1819, James Humes, agent for the Lancaster Manufacturing Company, advertised a large assortment of domestic goods.

In the year 1820 the Conestoga Manufacturing Company elected directors. Their capital stock was increased to \$500,000. The board of directors were John Swarr, president; Henry Bear, Henry Keffer, Samuel White, James Houston, William Dickson, Christian Herr, Jr., Joseph Ogilby, Jr., John Bomberger, Benjamin Ober, James Humes, Henry Huffnagle, Christian Stouffer, Jr., Henry Cassel, and Christian Rohrer.

These efforts to place the establishment on the road to success were failures, and a great deal of money was sunk in it.

The name was changed frequently, but it was better known as Humes' Factory.

For a number of years the works were idle, and everything was permitted to go into decay.

A few years ago the large four-story stone mill was burned down, and nothing remains standing but the bare walls.

A few of the quaint one-story houses remain, but their walls look dirty and everything around them is neglected.

Levan's Flour- and Woolen-Mill is located on the bank of the Conestoga, about one mile south of the city limits. It was built by John Levan about twenty-eight years ago, and was first used as a grist-mill alone. Large additions were made by him, and a woolen-mill added. It is now owned by John Levan & Son. The mill is a four-story brick, measuring about fifty by one hundred feet, and is the largest grist- and fulling-mill in the county. They not only use the entire

water-power of Conestoga Creek, but in addition use steam-power also.

**Population.**—The population of Lancaster township since 1810 has been as follows:

1810.....	592	1850.....	811
1820.....	730	1860.....	924
1830.....	755	1870.....	1062
1840.....	809	1880.....	1261

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### PHILIP BAUSMAN.

His paternal grandparents, Henry and Barbara Bausman, in Laubersheim, Germany, were farmers and vine-dressers, and there both died. One son, Andreas (1778-1868), remained in Germany, where he died. Another son, John, father of our subject, born in Laubersheim, on the west side of the Rhine, Feb. 5, 1780, being drafted into the French army, refused to fight against his own countrymen, fled his country, came to America, and settled in Lancaster County with his uncle in 1802. His uncle, Andreas Bausman, from Germany, settled in Lancaster County, Pa., near Lancaster City, in 1755, purchased three hundred and seventeen acres of land on what is now the Millersville turnpike, for which he paid seventeen hundred guilders (six hundred and eighty dollars), and had in 1802 obtained a large competency in real estate and other property. John Bausman inherited a large part of this estate upon the death of his uncle, and was his executor, with ex-Sheriff John Reitzel. He married, April 4, 1805, Elizabeth, sister of Hon. Abraham Peters, of Manor township, the first president of the State Normal School at Millersville. She was born Dec. 19, 1779, and died Dec. 18, 1851. He died Nov. 20, 1861. Soon after his marriage he settled on a part of the Andreas Bausman property, now the homestead of Henry Bausman, his son, where he reared his family, and after he quit farming he removed to the Andreas Bausman homestead. Andreas Bausman built a spring-house on the homestead in 1775, which remains in 1883, with other relics of the "olden time." He was a farmer and distiller, and it is said of him that in marketing his rum at Pittsburgh the distance was made with horses or mules, loaded with two casks of rum, one on each side of the horse's back. John Bausman was also a farmer and distiller, and added to the property received from his uncle, which was divided among his children at his death. The children of John and Elizabeth Bausman are Andrew (1806-1875), a farmer in Manor township; John (1808-1848); Abraham, born Dec. 26, 1810, a farmer in Manor township; Jacob, born Oct. 12, 1812, banker in Lancaster City; Samuel, born Feb. 23, 1815, a farmer in Lancaster township; Elizabeth, born March 11, 1817, wife of Henry Haverstick, of Manheim township; Henry, born Feb. 22, 1819, before men-

tioned, on the homestead; Phillip, born May 30, 1821, subject of this sketch; and Rev. Benjamin Bausman, D.D., a graduate of Marshall College, and of the Western Theological Seminary in 1862, a minister of the Reformed Church at Reading, Pa.

Phillip Bausman obtained a practical education during his minority. He married, March 15, 1859, Mary S., daughter of David Herr and Susan Shenk, of Lancaster township, and granddaughter of Christian Herr. Their children are Susan; Andrew Frantz, a stock-dealer in Lancaster with Levi Sensenig; John H., and David H. Bausman. Phillip Bausman succeeded to the homestead formerly owned by Andreas Bausman, upon the death of his father, and carried on farming there until 1879, when he erected his present substantial and elegant brick residence upon a commanding site on the opposite side of the street, the Millersville turnpike, which will rank favorably with the best modern residences of Lancaster City and County. He has served as school director and treasurer of the board for a number of years, as a director of the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, and on the board of auditors for the township of Lancaster. The family of Bausman is identified with the First Reformed Church of Lancaster, of which Mr. Bausman has served officially as deacon, and is now an elder.

The facilities which Samuel Bausman had for an education were limited, and he could only avail himself of a common-school training. In early life he connected himself with the First Reformed Church of Lancaster, where he served for many years as deacon, and afterwards as elder. In more recent years he held both the office of trustee and elder in the Reformed Church at Millersville.

In 1841 he married Miss Elizabeth Doner, a daughter of John Doner, a farmer, who resided near Lancaster, on the Philadelphia turnpike. Her paternal grandfather was one of the three brothers who came from France, and together were the progenitors of the long line of Doners which spread over Lebanon, Cumberland, and Lancaster Counties, and into the Western States.

Mr. Bausman assumed control, as his portion of his father's estate, of the fine farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres in the suburbs of Lancaster, lying along the Millersville turnpike, which is still owned by him, but occupied at present by his son Henry. He erected the house and barn thereon, together with many other buildings, including spacious tobacco-barns for his extensive tobacco culture.

Through industry, integrity of purpose, and a sound judgment in the affairs of business he attained a good degree of prosperity. It was about the year 1857 that he purchased an adjoining farm, known as the Brenner estate, which he sold a few years ago to S. S. Spencer and J. C. Hager, of Lancaster. In 1873 he built the commodious residence opposite

the homestead farm, where he has ever since lived in retirement.

At different times he served in important offices, having been director of the Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster, school director for a term of fifteen years in Lancaster township, and he is at present on the board of managers and one of the superintendents of the Lancaster and Millersville Street Railway, and one of the managers of the Manor Turnpike Company.

Though retired to private life, Mr. Bausman is always active, either in the arena of business or in keeping a careful supervision over his beautiful farm. His success in life is due to the sterling traits of character which he exercised since his youth. Unassuming and genial in manners, he is held in highest esteem by all who know him. His children are John A., senior member of the firm of Bausman & Burns, insurance and real estate, Lancaster; Henry D., a farmer on the homestead; Mary, wife of Isaac Ranck, a miller on the Big Conestoga, near Lancaster; Annie, wife of John E. Hershey, of Lancaster township; Samuel D., of the firm of Shenk & Bausman, insurance, Lancaster; Benjamin F., a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College in the class of '80, and of the Reformed Theological Seminary at Lancaster in the class of '88; and Walter J. Bausman, educated at Franklin and Marshall College, and organist and chorister of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Buffalo, N. Y.

#### MICHAEL L. HUVER.

His paternal grandfather, Jacob Huber (now spelled Huver), died at Adamstown, Lancaster Co., leaving a widow and three children,—Jacob, Anna, and Susan. The widow, Susan Hess, married Michael Kreider, and about 1800 settled with her family on one hundred and fifty acres of land lying on the west side of the Conestoga, at the confluence of Mill Creek, and one mile south of Lancaster City. Here she died in 1836, aged seventy years. Mr. Kreider died about 1827, at nearly the same age, and by his will Jacob Huver, before-mentioned, obtained the property. Jacob Huver spent his life on this farm, and erected the present brick residence, commanding a fine view of the river and opposite hill-side, in 1843. He was a representative farmer, a good citizen, and a man of strict integrity. He died June 1, 1859, aged seventy-one years. His wife, Anna, a daughter of Benjamin Landis, of Manheim township, died about 1826, aged twenty-eight years, leaving children,—Elizabeth, the wife of Daniel Landis; Susan, first the wife of Abraham Long, second, of Jacob Brubaker, and third, of Christian Lintner; Michael L., subject of this sketch, and Jacob L. Huver, a retired farmer of East Hempfield township. Jacob Huver married a second time Mrs. Jacob Wissler, by whom he had children,—Barbara, wife of Benjamin



*Michael L Houser*

Kauffman, of Manor township, and Ephraim S. Huver, of Manheim township.

Michael L. Huver, born at this homestead Sept. 19, 1819, succeeded his father in its possession by will, and added to the buildings in 1860 a commodious and fine barn, and in 1880 a tobacco house. He has, outside of farming, been interested in local matters of his township, and served as judge of election, and for a number of years on the board of school directors.

He married, in 1842, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Maria (Stauffer) Barr, who was born in 1821. Their surviving children are Catherine B., wife of Henry Hess, near Shannon, Carroll Co., Ill.; Mary Ann, wife of John G. Tangard, Strasburg township; Emma B., wife of Henry H. Shenk, of East Hempfield; Lizzie B., wife of Frank J. Kreider, who manages the homestead farm, and Martha B. Huver.

#### LANGDON CHEVES.

Langdon Cheves was a resident of this township who had a national reputation. In 1826 he purchased from William Coleman, iron-master, seventy acres of land, settled by Hance Brubaker in 1717, and sold to Christian Stoneman in 1729. Mr. Cheves also purchased from Benjamin Hershey several hundred acres adjoining this. He resided upon that part known as "Abbeville," and his mansion was used for "Abbeville Academy." After passing through several hands, the mansion and land adjoining is owned by the heirs of Christian Hager. His intimate association with James Buchanan while in Congress doubtless led Mr. Cheves to select this location for a summer residence. The mansion he fitted up is still standing, with the same general appearance as when he left it, but the grounds around the dwelling have been much beautified.

Mr. Cheves was a native of South Carolina, born in 1776. He became an eminent and wealthy lawyer, a member and leader in the Legislature of his native State, and prior to and during the war of 1812 a member of Congress, where he was the associate of William Lowndes and John C. Calhoun. He was chairman of the Naval Committee in 1812, and of the Committee of Ways and Means in 1813.

He succeeded Henry Clay as Speaker of the House, and held that position until 1815. He became one of the judges of the Supreme Court in his native State immediately after the close of the war, and was also chief commissioner under the Treaty of Ghent for settling some of its provisions. Although he looked on the ultimate withdrawal of the Southern States from the confederacy as a necessity, he opposed the nullification schemes of the hot-heads in his native State. As a literary man he was known not only by his speeches, but by occasional letters and reviews. He died at Columbia, S. C., June 25, 1857.

## CHAPTER LXII.

### LEACOCK TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

**Its Organization.**—After Lancaster County had been set off, in 1729, from Chester and erected into a separate county, a meeting of magistrates and inhabitants of the county was held on the 9th day of June, 1729, to settle upon the names and boundaries of townships. The boundaries of seventeen townships were fixed upon and names given to them, Leacock township being one of the seventeen. For what reason the name Leacock (then spelled Laycock) was given there is no account. The boundaries fixed upon and names given to these townships were confirmed by the Court of Quarter Sessions, held the first Tuesday in August, 1729. What is now Upper Leacock township was at that time included in the boundaries of Leacock. On the 19th of June, 1848, the township was divided, Upper Leacock being taken off and legally organized as a separate township.

**Present Boundaries.**—Leacock is now bounded on the north by Earl township, east by Salisbury, south by Paradise, west by East Lampeter, and northwest by Upper Leacock. Its area is eleven thousand two hundred and seventy-two acres, consisting chiefly of good limestone land, nearly all of which is arable, there being scarcely any waste land in the township. The land is rolling, of excellent quality, and is very productive. As the population increases many of the large farms are being divided into smaller sections and into lots.

**Streams.**—The southern border of the township is traversed by Pequea Creek, and on a portion of its northern boundary is Mill Creek. Muddy Run and Cattail Run, with their branches, are smaller streams flowing through the township and supplying the regions through which they pass with fine running water.

**Valuation, etc.**—The valuation of real and personal property taxable the present year (1883) is \$2,599,075. Number of taxables in 1882 was five hundred and ten. Population, according to census of 1880, was two thousand one hundred and forty-two.

**Settlement.**—It is stated that Hatwell Varnon (or Vernon), a native of Wrexford, Ireland, settled in Leacock township in 1728.<sup>2</sup> He was a member of the Grand Inquest at November sessions of court in 1730. It is probable therefore that some considerable settlements had been made in the township before those dates. Emigrants from the north of Ireland appear to have been chiefly the first settlers. Many emigrants of this description arrived in the country about that time, and settled at various places in the State. At a later date emigrants from other parts of Europe, or the descendants of such emigrants, being chiefly Germans and Swiss, settled in the township.

<sup>1</sup> By W. Kennedy, Esq.

<sup>2</sup> Friends' Miscellany, vol. iv. 26.

The present population is mainly composed of the descendants of the several classes of persons before named.

The greater part of the land originally consisted of large tracts, which were afterwards divided and subdivided, and sold in smaller tracts, which were at length patented by different persons. The boundaries of lands for which warrants were issued, and of those granted by patent deeds, were not specifically defined in degrees of the compass, as the boundaries of lands now conveyed usually are. The descriptions given in patent deeds are somewhat like this: Beginning at a point (mentioned), thence north such a distance, or east such a distance (and generally a long distance), or thence northeast so many chains, or southwest so many chains, etc., and a large allowance was made in the surveys for roads. Nearly all the lands that were patented (and all, or very nearly all, of the lands situated in Leacock township were) have been much cut up and divided, and the pieces have generally passed through many different hands, and have been from time to time held under various names. From these circumstances and other causes it is hard, at the present day, to know with certainty in what particular patented tract the smaller pieces and parcels of land were originally included. The chief practicable thing, therefore, is to go back as far as possible in time to the former owners of lands in the township, without attempting to state who originally took up the lands, located them, or had them patented.

Lands now owned by John King, David F. Herr, John Fisher, and a small portion of Jacob F. Eby's land were all included in a tract of one hundred and ninety-nine and one-quarter acres, located by warrant issued to John Lyon in 1741, and afterwards divided between his two sons, John and Thomas, and were then patented. John Vernor about the same year purchased a tract of three hundred acres from Thomas Penn, Esq., a son of William Penn, the founder of the State. Mr. Vernor settled upon said tract, and it afterwards was inherited by two of his sons, Benjamin and John. Mr. George Beller now occupies a portion of this tract, and the Leacock meeting-house lot was a part of it. William Hamilton, Sr., long ago owned a very large tract; the farms of Elias and Tobias Leaman, David Smucker, a farm now owned by Jacob Leaman (formerly by Benjamin Leaman), and lands of Elias K. Stoltzfus, all, it is said, were included in this tract. Farms now belonging to Jacob Kreider, Jr., Isaac Kreider, Daniel McKillips, a farm of Jacob Leaman, lands of Jonathan Kauffman, and Miss Eliza Eshleman were taken up, some of them by William McCausland, Sr., who died in 1771, and some of them by his son, Maj. William McCausland, the grandfather of the present Dr. Samuel R. Sample. Daniel, Thomas, and John McCausland also took up lands. One of them took up the lands now owned by William K. Bender, Michael Smucker, and Henry

Esbensshade, and another took up Jonas Wenger's land and the farm lately purchased by Leopold Ulrich of Jacob Kreider, Sr. The lands of John C. Beller, Jonas Yoder's estate, Christian King, Milton B. Eshleman, and others were taken up or owned by some one of the Eckert family. Nathaniel Ellmaker took up or owned a property afterwards held by Benjamin Hershey, late deceased. Nathaniel F. Lightner owned lands now of Levi L. Landis and of Henry Hershey (son of Peter E. Hershey). Land of William Bair, deceased, now of John Denlinger, and Christian Yost's and Samuel Groff's land had belonged to Daniel Besore.

John Sharp, it is said, owned land belonging to the estate of Joseph Shnavely, deceased; John Hershey, however, owned it before Shnavely. James Cooper took up and owned lands on and near Pequea Creek, now owned by John N. Woods and by N. Milton Woods. Farms now owned by John B. Caldwell and Andrew M. Caldwell have been in the name of the Caldwell family for a long time, and Samuel Buckwalter's land has been for a long time in the Buckwalter name. John Hurst had four hundred and thirty acres, which is now owned by Jonathan B. Rutter, Matthias S. Hurst, David F. Glick, and others; a small part of it belongs to Jacob S. Hershey. Joseph Hershey's land has long been in the Hershey family, and Moses Sharp's land belonged a long time to the Sharp family. Joseph Rutter's grandfather, Joseph Rutter, had two hundred acres; Joseph now owns about one hundred and fifty acres of it and A. R. Kurtz owns the rest. Adam Miller, grandfather of Joseph Miller, Esq., who recently died, aged about ninety years, probably took up a large tract near Mill Creek, which descended to his sons John, George, and Adam. This land is now owned by Christian Musselman, Robert Hoar, George F. Dosh, and a number of others. Isaac Eby, grandfather of Maj. Christian Eby, who lately died, aged ninety years, either took up or owned a large tract or tracts of land which embraced the late Maj. Eby's farm and lands now owned by Adam Diller, Daniel M. Thomas, and other persons.

The following is a list of the landholders of the township in 1782, taken from an old list of taxables, etc., and returned for that year:

Matthias Alt.	James Clomson.
Andrew Baer (1 negro).	William Clark.
Balsor Besore.	Brice Clark (1 negro).
John Bair (2 stills, 1 servant).	William Craighton.
David Bair.	Abram Curtz.
Henry Bair.	John Curtz.
Phillip Bard (1 still).	George Ecker (1 mill).
Francis Buckwalter.	Peter Ecker (2 mills).
Peter Baker.	John Eby.
Moses Brinton.	Abram Eby (mill, 1 hemp-mill, flax).
Henry Bigart.	Peter Eby, Sr. (2 stills).
Martin Bair.	Jacob Eby.
Jacob Bair.	Benjamin Erwin.
James Crawford.	Isaac Free (2 negroes).
Andrew Caldwell (1 negro).	Jacob Free (3 negroes, 1 servant).
James Cooper (1 servant).	



Emm Free (1 servant).  
Widow Fullerton.  
Jacob Gerber.  
Michael Gerber.  
Peter Gerber.  
John Gerber.  
Abram Gibbons.  
Martin Hiller.  
Michael Hess.  
Elias Hillar.  
John Henry.  
John Hillar.  
William Huston.  
William Hamilton, Sr.  
Daniel Herbert.  
Jacob Hillar.  
Peter Hildebrand.  
James Hamilton (constable).  
Henry Hartman.  
Henry Martin.  
James Hamilton.  
Abram Jons.  
Jacob Jons.  
John Jons.  
James Knox (1 negro, 2 stills).  
John Killheffer.  
Henry Line.  
Thomas Lyon.  
John Lyon.  
Samuel Lisle.  
George Lirue.  
David Lirue.  
Adam Leitner.  
John Leitner.  
Abram Myers.  
Jacob Myers.  
Christian Myers.  
Adam Miller.  
Andrew Maxwell.  
Martin Maxwell, Sr.  
John Maxwell.  
Martin Maxwell, Jr.  
James McGonry.  
Henry Musser.  
Feltz Myers.  
George Mackrell.  
William McCausland.  
Matthew McClung, Sr.  
Matthew McClung.  
Ester McCausland.  
David Painter.

William Porter (2 negroes).  
Thomas Pinkerton.  
John Painter.  
Jacob Pecher (2 mills).  
Isaac Rife.  
David Rife.  
Henry Ritter.  
William Rutter.  
Joseph Rutter.  
John Rowland (1 still).  
John Rush.  
Catharine Rutter.  
John Sansnich.  
George Seldonrich.  
Jacob Snibly.  
Jacob Shearer.  
Daniel Swobe.  
Adam Swobe.  
Henry Swobe.  
Jacob Swobe (1 still).  
Samuel Smith.  
Michael Shollelarger.  
Henry Shively (1 mill).  
Peter Sharp.  
Robert Stewart.  
George Stewart.  
James Scott.  
Jacob Stoner.  
Thomas Skiles.  
Harman Skiles.  
William Skiles, Sr.  
William Skiles, Jr.  
John Torbet (1 negro).  
Leonard Tiller.  
Catharine Yankenon.  
Benjamin Vernor.  
Michael Widler.  
William Whitehill.  
William Wallace.  
Stephel Weaver, Sr.  
Stephel Weaver, Jr.  
Henry Wenger.  
David Whatson (3 negroes).  
Adam Woods (1 negro).  
Thomas Woods.  
John Wilson (2 negroes).  
John Walker.  
Jones Yoner (1 still).  
Robert Young.  
Paul Zantzinger.

The following is a list of the present owners of farms in the township:

## RESIDENT OWNERS.

Samuel Buckwalter.	John Kauffman.
Abner Buckwalter.	Jonathan Kauffman.
David Z. Beller.	Jacob Kauffman.
Samuel Beller.	Michael Kauffman.
John O. Beller.	Abraham Kurtz.
John W. Beller.	Jacob Kreider, Sr.
Christian Boller.	Isaac Kreider.
Benjamin G. Beller.	David King.
Jonas F. Beller.	Abraham King.
George Beller.	Levi King.
Jacob Beller, Sr.	Christian King.
Jacob Z. Beller.	John King, Sr.
Christian Z. Beller.	John King, Jr.
Samuel L. Beller.	Stephen Keener.
David S. Beller.	Christian N. Lapp.
Daniel Becher.	Christian S. Lapp.
I. N. Bitzer.	Michael K. Lapp.
Henry Barr.	Gideon Lapp.
Wayne Bare.	Amos Lapp.
John B. Bare.	John K. Lapp.
Cyrus C. Bair.	John Z. Lapp.
W. W. Buser.	Jacob Lapp.
John B. Burkey.	Isaac Lapp.
Samuel Bryan.	Levi L. Landis.
John B. Caldwell.	John L. Leaman.
Andrew M. Caldwell.	Benjamin Leaman.
George F. Dosch.	Jacob Leaman.
Henry Denlinger.	Jacob B. Loaman.
Abraham R. Denlinger.	Norman W. Leaman.
Emanuel Denlinger.	Elias Leaman.
Samuel Denlinger.	Tobias Leaman.
Daniel Denlinger.	George A. Leber.
Lewis Diller.	James Lindsay.
George Diller, Jr.	Daniel McKillips.
Jacob F. Eby.	Christian Musselman.
John H. Eby.	Samuel Petersheim.
Amos Eby.	Joseph Rutter.
Benjamin Eby.	Jonathan R. Rutter.
Joseph Eby.	Jonathan B. Rutter.
Henry Esbenschade.	Jacob R. Rutter.
Benjamin Esbenschade.	Jacob Rauck.
Daniel Esh.	E. M. Rauck.
Christian Esh.	John Hoyer.
Henry Eckert.	Abraham Ruch.
John E. Ellsworth.	Henry B. Resh.
John B. Fisher.	Elias Renno.
Noah Fisher.	Jeremiah Seldomridge.
John Fisher.	Joshua Smucker.
Elias M. Fisher.	Noah Smucker.
Frederick Fonninger.	Jonathan Smucker.
Andrew J. Futer.	Michael Smucker.
Amos Futer.	David Smucker.
Samuel Groff.	Christian Smucker.
O. L. Glick.	Samuel Smucker.
David F. Glick.	John Smucker.
Gottlieb Grillbortztor.	John Smucker.
Joseph Hershey.	Benjamin K. Smucker.
Henry H. Horshey.	Frederick Schuupp.
Moses Hershey.	John Shnavely, et al.
Henry Hershey.	John B. Sengor.
Tobias K. Horshey.	Dr. Samuel R. Sample.
Benjamin M. Hershey.	Henry Stoltzfus.
Jacob S. Hershey.	Samuel B. Stoltzfus.
Matthias S. Hurst.	Elias K. Stoltzfus.
Jacob Herr.	Gideon Stoltzfus.
John R. Herr.	Abram S. Stoltzfus.
Martin Herr.	Stephen Stoltzfus.
David F. Herr.	Jacob Stoltzfus, Sr.
Robert Hoar.	Jacob Stoltzfus, Jr.
John Hauser.	Jonathan K. Stoltzfus.
David O. Houck.	Samuel K. Stoltzfus.
Ell L. Kauffman.	John Shreiner.

**Industries.**—Agriculture is the chief industry of the township. Many cattle are fattened by the farmers and sold to butchers or to dealers in stock. In late years a very considerable quantity of tobacco has been cultivated and prepared for market, this being a new industry, and one that gives employment to many persons.

There are two grist-mills in the township, both of which are on Mill Creek, and at present are owned by Mr. William Flickinger. It is said that the upper one on the stream was erected many years ago by Mr. John Miller, who at that time owned a large property in the neighborhood, and the other was erected long since by Mr. Peter Eckert, and was afterwards owned by his son, Levi Eckert, who died some years ago.

Benjamin K. Smoker carries on a blacksmith-shop and a coach- and wagon-maker-shop in the township, and Eli Beller carries on the blacksmith and wagon-making business. Both of these establishments have a good run of custom.

Moses Sharp.  
George D. Smith.  
Thomas Smith.  
Thomas E. Sigle.  
Martin Sweigart.  
Daniel M. Thomas.  
Leopold Ulrich.

John N. Woods.  
Isaac Weaver.  
Jonas Wenger.  
Christian Yost.  
Levi S. Zook.  
Simeon Zook.  
Joel Zook.

The chief part of the foregoing-named owners of farms occupy and cultivate them.

**Non-Resident Owners.**—The non-resident owners of farms are Cyrus Bair, Joel Bair, Thompson Brubaker, Jacob M. Denlinger, Adam Diller, John Denlinger, Sr., John D. Denlinger, David M. Hostetter, Robert J. Knox, Jacob Musselman, Dr. John Steele, N. Milton Woods, Jacob Wanner, William K. Bender, and the estate of Christian E. Resh, late deceased. The farms owned by the above non-residents are occupied and worked by tenant farmers.

**Thoroughfares.**—The old Provincial road, now commonly called the "Philadelphia and Lancaster Old Road," running from Lancaster in an easterly direction towards Philadelphia, passes through Leacock township near its centre. This road was laid out at an early day. It is said that its width was originally sixty-six feet. It always was, and it still is, much traveled, and before the construction of turnpike roads, such as the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike, very large quantities of the productions of the country and much merchandise were transported in heavy wagons over this road.

The Newport road passes through the township. That portion of this road leading from Christian Hess' mill (now Hunsecker's), on Pequea Creek, to Conestoga Creek, at Sheively's mill, was laid out in 1796. Its route when laid was from Hess' mill, passing through Leacock township to Intercourse, where it intersected the before-mentioned old Provincial road, thence running on the bed of said old road for a very short distance, then turning northwesterly and passing through the township to Mill Creek, where it crosses the railroad, and from thence extending through Upper Leacock township to Sheively's mill on Conestoga Creek. This road is much traveled, and before cattle and other stock were transported on the railroads, a great part of the stock brought from the West was driven over this road, and over the old road before mentioned.

Besides these two main roads there are quite a number of other public highways which traverse the township, chiefly running in a northerly and southerly direction.

That great thoroughfare, the Pennsylvania Railroad, crosses the southwest portion of the township, running through the village of Gordonville.

Intercourse is a pleasant and thriving village, situated on the Philadelphia and Lancaster old road, ten and a half miles east from Lancaster. Within the bounds of the present village two or three houses were built at an early day, none of which are now standing as originally constructed; the last one, in-

tended, when built, to be used as a farm-house, having been recently torn down by Mr. Edmund M. Ranck, the present owner of the farm upon which it stood. One of the first houses erected was the old "Cross-Keys Tavern," built, it is said, in 1754. It was originally constructed of logs, and as far back as 1796 it was kept as a public-house by William Crawford. About 1814, Nathaniel Lightner, who then kept the house, built an attachment of brick, two stories high, to the east end of the building. At length Mr. John Seldomridge became the proprietor, and was the keeper of the house for many years. It was afterwards owned and kept by Henry Hess, Samuel M. Knox, and various other persons up to the year 1878, when Jacob R. Rutter, the present proprietor and keeper of the house, had the old part of the building (the western end) taken down and a commodious new brick building erected in its place. It has always been a good stand for a hotel.

Up to the year 1814 this locality was known as the "Cross-Keys." In that year a gentleman named George Brungard, who, it is said, resided in Marietta, Lancaster Co., having purchased a quantity of land (about forty-eight acres) all lying on the north side of the Philadelphia and Lancaster old road, and on the north side of the Newport road, laid the same out in small lots, with the expectation that a village would soon spring up. One hundred and fifty-one lots were laid out, and were distributed by way of lottery, which was drawn Nov. 14, 1814, at the house of Hugh Urban, in the city of Lancaster. A plot of these lots is filed in the recorder's office at Lancaster, and according to this plot there were at that time but five houses standing on the ground embraced in the lottery land; one of them was the old "Cross-Keys" tavern, and there stood east from it two other houses, one of which, an old house, stood near the place at which Isaac Murr's dwelling-house now stands, and the other, also an old house, stood on the ground upon which the present stone house stands. There also stood another old house a little northward from the Cross-Keys. An old smith-shop also stood on the point of land lying between the old road and the Newport road, near the ground on which Isaac Murr's brick smith-shop now stands. Streets were laid out and named, and the name "Intercourse" was given to the village.

On the south side of the old road there was only an old farm-house which had stood for a long time, and which was afterwards owned and occupied by different persons, among whom were Jacob Stauffer, Daniel Zook, Charles Sweigart, and others. The old house was torn down in the month of April, 1888.

It appears that from some cause the land that had been distributed by lottery was not much built upon until after a considerable number of buildings had been erected on the south side of the old road, but the chief part of the lottery land was consolidated and became one tract.

About 1827, however, another tavern-house was erected in the village on certain of the lottery-land lots. It was built by Mr. Lemuel Sappington, who for a time kept the house himself. It was afterwards owned and kept by Jacob Rutter, the father of the late Eli Rutter, deceased. Various other persons have since owned and kept the house. In 1882 the building was well repaired, alterations were made, and it was refinished in good style by the present owner, Mr. Jacob S. Shirk, of Bird-in-Hand.

Joseph and Jacob Wenger became the owners of lands lying on the south side of the Philadelphia and Lancaster old road. They built several houses upon this land. The first one erected by them was a brick store-house, built about the year 1833, in which a store was carried on for some time by Jacob. This building afterwards came into the hands of Mr. Moses Eby, who enlarged the same and conducted the mercantile business in it for a long time. It was destroyed by fire on the 1st day of October, 1881. Immediately another larger brick building was built on a more convenient plan upon the same site. Mr. Eby's son, Jason K. Eby, now owns the premises, and carries on the mercantile business. It is a good business stand. He is the present postmaster.

About thirty-five acres of the land owned by the Wengers was sold by them to Mr. Daniel Zook. The land so sold consisted of a farm fronting partly on the aforesaid old road, and extending back southward a considerable distance from it; the old dwelling-house, before mentioned as being recently torn down, stood on this farm, and a new brick house was erected some years ago by Mr. David Ranck upon the front part of the farm. Houses were built from time to time upon the rest of the Wenger land, that is, upon such portions of it as were situated immediately on the south side of the old road. Houses were also built upon the west side of the south street which runs in a southerly direction from the village. Those built along the old road were erected by Daniel Trout, Charles Sweigart, William Lytle, and others, and one was built fronting on the Newport road by Thomas Hines. Among the first houses built on the west side of the south street were those of Samuel O'Dare and David Trout, Sr.

The rest of the land lying upon the north side of the old road began to be further built upon about 1855. Houses were erected on this land from time to time by John Cur'oy, Isaiah Miller, Christian Beam and others, and several houses had been erected before that time by Mr. John Seldomridge on the land lying between the old road and the Newport road.

The present number of dwelling-houses in the village is fifty-four, and the estimated number of inhabitants, two hundred and eighty.

The village has two stores, two hotels, one feed-store, one blacksmith-shop, one wheelwright-shop, two harness manufactories, one shoe-store, one cab-

inet-store, three carpenter-shops, one butcher-shop, two churches, two school-houses, three physicians, one dentist, and a large tobacco warehouse, at which the packing of tobacco is carried on by the Messrs. Rutters & Diller, giving employment to a number of hands. A number of dealers in stock reside in the village, and much of different kinds of stock, such as horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, are bought and sold in the place.

**Gordonville.**—The only other important village in the township is Gordonville, situated on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The public road leading from the Philadelphia and Lancaster old road, at Leacock meeting-house, to the old Philadelphia turnpike, at Paradise, passes through the village.

Before the railroad was constructed the land which is now situated on the west side of that railroad was owned by Mr. Christian Hershey, grandfather of the present Amos Hershey and brothers. The first dwelling-house erected was built by Daniel Gordon about 1832, the same house now owned and occupied by Mr. Henry Eckert. When the railroad was completed, Mr. Gordon had an old warehouse standing on the west side of the railroad, in which business was carried on by himself. In 1836 he built a store-house upon the same side of the railroad, in which store-house a store has been kept up to the present time. The first person who carried on the store in this new house was Mr. William Manahan. He commenced the business in 1836, and conducted the store up to 1839. He also at the same time carried on the warehouse business in Mr. Gordon's warehouse. He was succeeded by Hathorn Freeland, who also carried on the store and warehouse business. After he quit the store it was carried on by John Seldomridge for a time, and afterwards by John Smoker until the year 1864, when Mr. Amos Hershey became the proprietor of the store.

About 1857, Mr. Samuel M. Brua erected and carried on machine-shops, doing a good business. He also built the present warehouse, the old warehouse which had belonged to Mr. Gordon being torn down or out of use. In 1868 he sold the property to Mr. Amos L. Witmer. Mr. Witmer & Son carried on the machine-shops until 1870, when they were destroyed by fire.

In 1871, after the machine-shops had been burned, the Messrs. Hersheys became the proprietors of the whole property lying on the western side of the railroad, consisting of the store-house, warehouse, and other buildings, and lumber- and coal-yards, together with about four and one-half acres of land upon which the said buildings, lumber- and coal-yards stood. They have ever since, under the firm-name of A. Hershey & Bros., carried on the store and warehouse business, besides dealing largely in lumber and coal, and have done a very large and extensive business. They recently erected, in connection with the lumber-yard, a sawing-, planing-, and

moulding-mill. Additions were made by this firm at different times to the old store-house, and they have just torn down the old part of it, which was built by Mr. Gordon in 1836, and design erecting a much larger and more convenient structure upon the same site.

Mr. Manahan left the store in 1830. Previous to or about that time he purchased land lying on the eastern side of the railroad and erected a number of buildings upon it. He also erected a store-house and a stone warehouse upon this land, and carried on business there. This store and warehouse were afterwards conducted by different persons. The warehouse was at length destroyed by fire. He laid out some of his land in lots and sold them to others, who from time to time erected buildings upon them. That portion of the village lying on the eastern side of the railroad was for a time called Concord, but the post-office which had been established at the village was named Gordonville. The name Concord was by degrees dropped, and the whole village is now known as Gordonville.

Mr. Manahan had built a house, which for some time was occupied by two families, but in or about 1843 it became a hotel, and has been used for that purpose ever since, having been kept by various persons, among whom were Martin Rhoads and Christian H. Hershey. The property is now owned and the hotel kept by Martin K. Mylin, who, in 1876, remodeled, greatly enlarged, and repaired the building, raising the same to the height of three stories. Another building, yet standing in the village, had been used for some time as a hotel, but after the opening of the present public-house it was discontinued, and it is now occupied only as a dwelling-house.

Gordonville is a regular station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, having a ticket-, freight-, and express-office. Cigars are manufactured at several places in the village. Amos Hershey is the present postmaster. The town has forty-one dwelling-houses, a number of them being occupied by more than one family. The estimated number of inhabitants is two hundred and twenty.

The Gordonville Cornet Band, recently organized, consisting of young men desirous of cultivating their musical talents, was incorporated on May 12, 1883. The incorporators were Martin K. Mylin, Henry Bowman, and James B. Miller. The present officers are Samuel Johnson, president; M. K. Mylin, secretary; Emanuel Hershey, treasurer; Trustees, M. K. Mylin, John B. Weaver, David Taggart.

Besides these two villages there is Weavertown, in the western part of the township, consisting of a number of dwelling-houses, on the Philadelphia old road and on the Weavertown road, which runs northward from the former. It has a blacksmith-shop and a public school-house. There are also several other hamlets in the township, which in course of time will, no doubt, become flourishing villages.

**Schools.**—Leacock township did not accept the school system until 1844. At an election held on the 15th day of March in that year the following persons were elected directors: Thomas S. Woods, John L. Lightner, Christian Eby, Andrew Dunlap, Christian Beller, and William P. Michael. At the first meeting of this board it was resolved that the amount of school tax to be assessed for the year should be six hundred and fifty dollars.

The township's share of the State appropriation for common schools had been withheld from the year 1834, the time of the passage of the school law, up to the time of the acceptance of the system. The township then received its share, which amounted to a large sum of money.

After its organization the board proceeded immediately to provide school-houses. It contracted for the building of seven new frame houses, four at two hundred and seventy-five dollars each, and three at two hundred and fifty dollars each. Besides these, the board procured the use of two other houses, which were held at that time by trustees, but which were afterwards conveyed to the school district.

The first teachers employed were at Hollow, Chiron T. Whipple; Hatville, Donald Sutherland; Intercourse, John Seldomridge, Jr.; Eckert's, Thomas Coulter; Concord, R. M. Creamer; Weavertown, John McKillips; Stoltzfus', Henry D. Metzler; Zuck's, Daniel Lefevre; Rutter's, Thomas Allen.

In 1852 an independent school district was established, composed of small portions of the territories of Leacock, Salisbury, and Paradise respectively. The school-house for this district stood at first in Salisbury township, but in 1870 a new house was erected, and is now used, which stands just over the line on the soil of Leacock. It has its own board of directors, and its name is New Milltown. Since that time the legal name of the old district is the school district of Leacock.

In 1857 another school-house was erected by the school district of Leacock, near Intercourse. It was of brick, and its cost was six hundred and ninety-nine dollars. Since the erection of this house there have been in the township ten schools.

According to the minutes of the board there have been sixty different persons who have served as school directors in the district since the acceptance of the system in 1844. Some of these persons served three years, some six, some nine, and a few of them twelve years. And the number of different teachers that have had charge of the schools is one hundred and sixty, some of these teachers having taught in the district for only a session or two, while many others of them taught for four, five, or six terms, and a number of them for a still longer time. Among the ten teachers recently employed for the schools for the school year of 1883 are Miss Sallie E. Stehman, who has taught in the district five sessions; Mr. W. W. Busser, eight; John B. Senger, ten; Phares Buck-

walter, eleven; and Miss Sallie J. Trainer, twelve sessions.

The school-houses originally erected having become much dilapidated, the board of directors commenced, in 1876, the work of taking them down and rebuilding. In that year one new house was erected, the next year two, and the following year three more were erected. In 1878 two, in 1879 one was built, and lastly the brick house which had been erected in 1867 was taken down and a new one erected in 1882. All of these new houses were placed on or near the same ground on which the old houses had stood, except two or three, which were placed some considerable distance from where the old ones had been located. These new houses are frame, of good size, substantially built, and tastefully finished. Each one is supplied with patent desks and furniture of the latest and most approved style. They were built and furnished at an average cost of thirteen hundred and twenty-four dollars, exclusive of the land. The estimated value of school property in the district is sixteen thousand dollars.

The present members of the school board are Elias Leaman, W. Kennedy, Mahlon Buckwalter, Tobias K. Hershey, Michael K. Lapp, and John Fisher. The president of the board is Mahlon Buckwalter, secretary, W. Kennedy, treasurer, Elias Leaman.

**Leacock Presbyterian Church.**<sup>1</sup>—In 1724, Mr. Adam Boyd, a licentiate from the Presbytery of New Castle, was commissioned to collect a congregation at Pequea Church and take preliminary steps towards its organization. He afterwards performed the same duty at Leacock. The congregation of Leacock was at first connected with Pequea. The regular place of preaching was at Pequea, with occasional services at Leacock. In 1739 a log meeting-house was erected by the Leacock congregation on a lot of one acre and fifty-seven perches of land, purchased from John Vernor, Sr., for the sum of five shillings, the same being conveyed by said John Vernor and wife, of Leacock township, by deed dated Feb. 9, 1741, to George Brown, John Cooper, William McCausland, and John Rees, of the same place, trustees chosen "by and for the congregation of the Presbyterians of Leacock." The church was regularly organized in 1741 by the Presbytery of Donegal. After its organization the congregation obtained occasional supplies until March 25, 1751, when the Rev. Robert Smith was ordained and installed pastor over the united churches of Leacock and Pequea, and continued pastor of both until 1759, when he was released from Leacock in order to give all his time to Pequea. For many years Dr. Smith had charge of a classical and theological school of a very high character. He is represented as having been both an eminent divine and a successful instructor.

The present church building was erected on the site of the former log church while Dr. Smith was pastor. It was completed and opened for service in 1754. After Dr. Smith had resigned the charge of Leacock in 1759, the congregation had no regular pastor, but depended on occasional supplies until 1769, when a call was made by Leacock and Lancaster for the Rev. John Woodhull, and was accepted. Mr. Woodhull was installed pastor over Leacock on the 1st day of August, 1770, and he continued as pastor over the united churches of Leacock and Lancaster until 1779, a period of nine years. He for many years occupied a prominent position in the Presbyterian Church. He died Dec. 22, 1824, at Freehold, N. J., aged nearly eighty-one years.

In the year 1770, Leacock and Lancaster were set off by Synod from the Presbytery of Donegal and put under the care of the New Castle Presbytery.

In 1780, Leacock, Middle Octorara, and Lancaster Churches became united, and the Rev. Nathaniel W. Sample, having received a call from these churches, accepted the same, and was installed as pastor over them in December, 1781. His pastoral relations to these churches continued until Dec. 26, 1821, a period of forty years. Mr. Sample is said to have been a very interesting and popular preacher. A number of young men who had pursued their theological studies under his direction became eminent and useful ministers. He died at Strasburg, Lancaster Co., Aug. 26, 1884, aged eighty-three years. Several of his descendants have been elected ruling elders over Leacock Church. His grandson, Dr. Samuel R. Sample, holds that office at the present time. While Rev. Mr. Sample was pastor the congregation of Leacock was incorporated, March 10, 1787, by act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. The trustees named in said act of incorporation were Rev. N. W. Sample, James Mercer, John Craig, John Slaymaker, George McIlvaine, Henry Slaymaker, Jr., William Porter, William Crayton, and James Cooper.

Rev. Joseph Barr, the next pastor for Leacock, was installed over the churches of Leacock and Middle Octorara, May 6, 1823. On account of declining health he, in 1844, gave up Octorara, and in 1846 resigned Leacock, having been pastor over Leacock for twenty-three years. Mr. Barr was an impressive preacher, and his ministry was highly successful. In 1840, and while Mr. Barr was pastor, a new church building was erected in the village of Paradise for the better accommodation of a portion of the Leacock congregation. Leacock and Paradise were, however, and are yet one organization, having the same session and the same board of trustees.

Rev. P. J. Timlow had been pastor over the church of Belleview from the year 1839. In September, 1846, the Leacock congregation made a call for one-half of his time at Leacock, which call was presented to Presbytery by the commissioners for Leacock, Dr. N. W. Sample and Thomas S. Woods, and Dr.

<sup>1</sup> In the preparation of this article many of the facts are taken from an historical sermon by Rev. P. J. Timlow, Nov. 23, 1854.

Timlow, having accepted the call, was installed pastor on Nov. 4, 1846, from which time he was pastor over the churches of Belleview and Leacock until 1857, a period of eleven years. He afterwards served the church a second time.

In the winter of 1848, while Dr. Timlow was pastor, important repairs were made in the interior of the Leacock Church, and at a later period, perhaps about the year 1860, extensive general repairs and improvements were made on the building.

In 1855 the trustees of the church were Dr. N. W. Sample, John C. Lefevre, Philip Foster, James P. McIlvaine, George D. McIlvaine, George L. Eckert, Henry Eckert, Thomas S. Woods, and Nathaniel E. Slaymaker.

Rev. Robert Gamble was the next pastor. He was installed Oct. 22, 1857, and continued pastor for three years. Rev. John Elliot, the next pastor, was installed June 4, 1861, and continued until October, 1867, six years. May 5, 1868, Rev. P. J. Timlow was installed the second time, and continued pastor until April 5, 1874, having served the Leacock Church in all seventeen years. Dr. Timlow was a gentleman of learning and good attainments, and stood high in the church a divine. He was held in high estimation by the Leacock congregation. This is evidenced by his receiving from the congregation a second call. The next pastor was Rev. D. K. Campbell, installed May 11, 1875, and continued until October, 1876, succeeded by Rev. G. W. Duffield, who was installed June 16, 1877, and dismissed at his own request Feb. 1, 1880. Rev. E. W. Gaylord, the present pastor, was called Aug. 7, 1880, and installed November 16th of the same year. The present number of members of the church is two hundred and four.

So far as can be ascertained the following-named persons have served the church as ruling elders: Henry Slaymaker, Col. James Mercer, John Craig, Henry Slaymaker, Jr., Daniel Slaymaker, William McCausland, Dr. William B. Duffield, Nathaniel Watson, James Johnson, Dr. N. W. Sample, John C. Lefevre, James P. McIlvaine, Henry Barton, George McIlvaine, John Slaymaker, William Slaymaker, Robert McIlvaine, James Whitehill, George Duffield, Samuel Slaymaker, Moore Connel, David Stirling, Capt. John Slaymaker, Joel W. Lightner, Nathaniel E. Slaymaker, Jonathan Leidigh, John G. Offner, Dr. Brainerd Leaman, Albert P. McIlvaine, and Dr. Samuel R. Sample. The present session consists of Rev. E. W. Gaylord (moderator), N. E. Slaymaker, James P. McIlvaine, Henry Barton, A. P. McIlvaine, Dr. Brainerd Leaman, Dr. Samuel R. Sample.

The present trustees are A. E. Moore, president; James P. McIlvaine, secretary; Dr. Samuel R. Sample, treasurer; Dr. Brainerd Leaman, H. H. Shertz, E. W. Esbenshade, David F. Beam, John N. Woods, C. Kencagy.

**Cemetery.**—The cemetery at Leacock Church is an old and large one. A very large number of persons

are buried in it, some who died a long time since, and a number who died at quite an advanced age.

**Christ Church.**<sup>1</sup>—This is a Protestant Episcopal Church. It was organized on the 2d day of May, 1818, in a new stone building intended for its use. The wardens then were John Hopkins and Daniel Buckley, and the vestrymen were Nathaniel Rutter, William Lightner, Jacob Rutter, Nathaniel F. Lightner, John B. Henderson, Joel Lightner, Sr., Jacob Ringwalt, George Ellmaker, Joel Lightner, Jr., Andrew Lytle, John Dunlap, John Lightner, and Leonard Awater. The church building was erected upon a lot of ground which had been purchased from Isaac Eby for the sum of fifty pounds, and on June 7, 1818, it was consecrated.

Rev. Mr. Clarkson was the first rector of the church, being also rector of the churches at Lancaster and Pequea, and the only minister that officiated. About 1819, Rev. Mr. Spencer officiated as minister. In January, 1825, Rev. Samuel Bowman became associate rector of the churches of Leacock and St. John's (church near the Compass). Mr. Bowman was succeeded by Rev. John B. Clemson, in 1828, who continued rector until the spring of 1831, when he was succeeded by Rev. Richard U. Morgan. In 1835, Rev. Mr. Morgan was succeeded by Rev. E. Y. Buchanan, who continued rector of the church for nearly nineteen and a half years. At the time Mr. Buchanan took charge of the church there were forty families and thirty-one communicants, and in 1847 there were forty families and forty communicants. The following is a partial list of the families connected with the church in 1835, viz.: Judge John Lightner, Joel Lightner, Sr., Joel Lightner, Esq., Nathaniel F. Lightner, John Yeates, George Ellmaker, John Dunlap, Richard J. Rutter, Anderson Rutter, Andrew Dunlap, Christian Beam, Samuel O'Dare, George Wyke, Shaw Frew, Isaac B. Burrowes, Samuel Sheaffer, David Witmer, Robert McLelland, Nathaniel Rutter, William Hoey, John McSorley, Archibald Young, Henry Kinzer, Jacob Eshleman.

In September, 1854, Mr. Buchanan's connection with the church as rector ceased. He was a very able preacher, much esteemed, and he maintained a high standing in the Episcopal Church. He was a brother of the Hon. James Buchanan, late President of the United States. He is still living.

In 1854 the vestry of the church were Richard J. Rutter, Peter E. Lightner, Samuel Sheaffer, Joseph Slack, Christian Warfel, Samuel O'Dare, and B. F. Holl.

Rev. Bryan B. Killikelly succeeded Mr. Buchanan on Easter-day, April 8, 1855. In 1863, Rev. J. F. Esh had charge of the church. The Rev. Augustus White took charge Dec. 6, 1865, and continued rector until July, 1867, and on the 1st day of October,

<sup>1</sup> Rev. J. McAlpin Harding, the present rector, kindly furnished from the records of the church important matter used in preparing this outline of its history.

1869, Rev. Henry R. Smith became the rector. The next rector was the Rev. Thomas Burrows, who served from 1873 to 1875. Rev. Henry C. Pastorius became rector on Nov. 1, 1875, and continued in that relation until June 30, 1879.

While Mr. Pastorius was rector the old church building was torn down, and soon after a new brick building was erected in lieu of the old one on the same site. The corner-stone of the new building was laid by the rector June 25, 1877, and the building was consecrated on All Saints' Day, Nov. 1, 1877.

Since the organization of Christ Church, Leacock, many changes as regards the families once connected with the church and with respect to its membership have taken place, arising from various causes, such as deaths, removals, and the erection of other churches in the vicinity. The present number of families is forty, and the number of communicants fifty-four. The present rector is Rev. J. McAlpin Harding, who took charge Sept. 1, 1879. He is also rector at All Saints' Church, Paradise, and at Grace Church, or Gap Mines.

The present vestry consists of Jacob Hunsecker, Isaiah Miller, Samuel Snyder, Elim W. Eshleman, John Sigle, William Ellmaker, and W. Frank Kramer. The Sabbath-school connected with the church has seven teachers, and the number of scholars is thirty. A cemetery is at the church building, in which many interments have been made.

**Church of the United Brethren in Christ.**—Some time after 1774, William Otterbein, in conjunction with Martin Boehm, Christian Newcomer, and others, after many years of preaching became the founders of a distinct religious society. In the course of time the members having greatly increased and being scattered over a large territory, the society became more fully organized, and at length a general organization was effected. The first conference was held at Baltimore in 1789, and in 1800, at a conference held at the house of Peter Kemp, in Frederick County, Md., the name<sup>1</sup> United Brethren in Christ was given to the church organization so that it might be distinguished from all others.

**Intercourse Church.**<sup>2</sup>—The origin of the church at Intercourse dates from about 1839. First meetings were held in the Old Pond school-house, and sometimes at the residence of Mr. Charles Sweigart, an old house which stood in the rear of the present residence of Mrs. Mary Ranck. The society attending these meetings numbered ten persons, viz.: Charles Sweigart, Polly Sweigart, Charlotte Miller, Polly Miller, John Miller, David Ranck, Christian Fink, Catharine Zook, John Church, and Julia Church. Of these ten original members there are at present but three living, to wit: Charles and Polly Sweigart, and Mrs.

Catharine Zook. This small society was then a part of the Mountville mission, and afterward it formed a part of Lancaster Circuit. The first preacher was Rev. Mr. Wenger, who was followed by Revs. Frankhauser, Sands, Stavely, and Pfeffy. In the time the church was served by the above-named preachers, the appointment was occasionally visited by the Rev. John Light, of Lebanon County. In 1846 and 1847, Rev. D. O. Darrel was pastor, the appointment then forming part of New Holland Circuit. From this time until 1850 services were held at Mother Zook's and at Brother David Ranck's. In 1848 and 1849, Rev. George Gilbert was pastor, assisted in part of 1849 by Rev. T. F. Halowell. In 1850 a church building of brick was erected. It stood on a small lot of ground obtained from Mr. David Ranck, one of the original members of the society. In 1850 and 1851, Rev. J. Brewer was pastor, and in 1852 and 1853 the Rev. Simon Zimmerman. In 1854 and 1855, Revs. I. Carpenter and J. Fritz, and in 1856 and 1857, Rev. J. P. Reiland. In 1858, Rev. Samuel Siders was pastor. He was returned in 1859, but died about one month after his return and was buried at Ranck's Church. The balance of the year was filled part of the time by Rev. J. Brewer, and the rest of the year by Rev. George Gilbert. In this year the appointment paid as preacher's salary the sum of thirteen dollars and a quarter. From 1860 to 1864 the pastor was Rev. W. S. H. Keys. Mr. Keys was a gentleman of good attainments, and a fluent and forcible speaker. During the time of his pastorship very many persons were added to the church. In 1865 and 1866 the church was served by Rev. I. Baltzell, and Rev. W. M. Evers as junior preacher. In 1867 and 1868 the Rev. Mr. Yeager was pastor, and in 1869 and 1870 Rev. D. O'Farrel. From 1871 to 1874, inclusive, Rev. M. J. Mumma served as pastor.

In the year 1871, Mr. David Ranck set apart another piece of land adjoining the old church lot, and lying on the south side thereof, which he donated to the church. The whole church lot now contains about ninety-one perches of land. In the same year, chiefly by the active exertions of Rev. Lewis Peters, who at that time was presiding elder, sufficient funds were raised for the enlargement of the old church. A new end was built, a number of alterations and some repairs made, a steeple with bell placed upon the building, and the building itself properly painted and finished.

The Intercourse Church had been a part of the New Holland Circuit until 1875, when the New Holland Circuit was divided, and a new circuit established, called the Intercourse Circuit. In 1875-76, Rev. J. K. Fisher was pastor; in 1877-78, Rev. J. D. Killian; in 1879, Rev. J. S. Riddle; in 1880, Rev. Israel Groff; in 1881-82, Rev. E. L. Hughes. The present pastor is Rev. J. N. Monden.

Intercourse Circuit has a parsonage, which stands near the Intercourse Church building.

<sup>1</sup> Lawrence's "History of United Brethren in Christ," page 291.

<sup>2</sup> From a manuscript prepared by Mr. Samuel J. Campbell, for the use of the Intercourse Church, much assistance in preparing this sketch has been derived.

The present trustees are Mr. Jordan Steen, Abram R. Kurtz, Henry C. Kurtz, Samuel J. Campbell, and Phares Buckwalter. The present number of members is ninety, and the amount raised by the church last year towards preacher's salary was two hundred and fifty dollars.

A flourishing Sabbath-school is connected with the church, and is under its control. The number of scholars on the present roll is eighty-two.

The church has a cemetery adjacent to the church building.

**St. Joseph's Methodist Episcopal Church.**<sup>1</sup>—About 1860, Rev. Mr. Rink, a clergyman from the Strasburg Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held religious meetings for a time in the school-house at the village of Intercourse. Afterward the Rev. Joseph McGee, a preacher of the Enterprise (now Bird-in-Hand) Circuit, held a protracted meeting in the hall in said village, at which meeting a great revival took place, resulting in the conversion of about eighty persons. The want of a permanent place for worship then began to be felt. Mr. McGee, together with some of the members of the society, commenced the work of procuring funds for the erection of a church building. A lot of forty-two perches of land was purchased from Mr. Peter Eby for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, and the present brick building was erected. It was completed in 1862, the Rev. Mr. McGee being the first pastor, and the church organization being a part of the Bird-in-Hand Circuit. The first trustees were Augustus Rodgers, Joseph Ryan, William Graham, Henry Troop, George W. Smith, Abraham Bowman, John Espenshade, Isaac Gabel, and Joseph Smoker. The name given to the church was St. Joseph's.

Mr. McGee's connection with the church as pastor having terminated about 1863, his successors have been Revs. William McMichael, Mr. Jones, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Manger, B. T. String, William McMichael (a second time), John Gray, Mr. Wood, Mr. Wiggins, Joseph Gregg (two years), R. C. Wood (two years), Mr. Best, Samuel Horwell, Rev. Mr. Rink, and J. R. Bailey, the present pastor, who has entered upon his third year. Besides the services of the regular circuit preachers, the church has had occasional preaching by Revs. John Sayers, Amos Longnecker, and John Bell, as local preachers.

For a number of years after the organization of the church its membership increased rapidly. In late years, however, owing to the removal of many of its leading and most influential members from the neighborhood and to changes that have taken place, the church has not advanced. Its membership at present is not large.

**Baptist Church.**—In 1867, chiefly through the influence and exertion of Mr. Samuel M. Brua, a large

<sup>1</sup> Many of the facts contained in this brief history of St. Joseph's Church were furnished by Mr. Augustus Rodgers, who has been a leading member since its organization.

frame building was erected in Gordonville, intended to be used as a place of worship for the Baptist Society. For a number of years it was so used. After Mr. Brua had removed from the village the members of the society being few and scattered, services in the building by the society were discontinued. At the present time, however, meetings are occasionally held in it by different denominations.

**The Old Mennonites.**—There are now upwards of forty families residing in the township belonging to the Old Mennonite Church. The society has at present no meeting-houses which stand within the limits of the township, but their houses of worship are situated in adjacent townships, and are well attended by such members as reside in Leacock.

**Amish, or Omish.**—The name of this religious denomination is derived from Jacob Amen, who had been a rigid Mennonite preacher of Switzerland. In doctrine they adhere to the Mennonite faith, but they hold certain peculiar views which distinguish the society from that of the Old Mennonite. They settled in Lancaster County at an early day, and a few were here in 1810. There are at present probably about eighty families of this religious denomination in Leacock township. They own much good land, and being skillful farmers and very industrious they cultivate it in the most improved manner. They have no meeting-houses, but hold their religious meetings in private houses. In some of the adjacent townships, however, they have of late years erected houses for worship. They have a cemetery or graveyard near Gordonville, which graveyard was formerly called Weaver's. The land was set apart for burial purposes about 1840 by one of the society, Mr. Michael Lapp.

**Military.**—In regard to the military record of Leacock township, it may be stated that Maj. William McCausland, a resident of said township, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and Dr. Nathaniel W. Sample was a brigadier-general in the war of 1812. He died in 1865, aged eighty-one years. His son, Dr. Samuel R. Sample, was acting surgeon of the Fifth Wisconsin Regiment (Col. Cobb's) in the late Rebellion, and Dr. Brainerd Leaman was also a surgeon in the same war. Lieut. David Leche was killed in 1862, while acting as captain, in a cavalry fight, at Accoquan, Va. Cyrus L. Eckert was first lieutenant Company C, Seventy-ninth Regiment Infantry of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Daniel A. Zook was second lieutenant Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment, all being of Leacock township. Joel S. Eby was first lieutenant Company I, Second Pennsylvania Regiment of Militia, not mustered into service. Besides the above, a number of persons from the township enlisted as volunteers and served as privates in the war of the Rebellion.

When the government had recourse to drafting, Leacock township adopted the same course as was adopted by many of the townships in the county. Large amounts were raised from time to time by sub-



scriptions, contributions, and local taxation, with which substitutes were procured for the drafted men.

At the time of the great Revolutionary struggle for independence, Leacock township was not indifferent as to the result. On the 15th day of December, 1774, in pursuance of a call made by a committee of the then borough of Lancaster, a general election was held at said borough for the purpose of choosing a committee of "sixty proper persons to observe the conduct of all persons touching the General Association of the General Congress." David Watson and Nathaniel Lightner, of Leacock township, were chosen at the election as members of the committee of sixty.

The military organization known as "Associators," consisting of officers and soldiers associated for the defense of American liberty was large, and existed at the time of the Revolutionary war. Its articles of association for Pennsylvania were adopted in the year 1775. A paper which has been preserved gives a list of "Associators" for Leacock township. The following is a correct copy taken from the paper. The list of names are spelled in copying exactly as they are found in the original paper. The paper is headed thus:

*"The Associators of Leacock township belonging to Capt. Roland's Company, Associated 6th day of July, 1775.*

James Scott (in Leacock).	William McCormeck (listet).
John Roland.	John Scott (in Lampeter township).
Henry Swope.	John Creak (in Lampeter township).
John Moor.	David Crawford (in Lampeter township).
George Lyne.	William Shelar (in Leacock township).
Adam Swope.	George Lambert.
Abraham Lyne.	John Epy.
Henry Foltz.	John Suavly.
Stofte Weaver.	Jacob Swope.
George Finbrook.	Jacob Barngut.
Stemont Shower.	David Lyne.
Marteen Hillar.	Aphraem Bear.
Daniel Swope.	Henry Foltz, Jr.
Adam Rombargar.	Phillip Shower.
Joseph Bigart.	John Maxwell.
Jacob Bear (listet).	Hugh McDonel.
David Benter.	Bolsar Rombargar.
John Botta.	Jacob Maxwell.
William Lyne.	Marteen Maxwell, Jr.
Adam Hoofstetter.	George Dard.
Peter Eby.	James Hamilton.
Samuel Epy.	James Kearns (listet).
Peter Epy, Jr.	Henry Wenger (Sener).
John Hiller.	John Foltz.
Jacob Hamer.	Peter Barngut.
Henry Epy.	
Emanuel Carpenter (of Earl township).	
Patrick Conel (of Leacock township).	

Endorsed

"MR. JOHN FRED CORNEL."

**Officers.**—The county offices held by citizens of Leacock township since the year 1840 are but few. John Seldomridge, Esq., was elected prothonotary in 1868, and served three years. Daniel M. Eby became a county auditor in 1873, and was re-elected. Amos Hershey was a prison inspector for a term of three years, commencing in 1876, and one of the present county auditors.

The following is a list of justices of the peace for the township since 1840:

Joseph Miller, 1840.	John Seldomridge, 1862.
David Graff, Jr., 1840.	William Kennedy, 1864.
David Graff, Jr., 1845.	Abraham Bair, 1860.
Robert Taggart, 1845.	William Kennedy, 1869.
David Graff, 1850.	Abraham Bair, 1871.
Abraham Bair, 1851.	William Kennedy, 1874.
David Graff, 1855.	John Seldomridge, 1876.
John Seldomridge, 1857.	William Kennedy, 1879.
Abraham Bair, 1861.	John Seldomridge, 1881.

The first constable appointed by the court for the township of Leacock, in 1729, was Henry Jones.

## CHAPTER LXIII.

### UPPER LEACOCK TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

**Geographical and Descriptive.**—Upper Leacock township occupies a central position in Lancaster County. It is situated between Mill Creek and Conestoga River, and originally formed a part of Leacock (Laycock) township. On the north it is bounded by West Earl township, on the east is the township of Earl, and on the southeast Leacock, being separated from it by Mill Creek. South and southwest is the township of East Lampeter, and on the northwest is Manheim township. The Conestoga separates Upper Leacock from Manheim. The township has a plain surface generally, except in the western part, where is Snake Hill, or Bard's Hill. This hill extends from East Lampeter township, near the Conestoga, into the interior of Upper Leacock as far as Mechanicsburg. Here it curves to the north, and then trending in a northwest direction, making its way to the Conestoga, forms a semicircle, thus inclosing one of the most fertile areas in Lancaster County. The steep acclivities of these hills, the serpentine trending, and the ornamental evergreens decking the slopes, make the region very romantic, while the scenery is more than passing grand. In the southeast the foot-hills of the Welsh Mountains extend into the township.

**Origin of the Township.**—In 1729, when Lancaster County was organized, this township was included in Leacock. It extended from Conestoga to New Milltown along Pequea Creek, a distance of sixteen miles. Its average width was about five miles. Owing to the inconvenience which arose from this distance, at a meeting of the citizens at a township election, and on complaint of some of the people that there was not a close enough supervision of the general interests of the district, a petition was presented to the Lancaster County court, praying for a division of Leacock township, the lower or southeastern part to retain its original name, while the northwestern part was to be

<sup>1</sup> By R. R. Pleam.

named Upper Leacock. The dividing line, as set forth in the petition, was to commence at a point near Hoover's mill, on Mill Creek, and to follow that stream in its winding course to the Stumptown bridge, and from thence the line was to extend directly north to East Lampeter township. On the 19th day of June, 1848, by a decree of said court at Lancaster, Upper Leacock was established and created a new township.

**Pioneer Settlers and Incidents.**—Among some of the first pioneers of this township were the Bushongs, Carpenters, Weidlers, Buckwalters, Groffs, and Mixels.

**The Bushong Family.**—John Bushong, a French Huguenot, arrived in Philadelphia in September, 1731, and immediately came to Lancaster County and took up land near what is now Heller's Church. The Bushongs who reside in this township are the descendants of this John Bushong, who had a family of six boys—John, Philip, Peter, Henry, Jacob, and David—and three girls,—Mary, Barbara, and Elizabeth. In 1737 Mrs. John Bushong died, and Mr. Bushong married a second time. His son Peter emigrated to Virginia, where a prominent branch of this family still resides. Jacob went to what is now Berks County, and the noted bankers of Reading—the Bushongs—are the descendants of Jacob Bushong. David went to Illinois. Philip Bushong inherited his father's estate. John Bushong, son of Philip, is the grandfather of Isaac Bushong, Esq., an influential citizen of this township and county. Amos Bushong, miller, of East Lampeter, and Dr. Bushong, New Holland, are of this family. Isaac Bushong, of this township, has in his possession a copy of the will written by John Bushong, bearing date June 5, 1749.

**The Carpenter Family.**—The pioneer settler of the northwestern part of the township, that bordering on the Conestoga, was the celebrated Emanuel Carpenter, who ventured from Lampeter Square when quite young. He was a son of Henry Carpenter, a family of Swiss extraction, the paternal name being Zimmerman. Other families of the name of Carpenter, also numerous, are of English descent. Heinrich Zimmerman (Henry Carpenter) was born about the year 1678–80, and came to what is now Lancaster County, Pa., about the year 1715, and settled near what is now Lampeter Square. He came from Switzerland, bringing with him a son about five years of age, named Emanuel. He had afterwards five other sons, viz., Gabriel, Henry (afterwards Dr. Henry, a celebrated physician of his day), Christian, Daniel, and Jacob; besides two or more daughters, one of whom married a man by the name of Grubb, and another, Mary, married Daniel Ferree. The first three named sons were located by the father on land he owned near and along Conestoga, and in what is now Upper Leacock and West Earl townships; and the other three on his land near his residence in Lampeter. The parent was intermarried with Salome Ruffner, from whom the above-named children descended.

Nothing positive is known of the parents' death. Dr. Henry Carpenter had three sons—John (afterwards Dr. John), Henry, and Abraham—and several daughters. Dr. John Carpenter was the great-grandfather of Col. Reah Frazer, of Lancaster City. Henry was the father of Henry Carpenter, a land-surveyor and conveyancer, who died Dec. 14, 1840, and the grandfather of Abram Carpenter, a son of Dr. Abram Carpenter, a physician of renown, who died in 1836. The ancestor, Dr. Henry Carpenter, died on his farm near Lampeter, where he was buried May 20, 1840. Dr. Henry, and James C. Carpenter, probably the oldest land-surveyor living in the county, both of Lancaster City, are lineal descendants of the original Dr. Henry, and sons of the above-named Henry, who died in 1846.

Emanuel Carpenter was five years old when he came to this county, and it was thought that it was prior to the year 1723 when he settled in this township. "His influence was salutary, and he had the unbounded confidence of his fellow-citizens." In 1747 he was appointed overseer of the poor, and held that position (no lucrative one) for a number of years. In 1756 he was elected to the Assembly, and was annually re-elected until 1772, when his health failed him, and he died in the year 1780. His remains repose in Carpenter's graveyard, along the Newport road, where a suitable monument many years afterwards was erected to his memory by his great-grandson, Mr. Reigart. Emanuel Carpenter, Jr., also a prominent member of the Carpenter family, was elected to the Legislature and held that position during the Revolutionary war. Jacob Carpenter is the only descendant of this noted family who still resides in this township.

On a part of the estate, formerly owned by Emanuel Carpenter but now by Jacob Kurtz, near Mechanicsburg, it is said by tradition that the first court that ever convened in Lancaster County was organized in the year 1729, in a little log house. There seems to be sufficient evidence to confirm the oft-repeated statement, for immediately after the erection of Lancaster County a violent discussion arose as to the most suitable place for the seat of justice. Wright's Ferry (now Columbia), Lancaster, and Postlethwaite's (about seven miles south of Lancaster) were the three places most strongly recommended. It is held that the court met first on the Carpenter Place, and was in session some time until a dispute arose about the location. Finally it was agreed to remove the court to Postlethwaite's farm in Conestoga township, it being thought that this place possessed superior advantages. The courts were held there in an old log house owned by Postlethwaite, until August, 1780, when the increasing influence of the Lancaster party enabled them to procure the removal of the seat of justice to what is now Lancaster City.

The old log house, in which the court met on the Carpenter Place, is now standing in Mechanicsburg,

opposite the Lutheran parsonage, and is occupied as a wood-shed. The logs in this building are very large and heavy, being about two feet in width. The wood is well preserved and shows few signs of decay. The building was erected by Emanuel Carpenter about one hundred and sixty years ago. It is surely one of the most ancient landmarks of the township. Mr. Kurtz points out the place on his farm where the court-house stood,—the foundation of it is yet in the ground. He has also in his possession an old bench which was used by the court.

**The Heller Family.**—Jacob Heller, a German, to secure his emigration to America, was sold, with his wife, for a limited time, to earn their passage for the voyage across the Atlantic. After his liberation, which was about the year 1729, he received a grant of land of one hundred acres south of what is now Heller's Church. This is one of the most beautifully located farms of the township. It has been successively occupied by the Heller descendants until 1866, when Peter Heller, who is now eighty-three years of age, sold the farm to Kinzer W. Bender for his son, John W. Bender. It is now in possession of the widow of J. W. Bender, and is also worked by her.

**The Mixel Family.**—Martin Mixel was one of the early pioneers who sought a home in Upper Leacock. A brother accompanied Martin to America, but was either lost or captured by the Indians. Nothing definite is known of the date of the arrival of the Mixels except that Martin was a landholder in 1735, and that he died at "a great old age" during the early part of the American Revolution. The land which was held by Martin Mixel extended from Mechanicsburg to Bareville, on the south side of the pike, and east of the Garber plantation it was on both sides of the pike. Universal tradition has it that Mixel built his first house near a spring on a farm now owned by Adam Miller, but occupied by his son Sheaffer. No traces of this house can be seen except the cellar excavations. Martin had three sons,—Jacob, John, and George. Jacob married and inherited his father's estate in portion, and also erected the Midway Hotel, between Mechanicsburg and Bareville. Jacob had one daughter, an only child, who married Hiram Batten, whose son, Israel, still resides upon a small tract of land of the original Mixel plantation, and is the only lineal descendant of this noted family.

**The Good Family.**—Hans Good, who was appointed the first constable of Leacock at the organization of the county, was one of the early adventurers of this county. He was of a roaming disposition, and delighted in adventure. He did not settle permanently until 1784, when he took up a tract of land of nearly three hundred acres, which lies between Bareville and Mill Creek in this township. After holding this tract of land and breaking the soil for a period of ten years, it passed into the hands of Andrew Bare. The noted book-firm of Lancaster City, Bare & Sons, are the descendants of Andrew Bare. Afterwards this farm

was purchased by Andrew Hershey, and was held by him until the year 1854, when S. G. Groff became the proprietor, who divided the farm among his three sons, Hershey, Milton, and Ezra, who are the occupants, and hold deeds of the different places.

**The Groff<sup>1</sup> Family.**—The whole eastern part of this township was included in a warrant of land granted to Hans Groff, who afterwards disposed of it to different settlers. Hans Groff, with one of his brothers, were among the persecuted Christians who fled from Switzerland to Alsace, then a province of France, about the year 1695-96. He came to Germantown, where he remained for a short time only; afterwards he settled in Pequea Valley, but, not being content here, he then settled in Groff's Dale (Graaf Thal), which was named in honor of him, and by which the settlement is known to this day.

The following is the circumstance which led Mr. Groff to settle in Groff's Dale: "His horses having strayed from Pequea, while in pursuit of them in a northern direction from the inhabited parts he discovered a fine spring in a heavily-timbered spot, the head of Grove's Run. 'In this Elysian dale,' said he, 'will I fix my permanent abode.' He nevertheless pursued his horses till he found them, and returned to Pequea. A short time afterwards he disposed of his effects, when he returned to the spring, and about half a mile down, on the north side, he erected a cabin under a large white-oak tree, in which he, his wife, and an only child remained during that winter." In the spring of the next year, having secured by a warrant dated Nov. 22, 1717, a large tract of land, he erected a house near the cabin. The spot where he erected the house is still pointed out by his descendants. He had six sons,—Peter, David, John, Daniel, Marcus, and Samuel,—and was known as "Graaf der Jäger" ("the huntsman").

"Hans Groff, after serving his day and generation, the public on several occasions, and having divided his land among his sons, died, leaving a large family connection. Perhaps there is no family in the county more numerous," especially in Upper Leacock, more "respectable, and more useful citizens than the Groffs."

**The Yonder Family.**—Jacob Yonder was the first to seek a home on Groff's land. In 1784 he received a deed for a tract of over three hundred acres, upon which he immediately erected a log house and stone barn, the latter still standing, though improved. Jacob had a son by the name of Jonas, who inherited this farm and held it until 1801, when he died. Dora, the only child of Jonas Yonder, was married to a Mr. Haines, who then fell heir to the farm. During this time, and until 1833, tracts of land were sold from the original farm, reducing it to one hundred acres, when it was purchased by John Grabill, Sr. It is now held by John Grabill, Jr.

**The Ferree Family.**—John Ferree married Mary

<sup>1</sup> This name is variously spelled Groff, Graaf, Groof, and Graffe.

Warenbuer, and resided in the town of Lindau, in France, not far from the river Rhine. They were Huguenots, and were made to feel the full force of religious persecution then raging throughout Europe. He was a silk-weaver, and in religious belief a follower of John Calvin. While troops were murdering his friends in the town he gathered up a few articles and fled with his family to the neighborhood of Strasburg, where he remained two years. He died in Germany, leaving a widow, Mary, and six children, who came to America in the year 1709 and settled in Ulster County, N. Y. When they left the Palatinate they were accompanied by a young man named Isaac Le Fevre, who stated that his family, who were also Huguenots, were nearly all put to death by the soldiers, and that he escaped with difficulty unhurt. He came with the family to America, where he married Catharine Ferree.

From Isaac Le Fevre the name has spread over several States.

Mary Warenbuer in 1711 took out a warrant for two thousand acres of land in New Strasburg. Martin Kendig, who seems to have been the agent for the early pioneers, appeared before the commissioner of property, 10th Seventh month, 1712, with Maria and her son Daniel, and desired that a patent might be granted and confirmed to Maria, but upon due consideration of the matter it was deemed best to confirm the same to her son Daniel and son-in-law, Isaac Le Fevre. She died in Conestoga, Conestoga township, in 1716. There must have been some neglect or delay, for we find that a patent was issued to Daniel Ferree and Isaac Le Fevre in 1733. Some years subsequent to this time, when the parties divided the land, it was discovered upon a resurvey of the same that it contained three hundred acres more than the original survey, and a confirmation deed was made which embraced all the land.

Isaac Le Fevre also received a patent in his own name, Fourth month 15, 1713, for three hundred acres. Philip Ferree received a warrant 24th Sixth month, 1716, for three hundred acres. Daniel Ferree 4th Eighth month, 1716, six hundred acres. John Ferree, 2d Fourth month, 1716, one hundred acres.

**The Lightner Family.**—Adam Lightner and Maud, his wife, in the year 1709, fled from the religious persecutions along the Rhine, which drove thousands of Protestants to Holland, thence to England. They were Lutherans. Their son William was born in Germany. Nathaniel was born in 1709, while his parents were encamped near London. They came to America in the same year, and settled in Ulster County, N. Y., among the La Rues, Ferrees, and Le Fevres.

They came to Pequea Valley in the year 1723, and settled upon land near the old Peter's road, upon the northern boundary of Leacock township, and about a mile northeast from the village of Intercourse.

Nathaniel married Margaret La Rue, who was born

in France in 1713. He settled upon the homestead farm in Leacock. From him came the Lightners of this county. They had nineteen children, and, with one exception, a child was born to them every year, and to make up for what they may have considered "lost time" twins were born in the year 1744.

William Lightner, son of Adam, returned to Germany. He owned large sugar and spice plantations upon one of the islands in the Eastern Ocean, and he became possessed of a very large estate, to which a multitude of his descendants are now turning their eyes, anxiously waiting to divide and enjoy this accumulated wealth. His brother George also returned to Germany.

**The Johns Family.**—The Johns family, who are numerous and wealthy citizens of this township, are all descendants of John Johns, who came to America with Hans Groff, and followed him to the "White-Oak Tree," in Groff's Dale, where he became a laborer for Mr. Groff. Mr. Johns was a religious refugee of Switzerland. He had hid himself in the attic of his house to seclude himself from his pursuers, and while looking out of a window he saw his large herd of cattle was being slaughtered by those who were in search of his blood. He was then compelled to flee and leave his estate to the mercy of his persecutors. After having accumulated some money by hard work for Mr. Groff, he purchased a tract of land of two hundred and thirty acres of Emanuel Carpenter, whereon he erected a house, which, with additions and improvements, is still occupied as a dwelling. This farm has never passed out of possession of the Johns family. Reuben Johns, who owns this farm at present, is the fourth generation of Johns that has owned it.

**The Lyne Family.**—West of Heller's Church the first pioneer settler was John Lyne, who had taken a warrant for a tract of land of over one thousand acres. Philip Scott, a Scotchman, had been a laborer and blacksmith for Mr. Lyne, and had his shop somewhere near what is now Weidler Kachel's shop. John Lyne had a son by the name of David, who married Miss Scott. David had six boys,—John, William, Daniel, George, Chester, and Gabriel. Chester Lyne was a soldier of the war of 1812, and some of his descendants now reside in the eastern part of the county. All the other boys went west, except William, who went to Cumberland, where he became a learned jurist, and was afterwards elected to the judgeship of the County Court.

**The Hamilton Family.**—William Hamilton died in January, 1782, and left a wife, Jean, and the following children: Hugh, who died in 1810, was father of John Hamilton; William, who moved to the West in 1810, where he died; and John, son of Hugh Hamilton, was appointed to settle his estate. The third son was John; and the fourth James Hamilton, who was a colonel in the Revolution; Robert, who was the father of John; and Ann, who married James Wal-

lace; Nancy, the seventh child, married Thomas Wade. For full sketch of Col. James Hamilton, see "Appleton's Encyclopedia."

**The Owen Family.**—It appears that among those who sought a home towards the closing years of the last century in what is Upper Leacock was Benjamin Owen, of Quaker descent. He bought land north of Monterey, and near a large spring he erected a house and barn, which are now occupied by Daniel Kolp. Mr. Owen's influence was felt in the township for good, for he was a man of refined taste and culture. He served what was then known as Leacock township as justice of the peace for a number of years; afterwards he represented the county in the State Legislature, and died in 1786, leaving three children, Ann, Jonathan, and Benjamin.

John Glenb, another pioneer of Leacock, or what is now Upper Leacock, died in 1740, leaving a wife, Isabella, and four children,—Thomas, Jean, Mary, and John. The witnesses to his last will and testament were John Beard, Robert Elliott, and Elizabeth Beard.

John Lyon died in what is now Upper Leacock in 1748, and left a wife, Elizabeth, and three children,—John, Ann, and Thomas.

John Morgan, another of the early residents of this township, died in 1748, leaving a brother, Matthew, and two sisters, Elizabeth and Mary.

James Miller died in this township in 1749, leaving a wife, Ruth, and six children. One of the daughters married Thomas Millhouse, another Thomas Hiatt, and another married Isaac Jackson, who bore him children,—Thomas, James, Katharine, William, Isaac, Nathaniel, and Elizabeth. The fourth daughter married William Jackson, of Chester County, Pa., and the fifth daughter married William Farquar, also of Chester County. The only son of Mr. Miller was named James.

John Stump, who died in this township in 1749, left a widow, Maria Catharine, and six children,—George, Zelous, Peter, Christian, Stephen, and Maria Stump. There were also brothers and sisters of Mr. Stump that survived him.

Andrew Eby, who died in 1768, was a brother of Peter Eby, Esq., and left two sons, Andrew and John.

Robert Stewart died in 1754. His wife was Agnes, daughter of Hugh Thompson. He had a brother Charles, then in Ireland, and a brother John in Leacock, who had a son William. His sister Sarah married William Snodgrass. He also had one son, Robert.

Stewart Herbert, Sr., died in November, 1778, and left five children,—Stewart, Daniel, Elizabeth, Moses, and Jane. His sister Margaret married Peter Dells. Dec. 31, 1778, ninety-three acres of the Herbert farm was sold to James Olemson, of Salisbury, the same having been patented to Stewart Herbert in 1756.

George Stewart died in April, 1769, leaving a wife,

Jean, and two children, George, an only son, and one daughter, Esther, who married John McCausland, and bore him two children, Esther and Jane.

John Whitehill, third son of James Whitehill, of Salisbury, died in January, 1779, and left a wife, Margaret, and three children, Robert, William, and John Whitehill.

William Wallace died in Leacock, in August, 1798, and left children,—Robert, James, Hannah, married a Mr. Calhoun, and was the mother of three sons and one daughter; Mary married a Mr. Lennegan; Margaret, Josiah, William, and Thomas.

Matthew McClung died in 1802, leaving a widow, Martha, and two sons, Matthew and Hugh. Matthew, Jr., owned one hundred acres of land, and was the father of two sons, Charles and Hugh (2d). Hugh, son of Matthew, Sr., was also a farmer, and owned one hundred acres of land, which he sold, April 4, 1814, to Jacob France.

George Philip Bard died in 1793, leaving a wife, Margaret, and seven children,—Michael, John, George, Jacob, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Mary.

Peter Eby, one of the pioneers of this township, died in 1794, and left eight children,—Peter, Samuel, Henry, Andrew, John, David, Christian, and Anna, who married Abram Wenger.

**Indians.**—The traditional accounts of the Indians of this township make it obvious that they were of a peaceful disposition. There are no records of any difficulty; but that the Indians had been here is evident from the fact of the many traces which can be seen of them along Snake Hill. Many Indian relics have been found, such as arrow-heads, war-clubs, tomahawks, etc. On Jacob Stultzfuss' farm, near Monterey, is a place pointed out as having once been an Indian burying-ground. A son of M. G. Wenger has in his cabinet a collection of Indian relics found upon his father's farm in this township. In early pioneer times, as was common with aborigines in all the new settlements, the Indians frequently visited the houses of settlers to sell baskets and hickory brooms, but as time passed on they receded and became extinct in this township.

**Pioneer Road.**—The Peter's road, which passes through this section, forming the boundary line of Earl and Upper Leacock, is the most ancient highway in the county used by the early pioneers. This road was so named by reason of an Indian trader, Peters, who wagoned his way from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and points intervening to trade with the Indians. Nearly all this road in the county has been vacated, except that which leads from the New Holland turnpike southwest to a point on the old Philadelphia road, near the White Horse.

**Residents in 1843.**—The first assessment of Upper Leacock township was made in the fall of 1843 by Isaac Hoover. The assessment of that year shows that the following-named persons were freeholders at that time:

Wilson Brobaker.  
Isaac Bard.  
George Bean.  
Susanna Barton.  
Elizabeth Brubaker.  
Martin Bair.  
Adam Bair.  
John Bassler.  
George Bard, Jr.  
Jacob Bushong.  
Henry Burkhardt.  
John Baro.  
Adam Baro.  
Elizabeth Bender.  
John Bushong.  
Ephraim Bare.  
Kinzer Bender.  
George Byran.  
Sarah Bender.  
Jacob Brady.  
Susanna Bender.  
John Bard.  
Isaac Bard.  
David Buckwalter, Jr.  
Elizabeth Bushong.  
Susanna Brenner.  
Daniel Bitzer.  
John Bard, Sr.  
Adam Baro, Esq.  
George Bard.  
Mary Baro.  
Isaac Bassler.  
Jacob Brubaker.  
Abraham Buckwalter.  
David Buckwalter.  
Christian Buckwalter.  
George Bair.  
John Barton.  
Joseph Buckwalter.  
Moore Connell.  
George Caruthers.  
Elizabeth Cunningham.  
Mark Connell, Jr.  
Amos Cowen.  
Robert Connell.  
Nancy Carpenter.  
James Cooper.  
Henry Caffrey.  
Thomas Evans.  
Abraham Eby.  
Jonas Eby.  
Samuel Eby.  
John Eby, Jr.  
Jacob Eby.  
John Eshleman.  
Christian Ebersole.  
Mary Epley.  
Phillip Fasnacht.  
Christian Franhauser.  
John Grabill, Sr.  
Abraham Gibbons.  
Abraham Gibbons, Jr.  
Christian Grabill.  
Catharine Gloninger.  
Barbara Good.  
Abraham Good.  
Henry Good.  
Samuel Good.  
Henry Gerber.  
John Graham.  
Daniel Groff.  
Daniel Gibbons.  
Cyrus Good.  
George Groff.  
John Good, Jr.  
John Good, Sr.  
Jacob Garber.

Jacob Givler.  
Catharine Heller.  
Jacob Holl.  
David Hunsberger.  
Lewis Harpel.  
John Hoover.  
Isaac Huffard.  
George Heiss.  
Jacob Hoover.  
Peter Heller.  
Catharine Hamner.  
Jacob Hoover, Jr.  
George Heller.  
John Hershey.  
Jacob Hershey.  
Samuel Johns.  
Paul Johns.  
Samuel Johns, Jr.  
John Johns.  
Michael Johns.  
John Johns (Peter's son).  
Jacob Johns, farmer.  
Jacob Johns, blacksmith.  
Reuben B. Johns.  
Christian Kurtz.  
Jacob Kurtz, Sr.  
Elizabeth Kauffman.  
Daniel Kachel.  
Andrew Kolp.  
Isaac Kling.  
Henry Kurtz.  
Benjamin Landis.  
Ann Leber.  
Barbara Leamon.  
Christian Landis.  
David Dandis, fuller.  
James Lytle.  
Jacob Lawshey.  
John Lahmon.  
Henry Lantz.  
Adam Miller.  
Bair Miller.  
Martin Myer.  
Solomon Myer.  
Simpson Ruth.  
Jonathan Rolland.  
Martin Rohrer.  
Henry Resh.  
Benjamin Resh.  
John Rohrer.  
Rudolph Rudy.  
John Raub.  
Samuel Ronk.  
William Rogers.  
Israel Shaeffer.  
Catharine Seidle.  
Frederick Swope.  
John Stauffer.  
Sarah Stuck.  
Elizabeth Shaeffer.  
David Snyder.  
John Sowers.  
Daniel Swope.  
Jehu Simmons.  
Jacob Simmo.  
Milton Spot.  
Emanuel Swope.  
John Stultzfus, Sr.  
Jacob Smoker.  
John K. Stultzfus.  
Jacob Smoker.  
Eli Stultzfus.  
Christian Stultzfus, Sr.  
Samuel Stultzfus.  
David Stultzfus, Jr.  
Henry Sheibley.  
John Stauffer.

George Swope.  
Abraham Stultzfus.  
David Stultzfus, Sr.  
Susanna Sengerwalt.  
Samuel Trumbauer.  
Peter Vandersaal.  
Jacob Vandersaal.  
Barbara Vandersaal.  
Abraham Weaver.  
Marks G. Wenger.

Christian Wenger.  
Amos Weldler.  
Samuel Weldler.  
William Weldman.  
Elizabeth Weldler.  
Abraham Weldman.  
Christiau Weldman.  
Joseph Wenger.  
Isaac Weldler, M.D.  
Michael Wise.

**Township Officers.**—The following have been the officers of the township since its organization :

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1844. William Weldman. Joseph Wenger.	1865. Isaac Bushong.
1849. William Weldman.	1869. N. F. Shaeffer.
1850. Isaac Bushong.	1870. Isaac Bushong.
1851. William Weldman.	1874. William Weldman.
1855. Isaac Bushong.	1875. Isaac Bushong.
1859. William Weldman.	1879. B. H. Myer.
1860. Isaac Bushong.	1880. H. L. Batten.
1864. William Weldman.	Isaac Bushong.
	1882. F. G. Harpel.

#### ROAD SUPERVISORS.

1845. Lewis Sheaffer. Christian Ebersole.	1861. Peter Kellenberger. Jacob Kurtz.
1846. Lewis Sheaffer. Christian Ebersole.	1862. I. S. Baro. William Lytle.
1847. Jacob Hartranft. Emanuel Landis.	1863. William Lytle. Frank Bender.
1848. John Johns. Benjamin Landis.	1864. Jacob Rank. William Lytle.
1849. Jacob Landis. Henry Zwalby.	1865. William Lytle. Isaac Bard.
1850. Andrew Bard. A. B. Miller.	1866. William Lytle. John Pickel.
1851. Joseph Huffard. S. S. Rutter.	1867. John Renno. Joseph Harsh.
1852. Peter Stauffer. Henry Krieder.	1868-69. William Lytle. Isaac Bard.
1853. Peter Kellenberger. Henry Kreider.	1870. Abraham Kachel. William Lytle.
1854. Joseph Markley. Joseph Eby.	1871. Lewis Sheaffer. John Weaver.
1855. Diller Baro. Daniel Bitzer.	1872-75. Lewis Sheaffer. Elias Heller.
1856. I. L. Baro. Samuel Stultzfus.	1876. Elias Heller. J. N. Rudy.
1857. Samuel Stultzfus. R. B. John.	1877-81. L. S. Blair. J. N. Rudy.
1858-59. Jacob Kurtz. Samuel Stultzfus.	1882. Harvey Lytle. J. N. Rudy.
1860. Jacob Kurtz. John Zeller, Jr.	1883. Samuel Bushong. J. N. Rudy.

#### AUDITORS.

1844. C. B. Landis.	1860. Abraham Eby. J. H. Buckwalter.
1845. Benjamin Rohrer.	1861. David Lefevre.
1846. John Huber.	1862. John Zellers.
1847. Isaac Bushong.	1863. D. P. Landis.
1848. Israel Johns.	1864. Jacob Kurtz.
1849. I. F. Sheibley.	1865. S. G. Groff.
1850. John Johns.	1866. J. S. Eby.
1851. Henry Eby.	1867. R. J. Rutter.
1852. David Landis.	1868. John Grabill.
1853. Abraham Sheibley.	1869. J. S. Eby.
1854. Benjamin Rohrer.	1870. Jacob Kurtz.
1855. John Bear.	1871. John Grabill.
1856. Joseph Wenger.	1872. J. S. Eby.
1857. K. D. Bender. David Lefevre.	1873. Reuben Kachel.
1858. R. B. Johns. Isaac Baro.	1874. Henry Eby.
1859. J. W. Buckwalter.	1875. O. B. Landis.
	1876. Reuben Kachel.

- 1877. J. S. Eby.
- 1878. Henry Eby.
- 1879. John Buckwalter.
- 1880. Levi Bard.

- 1881. Abraham Shelbley.
- 1882. Martin Shenfer.
- 1883. Solomon Groff (three years).  
John Zellers (two years).

ASSESSORS.

- 1843. Isaac Hoover.
- 1844. George Heller.
- 1845. Thomas Evans.
- 1846. Thomas Evans.  
Kinzer Bender.  
Emanuel Weldler.
- 1847. George Mearig.  
Benjamin Landis.
- 1848. Lewis Sheaffer.  
Henry Shelbley.
- 1849. Henry Shelbley.
- 1850. E. L. Landis.  
John Musser.
- 1851. Israel Johns.
- 1852. J. O. Steinhiser.

- 1853. N. F. Sheaffer.  
Benjamin Landis.
- 1854-55. N. F. Sheaffer.
- 1856. J. B. Raff.
- 1857-59. N. F. Sheaffer.
- 1860. Washington Potter.
- 1861-64. N. F. Sheaffer.
- 1865. Jacob Becker.
- 1866. Lewis Sheaffer.
- 1867. J. S. Eby.
- 1868. Davi Sowers.
- 1869-73. J. A. Sollenberger.
- 1874-79. Jacob Morrow.
- 1880-82. N. F. Sheaffer.
- 1883. Jacob Morrow.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

- 1844-48. Emanuel Swope.
- 1849-53. Frederick Swope.
- 1854. M. G. Wenger.
- 1855. J. M. Swarr.
- 1856. Jacob Vandersaal.
- 1857-59. J. M. McQuaid.
- 1860. S. R. Myer.
- 1861-62. J. M. McQuaid.
- 1863. Emanuel Swope.
- 1864. L. G. Kemper.
- 1865-67. H. G. Dissinger.

- 1868. Samuel Groff.
- 1869. Samuel Martin.
- 1870-72. David Martin.
- 1873. G. B. Swope.
- 1874. Z. L. Sheaffer.
- 1875-77. C. D. Buckwalter.
- 1878. O. G. Wenger.
- 1879-80. C. D. Buckwalter.
- 1881-82. G. G. Wenger.
- 1883. J. M. Denlinger.

CONSTABLES.

- 1857. John Murvine.
- 1858-59. Uriah Mumma.
- 1860-62. Hugh Montgomery.
- 1863. Leonard Curley.
- 1864-65. J. B. Snyder.
- 1866. Isaac Mearig.
- 1867. Jacob Givler.

- 1868-69. I. R. Mearig.
- 1870. B. F. Brubaker.
- 1871-74. I. R. Mearig.
- 1875-77. John Stokes.
- 1878. B. H. Myer.
- 1879-82. John Stokes.
- 1883. George Bewley.

JUDGES AND INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.

- 1844. Adam Bare.  
Reuben Weldler.  
Kinzer Bender.
- 1845. Joseph Wenger.  
Kinzer Bender.  
Reuben Weldler.
- 1846. Joseph Wenger.  
C. R. Landis.  
Mark Connell.
- 1847. C. R. Landis.  
Mark Connell.  
Joseph Wenger.
- 1848. Joseph Wenger.  
Benjamin Landis.  
Emanuel Weldler.
- 1849. R. B. Johns.  
C. R. Landis.  
George Mearig.
- 1850. John Bard.  
Lewis Sheaffer.  
Cyrus Miller.
- 1851. C. R. Landis.  
John Johns.  
Washington Simons.
- 1852. N. F. Sheaffer.  
Isaac Bushong.  
Mark Connell.
- 1853. C. R. Landis.  
J. B. Raff.  
Kinzer Bender.
- 1854. Reuben Johns.  
John Bard.  
Daniel Becker.

- 1855. Abraham G. Groff.  
B. T. Holl.  
J. B. Rutter.
- 1856. J. W. Buckwalter.  
Mark Connell.  
George Good.
- 1857. Isaac Buthong.  
G. G. Wormf.
- 1858. C. R. Landis.  
Jacob Kolp.  
Samuel Bushong.
- 1859. C. R. Landis.  
Diller Bare.  
Cyrus Miller.
- 1860. Isaac Bushong.  
Diller Bare.  
Jacob Kolp.
- 1861. C. R. Landis.  
Samuel Bushong.  
Washington Simmons.
- 1862. J. W. Buckwalter.  
G. B. Owen.  
Daniel Bard.
- 1863. C. R. Landis.  
S. S. Rutter.  
Cyrus Miller.
- 1864. Adam Bare.
- 1864. Samuel Bushong.  
Washington Simmons.
- 1865. Adam Bare.  
S. S. Rutter.  
Washington Simmons.
- 1866. Adam Bare.

- 1866. G. R. Swope.  
Cyrus Miller.
- 1867. William Kennedy.  
Al. Ellmaker.  
Robert Wade.
- 1868. Adam Bare.  
G. R. Swope.  
Elias Heller.
- 1869. J. W. Swope.  
J. B. Raff.  
Lewis Sheaffer.
- 1870. Adam Bare.  
William Kramer.  
Levi Sowers.
- 1871. Adam Bare.  
Levi Sowers.  
G. K. Mearig.
- 1872. Jacob Becker.  
William Kramer.  
J. S. Sheaffer.
- 1873. N. F. Sheaffer.  
Grabill Killian.  
Samuel Bushong.
- 1874. J. A. Sollenberger.  
S. M. Good.  
James Bare.
- 1875. N. F. Sheaffer.

- 1875. S. M. Good.  
Daniel Weldler.
- 1876. N. F. Sheaffer.  
Levi Sowers.  
Charles Landis.
- 1877. N. F. Sheaffer.  
Daniel Weldler.  
L. S. Blair.
- 1878. J. A. Sollenberger.  
Ella Good.  
Levi Sowers.
- 1879. J. Sollenberger.  
Martin Heller.  
Levi Sowers.
- 1880. J. A. Sollenberger.  
Frank Weldler.  
Levi Sowers.
- 1881. J. A. Sollenberger.  
Levi Sowers.  
Mark Connell.
- 1882. J. A. Sollenberger.  
Ellwood Brown.  
Frank Weldler.
- 1883. A. R. Kachel.  
Daniel Barmer.  
Rolland Greiner.

General Industries, Mills, Stores, etc. — The water-power of Mill Creek was utilized before the Revolution to operate small grist-mills. The first mill along this stream was built by Jacob Becker. It was a stone, one-story structure, erected on the Newport road. About the year 1760-65, Benjamin Longnecker bought this property, which afterwards passed into the hands of his son, who erected the pioneer saw-mill on this stream. Marcus Groff, a son of Hans Groff, became the owner of this mill, and from him it passed to his son Marks, who erected the large stone mansion on the hill opposite the store (Groff's) about 1790. Of late this house has been remodeled, and is now as comfortable and attractive a residence as any in that part of the township. Groff's store and mill have been operated together for more than half a century, the estate being held by Daniel Groff. In 1815 the stone house for the first time was occupied as a store by Mr. Sharp, followed by Isaac Becker in 1817, who occupied it for four years, when Samuel G. Groff, a brother of Daniel Groff, rented the store. Daniel Groff was at that time the miller, and erected the large brick building on the top of the hill which is the present store. Samuel G. Groff removed his stock into the new store, and was engaged in the mercantile business until 1854, when he commenced farming. Samuel Groff, Daniel's son, then carried on the store business until 1870, when C. B. Buckwalter became the proprietor, and was succeeded by Jacob Denlinger in 1880. Through the influence of the Groffs, "Groff's Store" post-office was established, in or about the year 1827, with Samuel G. Groff as the first postmaster. The post-office was kept in the store building until 1881, when the citizens of Monterey presented a petition to the Post-Office Department, and caused the removal of the office to Hershey's store, Monterey, with Benjamin Hershey as postmaster, but still the office re-

tains its original name. The mill during the meantime had changed hands, and was known for a time as Ebersole's & Newhauser's mill, until William Ressler, about 1865, purchased the mill property, and repaired the mill and improved the appearance of its surroundings.

**Stauffer's Mill**, located in the southwestern corner of the township and along Mill Creek, was erected in 1802 by Christian Stauffer. Christian Stauffer died in 1835, when his son, John, engaged in the milling business, and was succeeded by others until 1870, when John Buckwalter bought the property, and has operated the mill since that time. The mill has been improved and enlarged, and besides the water-power afforded by Mill Creek, a large steam-engine has been placed in the mill. The saw-mill of this place was erected about the same time as the grist-mill, and has gone to decay.

**The Mill Creek Woolen-Factory** was established in 1810 by Peter Landis. Peter was a carder, and, wishing to utilize home industry, built a small building near the Stumptown road, along Mill Creek, and put in a carding-machine. A few years later a dyeing-house was added to the carding-mill. In 1841, David Landis, a son of Peter Landis, who had learned the carding trade and that of a fuller, bought the mill of his father. In 1852, Mr. Landis, wishing to enter upon the business on a more extensive scale, removed the old mill and erected a large woolen-factory and put in new machinery, and employs quite a number of hands. In 1854, Mr. Campbell became a part owner with Mr. Landis, and in 1860 this firm sold the factory to Amos Rudy. After being operated by him, and under his management, for several years, it was sold by the sheriff in 1870, and bought by Peter Buffenmyer, who is still the owner. Since then, 1870, the machinery has been idle, much of the wood-work is decayed, and only traces of the mill-dam can be seen. The factory presents a deserted appearance.

**The Conestoga Rifle-Boring Mill** was founded in 1846 by Henry E. Leamon. This mill was located on the Conestoga Creek, near a place formerly called Pinetown (in reality no town). All the machinery was propelled by water-power. The boring apparatus of this mill was of immense weight, and thousands of rifle-barrels have been bored at this place.

In 1865, Mr. Leamon removed his machinery and boring apparatus to Lancaster City, where Henry E. Leamon, Jr., is now carrying on a successful business. The old establishment was sold to Leamon Shirk. The walls of the building are going to decay, and the mill-dam has been wrecked by floods. Several years ago a company commenced to remodel the mill, in order to convert it into a powder-mill; but, owing to some difficulty, the work was abandoned and since that time the mill has been vacant.

Near Monterey, and on land now occupied by John Plank, Daniel Aspenshade established a tannery

about 1800, and was engaged in the business until 1810, when he was succeeded by Mr. Boyd. Subsequently the tannery passed into the hands of Sentmyer, who sold it to John Myer in 1830, who improved the property and continued the business until 1838, when he sold out and went to Illinois.

**Pioneer Distilling.**—The leading business occupation of the farmers of this township in the latter part of the last and the beginning of the present century was the distilling of spirits. The agricultural products were mainly wheat, corn, and rye, and as there was a great excess of product over the consumption of the cereals, and no way by which this excess of grain could be conveniently transported to market, there was a demand for distilling. Many of the distilleries required three or four teams to haul their distilled spirits to Philadelphia, or elsewhere. It is said that the best of distilled spirits were retailed at the still-houses as low as eighty-five cents per gallon. The following persons were the proprietors of distilleries during and prior to 1810: George Rolland, on a farm now held by Joseph Bieler; George Bender, on Kinzer Bender's farm; John Hershey, on Jacob Stultzfus' farm; Peter Myer, on a farm lately purchased by Henry Stultzfus; Abraham Petersheine, near Groff's store; and Peter Wenger, on Andrew Miller's farm. In 1850 none of these still-houses were in operation, and at present there is no vestige remaining to show that they had once an existence. Michael Rolland, John Rhoads, Frederick Swope, and Amos Weidler were the innkeepers of 1843.

**Mechanicsburg** is situated in the central part of Upper Leacock township. It consists of about sixty houses along the New Holland turnpike. This town was never regularly laid out. The first house was once occupied as the residence of Rev. Samuel Trumbauer, and was originally dedicated as a cake-, candy-, and drug-shop. Nicholas Nassinger was also a pioneer inhabitant of the town. The small brick house which he built about ninety years ago, and in which he carried on tailoring for a long time, is still standing, and is easily pointed out by the villagers.

The hotel building was erected about 1788, and first licensed in 1823 by Isaac Rudy. This property is now known as the "Mechanicsburg Hotel," and is kept by John Beck. In the eastern part of the town is the "Spread Eagle Hotel," erected by Samuel Garber as a private residence in 1800. It was first opened for the public by Mr. Temple, and is at present owned and managed by Michael Dissinger. At this place the general election for the township is held, and the school board also meet here to transact their business. An addition was made to this building in 1830 by Frederick Swope, who opened a grocery-store, and was succeeded in trade by Martin, Bender, and Hiram Dissinger, who is the present merchant at this place.

About the year 1841, Jacob Holl opened a store opposite the Mechanicsburg Hotel, where he re-



mained for eighteen years. The next in trade was Emanuel Swope, who continued in the mercantile business until 1872, when G. G. Wenger, the present merchant, became a dealer in dry goods and groceries at this stand. Leacock post-office has been at this place of business ever since this store was established.

More recently George Bard opened an agricultural implement store, and is carrying on an extensive business. Harry Weidler, an old resident who is now eighty-three years old, had been for many years blacksmith. A. Rolland and B. Rohrer, in 1881, erected a large tobacco warehouse in Mechanicsburg.

**V. Andes & Son's Agricultural Implement Works and Foundry** are the largest manufacturing establishment in Upper Leacock, and are located in Mechanicsburg. In 1849, Peter Vandersual, a machinist, erected a shop, twenty-five by thirty feet, in which he made agricultural implements. It was at this time that Mechanicsburg got its name, on account of the mechanics this trade drew to the place. In 1851, Valentine Andes, who came from Germany about 1838 with little means but much genius and mechanical ingenuity, purchased this place of business for two thousand dollars. He had in his employ four hands at first, but the business has grown to such a magnitude that the main building is four times as large as the original one, and the large foundry, warehouse, and other adjacent buildings have been added. Twenty men are kept constantly at work in these shops. Some years as many as fifty horse-powers and sixteen threshing-machines are built here. The firm is now composed of the father and two sons, and is well known over the county. The threshing-machine with double wind-mill was invented in this shop, and patented by the firm.

**The Mechanicsburg Pottery**, situated on a triangle formed by the pike and the Newport road, was erected by Frederick Swope, and pottery business continued by him until 1850, when his son Henry took charge of the establishment. An additional kiln has been added, and the main building, two stories high, has been greatly enlarged.

**Physicians.**—The first physician of Mechanicsburg was Dr. Isaac Weidler, who was born in York County, Pa., and graduated at Jefferson University in 1825, when that institution was in its infancy. He practiced for fifty years. Dr. Carpenter, a son of Dr. Isaac Weidler, is a native of Upper Leacock, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1850. He commenced the practice of medicine the same year in Mechanicsburg, and is still in practice at that place.

**Bareville** is a village one mile and a half east of Mechanicsburg, beautifully situated on a water-shed between the Onestoga and Mill Creek. It consists of about forty dwellings, nearly all of which were built during the last two decades. The place is named after the first settlers, Andrew and Martin Bare. Andrew Bare was the father of Adam Bare, who was elected sheriff in 1880, and who died in 1880,

ninety-three years of age. Andrew built the hotel, which was the only house in Bareville until 1808, when John Mery, Jr., erected the large brick house now occupied by F. G. Harpel, Esq. The architect of this building was Christian Wenger, the grandfather of Diller D. Wenger.

The hotel was first licensed by Adam Bare, who had kept a store there previously. Mr. Overholtzer was the next in the mercantile business, and opened a store in the large brick dwelling, and later built the present store-house, and was succeeded by Jacob Swarr. In 1855 the merchant was S. R. Myer. In 1870 a partnership was formed by John Kreamer, Harvey Riffs, and later by Harvey Reidenback, associating themselves with S. R. Myer. The firm was then known as S. R. Myer & Co. In 1876 the senior member of the firm died, and a change was made. The widow of S. R. Myer, with J. D. Buckwalter as manager, continued the business until 1883, when another change in the firm-name was made.

The palatial residence of Solomon C. Groff was erected under the supervision of George Kellenberger in 1881. Also in the summer of the same year S. C. Groff & Son built their large tobacco warehouse, and are now (1883) engaged in the tobacco business. Moses Hurst is the blacksmith, while Levi Dunwoody for many years has been the village tailor.

**Bareville Physicians.**—Dr. A. S. Bare was the first physician of Bareville, and died July 1, 1883. The following is a brief sketch of his life: The doctor was born Nov. 17, 1819, making him sixty-three years, seven months, and fourteen days old at the time of his death. He commenced reading medicine with Dr. Atlee, of Lancaster, in 1841, and three years after that date graduated from Jefferson Medical College. The first four years of his practice was in the Lancaster County Hospital and Almshouse. He then married the only daughter of James Vogan, of Voganville, and moved to Bareville, where he established himself, and practiced medicine for nineteen successive years with great success and unabated interest. He at once received the confidence of the community at large by his strict fidelity to his profession, and was immediately recognized as a prominent physician of the county. In 1856 he received a nervous paralytic stroke which greatly impaired his usefulness. Finally, realizing that he could not do justice to his profession without excessive labor, he retired from practice in 1868, and removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was engaged in the wholesale commission business for four years. In 1867 he returned to Bareville, and there remained until his death.

Dr. J. Winfield Good, of Chester County, also a graduate of Jefferson University, commenced the practice of medicine in Bareville in 1874.

William Weidman, a bachelor, who was a noted land surveyor and conveyancer, had his office in Bareville from 1840 until 1880, when he died. It is

said of him that he surveyed every foot of land in the township. F. G. Harpel, who had been for many years an apprentice of Mr. Weidman, is now his successor, and received the instruments used by the old surveyor.

**The Bareville Trustee Association.**—This organization dates back to 1823, when Adam Bare, William Carpenter, Abraham Gerhart, John Deblin, William Michael, Martin Bare, Isaac Myer, and David Overholtzer met in an old school-house, in what is now Bareville, and organized a debating society, Adam Bare being the projector of the society. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, holding during his lifetime important political positions in the county, at one time being sheriff. This society has been in session every year until the present time, except two years during the late Rebellion. In 1849, in order to preserve this organization, and to shield themselves against the anti-society sentiment of the town, the society, by the suggestion of Dr. A. S. Bare, applied to the State Legislature for a charter, and the society was incorporated and known as the "Bareville Trustee Association." The school-house has been rebuilt by the directors of the township and used for school purposes, but the trustees, who are elected on the third Saturday of May annually, still hold their chartered rights by granting the house for all educational and religious purposes which have a tendency to promote the general welfare of Bareville. The original members of the corporation were Dr. A. S. Bare, George Brubaker, John Raff, J. S. Miller, M. G. Wenger, Michael Wenger. The present trustees are H. L. Batten, Martin Sheaffer, and Jacob Eby. The original organization is still maintained and fostered by the trustee association, which is now known as the "Bareville Literary Society." This society has probably done more to shape and mould the character of many young men in this vicinity than any other influence. At first, the ladies of Bareville were not recognized by the society, but were afterwards admitted, and are now among the most active members. Hon. C. Hunsecker, Andrew Frantz, Esq., ex-County Superintendent Evans, Dr. Gibbons, Rev. D. W. Gerhart, and Dr. Moore, have at different times participated in the lyceum exercises.

**Monterey** is a small hamlet on the Newport road, of about ninety inhabitants. Its name is of peculiar origin. When George Heller kept the hotel at this place during the Mexican war, great excitement was created when Col. Worth stormed the fort of Monterey, Mexico. Mr. Heller, then traveling in the western part of the State, was asked where he was from. "From Monterey," he replied. He related this incident when he returned, and the inhabitants at once adopted the name as that of their town. In 1850, George Murr erected the present hotel building which is occupied by Adam Gehman. B. T. Seldomridge has been for many years the saddler and harness-maker in this place; Peter Sowers, carpen-

ter; and Henry Murr, blacksmith. The first store that was opened in Monterey was known as "Anderson's." Of late A. Hershey & Bro., of Gordonville, have erected a large store building, and established a branch of their business in Monterey, under the management of Benjamin Hershey.

The Monterey Coach-Works were established by David Overley in 1877. At first there was but a small shop here, but as the business increased additions have been made, until now the shops cover quite an area. Monterey has a daily mail.

**The Common Schools.**—There was no special effort made to put the common-school system in operation until 1847. In that year a board of directors was elected, whose object it was to put in-force the new system. The new board met in Mechanicsburg, levied a tax on the taxable property and inhabitants, and appointed a collector, who failed to collect any of the tax, the sentiment of the township being against the system. In the following year another effort was made, but with a similar result. The members of this board resigned, and the court appointed a new board, who again levied the tax, which aroused the indignation of the anti-schoolmen to such a degree that they positively refused to pay the tax, and they became very hostile towards the measure. The matter was taken to the Lancaster Court, and thence to the Supreme Court, where it was decided that in the spring of 1849 a new board should be elected by the people of the district. This board performed the first effectual educational work in the township. It organized, laid, and collected the tax, made the appointment of teachers in July, and had the schools during that year in successful operation for six months. The members of this board were M. G. Wenger, John Bard, Reuben Weidler, Benjamin Rohrer, Samuel Seldomridge, and Wilson Brubaker.

From this time forward steady progress has been made. The salary of the teachers at the adoption of the system was twenty dollars a month, but gradually, as the prejudice was removed, the term, in 1868, was increased to eight months, while the teachers' salaries ranged from thirty-five to forty dollars per month. All the old log buildings have been replaced with brick or frame structures. Neat patented furniture is found in nearly all the school-rooms.

At a session of the school board, convened at G. Wenger's hotel, Sept. 21, 1867, a resolution was unanimously adopted that the township hereafter furnish the text-books for the several scholars of the schools of Upper Leacock. This act, at first, was very unpopular, but slowly grew in favor. The result of this action in the schools was that it secured classification, and that all children had the necessary books.

There are twelve schools in the township, including the Bareville Secondary and Primary Schools. For the year ending June 1, 1868, there was levied a tax of \$2793.79, and the average attendance for the same year was 874. The cost of instructing each pupil was

ninety-nine cents per month. There was levied a tax of \$5638.08 for the year ending June 1, 1883, while the average attendance was 456, making the instruction of one scholar cost \$1.81 a month.

The following are the names of the schools and the time the school-houses were built: Mechanicsburg, in 1850, and rebuilt in 1881; Mill Creek, in 1850, and rebuilt in 1882; Bard's, in 1853; Stormstown, in 1853; Bareville Primary, in 1854; Stumptown, in 1858; Bareville Secondary, in 1859; Locust Grove, in 1860; Gibbon's, in 1862; Musser's and Myers', in 1863; Wenger's, in 1869.

John Montgomery, who now holds an honorable position in the State Normal School, Millersville, this county, and who is a recognized leader in educational circles, taught in the Mechanicsburg school for a number of years, commencing in 1854. Samuel Behmer, who has been connected with the same institution for a series of years, also commenced his professional life in the Bard school. Mr. Behmer was a firm advocate of temperance, and spoke frequently upon the subject.

**School Directors.**—The following are the names of the directors since the organization of the township:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1844. Emanuel Swope.<br>John Musser.  | 1863. A. B. Miller<br>Isaac Bushong.                       |
| 1845. George Groff.<br>Samuel Johns.  | 1864. S. H. Myer.<br>S. R. Myer.                           |
| 1846. Jacob Landis.<br>Jacob Eby.   | 1865. John Heitshu.<br>Levi Groff.<br>John Buckwalter.     |
| 1847. John Musser.<br>Isaac Kling.  | 1866. A. B. Miller.<br>John Pickel.                        |
| 1848. M. G. Wenger.<br>John Bare.   | 1867. Joseph Slack.<br>Daniel Ash.                         |
| 1849. Benjamin Rohrer.<br>S. Seldomridge.<br>M. G. Wenger.<br>Wilson Brubaker.<br>John Bard.<br>Reuben Weidler. | 1868. N. F. Sheaffer.<br>John Zellers.<br>John Buckwalter. |
| 1850. John Zellers.<br>Emanuel Weidler.   | 1869. C. R. Landis.<br>A. B. Miller.                       |
| 1851. Benjamin Landis.<br>Isaac Bushong.  | 1870. Samuel Kolp.<br>John Sheaffer.                       |
| 1852. Andrew Bard.<br>Robert Burek.<br>Martin Rohrer.   | 1871. John Zellers.<br>J. W. Bender.                       |
| 1853. Henry Eby.<br>John Musser.  | 1872. J. R. Musser.<br>J. B. Landis.                       |
| 1854. O. R. Landis.<br>Isaac Holl.  | 1873. J. W. Bender.<br>Benjamin Workman.                   |
| 1855. John Johns.<br>John Evans.  | 1874. John Zellers.<br>Joseph Greiner.<br>Henry Hostetter. |
| 1856. Henry Eby.<br>Isaac Bare.   | 1875. J. R. Musser.<br>J. B. Landis.                       |
| 1857. Henry Barton.<br>Joseph Wenger.<br>Frederick Kramer.<br>S. G. Groff.                                      | 1876. B. T. Seldomridge.<br>William Kreamer.               |
| 1858. Isaac Bushong.<br>Christian Ebersole.   | 1877. John Bushong.<br>John Zellers.                       |
| 1859. Henry Eby.<br>Abraham Sheibley.   | 1878. B. B. Landis.<br>J. R. Musser.                       |
| 1860. Benjamin Bushong.<br>Jacob Vandersaal.<br>A. G. Groff.  | 1879. B. T. Seldomridge.<br>Jacob Eby.                     |
| 1861. Rudy Kunkle.<br>G. W. Linville.   | 1880. J. A. Stauffer.<br>Peter Summers.                    |
| 1862. Jacob Hunsicker.<br>Henry Eby.  | 1881. B. B. Landis.<br>Joseph Bieler.                      |
|   | 1882. B. F. Seldomridge.<br>Jacob Eby.                     |
|   | 1883. Peter Summers.<br>J. A. Stauffer.                    |

**Heller's Reformed Church.**—In Upper Leacock township, along the Horse-Shoe road, about seven miles from Lancaster and one mile from the village of Mechanicsburg, stands "Salem," commonly known as "Heller's Reformed Church," erected in the year 1860. The corner-stone of that building contains a paper on which is subscribed the following statement: "This house is the property of the German Reformed Church of the United States of America, intended for the worship of God according to the doctrines of the Bible, Old and New Testament, and the Heidelberg Catechism, as the standard of said church. This congregation was founded in 1722, by a number of German Reformed fathers. Their first house was built in 1722, repaired in 1802, rebuilt and enlarged in 1838 by the same congregation. The house having become dilapidated, the congregation has concluded to build a new one, and are now assembled for the purpose of laying the corner-stone in the name of the triune God. The name of the house to be the same as heretofore, 'Salem.' Rev. Daniel Hertz, pastor, has served the congregation for thirty years. John Bushong, Henry Stauffer, Isaac Bushong, building committee; Amos Cowen, architect; Washington Simmons, stone-mason; David Jefferees, bricklayer. In witness thereof, the vestry have hereunto signed their names this 26th day of May, A.D. 1838. John Bushong and Henry Sheibley, elders; John Zellers, Isaac Bushong, Jacob Grabill, and Jacob Weidler, deacons."

If the date which is here claimed for the founding of this church be correct, there is probably no older Reformed congregation in this country. That the church rightly claims an early origin is an established fact supported by records which are found of the year 1742, which speaks of the ground "whereunto the meeting-house now stands." So far as the date is concerned, no documentary evidence can be furnished except the above, but universal tradition, among those who are supposed to know, claims the year 1722 as the time when the church was founded.

The first church building here was a small log structure, with no floor but the bare ground, and the seats were made of slabs with the flat side up. In this unpretentious little building the grandfathers of the present congregation, then so full of promise for the future, worshiped God for many years. That there was an interest manifested in the worship at this place in early times is evident from the fact that the cemetery was early used for burial purposes. Tombstones bearing the dates of 1729, 1737, 1762, 1776, and 1789, all bearing the solemn testimony of age, are found in this cemetery.

In 1830, Rev. Daniel Hertz assumed the pastorate of the Reformed congregation. He celebrated the Holy Communion for the first time in this church May 22, 1831, when nine communicants appeared, these being John Bushong, Sr., John Bushong, Jr., Jacob Bushong, George Reed, Margarita Reimensni-

der, Margarita Nunnemaker, Salome Reimensnider, Catharine Rudy, and Eva Bushong. At the same time seven catechumens were confirmed, thus raising the member-list to sixteen. About the year 1838, Rev. Mr. Barr, of the Presbyterian Church, commenced to preach in this place, and continued every four weeks until 1843. He was supported jointly by the Presbyterians in the vicinity and the members of the Reformed Church who were in favor of English services. After Rev. Barr ceased his labors here Rev. D. Hertz continued to occupy the pulpit alone until about the time the present church edifice was erected. To satisfy a demand for more English preaching than the aged father could render, Rev. F. A. Gast was elected assistant pastor. He commenced his labors May 6, 1860, and with an appointment for every four weeks, he continued until March 19, 1865, when he preached his farewell sermon.

The present church was consecrated in 1860. Besides the pastor, Rev. D. Hertz, and the assistant pastor, Rev. F. A. Gast, there were also present Rev. E. V. Garhard, Rev. J. V. Garhard, Rev. J. V. Eckert, Rev. J. S. Demund, and Rev. Isaac Garhard. The cost of the church was \$4261.42, and the cost of the horse-shed was \$167.30, involving an expense of \$4428.72. In 1867, Rev. D. W. Garhard commenced his labors here as stated supply, and in one year after as regular pastor. Father Hertz continued his appointments every four weeks until the close of the year 1867, when he ceased his labors here. At the last communion celebrated by Father Hertz forty-three persons participated.

Through the untiring efforts of the present pastor, D. W. Garhard, and his strict devotion to his congregation, the church has prospered greatly. In the fall of 1872 a new cabinet organ was secured for the church. The next year the wood-work on the outside of the church and some on the inside was painted, a new railing around the altar and a reading-desk were added, and the Sunday-school room was improved; a year later the main audience-room of the church was carpeted, the whole amounting to three hundred and thirty-three dollars. In the spring of 1874 a beautiful monument, an ornament to the place, was erected in the graveyard by John S. Givler, of Philadelphia, to the memory of his sainted wife and infant child. During the same year a charter for the legal incorporation of the church was secured. Jacob L. Garber, of Greenville, Ohio, had the remains of his ancestry exhumed from a field cemetery of West Earl township in the spring of 1883 and interred in "Heller's Cemetery," and to their memory he erected a white bronze monument.

**The Sunday-School.**—In the year 1846 the active members of Heller's Church undertook to establish a Sunday-school. At that date there was no other Sunday-school in the community, and such an organization was looked upon with suspicion by some, and actively opposed by others. But the positive

element at work, encouraged by the pastor, Rev. D. Hertz, overcame all opposition; the school, under the leadership of Henry Stauffer, as the superintendent, was successful, largely attended, and made a favorable impression upon the community. In 1850 the officers were John Johns, president; Daniel Bushong, secretary; Isaac Bushong, superintendent; John Zellers, assistant superintendent; John Bushong, Daniel Blitzler, J. H. Bean, directors; Catharine Heller, Elizabeth Graham, and Eliza Sutton, directresses. Commencing with the year 1856, the school held its sessions for several years in Mill Creek school-house, and was known as the Mill Creek Sunday-school.

Jacob O. Steinhiser, the teacher of this place, took an active part in the school. The names of Hiram Bushong and Samuel Eby also appear among the officers of the school. When the present church was erected provision was made for the Sunday-school by fitting for it the basement story, where it was conducted in 1863. Since then the following persons have served as superintendents: Henry Stauffer, H. B. Alexander, A. G. Sheibley, Valentine Baker, T. Z. Sheaffer, Martin Bushong, J. K. Bachman, Theodore Stauffer, and R. M. Bushong.

**Zion's Lutheran Church.**—This church is located in the village of Mechanicsburg, in the most elevated part of the town. This congregation had its origin in Heller's Church, and formed a part of that congregation until 1816, when Rev. Samuel Trumbauer formed a permanent organization of the Lutheran people. They still worshiped in Heller's Church in 1838. In the spring of 1818, at a meeting of a church council, Jacob Weidler and John Bard were elected elders, and Samuel Weidler, Michael Heas, and Emanuel Swopo, deacons. Their first membership numbered twenty-six. Through the earnest and determined efforts of Rev. Samuel Trumbauer, who had labored with this people for a long period, they became a strong congregation, of power and wealth. Rev. Trumbauer served both congregations for twenty years. During the greater portion of this time the Reformed people assisted in the support of the Lutheran pastor, but maintained their Reformed faith.

In 1830, Rev. D. Hertz assumed the pastorate of the Reformed Church, and after the two congregations and pastors had worshiped harmoniously in the same building for eight years, it was agreed that the church must be repaired and enlarged. This was to be done jointly by the two congregations, but the Lutherans expected to claim joint ownership in the property. This claim was denied them by the Reformed people. The consequence was the Lutheran congregation, in 1838, built an exclusive Lutheran Church, which was consecrated the same year by Rev. Trumbauer, who remained the pastor of Zion's Church until Nov. 2, 1860, when he died, after serving the Lutheran people for a period of forty years. His widow still resides in Mechanicsburg. The church

was remodeled at an expense of over four thousand dollars, and rededicated Sept. 23, 1877, by Rev. A. Berg, who is the present pastor. The parsonage adjoining the church lot was purchased in 1864 for two thousand and five dollars. The following persons have been pastors of Zion's in the order given: Rev. S. Trumbauer, Rev. Rosenmiller, Rev. J. Earley, Rev. Boyer, Rev. Leonard Gerhard, and Rev. A. Berg.

The cemetery of this church was first occupied for burial purposes about forty years ago. In its cemetery lie the remains of Mrs. Hannah Mearig, who was born in Montgomery County on March 5, 1767, and died in Mechanicsburg, March 8, 1868, aged one hundred and four years and three days.

The Sunday-school of Zion's Lutheran Church was first organized April 22, 1859, by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Boyer. Since that time the organization has been sustained. The first officers of the school were John Bender, superintendent; W. D. Bard, assistant superintendent; S. S. Boyer, secretary; J. Cowen, librarian; Daniel Bitzer, treasurer. At present the school is under the leadership of Frank Bender.

**The United Brethren in Christ.**—Prior to 1861 the United Brethren and Methodists had organized themselves in one class without being recognized by any Conference. Amos Miller was the pioneer of this church in the township, and afterwards became a "local" minister. They enjoyed preaching at stated periods by ministers of the surrounding circuits. The services were usually held in private houses, and frequently in a wagon-maker's shop in Monterey. The audience at times became so large that the doors had to be closed. Finally, with the increase of membership, measures were taken to erect an appropriate house of worship, which resulted in a separation of the Brethren and Methodists. The United Brethren class was then connected with the Inter-course Circuit, and under the charge of Rev. W. S. Keyes, assisted by Hiram Bushong and Amos Miller, in 1868, the present church edifice at Monterey was erected. It is a plain brick house, and will seat about four hundred persons. The trustees of the church in April, 1888, were B. T. Seldomridge, S. Kollenberger, M. Frymyer, D. Overley, and R. R. Pleam; pastor, Rev. J. N. Mundon. The membership of the church is eighty.

The Sunday-school of this place was originally organized as a Union school in an old school-house at quite an early date; but when the church was built it was transferred to this place and organized as a United Brethren school. Robert Bursk, Christian Ressler, B. T. Seldomridge, and Daniel Kolp were the superintendents at different times. The present officers and teachers are: Superintendent, R. R. Pleam; Assistant Superintendent, John Zook; Secretary, Kate Seldomridge; Treasurer, David Overley; Teachers, William Hinkle, Harry Murr, George Kollenberger, John Zook, Annie M. Kolp, Annie Martin, and James Boyd; Organist, Annie Murr.

**The Bareville Methodist Episcopal Church.**—This church is not in Bareville, but a mile west of it, on the New Holland pike. Among the early Methodists were J. W. Bender, William Bender, Samuel Trainer, Cyrus Batten, David Cook, I. R. Wickel, Mr. Wickel, Sr., Robert Bursk, and George W. Linville. A spirit of Methodism had taken hold of this people in early times, and they at once became a large congregation, but of late only a few accessions have been made.

In 1876 the Philadelphia Conference thought it advisable to connect New Holland and Bareville appointments, and thus formed a new circuit, with Rev. Boswell, of Philadelphia, as the first pastor, who remained but three months. In the same year (1876), J. W. Bender, the mainstay and pillar of this church, as well as a useful member of the community, died. For many years he was a leader of the common school cause in the township in which he lived. In all other respects he was an honored and leading citizen. But in the church his presence was especially felt. He was always in his pew during public worship, always ready to perform an act of charity, and on account of his well-known liberality and interest in the church he was looked upon by all as leader in every enterprise which concerned the welfare of the church. Of late the church has languished, and is reduced by removals and deaths to a small membership. A Sabbath-school has been maintained since the church organization, having at present Aaron Bender as superintendent. Mrs. Bender, the widow of J. W. Bender, and Miss Lizzie Buckwalter are the leading spirits of the school. On the 24th of June, 1888, the Sunday-school celebrated Children's Day. Addresses were made by W. S. Hinkle, Rev. E. L. Hughes, Daniel Kolp, James Boyd, and Rev. H. J. Illick, the present pastor.

**The Mennonites and New Mennonites** had their place of worship in early times in a pioneer school-house near the Stumptown road and near the site of the present meeting-house. Among some of the early preachers of the former were John Krider and John Buckwalter, and among the latter John Landis, Abraham Landis, and Christian Resh. About the year 1860 Jacob Musser gave land gratuitously upon which the Mennonites erected a brick meeting-house, which they rebuilt and enlarged in the summer of 1882. The New Mennonites have no place of worship in the township.

**The Omish, or Hooker Mennonites** (so called because they wear hooks on their clothes instead of buttons), were among the pioneer settlers of Upper Leacock. They are quite numerous in this township. They hold their meetings in private houses.

**The Dunkers**, who are the German Baptists, are also numerous. They have one place of worship near Monterey.

## CHAPTER LXIV.

LITTLE BRITAIN TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

**Geography and Topography.**—This, though not one of the original townships of Lancaster County, was among the first subsequently organized, as may be seen by the following, from the records of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County:

Feb. 7, 1738. "The petition of many of the inhabitants of Drumore township, setting forth the inconveniences they lay under by the largeness of the township, and pray the same may be divided by a line running from a marked Spanish oak standing on the brow of a roundish hill by Susquehanna, opposite to an island, called Mount Johnson, northeast by east to Octorara Creek, and that the said eastern division may be called the township of Little Britain; which said petition, being considered and approved of, the same is ordered to be recorded in manner aforesaid."

It will thus be seen that the official age of the township is just one hundred and forty-five years, a greater age than over one-half the townships in the county can claim.

When it was in contemplation to divide the township of Drumore, from which this was taken, and while one proposed one name and another offered another, with a prospect of considerable difficulty in settling the question, John Jamison, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens, said to the company, "We, most of us, came from *Great Britain* as our native place. I propose the name of *Little Britain*, in memory of our mother-country." The idea was favorably received, and the township then being organized was named accordingly. For over one hundred years its dimensions were unchanged, till in 1844 the territory belonging to it was divided, and the part separated from it took the name of Fulton.

The remaining part, now constituting the township of Little Britain, is bounded on the northeast by the western branch of Octorara Creek, separating it from Colerain; on the southeast by the main Octorara Creek below its forks, separating it from Chester County; on the west by Fulton township, and on the northwest by Drumore township. Its extreme length from north to south is very nearly eight miles; its greatest width, from the Fulton line to Pine Grove Bridge, something over five miles, but its shape is so irregular that the average width would scarcely be two-thirds of that figure. The waters of the Octorara Creek, either the main stream or its western branch, wash considerably more than one-half of its entire length of boundary. Besides these it has no considerable streams, but quite a number of smaller streams, tributary to these or to the Conewingo. Of these the Little Conewingo rises within

its limits, and running first southward and then westward enters Fulton township; Patterson's Run pursues a northeasterly course, and passing James King's mill, falls into the West Branch of Octorara; Picken's Run finds its source near the centre of the township, and running southeasterly, furnishes power for Balance's saw-mill and Harkness' grist-mill, and falls into the main Octorara; Raccoon Run rises not far from Oak Hill, and pursuing nearly a south direction, gives motion to Kirk's mills, near Eastland, and Conrad's saw-mill, at Kinseyville, entering the Octorara a short distance below. Numerous smaller streams intersect nearly every part of the township and furnish all the water needed for ordinary purposes, making this indeed a well-watered country.

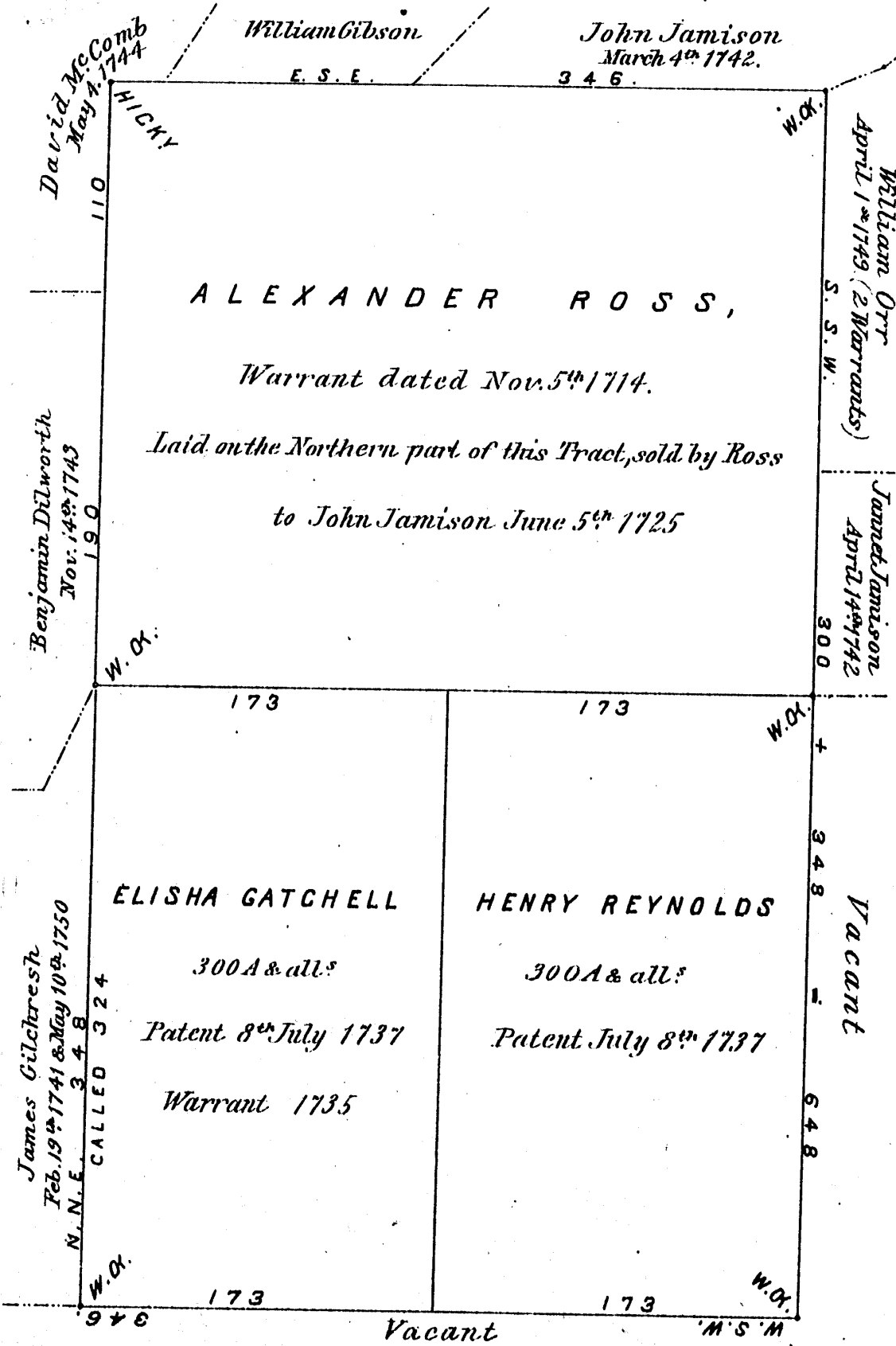
**The Peach Bottom Railroad** (narrow-gauge) enters the township from Chester County, crossing the Octorara a short distance below its forks, passes up the West Branch on its southern side to King's Bridge, then turns up a small run to a summit beyond Fair Mount Station, then descends a small branch of the Conewingo, till it crosses the township line into Fulton, before reaching the Fulton House, passing four stations on its way, to wit: Spruce Grove, White Rock, King's Bridge, and Fair Mount.

**Pioneer Settlers and Land Warrants.**—This township has, perhaps, the earliest location of land in the county. In 1704 a survey of 1000 acres was made for John Wilmer, by the name of Milcom Island (see map), which he soon after transferred to Randal Janney, and he in turn to John Budd and Sarah Morrey. It is doubtful whether a settlement was ever made by virtue of this location, for in 1715 Budd and Morrey relinquished it to the proprietaries, taking in lieu thereof two warrants for 500 acres each, which were afterward located in Philadelphia County.

**The Ross Tract.**—In 1714, on the 5th day of November, Alexander Ross took out a warrant for 500 acres, which was located on the northern part of this tract. As these surveys were made by what was called the forest perch of six yards, instead of five and a half, it might have netted between eleven and twelve hundred acres.

**Gatchell and Reynolds' Tracts.**—In 1735, Elisha Gatchell took out a warrant for 600 acres, which was laid on the southern part, and which he divided with Henry Reynolds, each one taking 300 acres and allowance, for which each one obtained a patent, dated July 8, 1737. These surveys make 1100 acres, and with the usual allowance very nearly 1200 acres, or, strictly, 1166 acres. Alexander Ross sold his part to John Jamison, who on March 4, 1742, added a warrant of his own for 142 acres. These lands remained in the Jamison family for many years, other lands being added to them and afterwards alienated. Of the whole 1200 acres, together with the various additions, but little now remains to the family of the early possessors. A small portion of the additions still belongs to the Jamisons, while James Peeples,

<sup>1</sup> By John C. Lewis, Esq.



**DRAFT OF MILCOM ISLAND.**  
 SURVEYED BY JOHN WILMER.  
 1704.

a lineal descendant in the sixth degree of the original Henry Reynolds, still holds about 100 acres of the original 300. All the rest has passed into other hands. Gatchell's 300 acres were early disposed of, divided, and conveyed. The late Joseph Ballance held about one-half of it, and since his time it has been repeatedly sold. George Hershorn and others are now the owners of it. The other half belongs to Joseph C. Jamison, now or late Jacob Proctor, lately the Ashton girls, and others. Reynolds' 300 acres are now owned by James Peeples, William King, heirs of William N. Griffith, and others. Henry Reynolds, however, took up other land, some of which still remains to his family, though only a small part of the whole. He boasted that he owned seven farms at one time, and that he could stand on his own ground and view them all. His great-grandson, Josiah Reynolds, held two hundred and twenty-six acres of this, which he devised to his children, where most of it still remains: The heirs of his son, John Reynolds, hold 132 acres of this; the heirs of his daughter, Maria Peeples, have 29 acres; Sarah Phillips, another daughter, had 35 acres, part of which she still retains; and Rachel J. Pickering, another daughter, has 29 acres. Beside what has been mentioned, and possibly some small pieces not noted, all has passed into other hands. Verily, one generation gathereth together and another generation scattereth abroad, so uncertain are earthly things and human fortunes.

It may be instructive to glance at these various possessions and see what has become of them. One of the first was one hundred and twenty-five acres on Octorara Creek, taken up in 1737, and sold to David Reynolds in 1771. David sold to Samuel Reynolds in 1778, who sold to Roger Teague in 1793, he to Samuel Carter in 1801, who sold to John, Abel, and Seth Kinsey in 1811. It now belongs to Samuel Connard and others, and is intersected by Raccoon Run. The village of Kinseyville is on this tract, the Kinseys having erected an extensive blacksmith-shop and tilt-hammer on the run, and built a number of houses there. Since Abel Kinsey's death it was converted into a spoke-factory, and is now used as a saw-mill. This tract was located as being in Drumore township. Two hundred and thirty acres he took up by warrant in February, 1748, and had the survey of Malcolm Fisher, of December, 1748, transferred to him, both confirmed by patent of April 14, 1752. These properties now belong to Abner C. Wood, Samuel Fite, heirs of Nathan Haines, deceased, heirs of William Hilton, deceased, and others. A tract of 145 acres was patented to Henry Reynolds, March 22, 1741, adjoining his first 300 acres. This is partly included in the land held by Josiah Reynolds, and devised to his children, and partly held by William King, William Griffith's heirs, and others. Henry Reynolds sold 233 acres to Samuel Reynolds, 1st mo. 8, 1745, and to Henry Reynolds, Jr., 1st mo. 10, 1747-48. Samuel Reynolds took up 120 acres adjoining, and sold to his

two sons, Samuel and Reuben, and now owned by the heirs of William N. Griffith, James Wood, Abner Carter, and others. Henry Reynolds took up 88 acres and allowances additional by warrant of 1745, now belonging to James Wright. In 1766 he entered an application, No. 2104, on which 102 acres was surveyed to him, and patented by the name of "Reynoldstown," now owned by heirs of John Reynolds and others.

Another Samuel Reynolds in 1790 took 255½ acres on Octorara, now owned by David M. Taylor, B. F. Taylor, and others.

Three other tracts, containing together about 500 acres, passed through the hands of different men of the name of Reynolds (as well as divers smaller pieces) of which nothing now remains to any of them. One of these tracts of 137 acres, sold by John and Francis Rowland to Jacob Reynolds in 1795, is believed to be one of the seven farms owned by Henry Reynolds the elder, but the evidence is not at hand to establish this fact.

Edward Pleadwell had a warrant from the Proprietaries' commissioners for 700 acres, dated July 10, 1707, whereof 200 acres were surveyed July 16, 1717, on both sides of Octorara Creek, chiefly on the west side (being then in Chester County). This land became the property of his daughter, Sarah, intermarried with John Priest, who sold to Joseph Wood, June 16, 1791. It now belongs to the Tyson Mining Company, of Baltimore, whose chrome pits on this land were long the most productive in the world, and furnished a large proportion of the chrome of commerce. From the two facts of its being situated in a bend of the Octorara Creek, and being owned by Priest, the bend of the creek and the land within it has long been known as "Priest's Neck."

John Allison was a prominent man in the early days of Little Britain. His farm consisted of 330 acres on two warrants, one to himself and one to John McComb, now owned by John J. Evans, William W. Evans, heirs of Albert Wilson, deceased, and others. He was a man of means, and sometimes loaned money on mortgage.

Matthew Atchison. Feb. 8, 1743, warrant for 260 acres including improvements, now William Scott's and Isaac Wilson's. It appears to have been settled by William Marshall at an earlier day, but perhaps only as a squatter without right. He is supposed to have been a step-son of William Baldrige, by a former wife, but this is uncertain.

John Atchison. Sept. 5, 1738, next to Matthew Atchison, now Isaac Wilson's, Bockius & Black and others. It was once owned by Aaron Lovett, and hence was long known as "Lovett land." It was at one time the property of William Gibson, of Oak Hill, who sold it to redeem the property of his nephew, William Gibson, Jr., then in difficulty, and was divided into several parts.

William Barclay had 118 acres surveyed on war-



rant dated May 13, 1736, for 180 acres on West Branch of Octorara (then Drumore township), resurveyed by warrant of May 10, 1743, for 100 acres, including vacant land adjoining the above with it, and returned 366 acres and 151 perches; after which additions were made of adjoining vacancies by three warrants dated March 29, 1753, upon which 302 acres 146 perches were added, making the whole 669 acres and allowance. William Barclay died, and the whole was confirmed to his son, John Barclay, Dec. 15, 1772, who sold to Hugh Barclay, Joseph Miller, John Allison, and Robert Campbell two weeks afterward. They divided the property into two parts, and sold the western, containing 300 acres, to James Patterson, and the eastern, containing 367 acres, to Gilbert Buchanan Jan. 29, 1773, who sold 128½ acres to Walter Buchanan in 1784. The western part now belongs to James S. Patterson, Bordley S. Patterson, and Nicholas H. Wells, whose wife with the other two are the grandchildren of James Patterson, to whom the western part was patented Aug. 31, 1809. The eastern part belongs to John P. Hays and James Hays, while Walter Buchanan's part has been largely divided.

William Baldrige was an early settler who appears to have purchased the right of William Clarke, to a survey of 167 acres by virtue of a warrant dated Aug. 25, 1738. At his death his son, Michael, took the property, for which he obtained an entirely new warrant in his own name, on which a survey of 278½ acres was made to him Sept. 8, 1788, and patented to him by the name of St. Michael April 15, 1789. He had previously taken out a warrant (in 1766) or order for a vacancy adjoining Clarke's survey which he also suppressed. About 1802 he sold out here and bought in Colerain. This land now belongs to Thomas Wright, Bockius, and Black and others. John Baldrige, another son of William, settled in Martic. The title to the above land was afterward disputed on account of the original survey being suppressed, but the decision was in favor of the patent.

Thomas Brabston. On Feb. 15, 1748, a warrant was granted to Thomas Brabston for 50 acres near Henry Reynolds' land, and on Jan. 4, 1750, another for 25 acres next to his other land. On these two warrants 165 acres were surveyed in Little Britain, north of Octorara Creek. The remnants of the Brabston family are still found in Little Britain, but none on the original location which is now owned by Henry P. Townsend and the heirs of Reuben Cook, deceased.

John Barclay, by warrant of May 13, 1736, located 167 acres in Little Britain (then Drumore) and Colerain, afterward possessed by Archibald White, who obtained two additional warrants in 1748 and 1749, and sold his right to the whole to John Walker, for whom these were located. Descended to Joseph Walker, who had an additional survey made of 7½ acres, and sold the whole to Cyrus Milner. It is now the property of Robert B. Patterson, Milton Keech, O. P. Collins, and others, all of whom live in Cole-

rain. It includes Spruce Grove station on the Peach Bottom Railroad, in Little Britain, and the Spruce Grove Mills, in Colerain. A species of slate is found on the creek a short distance below the station that is said to have furnished the roof for the brick meeting-house, Nottingham, and to have been carried to the place on pack-horses, before roads were made or wheel-carriages introduced. This allegation is made on the strength of old account books in which the carriage is charged for. The whole account is vague and indefinite, and while it may be true, looks very much as if it were apocryphal.

James Brown had 134 acres surveyed by warrant of Jan. 18, 1744-45, in Colerain and Little Britain, to which he added jointly with his son, Hugh, a warrant for two pieces adjoining, one in Little Britain and one in Colerain, estimated at 80 acres. James Brown sold one-half his interest to Hugh Brown, May 4, 1762, and confirmed it by will dated May 18, 1768, whereby the other half was devised to John and Mary Briggs, who sold parts to David Baird and Mary Cooper, and the remainder to Samuel Reynolds, Sept. 14, 1797. Reynolds sold, by article, 150 acres to James King, Oct. 20, 1818, and by an additional article of May 18, 1819, reduced it to 142½ acres, but never conveyed. King was to pay \$3000, paid \$1000, and then appointed an assignee, who sold the interest of the assigner, so acquired, for \$50 to John Sproat, whose administrator sold and conveyed to James King, Feb. 7, 1846. Ellis Reynolds, trustee for the heirs of Samuel Reynolds, sold and conveyed to James King, June 29, 1846, who thus, after twenty-seven years' absence, returned to his former possession. He lived here many years, and died, honored and respected, leaving the property to his children. It may not be out of place to remark here that about the time James King purchased this property land had reached an unusual nominal value, and that shortly afterward it receded to a point perhaps as much below its real worth. Very many persons bought at the high rate, and lost all they were worth in the revulsion, or with extreme difficulty and good management held their own with much diminished means. Many a man, owning a good farm, bought another, and lost both by the venture. This James King was a grandson of James King, who built the first mill on Conowingo Creek. He left four sons and three daughters, one of the latter being the wife of John Alexander, who for many years carried on the White Rock forge. Vincent King and Jeremiah King, doctors of medicine, were brothers of his. The former at one time lived in Columbia, but returned to Little Britain, where he died. Jeremiah retired from practice, and went into the manufacture of steel (in a small way) and also the making of razors, in which he so far excelled that many persons would use no other. Franklin Flora, James King, and Robert Snodgrass are the present proprietors of the land owned by James King, while Reynolds sold the other part of the Brown survey to

furnish a water-power for White Rock forge. King's Bridge Station is on land now of Franklin Flora, formerly James King, and the name is derived directly from him.

Another James Brown, by warrant of April 10, 1754, took up 167 acres and allowances, which descended to his son William, and from him to Richard Moore. It was afterward the property of Levin H. Jackson, Esq., and now belongs to Vincent K. Alexander and others.

James Cowden, by virtue of a warrant dated Nov. 9, 1758, had a survey made of 112½ acres, which he sold to John Warnock, who, Dec. 16, 1772, took out a warrant, on which 12½ acres additional were surveyed, and then sold to John Hill and John Gibson. John Gibson sold to William Gibson, who divided with John Hill. It lies immediately north of Oak Hill, extending in rather a narrow strip both east and west. It now belongs to William H. Runner, F. W. Hickman, David Christie, and others.

John Crampton, by warrant of March 1, 1737, had surveyed 81½ acres and allowance, called "Cramp-town," owned by Samuel Scott in 1768, and partly in Fulton since the division. Now owned by Marshall Wright, Samuel Wright, and others, east of Wrights-dale.

James Denny, March 9, 1743, took out a patent for 50 acres next to William Clark, William Barclay, and Matthew Atchison, on which, together with a warrant for 20 acres next his other land, 254 acres were surveyed, and afterwards sold to John Atchison, who called it "The First Purchase." It now belongs to Benjamin Morris, William H. Wilson, and others, being much divided. Also by warrant of Sept. 8, 1749, for 100 acres, he located 186 acres about two miles west of the former. It now belongs to Sidwell T. Wilson, J. Miltimore Wilson, and George J. Bockius. Denny sold to Walter Buchanan in 1749, or shortly afterwards. John Buchanan and Mary, his wife, and Jean Buchanan, sold to Matthias Yantz, April 22, 1795, and was again sold to Leonard and John Nutz in 1818. These were now residents, and after holding the property for a quarter of a century, sold it for about three dollars an acre, or less than six hundred dollars for the tract. Of course, it was very little improved.

Benjamin Dilworth on two warrants, dated Nov. 14, 1743, and May 4, 1750, had surveyed 118½ acres, to which he added 36 acres of Alexander Ross' warrant of Nov. 5, 1714, and sold to William Gibson, April 4, 1765, who patented it in 1787, by name of "Unity." It now belongs to Joseph A. Jamison and C. O. Cauffman and Robert A. Scott, who purchased the remaining property of William Gibson, deceased, grandson of the patentee, in 1881 or 1882. Dilworth was a useful man in his day, furnishing means to those who needed, and of course helping himself at the same time.

Richard Dilworth, by warrant of Sept. 25, 1745,

had 122½ acres surveyed; also sold to William Gibson, and it now belongs to the heirs of John Gibson, his grandson.

Anthony Dilworth, 173 acres, located on warrant dated Aug. 16, 1742, for 200 acres. Anthony Dilworth sold to Samuel Dilworth, and he to Benjamin Mason, 4th mo. 1, 1795. Mason sold to Jesse Pickering, 4th mo. 8, 1801; now owned by William Witman, Samuel Overholt, Robert Wason, and others.

Patrick Ewing, two warrants, dated March 27, 1744, for 200 acres, and Sept. 8, 1749, for 50 acres. These two warrants cover 275 acres, patented to said Ewing April 22, 1788. Part of it is now the property of his great-grandson, Alexander Ewing, and the rest belongs to Washington Walker, Esq., heirs of Edwin L. Morgan, and others. Fair Mount post-office is on this land, though the railroad station is about a quarter of a mile northwest. This is one of the few properties of which any part is remaining to the family of the original possessor. The whole of it came down to the third generation, and then, except as above, passed away.

John Evans had two warrants, one dated April 23, 1747, and the other March 20, 1749, upon which 125 acres were surveyed, partly in Colerain, and by warrant of April 16, 1772, 86 acres in Little Britain were added to it. He also became possessed of the farm once owned by John Allison, and added to it nearly 73 acres of the Alexander Foster property by purchase. He came from Drumore township (or at least that was the early seat of his family), and was a man of means, investing largely in land. His son Robert became owner of the Allison farm, while James took possession of the Octorara location. John J. Evans, William W. Evans, and others own the former, while Robert A. Evans has acquired the other. James Evans, the rich banker of Lancaster, devised it to his grand-nephew, Jane Evans, son of W. W. Evans, from whose hands it passed to those of his uncle, Robert A. Evans.

Alexander Foster was the owner of 177 acres, by warrant of April 17, 1749, for 100 acres. His son, John Foster, becoming owner of the land, sold it, when it was divided into several pieces. In 1792, Thomas and John Campbell sold the major part to John Evans and Alexander Ewing.

Rev. William Foster, another son of Alexander Foster, born in 1740, was pastor of Upper Octorara and Doo Run churches. Rev. N. W. Sample and others studied theology with him. He died in 1780. His eldest son, Samuel B. Foster, was the father of Henry D. Foster, Democratic candidate for Governor of the State in 1860. William B. Foster, canal commissioner many years ago, was also a lineal descendant of Alexander Foster. The above land is now owned by Robert Montgomery, Alexander Ewing, Dr. J. W. Zoll, and others.

Benjamin Gohley, March 20, 1752, took a warrant for 100 acres, including improvements (showing that

he had been for some time resident there). On this warrant 156 acres was surveyed adjoining John Allison and William Whiteside. It passed into other hands, being patented to Ulrich Runner, March 6, 1788, by name of "Dunkirk." Still remaining in the Runner family, it is now the property of the heirs of Alexander, John, and Samuel Runner.

William Gibson was an early settler in the township. He appears to have owned a part of Alexander Ross' 500 acres, and on April 11, 1749, applied for 60 acres adjoining that and John Jamison, and on May 24th for 40 acres adjoining his other land, John Jamison, and John Atchison. This land he sold to James Johnson, Feb. 8, 1760, and after passing through various hands it is now owned by John Work's heirs, James Hand, and divers others. He afterwards purchased the Dilworth properties, before noticed, and also considerable real estate east of Oak Hill, as well as a tract located by David McComb, adjoining the Dilworth land. These were divided between his two sons, William getting the Oak Hill and John the Dilworth land. John died young, about 1797, while William lived to a good old age, added to his possessions, and died about 1847, without direct heirs. John's property was divided between his two sons on their coming of age. William became involved, and his property was bought by his Uncle William of Oak Hill, who suffered him still to remain on it till his own death, in 1847, when it was confirmed to William, Jr., who held it till his death, about two years ago, when it was sold to C. C. Cauffman and Robert A. Scott. John added to his possessions by industry and economy, and his estate still remains to his heirs. For ten years he held the position of a magistrate.

Stephen Giffin held 879 acres by warrant for 150 acres, dated April 10, 1764. It seems he did not hold it very long, for in and about 1772 we find it in the hands of David Alexander and others. It now belongs to John Hastings, Abraham Morris, Joseph Graver, Thomas Wilson, and several others.

James Hanna, by warrant of March 28, 1749, for 150 acres, had 275 acres surveyed next to William Montgomery. He seems to have sold this at an early day, and taken another location in what is now Fulton township, where the family achieved distinction, and where some of them still reside. This property passed through different hands, was sold to Abraham Hess, and divided among his children. Now owned by James A. Kyle, Edgar Witman, heirs of Alexander Runner, deceased, and others.

Thomas Hughes, by warrant of Oct. 8, 1741, for 300 acres, took up a large tract on Octorara Creek, returned 452 acres, but on a resurvey was found to contain 628 acres and allowances, owing to a vast bend in the creek. It was patented to Thomas, Elisha, and Deborah Hughes, children of Thomas Hughes, Sept. 2, 1754. It may be that none of these resided on the property. Rachel Hughes, a daughter of Elisha Hughes, married Roger Kirk, and to him the prop-

erty was conveyed in 1782. After his death, in 1809, it was divided between his two sons, Timothy and Jacob Kirk, the former obtaining the western and smaller division, upon which he proceeded to build the original of what is now known as Kirk's Mills. The first was a clover-mill with other attachments, a quarter of a mile lower down the stream than the present large grist-mill. For this purpose, and to secure the water-power, he purchased a piece of land from Manuel Reynolds. This mill is now in ruins. Failing in business, his property was sold to his brother, Jacob Kirk, who built the grist-mill above. They were both enterprising men and useful to the community, none the less so from one of them having failed. Jacob appears to have been a man of extra judgment and good ability. He superintended the building of the bridge over Octorara Creek, still known by the name of Kirk's Bridge, had been instrumental in procuring its erection, and was active in securing an improvement in the location and condition of the roads in the vicinity. He sold off some portions of the large farm above described, and left the remainder thereof to his children. He died Aug. 25, 1841. This property is now divided into several fine farms, and now belongs to Levi Kirk, Lewis J. Kirk, Abner C. Wood, William Pennell, and others.

John Hunter, by warrant of April 11, 1749, for 100 acres, secured 181 acres, which, five years after, he sold to Joseph Reynolds, whose administrators conveyed to John Bowen, May 12, 1766, he having previously bargained for it. Two other conveyances of the same date assured the property to Henry Reynolds and Samuel Brown, and the latter, by release of March 29, 1779, obtained a clear right to the whole. His descendants of the fourth generation now enjoy the premises.

John Jamison, one among the earliest settlers, having purchased the right of Alexander Ross, under a warrant dated Nov. 5, 1714, took up, by warrant of March 4, 1742, 142 acres adjoining. John Jamison appears to have had three sons,—John, William, and Samuel. To John he transferred a part of his said land, and he dying without issue, left it to his widow Susanna, who conveyed that part to her husband's two brothers, Samuel and William. John Allison and Susanna Jamison, executors of John Jamison, deceased, sold the western part of the whole tract to William Gibson, Nov. 20, 1751, as before referred to. (See William Gibson.) William and Samuel appear to have divided the remainder between them. Samuel also obtained a survey of 208 acres, made for William Orr, who transferred the same to the use of the said Samuel Jamison, who, with Catharine, his wife, sold to Samuel Mitchell, April 8, 1771. Samuel and Margaret Mitchell sold to Jeremiah Brown (saddler), Sept. 18, 1795, after which it was divided and subdivided. William Jamison mortgaged his to John Allison, July 28, 1765, and the whole passed from the hands of the Jamison family. Samuel Jamison,

great-grandson of the first John Jamison, afterward purchased from Jacob Garber about 45 acres (part of the 142 acres), which is now in the hands of his daughters, and is all that is now in the name of the large possessions of their ancestor. The whole tract as now divided is held by Henry C. Wood, Jonathan Pickering, Robert Hill, J. Franklin Paxson, Esq. (heirs of James S. Paxson), Isaac Wilson, and very many others, the daughters of Samuel Jamison among them. Joseph C. Jamison, Esq., held a part of it for many years, but he sold it to Howard Coates (who now holds it) and others, and purchased elsewhere in the township. He held the office of justice of the peace for ten years, retiring in 1879.

Jannet Jamison held 109½ acres by warrant of April 14, 1742, which she sold to William Jamison, above named, and which he mortgaged to John Allison, as above stated. She was probably a sister of John.

John Johnson, by virtue of two patents, dated respectively Nov. 19, 1764, and Feb. 28, 1778, became possessed of 864 acres and 55 perches of land in Little Britain (including a warrant for 20 acres next to his other land and James Hamilton), of which he sold 50 acres to his son, Robert Johnson, and left the remainder to his son James, who, on May 21, 1812, obtained a patent for 16½ acres additional, and on April 27, 1840, sold it to his nephew, John Johnson, son of his brother, Alexander Johnson. Robert's 50 acres became the property of George Ketzer (with other land), and now belongs to John Johnson, Jr., James Ketzer (grandson of George), and Margaret A. Clendenin. George Ketzer came to the neighborhood as farmer for Joseph Swift about 1772, and did well for his employer and himself. He improved the Swift farm to a good degree, and by industry and economy secured the means of purchasing land for himself, upon which he died in a good old age, honored and respected. John Johnson, now well advanced in years, still holds the land sold him by his uncle over forty years ago, and has improved it and added to it. James Johnson was for many years an acting justice of the peace, and in that capacity attested many writings which still exist in the county. James Hamilton, referred to, owned the land to the north of Johnson now owned by Sanders McCullough, of Oxford, who is a great-grandson of Isaac Sanders, Esq., formerly of Drumore township, a man of note in his day, and a worthy magistrate.

Robert Lewis held a tract of 206 acres on both sides of Octorara Creek, to which he added a smaller tract, in 1756, of 82½ acres, and sold both to James and Joseph Hewes, Aug. 5, 1758, who sold ten years later to John Hamilton, who in eight years sold to John McPherson, who in turn sold to Laughlin McNeal, of Jamaica, in 1786. The last resided on the property and carried on a grist-mill there, which is still in existence. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. George H. Hewes and Mary Thomas, now living in Fulton township, are grandchildren of his.

The property was sold by the sheriff to Francis Bailey in 1787, became the property of Samuel Clendenin in 1811, and of Joseph Pierce at a later day. It is now the property of Adam Harkness and others.

James McAfee had two tracts of land in Little Britain, one of 221 acres directly at Oak Hill by warrant of Jan. 26, 1748, soon after sold to Thomas Hill, in whose family it partly remains. A part of it was at one time owned by Alexander Fulton, a near relative of Robert Fulton, the inventor. This tract is now owned by Thomas Furniss, Wilson Hill, and divers others. His other tract, containing 144 acres, was surveyed on a warrant dated Feb. 29, 1749, for 50 acres, including his improvement, and lies on Octorara Creek. It was sold Jan. 24, 1753, to James Fulton, probably an uncle to the inventor, and after passing through various hands, it was sold, April 1, 1793, to William Pennell, whose grandson, John J. Pennell, now holds it.

Andrew McDowell had 95 acres surveyed on Octorara Creek immediately below Kirk's Bridge, afterward the property of Benjamin Hough. It became the property of Thomas Kimble, who owned it for many years, and at his death left it to his son, Samuel J. Kimble, who, however, could not hold it. It has lately been offered for sale by David M. Taylor and Hanson H. Haines, cashiers of two banking institutions.

Daniel McFarlin, by warrant of June 25, 1745, located 116 acres near the west corner of the present township. He died shortly after, and it was sold to James Patterson, to whom it was resurveyed in 1755. It has passed through many hands, been added to and divided, and is now the property of Ralph G. Clendenin, Robert Jackson, and others.

Malcomb McMichael, on a warrant dated March 29, 1759, for 50 acres, had 180 acres surveyed to the east of Oak Hill and immediately adjoining it, "situate in the barrens, about a mile northwest of Octorara Creek." "This tract is thin land, and scarce of wood and water." Such are the remarks indorsed on the survey. The land now seems as good as any in the neighborhood, and heavy timber has been cut from it. It changed hands early, became the property of William Gibson, who held it many years with little improvement, and at his death it was disposed of in order to settle his estate. It now belongs to David Christie, heirs of Nathan Haines, deceased, heirs of William Hilton, deceased, and others.

William McMinn had a warrant for 100 acres, April 11, 1752, on Octorara Creek, adjoining Anthony Pickering and others. It passed through various hands, and is now owned by Nelson Brown and others.

Thomas Montgomery held about 150 acres by warrant of April 11, 1749, and by his will ordered it sold and the proceeds divided among the children of his daughter, Jane Campbell. Dec. 26, 1787, Rebecca Campbell, Thomas Campbell, John Campbell, and

James Campbell sold part of said tract to Thomas Patterson, while the other part was sold to Robert Johnson, who sold to George Retzer. Margaret Clendenin, James Retzer, John Johnson, Jr., and John L. Patterson now own the whole tract in separate divisions. Thomas Patterson, grandfather of John L. Patterson, was a step-son of Thomas Montgomery, his father, James Patterson, having married Montgomery's widow.

William Montgomery held 152½ acres by warrant of Aug. 28, 1752, for 100 acres, now the property of George J. Bockius. David Montgomery, who for many years was a justice of the peace in Little Britain township, was a grandson of his, and resided within the present limits of the township, while his progenitor resided where Thomas R. Neel now lives, in what is now Fulton township, then Little Britain.

James Patterson is said to have settled in Little Britain as early as 1729. He was, no doubt, a practical advocate of the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," as his location of lands only took place April 11, 1749, for 312½ acres, to which he afterwards made several additions. His son, James Patterson, Jr., was a lieutenant in Col. Watson's battalion in 1777, and was at the battle of Brandywine. T. Miller Patterson, his great-grandson, now owns a part of the farm which constituted the original settlement. The family has been prominent in the affairs of the neighborhood. Thomas Patterson, father of T. Miller and John L., was commissioner from 1845 to 1848, and is credited with procuring the passage of the act of Assembly which requires the neighborhood in which a bridge is applied for to raise one-third the cost of its construction before the commissioners need apply the county funds to that purpose. This act applies only to Lancaster County. The original Patterson farm, with its additions, now belongs to John L. Patterson, Thomas M. Patterson, Samuel S. Snodgrass, Samuel E. Fairlamb, and some others.

Margaret Reed, by survey of Dec. 13, 1752, held about 238 acres, and then married Robert McCorkle, who added 16½ acres by warrant of May 1, 1757. They sold to Stephen Heard, March 11, 1763, who ten years after added 41 acres, 100 perches, on the north side, and sold off about 20 acres on the west end, and conveyed the balance to John McCullough, April 7, 1788, who sold to Alexander Johnson, March 8, 1800. It is now the property of James Retzer, heirs of George W. Clendenin, James T. Clendenin, and others. These Clendenins are grandchildren of James Clendenin, who was a drummer in the Revolutionary army, in which he enlisted in his seventeenth year. He lies interred in the Presbyterian burying-ground attached to Little Britain Church, and a plain marble slab bears testimony to his early patriotism.

Alexander Ross was not perhaps a resident, but

has been already mentioned as locating 500 acres of land, which he sold to John Jamison in 1725, his warrant dating Nov. 5, 1714. Nothing more need now be said of him nor of the Reynolds', who were mentioned in the same connection.

John Sidwell obtained a warrant for land formerly granted to Josiah Paine, upon his non-compliance, where two tracts were located. One of them is now possessed by Charles Fell, and the other by Abner Carter.

Isaac Walker held a patent for 425 acres near the eastern boundary of Little Britain; patent dated Sept. 3, 1767. He devised 150 acres to his son Walter, and the balance to his son James. In addition to the patented lands, James held three other warrants of a later date,—one to Isaac Walker, one to Walker, and one to James Walker, and said to contain 86 acres. The latter one now belongs to James A. McMichael, and the rest of the tract to Simpson Preston, Benjamin Furniss, Robert A. Evans, Enos Penrick's heirs, and others. None of it now belongs to the name of Walker.

William Whiteside, Sept. 17, 1744, took out a warrant for 800 acres, and May 28, 1747, a warrant for an addition of 80 acres near his other land. On these he had 275 acres surveyed, which by will dated Sept. 26, 1748, he devised to his two sons, Thomas and Abraham, as tenants in common, who afterwards divided, Abraham obtaining the northern, Thomas the southern part. Abraham devised to his son John, who sold to Robert Black April 26, 1806. Thomas' part became the property of Robert Roberts, was sold by the sheriff to Abraham Whiteside, and by him to Casper Sneider, who sold to Ulric Runner. It became the property of Thomas Whiteside, after whose decease it was confirmed to Robert Black, in right of his wife Isabella, who was a member of the Whiteside family. Abraham Whiteside was a justice of the peace for years, and stood high in the community. Robert Black's grandchildren now hold the property, and are descendants in a direct line from William Whiteside, the original possessor.

#### ASSESSMENT-ROLL FOR LITTLE BRITAIN, 1763.

*A Tax for the King's Use.*

"Lancaster, ss.

"To CURTES MIDGALL, Collector of Little Britain Township:

"You being appointed Collector of the within Tax, are hereby required to demand of the persons within named the several sums where-with they stand charged. But if any think themselves aggrieved with what they are hereby rated, acquaint them that the Day of Appeal is the Tenth Day of January next at the Court house in Lanc' Borough.

"But if you cannot meet with the Person of whom Demand is to be made, leave Notice in Writing with some of the Family, or at the place of their last Abode, signifying the Day of Appeal, at which Time you are to attend with this duplicate & the Names of such Persons in your district as you find omitted herein. Fail not at your Peril.

"Dated the Tenth day of Decr, Annoque Domini 1763.

"Commissioners,

"HENRY WALTER.

"SAM' STEEL."

Table listing names and amounts in £ s. d. format, including Atchison, John; Atchison, Matthew; Arkin, Alexander; Allison, John; Alexander, Henry; Brabston, Thomas; Bowen, Benjamin; Bodkin, Charles; Bodkin, Robert; Buchanan, Walter; Baldredge, Michael; Bowen, John; Brison, Hugh; Culley, James; Culley, Thomas; Cooper, Krabel; Chestnut, James; Caynes, John; Campbell, Robert; Dilworth, Anthony; Dilworth, Benjamin; Duncan, Alexander; Denney, James; Dunlap, John; Duck, Adams; Ewing, Patrick; Ewing, Robert; Fulton, John; Fulton, Hugh; Fulton, Andrew; Foster, James; Glasgow, James; Gibson, William; Gilbert, John; Gilbert, William; Gayly, Benjamin; Gibson, William, Jr.; Green, William; Grist, Edward; Gardner, William; Gardner, James; Gamble, James; Hughes, Joseph; Hughes, Kilbas; Hill, Thomas; Hannah, James.

Table listing names and amounts in £ s. d. format, including Herd, Edward; Hannah, James, Jr.; Henry, Samuel; Hells, Abraham; Henry, James; Henry, John; Higg, Alexander; Herd, Stephen; Hooper, Robert; Johnson, John; Johnson, James; Jameson, Samuel; Johnston, Adam; Jameson, Robert; McKentine, Erabel; Mountgonery, Thomas; McClavery, John; McComb, David; McMurray, John; McFaden, Dennis; Miller, Jacob; Miller, John; Morrison, William; Patterson, James; Patterson, William; Patterson, John; Patterson, Samuel; Polk, John; Reynolds, Henry; Reynolds, Henry, Jr.; Rayly, Edward; Reed, James; Stowell, Isaac; Sprout, John; Sprout, William; Weble, William; Wilson, William; Whiteside, Thomas; Whiteside, Abraham; Walker, Isaac; Walker, Joseph; Wilson, Peter; Wilson, Robert; Wilson, Thomas; Watson, Robert.

A just and true assessment of Little Britain township, this 6th day of December, 1768, and I return Jonas Miles for collector, per me, JOHN ALLISON.

NON-ASSOCIATORS, 1777.

The Common-Wealth of Pennsylvania. Lancaster, ss. Non-Associators' Tax. To STEPHEN HERR, Collector of Little Britain Township. You being appointed Collector of the within Taxes, are hereby required to demand of the Persons within mentioned, the several Sums, wherewith they stand charged: But if any think themselves agreed with what they are hereby rated, acquaint them that the Day of Appeal is the Twenty Ninth day of September next at the Court House in the Borough of Lancaster: But if you cannot meet with Persons, of whom Demand is to be made, leave Notice in Writing with some of the Family, or at the Place of their last Abode, signifying the Day of Appeal, at which Time you are to attend with this Duplicate, and the Names of such Non-Associators, in your District, as you find omitted herein. Fall not at your Peril. Dated the 21 Day of August A.D. 1777. THOS CLARK, CAS SHAFFNER, Commissioners.

Table listing names and amounts in £ s. format, including John McKinley; David Johnson; Abraham Scott; John Sprout; Andrew Caldwell; William Beard; James Merchant; James McPeck; James Mustard; John Miller; James Cambol; John Beard; John Hill; Thomas Hill; Samuel McAlavey; Allen Waters; John Herbert; Matthew Morrison; Simon Haston; John Hair; Arthur McWade; John Croton; Robert Hardy; Edward Gibson; John Reed; David Poak; William Anderson; William Frell; Robert Dunn; James McIlvain; John Hunter; Samuel Reynolds; David McMahon; Benjamin Miller; William Knight; Lawrence Widowfield; Thomas Brabston; Jacob Reynolds; Samuel Reynolds; Henry Reynolds; Isaac Reynolds; James Bufford; John Alexander; Thomas Grist; William Grist; John Cameron; Samuel Cappynty; John McGonagle; Thomas Loyd; Joseph Harling; Joseph Hays; Christian Koffman.

Freemen in Little Britain township in 1768, who were each assessed one pound sterling: John Bradey, Humphrey Atchison, Solomon Maxel, Daniel Kala-han, Arthur Penoway, Thomas Rowen, Joseph Reed, John Brabson, Samuel Cunningham, John Dugal, James McOlean, John Cristofor, Nicholas Collman, John Hamilton.

The total amount of the king's tax for this year was £94 18s. 6d.

TAXABLES IN LITTLE BRITAIN IN 1760.

Table listing names and amounts in £ s. d. format, including Alexander, Robert; Atchison, John, Sr. and Jr.; Atchison, Humphrey; Allison, John and Robert; Atchison, Matthew; Buchanan, Walter; Baldridge, Michael; Bowen, Benjamin; Bowen, John; Brown, Nathan; Briggs, William; Brabston, Thomas; Beard, David; Baxtor, Andrew; Barclay, John; Campbell, Robert; Cooper, Archibald; Dilworth, Benjamin; Duncan, Alexander; Dilworth, Anthony; Ewing, Patrick; Foster, John; Gilroy, William; Galley, Benjamin; Gibson, William, Jr.; Henry, Andrew; Henry, John; Howes & Carno; Howes, Edward; Herd, Edward; Herd, Stephen; Hannall, James, Sr.; Hannall, James, Jr.; Hill, Thomas; Hooper, Robert; Jamison, Samuel; Jamison, John; Johnson, James; Johnson, John; Luch, George; McIntyre, Archibald; Montgomery, Thomas; McComb, David; McNight, James; Mackoy, John; McKee, Patrick; Millan, James; O'Harral, Charles; Patterson, James and James; Patterson, William; Patterson, John; Quigley, Hugh; Reynolds, Henry; Reynolds, David; Reed, James; Reed, John; Reynolds, John; Reynolds, Samuel; Reynolds, Isaac; Sproat, John; Scott, Alexander and John; Sloan, Andrew; Whiteside, Thomas; Whiteside, Abraham; Walker, Andrew and Jo; Wilson, Peter; Walker, John; White, Samuel; Whiteside, Thomas, M.D.

Table listing names and amounts in Acres format, including Arbuckie, William; Armstrong, Francis; Allison, John; Atchison, John; Allison, Robert; Allison, Joseph; Alexander, Robert; Alexander, David; Alexander, John; Anderson, William; Brown, Joshua; Beaty, James; Barna, Robert; Buchanan, Walter; Burkett, David; Brown, Jeremiah; Brown, John; Brown, Isiah; Brown, William; Brabston, Thomas; Black, James; Brooks, William and John; Brading, James; Bodkin, Charles; Buchanan, Gilbert; Beard, David; Bric, William; Braw, Samuel; Beard, William; Christian, Valentine; Cappel, David; Caghey, Samuel; Camble, Robert; Carmichael, Thomas; Cully, James; Cappel, Samuel; Cappel, Thomas; Caldwell, James; Cully, Thomas; Camble, James; Couch, Thomas; Cameron, John; Dunlap, William; Dilworth, Anthony; Develon, Francis; Davis, William; Donnon, Andrew; Ewing, Patrick; Ewing, George; Eckman, Martin; Evans, John; Ewing, William; Ferguson, Alexander; Fisher, Ludwig; Frazer, Joseph; Grist, Thomas.

Acres.	Acres.
Gerhard, Matthias.....	100
Glover, Hugh.....	60
Gilchrist, James.....	175
Gibson, William.....	276
Gilchrist, William.....	100
Greider, Jacob and Martin.....	183
Grist, Edward.....	50
Galacher, James.....	60
Henry, George.....	100
Henry, William.....	100
Herd, Stephen.....	290
Hannah, James.....	108
Hall, Thomas.....	150
Holmes, Robert and James.....	.....
Harten, James.....	.....
Harris, Joseph.....	160
Hains, Joshua.....	.....
Irwin, William.....	.....
Johnston, John.....	350
Irwin, George.....	.....
Jenkins, Nathaniel.....	180
Jonston, James.....	30
King, James, living with Thomas.....	125
Keelough, David.....	209
King, Thomas.....	314
King, Vincent.....	235
King, William.....	130
Kaufman, Christian.....	50
Kneale, John.....	7
Kneale, Michael.....	.....
Keef, Robert.....	.....
Lloyd, Thomas.....	200
Long, John.....	225
Leach, William.....	170
Lion, John.....	.....
McClellan, John.....	.....
McClelland, Doctor.....	125
McConkey, Hugh.....	70
Montgomery, William.....	300
McKinney, James.....	50
Motes, Jacob.....	275
McComb, David.....	82
McDowel, James.....	250
McDowel, James, Luke, and Michael.....	160
Micalf, Abram.....	250
Money, William.....	.....
McCreary, James.....	239
McCreary, Samuel.....	200
Mooney, Barnabas.....	201
McCreary, John.....	79
McKraig, Patrick.....	155
Mitchell, Samuel.....	338
McSparon, James.....	150
Miles, Jonas.....	200
McDowel, Thomas.....	318
McDowel, William.....	85
McMicheal, William.....	180
McKinny, Samuel.....	50
Miles, Joseph.....	.....
McIntire, Andrew.....	275
Miles, John.....	.....
McCullough, George.....	800
McDowel, Luke.....	.....
McDowel, Mark.....	.....
Musiard, George.....	.....
Neeper, John and Samuel.....	278
Nelson, George.....	.....
Patrick, John.....	98
Porter, William.....	288
Prelat, John.....	200
Plumber, Thomas.....	200
Patterson, James.....	302
Porter, Thomas.....	222
Patterson, Thomas.....	280
Patterson, John.....	175
Powel, John.....	150
Parnal, William.....	303
Parnal, John.....	50
Pattor, John.....	240
Reynolds, Samuel.....	100
Reynolds, Samuel, son to Henry.....	160
Reogh, John.....	100
Robinson, Michael.....	150
Robinson, Joseph.....	.....
Reynolds, Henry.....	300
Reynolds, Isaac.....	200
Reed, John.....	230
Rusel, Abram.....	.....
Roy, Robert.....	.....
Rager, John.....	.....
Sidwell, Isaac.....	150
Scott, John.....	510
Scott, Thomas.....	170
Scott, Alexander.....	250
Sprouts, John.....	135
Stubs, Daniel.....	378
Snodgrass, Alexander.....	230
Stoner, John.....	88
Sint, William.....	125
Whiteside, Abram.....	156
Walker, Joseph.....	330
Webster, William.....	150
Walker, James.....	405
Warruck, John.....	80
Wardon, George.....	209
Woods, Joseph.....	50
Walker, John.....	.....
Webster, John.....	.....
Young, Jacob.....	110
Young, Francis.....	100

Free-men.

Robert Gilchrist.	William Ferguson.
Thomas Hill.	John Linn.
James King.	Joseph Walker.
Thomas Morry.	Benjamin Croso.
Samuel Reagh.	Edward Earl.
Andrew Walker.	Thomas Camble.
Robert Galaspey.	James Gribben.
Oliver Caldwell.	Caspar Figart.
John Gass.	James Leonard.
John Gibson.	John Nesbet
Francis Henry.	William Jonston.
Nathan Breeding.	James Patterson.
Neel Logan.	Hugh Jonston
Vincent Stubbs.	Collin Kirrol.
William Homes.	Hugh Weir.
David Carmichael.	John Duncin.
Alexander McNite.	David Bralden.
Andrew Sharara.	Isaac Walker.

The township has within its limits several villages, none of them large, but serving by their generally thriving condition to show the prosperity that reigns in the country around.

**Kinseyville**, in the extreme south, lies on the banks of Raccoon Run, and was built up by Abel Kinsey in the course of a long and useful life. He came to the neighborhood with his father in 1801, where they built a large blacksmith-shop and tilt-hammer, and carried on an extensive business in all

kinds of work connected with an establishment of this kind. After Kinsey's death, the establishment was converted into a spoke-mill carried on by Benjamin B. Phillips and Hiram Wilson, and is now changed again into a saw-mill, owned by Samuel Conard. All the houses constituting the village were built on the land originally owned by the Kinseys. So profitable was the business done by them in the commencement of their career that the work done for Samuel Carter alone, from whom they purchased the property, was sufficient to pay the purchase money in a little over ten years. Carter had, by request of John Kinsey, looked out a situation suitable for the business, and bought the property for them, and at the end of ten years conveyed to them, very little money passing between them, the work paying nearly the whole.

**Kirk's Mills**, next above, on the same stream, is the result of the enterprise of Timothy, and afterward of Jacob, Kirk. It embraces the extensive mills of Lewis J. Kirk, a store, and post-office, and is near to Eastland Friends' meeting, where is also a considerable number of dwellings, which really constitute a part of the village of Kirk's Mills. The school-house which accommodates the neighborhood is located between the mill and the meeting-house.

**Elim**.—Passing northward about two miles, we reach the village of Elim, on what is called the Christiana road, leading from Peach Bottom to Wilmington. Here is a post-office, a store, a blacksmith and a wheelwright-shop, a dentist's office, and at a convenient distance, a public school-house. These, with dwellings sufficient for the accommodation of the business of the place, were all erected on the land of J. F. Paxson, Esq., and largely through his enterprise and business ability.

**Oak Hill**.—A mile and a half east of Elim is Oak Hill, the political centre of the township, where all the public business is transacted. Here the elections are held, here the school directors hold their meetings, here the township auditors and assessors meet for the settlement of their affairs, and here the township books are kept. It contains a large hotel for the entertainment of strangers, the only one in the township, a store-house (not now occupied), a spoke-mill, a blacksmith-shop, and a public school-house at a convenient distance. The hotel at this place has long been occupied as such, but the present building was erected by Jonathan Hamilton not very many years ago. At one time there were two stores in the place, but there was not business enough to sustain both, and one was soon discontinued. The improvement of the place owes its start to Joseph O. Taylor, who kept the store over half a century ago, and this was continued by Jonathan Hamilton, who succeeded him, and in connection with John Kirk, Jr., gave it an impetus that carried it up to its present state.

**Ashville**.—About a mile and a half northeast of Oak Hill is a place known by the name of Ashville,

so called from Phineas Ash, a man who once filled an important place in public estimation, whose residence was here. He was once esteemed wealthy, held considerable property, and was well to do, but failing to retain his position ended his days by suicide. Elwood H. Paxson started a store here thirty years ago or more, and was succeeded by Joseph C. Taylor, formerly of Oak Hill, who added considerably to the importance of the place. It contains, beside the store (now carried on by William G. Patton), a wheelwright-shop, and a meeting-house, originally built by Friends, but now under Presbyterian control. The place is still improving.

**Oak Shade—Spring Hill.**—Two miles northwest of Ashville, and like it, on what is called the "Gatchell road," is Oak Shade, formerly a store and post-office, both of which are now discontinued, and only a blacksmith-shop remaining, unless we go about half a mile west, where a wheelwright-shop and the principal part of the population is located, but which now aspires to the name of Spring Hill, so called from an extra strong spring of water flowing out to the northward of the place, which is situated on the hill above it.

**Fairmount.**—Something over a mile northwest of Oak Shade, and still on the Gatchell road, is Fairmount, a new and growing place, at the crossing of the above road with the Quarryville and Oak Hill road. Here is a general store, a post-office, and a blacksmith-shop, as well as a public school-house, and a station on the Peach Bottom Railroad within easy distance. It may be interesting to know that the Gatchell road, mentioned in many old writings, and still held in the memory of the older people, was laid out a century or more ago from McCull's Ferry on the Susquehanna River (or some point in that direction) to Gatchell's mills on Elk Creek, in Chester County, for the purpose, as tradition has it, of conveying wheat from York County for the supply of those mills. Its location has been in many parts very materially altered, but it is still a leading road.

**White Rock and Pine Grove** were important places in the palmy days of the iron interest in places remote from public conveyances; but since hauling by wagon has become too expensive to be remunerative in such places, the echoes of the forge-hammer have died away on the adjoining hills, and the water-power that drove them is now lying dormant, till some other growing industry shall utilize them again and make them vocal with the hum of industry. There is too much power in the waters of the Octorara to suffer them always to run oceanward without giving motion to some kind of machinery that shall contribute to the comfort of man and add to the wealth of the nation. Vegetation now grows rank where once the waters covered the earth in obedience to the mandates of scientific industry, and where, without doubt, they will be again accumulated for purposes similar to those that formerly claimed their use,—similar in nature, though differing, perhaps, very widely

in application and in detail. White Rock now derives its principal importance from being a station on the Peach Bottom Railroad, and the location of warehouses for grain and fertilizers. A store is also kept there. Pine Grove has at this time simply a private residence.

**Post-Offices.**—The post-offices of the township have all been named in speaking of its villages or otherwise. Kirk's Mills post-office is kept in the store at Kirk's Mills. Oak Hill post-office was located in the store at that place. Little Britain post-office, as originally located, was at Gibson's Cross-Roads, and was kept in a wheelwright-shop belonging to John Gibson, Esq., but on his death was removed to the village of Elfin, where it still remains. Fairmount post-office, established on the discontinuance of Oak Shade, is at the store of that name, and is supplied from the railroad.

King's Bridge and Spruce Grove post-offices are respectively at the stations so named, and are supplied by the railroad, the mail being received daily.

**Schools.**—Little Britain accepted the free school system in 1837, and has continued it ever since without interruption. At that time she had (including Fulton, of course) ten school-houses, eight teachers, three hundred pupils, levied a tax of \$1945.27, and drew a State appropriation of \$1187.69. In that year she expended \$3238.37, of which \$2076 was for building new houses. When the township was divided, five of these houses fell to each division. Since that time the number of houses in Little Britain have been increased by two, making them now seven, and several of the old houses have been rebuilt and otherwise improved, and the grounds pertaining to several have been enlarged. A liberal and progressive spirit seems to prevail; a desire to enlarge the usefulness of the system and to promote the comfort of the pupils.

**Churches.**—There are but two places of public worship in the township, though there are others conveniently accessible to its citizens, and some that bear its name, though not within its present limits.

**Friends' Meeting.**—On the 10th day of January, 1792, Henry Reynolds and Reuben Reynolds conveyed to James Harlan, Henry Reynolds, Jr., and Abner Brown, trustees of Friends' Meeting at Eastland, six acres and thirty-five perches of land for the purposes of a meeting-house and burial-ground, upon which a meeting-house was built, and a meeting organized, which has been kept up from that time to the present. The house is plain, but a substantial stone structure, and answers well the purpose for which it was intended. Without being large, it is sufficient for the accommodation of those who worship in it. The quiet method of the society not being attractive to "the world's people," it is never crowded unless when notice of a visit from some "public Friend" of note calls together a larger congregation than usual.

In 1848 a lot of ground was procured at Ashville



on which a house—a plain brick edifice—was erected for the convenience of an “indulged meeting” of Friends, so called by them, and by the terms of the grant and the understanding of contributors free for moral and religious meetings of all kinds when not used by Friends for their own meetings. After having been so used for a number of years, the Friends who used the meeting-house, and especially the trustees who held the property, having died or left the neighborhood, the premises were sold by a special act of the Legislature, and refitted, it is understood, for Presbyterian use and benefit. It is, however, for the general use of the neighborhood.

**Little Britain Presbyterian Church and Little Britain Friends' Meeting** at Penn Hill were organized more than a century ago, and take their names from the township wherein they were then located, and are still easy of access by those who prefer to resort to their sacred precincts.

**The Mills and Industrial Establishments** have already been incidentally mentioned, and it only now remains to recapitulate them in closer connection. The oldest mill is doubtless Adam Harkness', formerly Pierce's and, still further back, Clendenin's, on Pickens Creek. It is known to have been run by Joseph Hewes as far back as 1763, and may have been established by Robert Lewis at an earlier day. The Clendenins appear to have been a race of millers, three brothers of them owning three mills at one time, the one in question, and two on Western Octorara, in Colerain township. Samuel Connard's saw-mill was established as a tilt-hammer, changed to different uses since, and is now a saw-mill, as stated. It was first made a water-power about 1801, and is the next in age. Kirk's mills, at Eastland, erected by Timothy and Jacob Kirk, come next in order, and are unquestionably the first in importance. James King's mill was established simply as a saw-mill by Levin H. Jackson in 1846, and the grinding apparatus added by King at a later day. J. B. Brogan's spoke-mill, at Oak Hill, is run by steam, and is only in operation at intervals. Blacksmith- and wheelwright-shops exist in connection at the following places: On the property of John J. Pennel, south of Oak Hill; at Elim; on the property late of John Gibson, west of Elim; and at Oak Shade. There are blacksmith-shops separately at Oak Hill, at Fair Mount, and at Jacob Shade's, between Oak Shade and White Rock. Thomas J. Watson, at Ashville, and Marceus King, a short distance west, have wheelwright-shops separately.

**Mining.**—The only mining operations within the limits of the township are the Tyson Chrome-Pits, on Octorara Creek, near the southern extremity of the township, more commonly known as the Wood Mines, from the name of the person from whom the land was bought. Here the digging of chrome has been carried on for the last fifty years with profit to the owner, and giving employment frequently to

many hands. At this time little is being done, and the mines are largely filled with water.

**Justices of the Peace.**—Before the adoption of the constitution of 1838 the following persons are known to have held the office of justice of the peace in the township, and to have resided within its present limits, to wit: Abraham Whiteside, Alexander Snodgrass, David Montgomery, and Levin H. Jackson. Most probably there were others whose names have disappeared from the common recollection, and are only to be found in their public acts and the records of their commissions. Since 1840 they have been elected by the people. The first election was before the division of the township, John Webster (of Fultonside) and Levin H. Jackson being elected in 1840, and commissioned April 14th of that year. The following is a list of those for Little Britain since then:

April 15, 1845. L. H. Jackson.	June 25, 1864. Joseph C. Jamison.
John Gibson.	1866. Washington Walker.
Aug. 22, 1848. David Cope.	April, 1869. Joseph C. Jamison.
April 9, 1850. John Gibson.	April, 1871. Washington Walker.
April 13, 1853. David Cope.	April, 1874. Joseph C. Jamison.
April 10, 1855. William Paxson.	April, 1876. Washington Walker.
April 13, 1858. David Cope.	April, 1879. J. F. Paxson.
April 10, 1860. Vincent King.	April, 1881. David F. Magee.
May 14, 1861. John J. Evans.	

The last two are in commission at this time.

It may not be improper to remark that at the election in 1860, Samuel E. Fairlamb had been elected to supply the place of David Cope, now far advanced in years, and that he neglected to take out a commission, and declined to serve, whereupon Joseph C. Jamison was elected the next spring to fill the vacancy thus created.

The following county offices have been filled by citizens of Little Britain as now limited:

Commissioner, Phineas Ash, 1816; Thomas Patterson, 1845; James Wood, 1875. County Surveyor, John C. Lewis, 1856-59.

She has never furnished a member of either branch of the Legislature since the division of her territory, and although repeatedly thus honored before that time, so far as appears, they were always from the other end, and not from the territory now comprising Little Britain.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

### JOSEPH C. TAYLOR.<sup>1</sup>

Joseph C. Taylor, son of David and Hannah (Craig) Taylor, was born in Chester County, Pa., June 22, 1805. He lost his father when quite a small boy, he being drowned in the Brandywine, near the famous battle-ground, in attempting to rescue one who had fallen in. Joseph's educational opportunities were meagre, being only such as were common to the children of persons in moderate circumstances

<sup>1</sup> By Ellwood Grist.

at that day. At the age of sixteen he apprenticed himself to the tanning business in the village of Kennett Square, and after learning it removed to Little Britain township, Lancaster Co., where he resided until his decease, in 1876. For a short time after his removal to Lancaster County he was engaged at tanning in partnership with John Pierce, but subsequently entered into mercantile business at Oak Hill, and was also for some years proprietor of the hotel at that place.

In 1833, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage to Susan R., daughter of John Twaddell, of Chester County. Two children were born to them, both of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Taylor was a woman of delicate health, and died in 1835.

In 1836, Mr. Taylor married Jane M. White, who survives him, and is now living at Ashville, Little Britain township. By her he had five children,—B. Frank, John T., David M., Edward C., and Howard J. John T., who was a young man of unusual promise, entered the army, and was killed at the storming of Petersburg, Va., in 1865. Howard C., the youngest son, whose health was always delicate, died in January, 1878. The other members of the family are still living.

Some time after his second marriage Mr. Taylor sold out his business at Oak Hill, and removed to a farm he had purchased near Hickory Hill school-house, now owned by his son, B. Frank Taylor. He continued in the farming business until 1847, when he removed to the village of Ashville, and again entered into the mercantile business. Here he remained until his death.

Mr. Taylor was a man of sound judgment, rare integrity, and great personal courage. Brave almost to rashness, he was tender-hearted as a child, and his sympathy always went out to those who were wronged or oppressed. In his business relations he maintained the strictest integrity, and during his long career as a country merchant he was looked upon as above reproach. The poorest and most ignorant persons who came to his store on business were treated with the same care and consideration as the richest and most influential. His kindness to the poor was proverbial, but he preferred to render them assistance by helping them to earn a living. He had an inveterate dislike for shiftlessness.

In early life Mr. Taylor attached himself to the Democratic party, but severed his connection with it when he became convinced it was the ally of slavery. In 1843 he attended a lecture on that subject by James Fulton, Jr., a well-known abolitionist, at a school-house near by, and was struck with the importance and weight of the arguments presented. He was not a man to change his opinions suddenly or without mature consideration, but after careful reflection he became convinced that the doctrines and measures of the abolitionists were in the main correct. From that time forward he refused to act with

the Democratic party, though he always retained the strongest personal friendship for some of its members. In 1844, Mr. Taylor supported the Liberty party presidential ticket; in 1848 he voted for Van Buren and Adams, and from the time of the organization of the Republican party, in 1856, to the day of his death was one of its most ardent advocates and supporters.



J. C. TAYLOR.

Mr. Taylor was a born leader of men. He was singularly free from ambition, and had not the slightest desire to be regarded as a leader, but in times of peril, or where great coolness and courage were required, he was recognized, in his neighborhood, as the commanding spirit. An affair that transpired in 1844 will illustrate this.

Mr. Taylor then lived on his farm, to which we have before referred, near Hickory Hill school-house. Some distance away, perhaps a mile or thereabouts, and off from the public road, was a place called Wolf Hollow, and here there was a small settlement of colored people, composed of a few log houses with lots adjoining. In one of these lived a family consisting of a husband and wife and two children. The mother was a fugitive slave, but the husband was a free negro, and the children had been born in Pennsylvania. On a sultry September morning in the above year, just before sunrise, Mr. Taylor was standing in the door of his farm-house. He had just arisen, and had on neither coat, vest, hat, nor shoes. In front of him was his five-horse team, harnessed and ready to start to Quarryville, some ten miles away, for limestone. He was making some casual remark to the driver, who was about to start, when there came across

the field from the direction of Wolf Hollow a colored woman, running as fast as she could, and evidently in a state of great alarm. As she came nearer she was heard to say, "Mr. Taylor! Mr. Taylor! the kidnappers has got the woman and her two children; they's carryin' them off! There they goes now!" as she pointed to a covered wagon drawn by two horses, and closely followed by two men on horseback, which was passing rapidly down the road that led southward in the direction of the Maryland line. Taylor took in the situation in an instant. "Unhitch that lead horse and take off his harness," he said to the driver, and in less time than it can be told he had mounted the horse without a saddle, and himself without hat or shoes dashed away in pursuit of the slave-catchers.

His coolness and good sense did not forsake him in the excitement. He calculated that the kidnappers would take the road westward toward Conowingo Bridge after going a short distance south. So he cut across the corner of a triangle, coming out on the Conowingo road near Harlan's tan-yard. In the meantime he had aroused some neighbors on the way, so that when they reached this road several had joined in the pursuit. Among these were Oliver Furness, James Woodrow, Joseph Pierce, John P. Harlan, and Nicholas Wells. Inquiry developed the fact that the kidnappers had passed a short time before in the direction of Conowingo, and the pursuers pushed forward with all the energy in their power. As they passed on, Taylor reflected that the pursuing party were entirely unarmed. There could be no doubt the slave-hunters were thoroughly equipped with the means of defense, and of what use will it be, he reflected, to overtake them? So, when they came to the store at Kirk's Mills, Taylor stopped and procured a gun, had it heavily loaded, and then pushed forward in pursuit.

When the pursuing party passed the village of Eastland, and came in sight of the long hill west of that place, they saw the kidnappers about half-way up it. At the same moment the latter saw they were pursued, and did all in their power to urge their horses forward. After the top of this hill was reached there was a long level stretch of about two miles to the Maryland line. Once over that the kidnapping party could not be interfered with. At that point pursuit must cease. The supreme moment was at hand, and the result doubtful.

As the pursuing party reached the top of the hill and started on the level piece of road toward the Maryland line, Taylor's horse showed unmistakable signs of giving out. The morning was close and hot, and the ride had been too much for him. What was to be done? If the slave-catchers were to be overtaken, not a moment must be lost. Joseph Pierce, who was one of the pursuers, had a large black horse, the fleetest in the party. Pierce was a man of great resolution and excellent judgment; but he recognized the fact that if the kidnappers were to be overtaken

and stopped, Taylor was the man to do it. Without a moment's hesitation he said, "Here, Taylor, take my horse, and catch them or kill the horse."

Every one present joined in the request. In a moment Taylor was on the horse, gun in hand, speeding away with every energy at his command. He was a subject for a painter at that moment. Hatless, coatless, and shoeless, his hair standing in every direction, but with courage and determination speaking out from every feature, he sped onward. It soon became evident the pursuing party would win. Within about forty yards of the Maryland line Taylor came up to the horsemen in the rear of the wagon. They and the men who were driving were all heavily armed.

"Stop!" said he; "I want to see whether you have a right to carry away these people."

"You must speak to the men who are driving," was the reply; "we have nothing to say to it."

Pushing his horse forward, he passed the wagon, wheeled round, and leveling his gun at the man who was driving, called out, "Stop!"

Instantly the horses were stopped. Though armed themselves, these men saw that Taylor meant to shoot.

"We want to see whether or not you have a lawful right to carry these people off," said Taylor to the slave-catchers. "If you have, we will not interfere; if you have not, you cannot take them."

By this time the rest of the pursuing party had come up, and after some consideration it was resolved that the fugitives and their claimants should all be taken before John Webster, Esq., justice of the peace for Fulton township, whose office was near by, for a hearing. When they reached the squire's office, and the facts were stated and the law examined, the party from Maryland became thoroughly alarmed. That they had a legal right to the woman could not be doubted, but the children, being born in Pennsylvania, could not be held as slaves; so the squire resolved to hold them for kidnapping, the punishment for which was very severe. They were given into charge of the constable of Fulton township, and Mr. Taylor, John P. Harlan, and Joseph Pierce agreed to prosecute the cases. In the mean time they concluded to go to their homes, a distance of several miles, for a change of clothing, before starting with the prisoners for Lancaster.

But in their absence a large crowd collected, and many advised that the prisoners be allowed to escape. Their advice prevailed, and when the prosecutors returned their game had flown. It was quite a disappointment to them, but some argued that it was the best solution of the matter, because it opened a way for the escape of the mother as well as the children. They were never afterwards retaken.

When the Rebellion broke out, and during the progress of the war, Mr. Taylor was intensely devoted to the Union. He was too old to enlist, but he did good service to the cause in many important ways.

Two of his sons, John T. and David M., enlisted in the Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served to the end of the war. The former was killed, as before stated, in the explosion of the mine at Petersburg, Va. Mr. Taylor never ceased to mourn his loss. He was an excellent young man, and a brave and patriotic soldier. David M. came safely through the war, and is now cashier of a National Bank at Oxford, Pa.

Mr. Taylor had no political ambition. Capable of filling any position within the gift of his fellow-citizens, he aspired only to lead a useful life, and acquire a competence for himself and family. Whatever he undertook to do he did well, but he had no desire to shine in public. He filled several township offices, and served one term as county auditor, but he consented to be elected only because he thought it his duty to bear a portion of the public burdens. Few men have ever lived imbued with higher courage, sounder judgment, purer patriotism, or more spotless integrity.

## CHAPTER LXV.

### MANOR TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

**Location and Limits.**—Manor township, the wealthiest and most populous township in Lancaster County, occupies a tract of country embracing twenty-five thousand seven hundred acres, or a little over forty square miles, in the western portion of Lancaster County, about midway between the northern and southern boundaries of the county. The Susquehanna River forms its western and southwestern boundary, and the Conestoga Creek its southern and southeastern limits. Lancaster township is on the east, and East and West Hempfield on the north, East Hempfield being separated from Manor by the Columbia and Lancaster turnpike, and West Hempfield by a boundary line on the top of a ridge of hills beginning near the Columbia turnpike, at a point near the southeastern corner of West Hempfield. The population of Manor township in 1880 was five thousand and fifty-three.

**Original and Present Extent.**—Manor township embraces the whole of the original Conestoga Manor of a century and a half ago, with an additional tract on the north about half as extensive. Conestoga Manor, when surveyed and laid out in 1717-18, embraced seventeen thousand acres, including the two original five-hundred-acre tracts owned by James Logan and John Cartlige in the southern part of the township. The northern boundary of the original Conestoga Manor was a line running from a point marked by a locust-tree on the banks of the Susquehanna, on the site of the present borough of Wash-

ington, in an easterly by northeasterly direction, to a point marked by a white-oak tree near the Little Conestoga, and not far from the site of the mill now owned by John Brenner. This line, six miles in length, corresponds with the road now leading from Brenner's mill to Washington borough. The fertile tract north of the original Conestoga, embracing eight thousand seven hundred acres, was afterwards added to the township. Otherwise the present boundaries of the township are the same as the original limits,—Lancaster township on the east, the Conestoga Creek on the southeast and south, and the Susquehanna River on the west and southwest.

**Surface.**—The surface of Manor township is rolling and hilly throughout. In the southwestern portion is what is called Turkey Hill, which extends along the Susquehanna River, a distance of about four and a half miles in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction, about a mile and a half in width. Within the western half of the northern part is a hill of considerable elevation, along the top of which runs the boundary line between Manor and West Hempfield townships, this hill being about four miles in length. Otherwise there are no considerable hills except along the streams.

**Streams.**—The eastern portion of Manor is intersected by the Little Conestoga Creek, which crosses that portion of the township, first in a southwesterly, then in a southerly direction, and empties into the Conestoga at a point about two miles above the mouth of the Conestoga. The northern and central part of Manor is intersected by the west branch of the Little Conestoga, which runs first in a southerly, then in a southeasterly direction, and empties into the Little Conestoga about two miles above its mouth. Indian Town Run is a small stream about two and a half miles in length, running in a southeasterly direction, having its source to the north of the site of the old Indian town, and emptying into the Little Conestoga nearly a mile above the mouth of the latter. Besides these there are a number of small streams.

**Soil and Products.**—The soil of Manor is a rich limestone. The cereals produced are wheat, corn, and oats, but tobacco is the principal staple product. Of this farmers cultivate large fields, ranging from ten to twenty acres. This tobacco is cultivated partly by the farmers themselves, partly by others on shares. The tobacco crop of Manor is the great source of its wealth, and this township produces more than any other in Lancaster County. Manor has always taken rank as a rich agricultural section. Its inhabitants are mainly devoted to that kind of industry, and there are no manufacturing establishments in the township except the usual mechanical employments to be found anywhere,—a woolen factory near Safe Harbor and an agricultural implement factory in Millersville. The Proprietors of Pennsylvania and their agents early knew of the fertility of the Conestoga Manor, and were desirous of settling this section

<sup>1</sup> By I. S. Clare, Lancaster.

with the industrious and thrifty Swiss and German Mennonites.

**Indian History.**—Manor was the theatre of some of the most important occurrences in the Indian history of Lancaster County. The Susquehannock Indians had a fort near the Susquehanna River, between Turkey Hill and Blue Rock. In the southern portion of this great township was the famous Indian town of the Conestogas, a small and inoffensive tribe of Indians. The town lay to the east of Turkey Hill, about two miles west and north of the Conestoga Creek, and about one mile west of the Little Conestoga, on the land which afterwards came into the possession of the Mellinger family, and which is now owned by Jacob H. Habecker. Here the Indian chiefs of various tribes met the whites to make the treaties which ultimately led to a peaceful settlement of the troubles that had hindered the development of the early settlements in the immediate vicinity and the county at large. Here the sachems of the Six Nations assembled to negotiate with the provincial Governors for the establishment of peace, and to complain of the various outrages committed by the white traders, who deluded the aborigines. Here the first massacre of the Conestoga Indians occurred, an event which caused many atrocities and much bloodshed. But the days of their glory and their possessions have departed, and not a vestige remains where Indian wigwams were located a century and a half ago. The place still bears the significant name Indian Town. The Indian town of the Conestogas was destroyed in 1763, the last year of the famous French and Indian war.

For detailed accounts of Indian Town, of James Patterson and Peter Chartier, noted as Indian traders, the former a Scotch-Irishman and the latter a French Jesuit, the reader is referred to the general history of the county in another portion of this volume.

**First Appearance of Whites in Conestoga Manor.**—Early in the eighteenth century, while Lancaster County was yet a part of Chester, two Scotch-Irishmen—James Logan and John Cartlige—had each obtained tracts of land, of five hundred acres, in the southern part of the Conestoga Manor. These tracts lay between the famous Indian Town on the north and the Conestoga Creek on the south, and between the Little Conestoga on the east and Turkey Hill on the west, a little northeast of the site of the present Safe Harbor. Both these tracts were bounded on the south by the Conestoga. Logan's five hundred acres lay just to the west of the Little Conestoga, the southeastern point touching the Conestoga at an elm-tree at the mouth of the Little Conestoga. Cartlige's five hundred acres lay to the west of Logan's tract, the southwestern point of his land touching the Conestoga at a black-oak tree on the bank of the Conestoga, at the first bend of the stream just above the present Safe Harbor. Logan afterwards obtained the northern part of Cartlige's tract, about two hundred

acres, thus leaving Cartlige only three hundred acres. These tracts were exceedingly hilly.

Two whites, who were celebrated as Indian traders, had obtained grants of land on the northwestern borders of Conestoga Manor. These were Peter Chartier, a French Jesuit, and James Patterson, a Scotch-Irishman. Chartier's land lay on the east bank of the Susquehanna, on and east of the site of the upper part of the present borough of Washington; Patterson's farm of two hundred acres lay directly east of Chartier's tract.

**First German Mennonite Settlers in Conestoga Manor.**—During the early years of the eighteenth century many German and Swiss emigrants accepted William Penn's offer, and took up lands in the rich limestone valleys of the Pequea and Conestoga regions, which were a part of Chester County until 1729, when Lancaster County was organized. These emigrants were Mennonites, as the followers of Menno Simon, a worthy cotemporary of Luther, were called. The Mennonites of the Palatinate and Switzerland led simple and religious lives as peasants. Their peculiar manners, simplicity of dress and manners, aversion to the use of law and to military services having subjected them to rigorous persecution in their native homes on the banks of the Rhine and among the Alps, they came to seek a refuge from persecution in the English Quaker province of Pennsylvania.

Many of them settled in the Conestoga Manor and took up lands therein, after Hill, Norris, and Logan had issued a warrant directed to Jacob Taylor, surveyor-general, to survey Conestoga Manor, in 1718. Among the early German Mennonite families who settled in the Conestoga Manor were the Herrs, the Baughmans, the Mayers, the Shanks, the Killhavers, the Funks, the Kauffmans, the Hostetters, the Oberholtzers, the Zieglers, the Witmers, the Kendigs, the Lintners, the Wisslers, the Millers, the Newcomers, the Corrells, or Charleses, and others. These German families gradually settled in Manor during the half-century before the Revolution. A few English families still retained land here, the most noted being the Wrights. The descendants of many of these early settlers still live on the lands obtained by their ancestors, but many of the original families have become extinct.

**Early Patentees to Lands in Conestoga Manor.**—The whole western half of the Conestoga Manor remained unsettled until long after the rest of the township had been taken up. The portion of this occupied section north of Turkey Hill, embracing about three thousand acres, was retained by the Penn family. The northeastern section, embracing fifteen hundred acres, had first been granted to Andrew Hamilton, Esq., of Philadelphia, then one of the most eminent lawyers of America.

May 8, 1729, Andrew Cornish and his wife Elizabeth sold three hundred acres of land at the mouth of the Little Conestoga Creek to James Logan for

five hundred pounds. On Nov. 18, 1734, James Logan and his wife Susanna bought two hundred acres from John Carlige.

Nov. 21, 1739, three hundred acres were granted to Thomas Ewing and Susanna, his wife. Feb. 13, 1749, Susanna (Ewing) Connelly sold to John Keagy one hundred and fifty acres.

Dec. 31, 1739, Andrew Hamilton, Esq., sold his manor of fifteen hundred acres to Michael Baughman for five thousand pounds. Michael Baughman sold to Abraham Stoner, blacksmith, of Warwick, and to Abraham Herr, two hundred acres.

Nov. 21, 1751, John Keagy and his wife Ann sold to Jacob Miller one hundred and fifty acres.

Oct. 16, 1758, a patent was given to Michael Mayer and his wife Elizabeth for two hundred and seventeen acres. They gave this tract to their son, Michael Mayer, Jr. (June 22, 1745).

May 8, 1749, Michael Mayer, Jr., sold this tract to John Miller, blacksmith, of Lancaster, for six hundred pounds. Upon this tract Millersville is built.

Nov. 1, 1769, John Killhoffer sold to John Stoner, of Hempfield, land in Manor, adjoining land of Henry Funk, John Miller, and Haus Frans, lying along the Little Conestoga, and having a mill on it.

Sept. 10, 1811, John B. Haldeman, of Donegal, and Ann, his wife, sold to Joseph Charles, of Manor, land beginning at the river for six thousand five hundred dollars. This tract embraced one hundred and thirty-four acres, and contained part of four tracts, the one-half part of which Jacob Gish and his wife Mary sold to John B. Haldeman, Dec. 17, 1808. The above tract was allotted to John B. Haldeman in 1809, by writ of partition. He married a daughter of Steman, who owned the land.

Andrew Kauffman, who had obtained a patent for four hundred and sixty-two acres in Manor, died in 1737. His sons were Christian, Michael, John, Jacob, and Isaac.

James McMaster and his wife Elizabeth, May 14, 1764, sold to George Mann, John Mann, and Bernard Mann one hundred and fifty acres, adjoining the lands of John Keagy, Michael Thomas, Michael Kauffman, and James McMaster's other land.

The Shumans settled in the vicinity of Washington borough, where their descendants still live. The Manns settled a little farther eastward, where their descendants now dwell, near Washington borough.

Nov. 21, 1784, a patent was given to James Patterson and his wife Susanna, as joint tenants, for two hundred acres.

In 1741, Jacob Hostetter by a patent obtained two hundred and thirty-five acres. His sons were John and Abraham.

Michael Atkinson, a Scotch-Irishman, who had received a patent for fifty acres on the north side of Conestoga Manor, left a widow, Ann, and several sons.

Susan Connelly, widow, of Lancaster, sold her two

hundred acres, formerly James Patterson's two hundred acres, to John Keagy, who made a will in August, 1783, and gave the same farm to his sons, Jacob, John, Rudolph, and Isaac.

Nicholas Houghentogler settled near the site of the present Breneman's tavern in 1758. The Rev. Christian Hershey, a Mennonite preacher, a prominent character among his brethren, settled in Manor in 1777, taking up one hundred and eighty-eight acres of land. Valentine Miller and his wife, Mary, settled in Manor in 1756. He left four sons, John, Valentine, Jacob, and Matthias, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Christian Stoner. John took land along the Conestoga, and Jacob and Matthias land at the river.

Abraham Miller settled east of Breneman's tavern, which was built in 1793, and was formerly known as Mann's tavern.

Jacob Miller lived on a farm of one hundred and fifty acres along the northern line of Manor, which farm he bought of John Keagy and Anna Nov. 21, 1750. In 1755, Jacob Miller sold the above farm to Tobias Steman. Part of this land belonged to Thomas Ewing in 1739. In 1758, Tobias Steman sold it to Christian Kauffman.

The tract embracing the old Indian Town came into the possession of the Musser family after the destruction of the Conestoga tribe. March 4, 1786, John Musser sold one hundred and sixteen acres of Indian Town to Christian Mellinger, and in 1793, Christian Mellinger sold it to John Mellinger, father of the late Dr. Mellinger and grandfather of the present Dr. Mellinger. The land on which the old Indian Town was located is now owned by Jacob Habecker.

On Feb. 2, 1816, John Leman and his wife, Elizabeth, of Hempfield, John Funk and his wife, Alice, of Franklin County, Pa., John Witmer and Ann, of Manor, Barbara Bare and Mary Bare, spinsters, of Conestoga, who were grandchildren of Adam Kendig, sold fifty acres each to John Steman, of Manor. Adam Kendig, who owned one hundred and twenty acres in Martie township, made a will in 1804, leaving his son, Christian, seventy acres.

The islands opposite the lower end of Washington, four in number, were called the "Isles of Promise."

George Shuman settled in Manor in 1772 on the upper end of Turkey Hill. He left four sons,—Michael, John, Henry, and Adam. The Shumans afterwards settled in and around the present borough of Washington, where their descendants yet live. Jacob B. Shuman, now (1883) seventy-nine years of age, who was three times a member of the Legislature, the last time of the State Senate, has a large farm just east of Washington borough, and on this farm is the house built by John Keagy and Anna, his wife, in 1756.

To the eastward of Jacob B. Shuman's farm, on the opposite sides of the road, are the farms owned by the brothers John S. Mann and George S. Mann. These

are among the principal farms in the township, and are the leading farms in this vicinity.

Conestoga Manor was surveyed for the use of the Proprietary in 1717-18, according to the following order to Jacob Taylor, surveyor-general:

"These are to authorize and require thee without any delay to survey or cause to be surveyed all that tract of land lying between Susquehannah river and Conestoga creek, from the mouth of said creek as far up the river as the land already granted to Peter Chartier, and then by a line running from the said river to Conestoga creek, all which tract of land for the proper use and behoof of William Penn, Esq., Proprietary and Governor-in-Chief of the said Province, his heirs and assigns forever. Given under our hands, March 1, 1717-1718."

"Manor was afterwards divided and sold to purchasers. This survey included more than 16,000 acres. It was afterwards sold in small tracts and patented. The following were the principal patentees: Israel Pemberton, 300 acres, date of patent, Oct. 1, 1723; the Messrs. Wright, 1500 acres, Dec. 13, 1735, sold afterwards in smaller parcels to John Herr, Andrew Stineman, Daniel Lintner, Jacob Killhaver, Rudy Herr, Jacob Frantz, Godfrey Klugh, Matthew Oberholtzer, Rudy Herr, Jr., John Killhaver, Christian Hershey, Andrew Kauffman; James Pattison, 107 acres, Nov. 21, 1734; James Logan, 700 acres, July 15, 1737, afterwards held by George Brenner, Phillip Brenner, Christian Stouffer, Caspar Souter, Adam Fisher, Valentine Rummel, Lawrence Cliffer, Christian Stake; Michael Baughman, 489, Michael Mayer, 131 acres, both Feb. 20, 1738; Michael Mayer, Sr., 217 acres, Oct. 16, 1737; Abraham Steiner, 63 acres, May 3, 1740; John Wistler, 167 acres, July 3, 1741; Jacob Kuntz, 166; Anna Ottila Betty Koffer, 166; Jacob Hostetter, 475; John Shank, 197 acres, July 30, 1741; Edward Smout, 118 acres, June 21, 1743; Michael Baughman, 339, May 28, 1752; Abraham Hare, 424, April 22, 1751; Jacob Wistler, 125, Valentine Miller, 140, both May 25, 1756; Martin Funk, 237, Dec. 18, 1758; Jacob Wistler, 202; Jacob Shuck, 185, Aug. 18, 1759; Abraham and John Miller, 89, Valentine Haith, 29, Robert Beatty, 226, February, 1760; Samuel Herr, 247, John Keagy, 188, Henry Funk, 150, Jacob Wistler, 173, Ludwig and Friedrich Ziegler, 209, June, 1760; John Witmer, 77, Abraham Miller, 204, Rudolph Herr, 176, Jacob Witmer, 77, November, 1761; James McMaster, 247, April, 1761; John Keagy, 150, Henry Funk, 177, David Hare, 195, John Miller, 150, George Adam Dustler, 112, John Correll, 209, Christian Stoner, 244, all dated 1761; Michael Kauffman, 116, John Kauffman, 118, Jacob Kauffman, 167, Christian Kauffman, 163, Michael Kauffman, 118, Abraham Steiner, 200, John Wormley, 115, Jacob Wistler, 19, John Kreemer, 184, Bartholomew Butt, 40, John Graff, 136, all dated 1762; Philip Ulweiler, 39, Benjamin Miller, 220, David Hare, Jr., 94, Peter Snyder, 86, Henry Atkinson and Adam Bigging, 49, Peter

Witmer, 132, dated 1763; John Miller, 60, Jan. 19, 1764; John Newcomer, 109, Joseph Nelson, 109, Jacob Wisler, 178, Mary Wright, 119, 1767; John Kendrick, 558, James Pratt, 232, 1768; Henry Buckley, 150, 1769; William Wright, 257, 1770; Ulrich Rebur, 232, John Manning, 165, 1772; Jacob Ashleman, 340, 1774; Indian Town, 414; Blue Rock, 800. Fractions of acres are omitted.

"Thomas Penn estimated the value of Conestoga Manor, being sixty-five miles from the city of Philadelphia, 13,400 acres, at £40 per hundred acres, £5360, Pennsylvania currency. There is no date to the paper from which this extract is made."<sup>1</sup>

The foregoing extract shows who took up land in Manor during the period before the Revolution. The lands of the township continued to be divided among new purchasers. Farms were cultivated in every portion. Turkey Hill and the tract in the northwestern part began to be settled, and grist-mills and saw-mills were erected in all parts. Land was then valued at from twenty-five to thirty dollars per acre. Good horses were valued at ninety dollars, and cows at fifteen dollars. Timber was cut down and large tracts were rapidly cleared and converted into highly-productive fields, and orchards were planted. The village of Millersville was laid out before the Revolution, and a tavern was erected on the site of the present "Black Horse" about 1769 or 1770. The toil and industry of the Swiss and German settlers in Manor soon made that township the most highly-productive agricultural district in the county. A Mennonite meeting-house was early erected in the centre of the township, on the land now owned by C. B. Herr. The northern boundary of Manor was pushed about a mile and a half north of the original line. Following is an assessment-list of Manor for 1780, during the period of the Revolution:

Ackerman, Paul.	Domini, Michael.
Atter, John.	Dercher, David.
Bear, John.	Dunkle, John.
Burkholder, Christian (2 mills).	Dichoher, Henry.
Brenner, George.	Dundore, Jacob.
Breneman, Henry.	Dunkle, Melchor.
Bauman, Christian.	Dunkle, Matthew.
Brenner, Jacob.	Dunkle, George.
Brenner, Phillip.	Eberly, Henry.
Brenner, George (Adam's son).	Eshleman, John.
Berg, Jacob.	Eshleman, Jacob.
Bonn, Jacob.	Erisman, George.
Bonn, Widow.	Erisman, Andrew.
Bender, Michael.	Ehrhard, Daniel.
Bott, Henry.	Ehrlich, Christian.
Bachman, Christian.	Eberly, Matthew.
Bachman, Michael.	Frantz, Jacob.
Behm, Gabriel.	Funk, Samuel.
Bentsinger, Matthias.	Funk, Henry.
Brand, Frederick.	Funk, Martin, Jr.
Bear, Jacob.	Funk, John (smith).
Corell, Jacob.	Funk, Henry (old).
Canaday, William.	Funk, Jacob.
Derstler, Adam.	Funk, John.
Dosch, George (1 negro).	Fisher, Adam.

<sup>1</sup> Spark's Franklin, vol. III, p. 553.

Frey, John.  
 Feg, Frederick.  
 Forseigh, James.  
 Faules, David.  
 Funck, Rudolph (weaver).  
 Fenstermacher, Frederick.  
 Funck, Henry.  
 Grobb, John (land).  
 Goodman, Jacob (1 mill).  
 Gander, Martin.  
 Gerber, Christian.  
 Gessler, John.  
 Hillegar, Conrad.  
 Har, Abram (David Har's son).  
 Hershey, Christian.  
 Hostetter, Jacob.  
 Hostetter, Benjamin.  
 Har, Samuel.  
 Har, Christian (David Har's son).  
 Hampton, John.  
 Heller, Michael.  
 Henry, William.  
 Hostetter, John.  
 Hopp, Frans.  
 Har, John (David Har's son).  
 Harr, Rudolph (oil-miller, 1 mill).  
 Hershey, Christian (old).  
 Hestand, Henry.  
 Habecker, Joseph.  
 Habecker, Christian.  
 Holl, Peter.  
 Hostetter, Abram.  
 Harr, Christian (old Abram's son).  
 Harr, Abram (old, 1 mill).  
 Harr, John (old Abram's son).  
 Hershey, Christian.  
 Hinckle, John.  
 Harr, Christian (saw-miller, 1 mill).  
 Hausman, Paul.  
 Harr, Abram.  
 Halbrun, Widow.  
 Hoffman, Frederick.  
 Immel, Jacob.  
 Jacks, James, Esq.  
 Kriebel, Jacob.  
 Kunningham, Hugh.  
 Kaufman, Christian (Hornberger's brother-in-law).  
 Keller, John (miller, 1 mill).  
 Korrell, John.  
 Kriulwalt, Abram.  
 Kauffman, John.  
 Kauffman, Jacob (old).  
 Krell, Peter.  
 Kaufman, Christian (old).  
 Kaufman, Andrew (Christian's son).  
 Kindig, John.  
 Klein, Peter.  
 Kuntz, Peter.  
 Kindig, Daniel.  
 Kaufman, Isaac.  
 Kaufman, Michael.  
 Kaufman, Christian (saw-miller's son).  
 Harr, Conrad.  
 Kaufman, Christian.  
 Kindig, widow.  
 Kilhefer, Jacob.  
 Kindig, Jacob.  
 Klug, Carl.  
 Krell, Rudolph.  
 Krauter, Thomas.  
 Kehler, Michael.  
 Kremer, John.  
 Kilhefer, John.

Kremer, John (old).  
 Kaufman, Andrew.  
 Kaufman, Jacob (miller, 1 mill).  
 Kegy, Jacob.  
 Kegy, Jacob (executor for Isaac).  
 Klug, Charles.  
 Kaufman, Andrew (old).  
 Lindner, Daniel.  
 Lockert, Thomas.  
 Lohrman, Adam.  
 Lutz, Casper.  
 Litzberger, Adam.  
 Lazarus, Peter.  
 Lighty, Henry.  
 Logkin, John.  
 Lighty, Henry Smith.  
 Manning, John.  
 Miller, Jacob.  
 Miller, Benjamin.  
 Miller, Henry.  
 Mour, Benjamin.  
 Mour, John.  
 Mour, Widow.  
 McDonald, Samuel.  
 Mosser, Yost (saw-miller, 1 mill).  
 Man, Barnard.  
 Man, John.  
 Mellinger, Benedict.  
 Martin, Isaac.  
 Mentzer, Frederick.  
 Martin, David.  
 Meyers, Peter.  
 McManus, William.  
 Miller, Abram (preacher).  
 Miller, Abram.  
 Mellinger, Jacob.  
 McCormack, William.  
 Miller, Jacob.  
 Mentzer, Michael.  
 Newcomet, John.  
 Neff, Isaac.  
 Newcomet, Christian.  
 Neff, Henry (luncheonkeeper).  
 Neff, Henry Long.  
 Newcomet, Christian.  
 Neff, John.  
 Neff, Henry (old Henry's son).  
 Newcomet, John (weaver).  
 Neff, Jacob.  
 Nestleroad, Christian.  
 Ohlweyler, Christian.  
 Pratt, James.  
 Patton, Thomas.  
 Peters, Abram.  
 Pey, Abram.  
 Peters, Henry.  
 Reitsel, Peter.  
 Row, Jeremiah.  
 Rummel, Valentino.  
 Reaber, Ulrich.  
 Ruble, Jacob.  
 Rukert, Leonard.  
 Rathfong, Leonard.  
 Segrist, Jacob.  
 Segrist, Jacob (Old).  
 Shenck, John (Old).  
 Shopf, Henry Smith.  
 Shuman, George.  
 Sneyder, Godlip.  
 Stoner, Abram.  
 Sauter, Casper.  
 Steg, Christopher.  
 Stinner, Widow.  
 Sauder, John.  
 Sauder, Henry.  
 Stoner, Christian.  
 Sneyder, Peter.

Sauer, Philip.  
 Shock, Jacob.  
 Shock, Jacob.  
 Stoner, Christian.  
 Stauffer, Abram.  
 Steman, John.  
 Shirk, John.  
 Shallenberger, George.  
 Steman, Christian.  
 Seis, Jacob.  
 Schenck, John.  
 Shopf, Henry.  
 Shertzer, Widow.  
 Sholt, Michael.  
 Smith, Christian.  
 Shuman, Peter.  
 Saltzman, Frans.  
 Shipley, John.  
 Smiling, George.  
 Sneyder, Michael.  
 Smith, Abram.  
 Shertzer, John.  
 Shenk, Michael.  
 Stauffer, John.

Stauffer, John.  
 Steigleman, Jacob.  
 Funk, Thomas.  
 Ulrich, Adam.  
 Whitmer, Michael.  
 Wenger, Joseph.  
 Wright, William.  
 Wright, Joseph.  
 Wright, Thomas.  
 Wright, James.  
 Wagner, George.  
 Winterbauer, George.  
 Wisler, Christian.  
 Wittmer, John.  
 Wittmer, Jacob.  
 Wittmer, Peter.  
 Wisler, Rudolph.  
 Wertz, Widow.  
 Wallert, Rupert.  
 Yieders, John.  
 Zimmerman, Fred.  
 Zimmerman, Michael.  
 Zigler, Frederick.

#### Freemen.

Funck, Abram.  
 Shenck, Henry.  
 Bunn, Matthew.  
 Kauffman, Christian.  
 Rummel, Peter.  
 Neff, Henry.  
 Baules, Henry.  
 Krow, Paltzer.  
 Nass, George.  
 Domini, Christian.  
 Shallenberger, Jacob.  
 Hestand, John.  
 Kaufman, Isaac.  
 Martin, Christian.  
 Witmer, Peter.  
 Funck, Christian.  
 Miller, Henry.  
 Dunckle, Peter.  
 Eshleman, Henry.  
 Kuntz, Isaac.  
 Helligart, Thomas.  
 Steg, Adam.  
 Hiller, John.  
 Harr, David.  
 Korrell, Edward.  
 Pratt, William.  
 Patton, Thomas.  
 Kaufman, Jacob.  
 Miller, Henry.  
 Halbrun, Casper.

Dr. John Connolly occupied a very conspicuous but unenviable position during the struggle of the American colonies to establish their independence. His is an historical character and deserves some notice at our hands. What induced him to become a Tory, whether from the tainted blood of his father, or early association, or direct bribery by Lord Dunmore, will never be known. Like Burr, he may have taken a desperate plunge to retrieve a fortune lost and attain great political power.

He was born in Manor township in the year 1744, upon the farm owned by James Patterson, the old Indian trader, and his wife Susanna, who owned the land as tenants in common. His mother was formerly Mrs. Patterson, a very remarkable woman. If she was the first wife of Mr. Patterson, they must have been married in Ireland as early as 1708. When Mr. Patterson died in October, 1735, their children were Susanna (Lowry), Sarah (Chambers), James, Rebecca, and Thomas. In 1736 Mrs. Patterson married Thomas Ewing, a Presbyterian, and member of Donegal Church, as was also Mr. Patterson, by whom she had two sons, to wit: James Ewing, who was a captain in the French and Indian war, and a distinguished general and statesman in the Revolutionary war, and John, who was also a captain in the war of independence.



In 1748, Mr. Ewing died, and within a year after she married an Irish officer named John Connolly, who had been a surgeon in the British service. He was a strong Roman Catholic. By this husband she had one son, the subject of this sketch. After her husband's death, which took place about the year 1747, she removed to Lancaster. She had a great deal of wealth, and it is presumed that she sent her son to the best schools the town afforded. She died in 1755, and it is supposed that her son was placed in charge of Col. George Croghan, who was his uncle. Where or with whom he studied medicine is not now known, but he doubtless became attached to a roving and adventurous life while traveling with his uncle Croghan, whose business as an Indian trader took him among the tribes in the far West. After the conquest of Canada by the English, and the subjugation of the Indians by Col. Boquet, the French agreed to surrender all of their forts and possessions east of the Mississippi River.

Lieut.-Col. Wilkins was sent out to the Illinois to take command of that department. He arrived there on the 5th day of September, 1768, and took command, and set up a civil government. A number of the officers were from Virginia and Pennsylvania, and he seems to have been followed by a large number of Indian traders.

David Franks, an Indian trader and merchant of Philadelphia, was commissary of subsistence and supplied the Royal Irish Regiment. A number of these Pennsylvania Indian traders, probably Wharton, Boynton, Gratz, and Croghan, established a very extensive store at Kaskaskia. On the 8th day of December, 1768, Dr. John Connolly came to the Kaskaskia store and purchased some loaf-sugar, Bohea tea, tallow candles, and a pint of rum, and on the 9th instant he purchased various articles for house-keeping, such as knives and forks, spoons, table-cloth, tea-kettle, etc. He purchased at this store almost daily, and among the articles were large quantities of rum. It is possible that he went with a detachment of troops as surgeon. We find, however, that on the 11th day of February, 1769, he formed a partnership with Joseph Hollingshead, formerly of Burlington, N. J., and purchased at the Kaskaskia store goods amounting to four thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine pounds, twelve shillings, and sixpence, and also boats and bateaux for one thousand pounds. These purchases were followed quickly by several other large purchases.

On the 1st of August, 1769, for the first time, Dr. Connolly's wife is charged with several articles upon the books of the company, and we infer that he married her in that place. She was doubtless the daughter of an Indian trader, perhaps of Dennis McCroghan, who may have been the brother of Col. George Croghan. The adventures of Connolly and Hollingshead doubtless resulted in a financial failure, for Connolly suddenly left the neighborhood in the

spring of 1771, greatly in debt. He went up the Ohio to Pittsburgh, where he met Lord Dunmore, the Governor of Virginia, and came to the Ohio to look after the interests of Virginia, claiming jurisdiction over the western part of Pennsylvania.

The adventurous, bold, and dashing character of Connolly, and his knowledge of the country beyond the Ohio and of numerous Indian tribes, whose language he spoke fluently, led Dunmore to make a bargain with him. He was given two thousand acres of land at the Falls of the Ohio, where Louisville now is; was made commandant, with supreme power, at Fort Pitt, the name of which Dunmore changed, calling it after himself. A majority of the most prominent settlers in that part of Pennsylvania then claimed by Virginia accepted the very liberal terms offered to them by Dunmore, and, in consequence, they seemed to prefer to live under that jurisdiction rather than under Penn's, who would not consent to allow any settlers on the land along the Ohio until they first purchased it from the Indians, which was done late in the fall of 1768 at the treaty at Fort Stanwix.

Connolly found this divided allegiance, and he took decided and violent measures to coerce the adherents of the Penns into the support of Dunmore. He undertook to abolish the Justice's Court at Hannastown by imprisoning the justices, some of whom he sent to prison at Staunton, Va. His violent and reckless conduct brought on Indian hostilities, which was retaliated by Cresap and others, and an Indian war was the result.

Lord Dunmore adhered to the fortunes of the corrupt king of England, and when measures were taken to punish the rebels at Boston, he was using violent measures in Virginia to coerce the people into the support of the king and Parliament. Connolly sided with Dunmore and left the Ohio, where it was becoming uncomfortably warm for him, and found his way to Boston, where he received a colonel's commission in the British service from Gen. Gage. He returned to Baltimore with his commission, and started for the Ohio and the lakes with the intention of raising a regiment among the Indians, with the intention of making war upon the frontier settlers.

When passing through Hagerstown upon horseback, with a single companion, he was arrested by the "minute-men" and taken prisoner to Lancaster and Philadelphia, where he was thrown into jail. His commission was found concealed in his saddlebags. After remaining in jail for several months, his half-brother, Gen. James Ewing, became security for his good behavior. He was paroled and sent to the plantation of Gen. Ewing, near Wrightsville, and part of the conditions were that he was not to go farther than six miles from Gen. Ewing's mansion. He was there but a short time when it was discovered that he was again plotting against the colonies.

He was rearrested and taken to Philadelphia and put in prison. We find him before the close of the

war in Canada. While he lived he was on half-pay of the "British establishment." After the close of the war he made an effort to recover his land at the Falls of the Ohio, and attempted to enlist some army officers in a scheme to capture Louisiana and set up a separate government in the West.

After the close of the Revolutionary war, Dr. Connolly visited his half-brother, Gen. Ewing, several times. Upon one occasion, in an unguarded moment, when seated at the table, he boastfully made the threat that the British army would come down from Canada and conquer the United States. Gen. Ewing sprang to his feet and seized him by the throat, and was separated from him with great difficulty by his wife. Both regretted the occurrence very much, for they loved each other, although they were so widely separated upon political questions.

Had Dr. Connolly chosen to take a stand in behalf of the republic, he doubtless would have attained a very high rank. He died in Canada, and we are not aware that he left any descendants there.

**Millersville.**—The principal village of Manor township is Millersville, which was founded over a century ago by John Miller, and was first called Millersburg, then Millerstown, and lastly Millersville.

Oct. 16, 1738, Michael Mayer took out a patent for two hundred and seventeen acres, the boundaries of which formed a parallelogram. The tract was situated in the Conestoga Manor, near its northeastern boundary, and was surveyed in May, 1737, and the original patent was given by Thomas Penn, Esq. Michael Mayer and his wife, Elizabeth, conveyed the same to their son, Michael Mayer, Jr., June 22, 1745, and May 8, 1749, Michael Mayer, Jr., sold the tract to John Miller, a blacksmith, of Lancaster, for six hundred pounds.

June 4, 1761, John Miller received a patent for one hundred and fifty acres adjoining the aforesaid tract, and also another patent on the 19th day of January, 1764, for sixty acres. March 29, 1764, he purchased eight and three-fourths acres from John Correll (Charles) and Magdalena, his wife, who had received a patent for the same July 23, 1761. These tracts contained about four hundred and sixty-two acres. Miller sold one hundred and three acres to Isaac Kauffman. In 1761 he laid out a town in five-acre lots, subject to an annual quit-rent. In the same year he laid out a street upon the four sides of one of his largest purchases. The small tract of eight and three-fourths acres lay on the south side of the street, near the site of the Normal School. Some of the first of these five-acre lots were purchased by Paul Hausman, who sold two of them to Abraham Peters, father of the late Abraham Peters, who was born in the place in 1791, and who remained a resident of the place until his death in 1832. The original deed is in the possession of the Peters family, and bears date 1764, referring, however, to Oct. 16, 1738, at which time the tract was purchased by Michael Mayer. The lots

purchased by Abraham Peters, Sr., with two additional ones of five acres each, or a parcel containing ten acres, bought by Abraham Peters, Sr., from Jacob Sinn, still remain.

As early as 1764, Hausman kept a tavern here on the site of the present Black Horse, erected by the late Abraham Peters in 1825. There was a store here as early as 1769 or 1770, but the only one of which any record exists was that kept by Philip Shissler about 1789.

John Miller, the founder of the town, occupied a house on the present property of Abraham Frantz. There are two buildings yet standing that were erected before the Revolution. One is a tenement-house, now owned by Henry Lintner. It was built by Jacob Sinn. The other stands nearly opposite, on the Blue Rock road.

A post-office was established in this village as early as 1820, the commission coming to the late Abraham Peters through James Buchanan. John Lintner made an addition to Millerstown in 1810, otherwise the boundaries are the same as at first laid out. The addition made by Lintner, and called Lintner's division, embraced that part of Millersville on the road from the "Black Horse" Hotel to Lancaster.

Millersville, spread over an area of over two miles, has never become a compact village. The principal thoroughfare is the turnpike leading from Lancaster to Millersville, which was established in 1839. The village has made considerable progress of late, and is now the largest unincorporated town in Lancaster County, having a population of over twelve hundred.

Millersville has improved much within the last twelve years. It now has three general stores, one grocery-store, one shoe-store, one agricultural-implement store, one agricultural-implement manufactory, three hotels, four coach-manufactories, one lumber-yard, two coal-yards, a number of cigar-manufactories, and other business places.

Millersville has five churches,—one Methodist Episcopal, one Evangelical, one Reformed, and two Lutheran Churches. The first church edifice was erected in 1843, jointly by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations. Both of these had church organizations here long prior to this date, as had also the Methodists, who afterwards erected a plain frame edifice. The Evangelical congregation erected a plain brick house about half a mile west of the Normal School, on the turnpike leading to Safe Harbor, in 1852. This building was enlarged, and a steeple was added in 1866. The Methodists erected a large new two-story brick building close to the Normal School in 1869-70. The Lutheran and Reformed congregations each erected large two-story brick edifices with large steeples, on the main street, between the Normal School and the "Black Horse Hotel," in 1871. A small Lutheran congregation erected a small but neat brick building not far west of the Normal School in 1876.

In June, 1874, the street railway from Lancaster to Millersville was constructed at a cost of forty thousand dollars, and it is one of the chief improvements of the place. It was extended to the west end of the village in 1877. The street-cars make seven trips daily between the two places.

The leading citizens of Millersville are Jacob Pickel, a large property-owner, who lives in a large three-story brick dwelling about one-fourth mile west of the Normal School; his son-in-law, Jacob F. Warfel, confectioner, who lives with him; Henry Bowman, merchant, whose dwelling and store are directly opposite; Dr. P. W. Hiestand, dentist, a short distance farther westward, who owns and occupies a large and elegant three-story dwelling; Andrew H. Howard, confectioner, opposite the Normal School; the brothers John and Henry Lintner, living at the upper end of the town. In the southwestern part of the village, about half a mile west of the Normal School, is a steam saw-mill and a coal- and lumber-yard, owned and conducted by Nunemaker & Levenite. Samuel Shenk has an agricultural implement factory at the upper end of Millersville, and John Stauffer has a grocery-store, an agricultural implement store, and a coal-yard nearly opposite. Amos Baker has a store at the upper end of the village, and Henry Bowman and Mrs. Mary A. Hoofstittler have stores at the lower end. Smith & Hofferd are coach- and wagon-makers at the lower end. Abraham Breneman is a coach- and wagon-maker in the same part of the village, and his shop is connected with those of Benjamin F. Eshelman and Cyrus Stambach, blacksmiths. Anthony Ernst is a blacksmith and a coach- and wagon-maker on the street leading from the Normal School to the "Black Horse." Abner Livengood is a coach- and wagon-maker at the upper end of Millersville, just on the west side of the "Black Horse Hotel." Harry Shaub is a blacksmith, just opposite the "Black Horse Hotel." Henry Immel is a blacksmith. Almus M. Brubaker is a saddler at the lower end of the village. Amos Fenstermaker has a cigar- and tobacco-store at the lower end. William Widmyer has a barber-shop in the same building, which is owned by Jacob Pickel. Dr. Milton T. Reeder has a drug-store close by. Dr. M. T. Reeder is a practicing physician at the lower end of the town, and Dr. Benjamin F. Herr at the upper end. Daniel H. Lintner is a justice of the peace. A. O. Newpher is postmaster, and has his residence in the lower end of the village; he is also an attorney-at-law, having his office in Lancaster. There are almost twenty cigar manufacturers in the village. For a long period, until about twenty years ago, there were about as many coopers in the place, but the number has gradually dwindled down, and there are now but three to be found in all this extensive village. James Keemer and his son, Henry Keemer, are carpenters. There are now three hotels in the village,—the one at the lower end, opposite Bowman's store, is owned and

kept by John H. Miller; the "Black Horse," so long owned by the late Abraham Peters, is now kept by Benjamin F. Daily; and the hotel at the eastern end of the village, in Lintner's Division, by Christian B. Herr.

The town has two practicing dentists, Dr. P. W. Hiestand and Dr. A. S. Miller, both living at the lower end of the village on opposite sides of the street. Dr. McCalla, a retired dentist and founder of the State Dental Association, of which he was once president, resides in their immediate neighborhood.

There have been only two new streets laid out in Millersville since the first, and these in the last few years. The private dwellings recently erected in the place are fine structures, either brick or frame. Among the most elegant residences may be mentioned those of Dr. P. W. Hiestand, David Landis, Jacob Landis, Tobias Stehman, Andrew H. Howard, Jacob S. Gamber, the residence of the late Abraham Peters, Henry Lintner, and a number of others.

Millersville had about fifteen years ago three secret organizations. The American Mechanics had a lodge, but it had only an existence of a few years. The Good-Fellows was another secret organization, whose lodge was as short-lived as the American Mechanics. The Good Templars maintained an organization at this place for nearly a quarter of a century, and only disbanded a few years since. It was called Samaritan Lodge, and although at first organized and conducted by citizens of the village, was for the last fifteen years mainly conducted by and composed of Normal School students, the great leader and mainstay of the lodge being Samuel G. Behmer, who since 1864 has been steward of the Normal School. Mr. Behmer's enthusiastic devotion to the cause of temperance and his zeal for the support of the lodge was for a long time seconded by others, but eventually the lodge dwindled down and was finally obliged to dissolve, the members joining elsewhere.

Union Hall was erected in 1861, and was owned by Christian Herr. It was bought by Jacob Pickel in 1871, and is still owned by him. It is located in the lower end of Millersville, beside Mr. Pickel's residence. It is a large three-story frame structure. On the second floor is a large hall-room for the meetings of open societies, for lectures, political meetings, concerts, exhibitions, balls, public entertainments, fairs, and public gatherings in general. On the third floor is a large lodge-room.

Millersville has had for a long time two large public school buildings, each with two large school-rooms. Both these school-houses are brick structures, and are supplied with bell and cupola, with the latest improved school furniture, and with all the necessary school apparatus. The house in the lower end of the village is a two-story building with two school-rooms. The house in the central part of the village is a long one-story building with two rooms.

**The State Normal School.**—This institution is

officially designated as the State Normal School of Pennsylvania of the Second District, but is popularly known as the Millersville State Normal School. It is located in the town of Millersville, four miles southwest of the city of Lancaster, with which it is connected by an excellent turnpike, and also by a street railway. The school thus possesses all the advantages of a country location, with direct city connections, and is convenient of access from every part of the State.

The Millersville Normal School is one of the largest State Normal Schools in the United States. The buildings cover an area of about thirty thousand square feet, or nearly three-fourths of an acre. The number of students vary from six hundred and fifty to eight hundred a year. During some years it has reached nearly nine hundred. The number of professors and instructors is from twenty to twenty-five, varying with the number of students. The number of persons employed in the management of the boarding department averages about thirty, making a total of about fifty officers, instructors, and employes necessary for the complete running of the institution.

The origin of the school at Millersville was due to the large-heartedness and courage of a handful of citizens in the little village which it has made so conspicuous. And their struggles and sacrifices, personal and pecuniary, to lay the foundations of what developed into this splendid educational institution, is a chapter in the early school history of Pennsylvania, which must survive the institution itself. After the school became a success friends flocked to it in scores. But the names of L. M. Hobbs, Barton B. Martin, Daniel S. Bare, Jonas B. Martin, Jacob R. Barr, John Brady, which are inscribed on the marble tablet in the old building of 1854, formed the nucleus about which as "the founders" must gather whatever of credit belongs to the starting of the celebrated school, out from whose walls up to this time have come twenty thousand students to dispense broader learning and ampler educational facilities in the commonwealth. The founders were all humble, plain men in their way, but involved with a desire for higher educational privileges for the community. L. M. Hobbs, the village schoolmaster, suggested the erection of an academy. B. B. Martin seconded the suggestion with a liberal subscription, being the only man of wealth in the party, so the idea took root and grew, and the present ample dimensions and widespread influence are the result of the initiative of these two men. The others named above each contributed according to his means; one sent his horse and cart to assist in digging the foundations; another superintended without pay; another took the subscription-list among his neighbors. It was a labor of love full of discouragements at the beginning; but by dint of coaxing for funds among the farmers, and appealing to liberally-disposed citizens elsewhere, and by generous subscriptions themselves,

the first directors, not without many vicissitudes, succeeded in constructing the original building which they called the Millersville Academy. The extent of their undertaking will be perceived when it is remembered that even in 1855 the county of Lancaster had many people hostile to free schools and the development of the free school system. The State had not yet to any extent become the patron of education. The whole system was new and untried. Millersville became the seat of the pioneer Normal School, because from the buildings and facilities that she put at the disposal of the public thus early, men like Hon. Thomas Burroughs and Professor J. P. Wickersham recognized a spirit friendly to education and full of sympathy with the new system.

In the winter of 1854-55 the trustees of the new institution, B. B. Martin, John Brady, D. S. Barr, J. B. Martin, Jacob R. Barr, learning that the county superintendent of Lancaster County was desirous to secure a building in which to hold a three months' teachers' institute, offered their large and commodious structure gratuitously. They promised to supply the want of boarding accommodations by private hospitality, and beside pledged themselves individually for one thousand dollars towards defraying the expenses. Such was the spirit that animated the founders of this celebrated school, and the zeal they manifested in its behalf brought it friends.

This offer was accepted by Professor Wickersham, and a successful institute, opening on the 17th of April, 1855, was held, numbering one hundred and thirty-five students. The faculty of this Normal Institute consisted of the following persons: J. P. Wickersham, A.M., Principal and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Teaching; J. F. Stoddard, A.M., Professor of Mathematics; Cornelius Walker, A.M., Professor of Reading and Elocution; R. T. Cornwell, Professor of Grammar, etc.; Swayne Wickersham, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology; Dr. C. Cutter, Dr. A. H. Grimshaw, and Professor James Thompson, lecturers on various objects of study; G. C. Hawthorne, Esq., Principal of the Eastern Model School; Amos Horst, Principal of the Western Model School. The two public schools of the town were used as model schools. This normal institute was a great success, and laid the foundation upon which the State Normal School was subsequently erected.

At the close of the Normal Institute, the trustees of the academy decided to enlarge their building and establish a permanent institution, under the name of the Lancaster County Normal School, and elected as its principal Professor John F. Stoddard, who had been Professor of Mathematics during the Normal Institute. This school opened on the 3d of November, 1855, with the following faculty: J. F. Stoddard, A.M., Principal; Edward Brooks, Professor of Grammar and Rhetoric; R. T. Cornwell, Professor of Natural Sciences; S. C. Agnew, Professor of Latin and Greek; Mrs. H. Marie Brooks, Teacher of Music;

Miss E. Augusta Dart, Teacher of Geography and Drawing; Mr. L. M. Hobbs, Steward. The school continued in session for a term of five months, and numbered over one hundred students. In the spring of 1856, Professor Wickersham, county superintendent, united a three months' county institute with the Normal School. During the summer Professor Stoddard resigned his position as principal, and Professor J. P. Wickersham was elected his successor, Professor Wickersham resigning his office as county superintendent to accept the position. The school opened again on the second Monday of October with the following faculty: J. P. Wickersham, A.M., Principal and Professor of Mental and Moral Science and the Theory and Practice of Teaching; Edward Brooks, Professor of Mathematics; R. I. Cornwell, Professor of Grammar and Philosophy; E. B. Weaver, Assistant Teacher of Mathematics; Mrs. H. Marie Brooks, Teacher of Music; Miss E. Augusta Dart, Teacher of Drawing and Painting; Miss S. T. Wickersham, Teacher of Grammar and Geography; Miss E. McV. Budd, Teacher of Reading; Miss S. E. Bolton, Assistant Teacher of Grammar and Arithmetic. Mr. L. M. Hobbs was the steward until 1858, when, on his resignation, Mr. D. S. Bare was elected as his successor.

The school, now permanently organized, entered upon that career of prosperity and success for which it has been so widely celebrated. With a clear idea of a teacher's preparation and work, broad and comprehensive views of educational principles, executive and administrative abilities of the highest order, Professor Wickersham gave ten years of devoted and successful labor to the school. Some of the principal facts indicating the growth and success of the school under his administration will be briefly enumerated. To accommodate the increasing number of students, in 1857 the building was enlarged by an addition thirty by forty-six feet, increasing the size of the chapel and furnishing additional recitation rooms. In 1857 the Normal School law, prepared by Dr. Thomas H. Burrowes, who had been a warm friend of the school and a wise counselor of its authorities from the beginning, was passed by the State Legislature. In order that the institution might conform to the requirements of the law and become a State normal school, the grounds were enlarged and a new building, forty by one hundred and twelve feet, erected at a cost of over twenty thousand dollars, and on the 3d of December, 1859, the school was formally recognized as the first State Normal School in Pennsylvania. In compliance with the law, Professor Wickersham organized a model school, or school of practice, which, under the superintendency of Professor M. D. Wickersham, a brother of the principal, attained a high degree of excellence, and became a model for the other similar schools of the State. In 1864 the department of boarding, which had previously been in private hands, was united with the department of instruction, and all placed

under the charge of the principal, and so judicious was the management that when he resigned, in 1866, every cent of the obligations for improvements had been paid, and the school was left free from debt.

Besides these achievements in organization and building, Professor Wickersham gave great excellence and reputation to his department of the training of teachers. The theoretical part of the professional training was given by carefully-prepared lectures, presenting broad and comprehensive views of education, and clear and practical directions for the work of teaching. These lectures attracted wide attention, and were subsequently embodied in his two works on education, "School Economy" and "Methods of Instruction," works of recognized ability and high excellence, which have aided in giving their author not only a national, but also a foreign, reputation.

In the summer of 1866, on the resignation of Professor Wickersham, Professor Edward Brooks was elected principal of the school. Professor Brooks had been connected with the institution since 1855 as professor of mathematics, and by his skill as an instructor and the publication of his normal series of arithmetics, had given the school a reputation for its mathematical training and contributed largely to its popularity and growth. Full of energy and enthusiasm, an accomplished and experienced teacher, and possessing a high ideal of scholastic culture and professional training, he seemed especially fitted to carry on the work so well begun. During his administration many important changes were made and improvements effected that indicate the continued growth and prosperity of the school, and constitute a part of its history. The principal of these will be briefly enumerated.

To accommodate the increasing number of students in 1868, an addition to the ladies' building, ninety by forty feet, was made, which, with the furnishing, and some other needed improvements, cost about \$20,000. The business of the school in a few years amounted to from \$70,000 to \$80,000 a year, and finding the method in use inadequate to insure the satisfactory care and exhibit of income and expenditures, a complete reorganization of the business management was effected on a plan of great simplicity and accuracy. In 1874, the school having again outgrown its accommodations, a large central building, one hundred and thirty by sixty feet, was erected, affording a new chapel, recitation-rooms, library-rooms, dining-room, etc. This is the largest and most important improvement ever made to the building, and with its furniture and other accompanying expenses cost about \$50,000. The building committee consisted of Abraham Peters, Edward Brooks, Jacob M. Frantz, Jacob G. Peters, Andrew M. Frantz, George Levan, and P. W. Hiestand, whose names are inscribed on a marble tablet set in the wall of the chapel. A further improvement consisted in converting the old chapel and recitation-rooms into stu-

dents' rooms, and raising the gentlemen's wing of the building one story, the cost of which was about \$10,500. About the same time the grounds were enlarged by the purchase of several acres of land lying across the street in front of the school, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars, to prevent the erection of buildings which might be detrimental to the institution.

Another very important achievement during this administration was the cancellation of the capital stock of the institution. For the erection of the original building, and the earlier additions, stock had been issued amounting to about eleven hundred shares, which at the par value of twenty-five dollars was worth twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars. This stock, for many years almost valueless, selling as low as two or three dollars a share, was gradually bought up by a few business men. To avert the disaster that would have resulted from the payment of dividends, the stockholders were induced to agree to the adoption of a plan by which the stock should be purchased at its par value and canceled, provided that any who would might contribute stock, the contributors having the power to elect twelve out of the eighteen members of the board of trustees. In pursuance of this plan nearly two hundred shares were contributed, and the balance, over nine hundred shares, were purchased and canceled, the expense being paid out of the net earnings of the school. All these improvements and changes, in connection with the purchase of philosophical apparatus, increase of library, and purchase of musical instruments, cost over one hundred and ten thousand dollars, and so successful was the school, and so careful the management of its finances that, on the resignation of Professor Brooks, in 1883, the school was in a condition to pay the entire indebtedness, which, with the exception of fifty thousand dollars received from the State, had been saved out of the net earnings of the school.

This enlargement of the body of the school was but an indication of the development of its intellectual life and the steady increase in its popularity and efficiency. The success of the school was due mainly to two causes: first, the thorough and practical instruction given in the different branches, and, second, the excellence of the methods adopted for the professional training of the students for teachers. In order to elevate the scholastic standing of the school, the departments of instruction were more definitely arranged, a new department of English literature established, the salaries of the instructors raised, and efforts made to secure distinguished ability at the head of each department. In the department of professional instruction, two things were emphasized: a thorough knowledge of the nature of the mind, and a practical knowledge of the inductive method of primary instruction; and the reputation of the school for its course in mental philosophy and the

excellence of its methods in primary instruction attracted wide attention, and drew to its halls students from nearly every part of the State. Out of the professional training of the student-teachers grew Professor Brooks' two treatises on education, "Normal Methods of Teaching" and "Mental Science and Culture," works which extended the reputation of the school and of their author. His series of normal arithmetics, algebra and geometry, which were widely used in the public schools, also advertised the institution and attracted students to it. The growth of the institution is also very largely due to the skill and devoted labors of a very able faculty, many of whom have attained a State reputation, and several of whom have become popular authors of works which advertised the school and increased its popularity and patronage. Besides this the great skill and efficiency manifested by its graduates and students, many of whom became distinguished as county and city superintendents, principals of high and graded schools, and professors in normal and other schools, helped to extend the reputation of the school and fill its halls with students. All these agencies and influences have combined not only to place the school at the head of the Normal Schools of the State, but to win for it a national reputation of which any institution might be proud.

The teachers who have especially aided in the growth and prosperity of the school, many of whom are still connected with it, deserve mention in this sketch. They are as follows: A. R. Byerly, A.M., Professor of Latin and Greek, elected in 1859, widely known as an able thinker and a popular and efficient instructor; E. B. Weaver, Professor of Natural Science, elected in 1857, died in 1863; M. D. Wickersham, Superintendent of Model School, elected in 1859, resigned in 1861; J. Willis Westlake, A.M., Professor of English Literature, elected in 1869, author of "Three Thousand Practice Words," "How to Write Letters," and "Common School Literature;" Thomas R. Baker, Ph.D., Professor of Natural Science, elected in 1868, author of "Natural Philosophy" and "Chemistry"; J. V. Montgomery, A.M., Professor of Drawing and Penmanship, elected in 1861, Superintendent of the Model School, author of a system of drawing; B. F. Shaub, A.M., Professor of Natural Science, elected in 1869, and resigned after two years to accept the office of county superintendent; E. Oram Lyte, A.M., Professor of Grammar and Book-keeping, elected in 1869, author of "Practical Book-keeping," "Forms of Parsing and Analysis," and "English Grammar"; D. M. Sensenig, M.S., Professor of Mathematics, elected in 1870, resigned in 1875; Frank Albert, M.E., Professor of Mathematics, elected in 1873; Joseph H. Landis, M.E., Superintendent of the Model School, elected in 1875; H. Marie Brooks, Teacher of Music, elected in 1855; Annie E. Hartman, Teacher of Grammar and French, elected in 1866, for many years preceptress, resigned in 1881;

Jane E. Leonard, Teacher of History and Geography, elected in 1863, resigned in 1875; Eliza G. Westlake, Teacher of Reading and Elocution, elected in 1867; Annie Lyle, Teacher of History, elected in 1873, now preceptress; Mary McJ. Lyte, Teacher of Geography, elected in 1872. The steward, Mr. S. G. Behmer, elected in 1865, has also given many years of devoted and efficient labor to the school.

The trustees who have been especially interested and efficient in the management of the institution are as follows: Abraham Peters, elected president of the board of trustees in 1856, and held the office until his death in 1882; George K. Reed, elected in 1866, and made president of the board in 1882; Jacob M. Frantz, elected in 1856, and for many years chairman of the finance committee; Jacob G. Peters, elected in 1864, and for many years chairman of the household committee; Andrew M. Frantz, Esq., elected in 1861, and for many years secretary and chairman of the committee on grounds and buildings; Dr. P. W. Hiestand, elected in 1857, for many years treasurer and chairman of committee on instruction and discipline; George Levan, elected in 1862, and for many years chairman of committee on library and school furniture; B. B. Martin, elected in 1856; John Brady, elected in 1856; J. R. Barr, elected in 1856; J. B. Martin, elected in 1856; Jacob R. Shenk, elected in 1856; D. S. Bare, elected in 1856, for several years secretary and treasurer; Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, elected in 1857; Henry Bowman, elected in 1860; Hon. A. E. Roberts, elected in 1865; David Hartman, elected in 1858, died in 1881; Christian B. Herr, elected in 1856; Hon. John Strohm, elected in 1861; Hon. John B. Warfel, elected in 1872; Hon. John M. Stehman, elected in 1873; Hon. John B. Livingstone, elected in 1873; Hon. A. L. Hayes, elected in 1860; Jacob Bausman, elected in 1870; Abraham Frantz, elected in 1864, several years secretary; Charles Dennes, Esq., elected in 1865, several years secretary; Levi S. Reist, elected in 1873; Dr. S. T. Davis, elected in 1866; Dr. John W. Hess, elected in 1867, etc.

In the spring of 1883, upon the resignation of Professor Edward Brooks, who had been connected with the school twenty-eight years, eleven as Professor of Mathematics, and seventeen as principal, Professor B. F. Shaub, superintendent of Lancaster County and a graduate of the school, was elected as his successor. The eminent qualifications of Professor Shaub give promise of an administration of great popularity and success, and the future historian of the county will have the pleasure of adding another bright page to the history of the Normal School.

The **Manor Turnpike Company** was chartered in 1839, and the stock is largely held by the Bausmans and other wealthy farmers in the vicinity; it was afterwards extended to Safe Harbor, but that part beyond Millersville has long since been neglected. The Manor or Millersville and Lancaster turnpike now only runs to the corner, about one-half mile west of the Normal

School. The turnpike from that point to the Conestoga, running southward one mile, is owned by John Shoher. The turnpike branching from the main road at the Black Horse Hotel, at the upper end of Millersville, and running westward one mile to Isaac Groff's mill on the Little Conestoga, was built at the same time as the main turnpike. The Millersville and Lancaster turnpike has been well kept up year after year, and is one of the finest turnpikes in the county.

The late Abraham Peters, who was all his life a resident of Millersville, was born here in 1791, and died in 1882, at the age of ninety years. He was long a leading citizen of the town, and was its most wealthy inhabitant. He erected the present "Black Horse Hotel" in 1825. He was the first postmaster of Millersville, being appointed in 1820. He was also a member of the Legislature during the winter of 1861-62. He was a leading member of the board of trustees of the State Normal School, of which institution he was one of the founders. He was for a long time president of the board.

**Safe Harbor.**—Israel Nestleroad, who kept a tavern in Manor, at the mouth of the Conestoga, took out a patent for Sandy Island in 1811. In 1812 he sold it to Martin Stouffer, John Stouffer, John Sourbeer, and Christian Kneisly. Millport (Safe Harbor) was laid out on the right bank of the Conestoga Creek, at its mouth, in 1811. The lot-holders in 1815 were Philip Brenner, William Bushrun, John Beam, Adam Fogle (storekeeper), John Funk, Sophia Wright, Jacob Guck (cooper), Henry Hoffman, Henry Klein, Samuel Kimmens, Daniel Kendig, John Kendig, and Catharine Logan. Jacob Miller and the Widow Miller laid out the town. John Martin was also one of the original residents. Israel Nestleroad was the innkeeper during the earlier years of Safe Harbor. Jacob Logan and Christian Kneisly were also lot-holders. The Strasburg Company, in which Mike Withers was a prominent stockholder, held some of the lots here. Christian Otto and John Umbach were also lot-holders about the same time. Philip Urban was an innkeeper in 1811. The Manor side of the Safe Harbor made slow progress. In the course of time the ironworks on the Conestoga side made that part a place of some importance, but those works ceased running on a large scale in 1861, and the place has fallen into insignificance. The Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad passes through the lower end of Safe Harbor. The depot is on the Manor side, where a small but neat and substantial frame building has been erected as a ticket, express, freight, and telegraph office. A fine trestle-work bridge crosses the Conestoga at its mouth. There is a hotel near the depot, which has in the past few years been kept by Benjamin Markley. Charles J. Rhodes, who lives in the central part of the Manor side of the village, is the leading citizen of that side of Safe Harbor. On the Manor side of Safe Harbor there is a large hill, just back of the

buildings, which are all, with two exceptions, built on the street along the Conestoga. The other few dwellings are along the road leading to Millersville and Turkey Hill.

**Fairview.**—The town of Fairview, about two miles south of Columbia, and just north of the borough of Washington, was laid out in 1811. It contained forty-one building lots on fifteen and a half acres of ground on the bank of the Susquehanna River. The lots were disposed of by lottery by Stahl, innkeeper, Nov. 1, 1811. The town was laid out in streets, and is often called Shultztown, from the many families by the name of Shultz residing there. In the old flourishing days of rafting there were three taverns in the place for the accommodation of raftsmen. One of the Manor township school-houses is here. Levi Haverstick is the proprietor of a lumber-yard and a saw-mill. The old tavern kept here by Magdalena Stahl about seventy-five years ago was quite celebrated in its time.

**Blue Rock.**—The town of Blue Rock, just south of Washington, in Manor township, was laid out Jan. 7, 1814, by Joseph Charles. It consisted of two hundred lots, from fifty-five to fifty-two feet front, one hundred and thirty feet deep, all fronting on streets sixty feet wide, extending to fourteen-feet alleys. This landing was considered the best ever offered for sale, being nearer Lancaster than any other shore on the river, and fifteen miles from Strasburg. The soil and timber was superior to any other in Lancaster County, and the tract was well supplied with spring-water. Being the well-known Blue Rock farm, lot No. 24 was entitled to a new two-story dwelling-house, now occupied by Mr. Lewis, and worth seven thousand dollars; lot No. 25 to an ice-house; No. 28 to a large new barn, valued at three thousand dollars; No. 16 to a log dwelling. Lots were drawn by lottery, three hundred and thirty dollars being paid for each lot, one hundred and thirty dollars cash, when a deed would be made out. Afterwards one hundred dollars were to be paid March 1, 1815, and one hundred dollars on March 1, 1816. Joshua Scott made a plan and wrote deeds. Joseph Charles died Sept. 28, 1814, before sales were effected. There had been a charter granted for a bridge across the Susquehanna, from Blue Rock, Lancaster Co., to Pleasant Garden, York Co., April 11, 1793, but the bridge was never built. The lot-holders of Blue Rock were William Lewis, James Redman, John Kauffman, Francis Gordon, John Getz, Abraham Bitner, Joseph Kinch, Peter Protzman, George Beltz, George Beltz, Jr., and Peter Bachman. The Blue Rock farm is now owned by Isaac Shultz, of Fairview.

**Manor Mills in 1780.**—The following mills were in Manor in 1780: Christian Burkholder's mill, Jacob Goodman's mill, Rudolph Herr's oil-mill, Christian Herr's mill, John Keller's mill, Christian Kauffman's mill, Yost Musser's saw-mill, and Jacob Kauffman's mill.

**Manor Mills in 1820.**—The following were the mills in Manor in 1820: Kendig's, at the mouth of the Conestoga; Mellinger's, on the Conestoga; A. Hershey's, on the Indiantown Run, near the old Indian town; B. Herr's, F. Herr's, Miller's, Kauffman's, Hershey's, and J. Herr's saw-mill, on a stream which empties into the Conestoga at Mellinger's mill; B. Herr's, Bender's, Eby's, Musselman's, Stoner's (Columbia pike), Reigart's, Weiler's.

**Manor Mills at Present.**—The following are the mills in Manor, on the Little Conestoga: Brenner's, to the north of Millersville, on the road to the Columbia turnpike; Groff's, one-half mile northwest of Millersville, on the road from Millersville to Washington borough; Bickhart's, one mile west from Millersville, on the road from Millersville to Masonville and Turkey Hill; Stehman's, on the old road from Millersville to Safe Harbor; Landis' mill on the West Branch of the Little Conestoga, on the road from Millersville to Washington borough; Doerstler's mill on the West Branch, on the road from Millersville to Masonville; Shopp's mill farther westward; Taylor's steam grist-mill and saw-mills on a small stream just at the upper end of Safe Harbor. G. A. Taylor also has a saw-mill on the same small stream, just above Safe Harbor, and Oberholtzer's woolen-mill is just a little above, on the same stream.

Kneisly's, Kauffman's, H. M. Reigart's (Hoover's), and Eby's, are on the Little Conestoga, and Stauffer's (fulling-mill), on the first stream above Safe Harbor.

**Hamlets.**—Pittsburgh is a small village between several large hills, on the lower end of Turkey Hill, about one mile northwest from Safe Harbor. There are here a number of dwellings, a school-house, and an Evangelical Church. Highville is located about a mile north of Safe Harbor, on Turkey Hill, and contains a store and post-office, a hotel, a school-house, and a United Brethren Church. Creswell, farther northwest, on Turkey Hill, contains a store and post-office, a blacksmith-shop, an agricultural implement store, a school-house, and an Evangelical Church. Masonville, about three miles west of Millersville, has John Steigelman's hotel, a blacksmith-shop, and a wagon- and coachmaker's shop. It will be seen that there are at present (1883) only three post-offices in Manor township,—Millersville, Highville, and Creswell. Highville, at first called New Market, was laid by William Green, of Columbia, in 1816. Creswell was named after Postmaster-General Creswell in the early part of President Grant's administration, when the post-office was established.

**Churches.**—Manor township has fourteen churches and meeting-houses,—two Methodist, one at Safe Harbor and one at Millersville; three Evangelical, one at Millersville, one at Pittsburgh, and one at Creswell; two Lutheran and one Reformed in Millersville; two United Brethren, one (Stehman's) about two and a half miles southwest of Millersville, and the other at



Highville; two old Mennonite meeting-houses, one near Masonville and the other (Habecker's) about a mile north of Breneman's (formerly Mann's) tavern.

The Methodists have an organization at Safe Harbor about half a century old, and their church edifice there is a frame structure almost as old. The building has been several times repaired. This is the only church building in Safe Harbor, and the Methodists are the only religious body having an organization in that village. This church is one of the four comprising the Safe Harbor Circuit. Its most noted pastors in recent years have been the Revs. W. B. Gregg, William Dalrymple, Mr. Watson, J. Kessler, John Shields, Mr. Mauger, Mr. Hare, F. M. Brady, J. W. Harkins, and Rev. Mr. Amther. This church has maintained a flourishing Sunday-school organization.

The Methodists of Millersville have a church organization also about half a century old. They erected an unpretentious frame edifice for worship nearly forty years ago. Their congregation grew in numbers but not in wealth, and in 1869 a large two-story brick church edifice was erected immediately north of the Normal School. In this building the Millersville Methodists have ever since worshiped. The second story is still uncompleted. Previous to 1871 this church belonged to the Safe Harbor Circuit, but in that year the congregation secured a pastor of its own, and have maintained a separate pastorate ever since. The pastors of the church since its separation from the Safe Harbor Circuit have been the Revs. Moore, in 1872; Dungan, in 1873-74; MacLane and Devine, in 1875; Charles Rhodes, in 1876-77; McKay and Hartley, in 1878; S. O. Garrison, in 1879; George Gaul, in 1880; Mr. Wheeler, in 1881-83. Through the energetic and zealous efforts of Rev. S. O. Garrison, the pastor in 1879, the debt, which had borne heavily upon the church for ten years, was paid off in one year's time. This church has maintained steadily a prosperous Sunday-school organization.

The Evangelical Church has had an organization in Millersville for over thirty years, and in 1852 this congregation erected a plain brick structure on the main street, about half a mile west of the Normal School. This building was enlarged in 1866, and a bell and steeple were added. The church has also had a flourishing Sunday-school. The pastors of this church have been the Revs. Litzenger, Harper, Baker, Dissinger, Chubb, Zern, Shoemaker, Stirk, Specht, Weidler, Laros, De Long, Hershey, and Hoover.

The Evangelical congregation of Creswell is about thirty years old, and its church edifice, built of brick, is almost as old. The pastors were the same as those of Millersville until about ten years ago. Their recent pastors have been the Revs. Hess, Specht, Harper, and Witmer. The Evangelical congregation of Pittsburgh was originally a part of that of Creswell, but the Evangelical members in and around Pittsburgh erected a stone structure of their own about fourteen

years ago. The pastors have been the same as those of Creswell.

The Lutheran and Reformed denominations, which had for some time maintained church organizations in Millersville, jointly erected a house of worship on the main street, about half-way between the site of the Normal School and the "Black Horse Hotel," in 1843. This edifice, built of brick, was torn down in 1871, and in that year the two congregations erected separate church buildings of their own. These two buildings are each of brick, two stories high, and each is supplied with bell and steeple. They are located near the site of the old church edifice. Both these congregations have flourishing Sunday-schools. The Lutheran pastors were for a long time non-residents of Millersville, and also had other charges. The Rev. Mr. Fritchey and the Rev. Mr. Boyer for a long time preached here. Recent Lutheran pastors resident here have been the Rev. Mr. Reed and the Rev. Mr. Markley. The Reformed pastors resident here have been the Rev. Mr. Steckel, the Rev. Mr. Shenkle, and the Rev. Mr. Moore. A small portion of the Lutheran congregation built a small but neat one-story brick edifice of their own in the lower end of the village, about a quarter of a mile west of the Normal School, in 1876. This church has also a prosperous Sunday-school. The pastors of this second Lutheran congregation have been the Rev. Mr. Pore and the Rev. Mr. Eckert.

The United Brethren congregations erected a church edifice in Stehman's neighborhood in 1857. This is a plain brick structure, and the congregation holding services here is large. Recent pastors here have been the Revs. Keyes, Baltzel, Mumma, Kauffman, Sanders, and Lightner. The United Brethren congregation of Highville, which formerly constituted a part of the preceding congregation, erected a plain brick building of their own about fifteen years ago. Their pastors have been the same as those of Stehman's Church.

The Old Mennonite meeting-houses of Manor are both stone structures over a century old, and are plastered outside as well as inside. The New Mennonite meeting-house, a half-mile south of Millersville, is a plain brick building about a quarter of a century old. In 1876 the Dunkers of Manor erected a plain brick meeting-house about two miles west of Millersville.

**School Affairs.**—Manor was one of the townships which accepted the free school law passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1834, but it made no report in 1837, when the other townships of Lancaster County which accepted the law reported. In 1827, seven years before the law was passed, Manor paid \$389,69½ for the education of the poor children in the township. In 1855 it had 21 schools and 1085 pupils, and \$2500 was raised for school purposes. In 1882 there were 24 schools and 1057 pupils, and the total receipts and expenditures for school purposes were \$12,928.88. The following school statistics of

Manor for the years 1855, 1866, and 1882, will more fully explain the educational development of this wealthy and prosperous township. In 1855, Manor had 21 schools; the school term was six months; there were 19 male teachers and 2 female teachers; \$26 per month was paid to each of the male teachers, and \$20 per month to each of the female teachers; there were 585 male pupils, and 500 female pupils; 14 were learning German; 648 was the average number attending school; \$2500 in taxes were levied for school purposes; \$416.15 was received from the State appropriation; \$2874.30 was received from the school tax collector; \$3096.50 was the cost of instruction; \$671.84 was paid for fuel and contingencies; \$2111 was the cost of school-houses, purchasing, building, renting, repairing, etc. In 1866, Manor had 22 schools; the school term was seven months; there were 10 male teachers and 12 female teachers; the average salaries of male teachers was \$37.80 per month, and of female teachers \$36.50 per month; there were 528 male pupils, and 478 female pupils; 641 was the average number attending school; \$5000 was levied for school purposes, and was the total amount levied for that year; \$475.19 was received from the State appropriation; \$3868.38 was received from the collector of the school taxes, unseated lands, and other sources; \$5712 was the cost of instruction; \$947 was expended for fuel and contingencies; \$2667 was the cost of school-houses, purchasing, building, renting, etc., and \$1700 was the temporary debt. In 1882, Manor had 24 schools; the school term was six months; there were 16 male teachers, and 9 female teachers and 1 assistant teacher; \$47.80 was the average salary of each of the male teachers per month, and \$46.55 of each of the female teachers; there were 573 male pupils and 484 female pupils; 768 was the average number attending school; 83 was the average percentage of attendance; \$8276.52 was the total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes; \$1058.41 was received from the State appropriation; \$11,870.47 was received from taxes and other sources, except State appropriation; \$12,928.88 were the total receipts; \$4568.89 was the cost of school-houses, purchasing, building, renting, etc.; \$6822 were paid in teachers' salaries; \$1537.99 were expended for fuel, contingencies, fees of collectors, and all other expenses; \$3021.88 were the township's liabilities for school purposes.

The Manor school-houses, with few exceptions, are substantial brick buildings, supplied with bell and cupola, with the latest improved school furniture, with globes, maps, and all the necessary school appliances. For a period of about fifteen years Manor had a school term of seven months in the year, and for a short time higher salaries were paid to teachers, but since 1876 the school term has been six months, and the salaries have been slightly reduced. A large school building is in contemplation in Millersville for all the public schools of that village. Although

a State Normal School is within the limits of Manor, that township does not have as long school terms, does not pay as high salaries, and is generally not as progressive as some other townships of Lancaster County.

**Justices of the Peace.**—The following have been the justices of the peace of Manor township since the adoption of the State Constitution of 1838, giving each township its own justices of the peace: Rudolph Wissler and John Shissler, elected in 1840; John Wright and John Shissler, 1845; George Hawthorne and John Shissler, 1850; George Hawthorne and John Shissler, 1855; Charles Denues, 1857; Charles Denues and A. R. Witmer, 1862; Tobias Kauffman, 1866; A. R. Witmer, 1867; Tobias Kauffman, 1871; A. R. Witmer, 1872; Abraham Frantz, 1873; A. R. Witmer, 1877; Abraham Frantz, 1878; A. R. Witmer, 1882; Daniel H. Lintner, 1883.

**Members of the Legislature from Manor.**—The following have been members of the State Legislature from Manor township at different times. Members of the House of Representatives: Jacob Kimmel, elected in 1803-10; Andrew Kauffman, 1837; Jacob B. Shuman, 1845 and 1846; Abraham Peters, 1861; Charles Denues, 1864 and 1865. Jacob B. Shuman was a State senator, elected for three years, in 1854.

**Old Tavern-keepers in Manor.**—The following were tavern-keepers in Manor from 1798 to 1809 inclusive: 1798, Abraham Peters, Millerstown; 1799, Michael Rinehart, on the road from Lancaster to Turkey Hill; 1805, Samuel Pétit, on the road from Columbia to the Black Horse, Christian Mellinger, on the bank of the Susquehanna, and Abraham Peters, Millerstown; 1806, Edward Hughes, Christian Mellinger, on the road from Lancaster to Columbia, Magdalena Stahl, on the road from Columbia to Blue Rock, John Lewis, on the road from Columbia to Blue Rock, Jacob Martin, Blue Rock, John Stehman, on the turnpike from Columbia to Lancaster, Joseph Charles, Millerstown; 1808, John Eshleman, on the road to Safe Harbor, John Stehman, on the turnpike from Columbia to Lancaster, Israel Nestleroad, at the mouth of the Conestoga (Safe Harbor), Jacob Martin, on the road from Columbia to Martie Forge, John Lewis, on the road from Columbia to Blue Rock; 1809, John Bender, on the road from Columbia to Martie Forge, William Lewis, on the road from Lancaster to Blue Rock, John Rupley; John Stehman, on the turnpike from Columbia to Lancaster, Peter Burk, on the road from Lancaster to Safe Harbor, Joseph Charles, on the road from Millerstown to the Susquehanna, Magdalena Stahl, on the road from Columbia to Blue Rock.

**Election Districts.**—Manor township has three election districts,—New Manor, Indiantown, and Millersville. New Manor embraces all the north-western section of the township, and the voters of this district cast their ballots at Broneman's (for-

merly Mann's) tavern. Indiantown comprises the southwestern section, and the voters of this district deposit their tickets at Mrs. Stonor's tavern, at Highville. The Millersville district embraces the whole eastern section, and the voting for this district is done at the Black Horse Hotel, at the upper end of Millersville.

**Manor's Population in 1880.**—The census of 1880 gave the population of Manor township at 5053. Of this number about 1200 were in the village of Millersville. Millersville district had 2043 inhabitants, Indiantown district had 1797, and New Manor district had 1218. It will thus be seen that the village of Millersville had almost one-fourth of the inhabitants of the township.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### JOHN LANDIS.

The name of Landis is one of the most respected and influential in the township of Manor. The family have long been represented in Lancaster County, though of Swiss nationality. Benjamin, the father of John, was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Brackbill, whose family first came to American shores in 1717. To this marriage were born two sons, John and Benjamin. The birth of the former occurred June 9, 1786, in Manheim township, Lancaster County, where his early years were spent upon the farm of his father, whom he materially assisted in his daily avocations. The opportunities for education were at that day limited, though Mr. Landis readily availed himself of such as were offered. When nineteen years of age he removed to the farm now in possession of his son Tobias, in Conestoga township, and the same year was married to Miss Elizabeth Rudy, to whom were born children,—Mary, Benjamin, Anna, and Fannie. By a second union with Anna, daughter of Jacob Hoover, his children were Susan, Betsey, Jacob H., David, Tobias, and Magdalena. Mr. Landis was a man of much public spirit and enterprise. His judgment was regarded as sound, and his influence in the community was wholesome and beneficial. He was elected supervisor of Conestoga township, and in 1839, when a resident of Manor, served as county commissioner. In politics he was a Whig, and subsequently a Republican, but not active in the political field. In his religious belief he was a consistent Mennonite until his death, which occurred Aug. 22, 1870, in his eighty-fifth year.

### JACOB H. LANDIS.

The progenitors of the Landis family were natives of Switzerland, and the date of their emigration is not positively known. The grandfather of the subject of this biography was Benjamin, who married

Elizabeth Brackbill. The progenitor of the Brackbill family was Ulrich, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Landis, who emigrated from Germany to the United States on the 24th of August, 1717.

To Benjamin and Elizabeth were born two sons,—John and Benjamin. John married Elizabeth Rudy, whose children were Mary, Benjamin, Anna, and Fannie. His wife having died in 1816, he contracted a second marriage with Anna, daughter of Jacob Hoover, to whom were born children,—Susan, Betsey, Jacob H., David, Tobias, and Magdalena. The death of John Landis occurred Aug. 22, 1870, in his eighty-fifth year, his second wife having died in 1867. Their son, Jacob H., was born April 18, 1822, in Conestoga township, Lancaster Co. On attaining his fourth year he removed with his parents to Manor township, and during his youth was a pupil at Lititz and also at a select school in Manheim township. After becoming thoroughly familiar with the labor of a farm, he in 1841 became apprentice to the miller's trade, and having served his time assumed the management of his father's mill. In 1861 he became sole proprietor of both mill and farm, each of which he conducted successfully until his retirement from active business in 1880, when he was relieved of his responsibilities and cares by his sons.

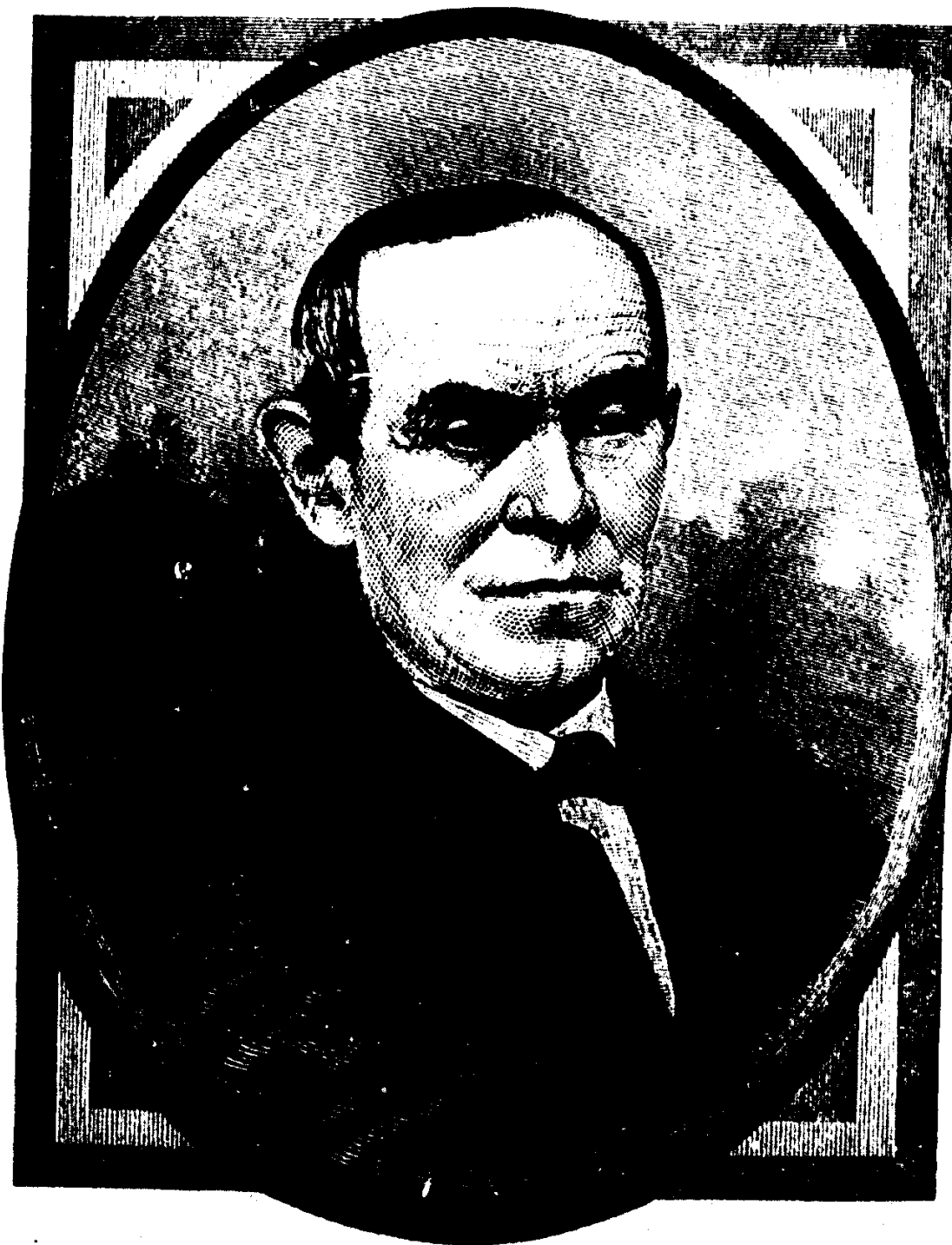
Mr. Landis was married on the 26th of February, 1852, to Miss Anna S., daughter of David and Susan Herr, of Lancaster township. Their children are John H., Mary (Mrs. Wenger), Susan (Mrs. Reist), Lizzie (Mrs. Stehman), Fannie, and David.

He is a Republican in politics, but not an active partisan. He is greatly interested in the cause of education, and is at present a trustee of the State Normal School of Millersville. He has also been a school director of his township. He is a director of the Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster, and one of the board of managers of the Lancaster and Millersville Street Railroad.

In religion both he and Mrs. Landis are Mennonites, though cheerful contributors to other denominations. Mr. Landis, as a successful business man and an honorable citizen, enjoys the esteem of his contemporaries throughout the county.

### EZRA M. HOSTETTER.

The progenitor of the Hostetter family was Jacob, who, in 1741, purchased of the government the land now in possession of his great-great-grandson, who is the subject of this biographical sketch. He had two sons, Abram and Jacob, who inherited the ancestral acres, the former of whom was the father of a son Benjamin, born March 12, 1755, who died Feb. 4, 1844. The latter, who became heir to a portion of his father's estate, had five daughters and two sons, Benjamin and Rudolph. Benjamin, the father of Ezra M., was born Oct. 16, 1796, on the homestead farm, the land of which he devoted a lifetime to cul-



*Jacob H. Landis.*



*E. M. Heston*



*John S. Mann*



*Abraham Peters*

tivating and improving. He was, in politics, a Whig, and in his religious belief a Mennonite. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Christian Miller, of York County, Pa., and had sons,—Ezra M., Jacob, and Christian. The death of Mr. Hostetter occurred March 22, 1858, in his fifty-sixth year. His son, Ezra M., was born Dec. 20, 1838, at the house which had been for successive generations in possession of the family. Here his boyhood was spent either at school or in labor upon the farm. In 1860 he became owner of the property, and in February, 1861, was united in marriage to Miss Susan, daughter of Tobias Deitrich, of Manor township, who was also of German extraction. They have had four children,—Benjamin D., Jacob D., Mary, Lizzie (deceased), and Katy. The sons reside at home, where they render invaluable assistance to their father on the farm.

Mr. Hostetter usually casts his vote with the Democratic party, though untrammelled by the claims of party, choosing always the most eligible candidate for office irrespective of his political affinities. The time and attention demanded by his own business interests leave little leisure for affairs of a public nature. Mr. Hostetter is in religion a supporter of all evangelical denominations.

#### JOHN S. MANN.

Bernhart Mann, the grandfather of John S., was born May 9, 1740, and when eight years of age emigrated from Huiffenhart, Germany, to America. He was, in accordance with the method of that period among emigrants, sold for his passage-money to a Mr. Stehman, of Lancaster County, with whom he remained until his majority was attained, after which he settled upon a purchase of eighty acres of land now owned by his grandson, the subject of this sketch.

He married Mary Staumb Aug. 11, 1748, also of German ancestry, and had children,—John, Bernhart, George, and Elizabeth (who became Mrs. Wormley). Mr. Mann's death occurred June 6, 1817, in his seventy-eighth year, and that of his wife April 21, 1821, also in her seventy-eighth year. Their son, John, was born on the paternal land March 7, 1774, where his life was devoted to farming employments.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Snyder, of East Donegal, Lancaster Co., who was born Oct. 8, 1780, and died March 25, 1870, in her ninetieth year. Their children were Bernhart, Jacob, Margaretta, Marie, Elizabeth, Sophia, Catharine, Barbara, Sarah, John S., and George.

Mr. Mann during his lifetime espoused the tenets of the Lutheran belief. He died Dec. 3, 1848, in his seventieth year.

His son, John S., was born Nov. 26, 1819, on the homestead farm, the birthplace of all the members of the family and the scene of his lifelong labors.

He received but limited advantages of education, and at an early age engaged in the employments of

the farm. In 1846 he became owner of the ancestral acres, which he still retains and on which he resides. He was married, in 1852, to Miss Barbara, daughter of Jacob Zeigler, of East Donegal township. Their children are Harriet, Alice, Ida, Emma (deceased), John (also deceased), and John Edwin. Mrs. Mann's death occurred Feb. 10, 1881, in her fifty-fourth year. Her grace and beauty of character still live in the memory of his attached family.

Mr. Mann is in politics a Democrat and at present a member of the township committee of Manor township. He is actively engaged in business operations, and a director of the Lancaster County National Bank. He is a member of the board of trustees of the State Normal School, appointed by the State.

His religious convictions lead him to support all worthy denominations irrespective of sect, though educated in the Lutheran belief.

#### HON. ABRAHAM PETERS.

Abraham Peters was one of the most distinguished representatives of the native German element of Lancaster County. He was born Aug. 29, 1791, near Millersville, Lancaster Co., Pa. His father, also named Abraham Peters, emigrated to this country when about nineteen years of age, from near Strasburg, a town of Alsace, now in Germany, but at that time a province of France. He located in the vicinity of Millersville, then called Millersburg, where, in 1777, he purchased ten acres for two hundred and seventy pounds. He was an industrious and intelligent man, was for many years engaged in the distillery business, and also kept a tavern in an old log house, in which the subject of the present sketch was born. He died Feb. 5, 1818, aged seventy-seven years. Upon the death of his father, Abraham Peters took charge of the business, which he continued until 1858, and at the same time engaged in farming. He was a model landlord, strictly temperate himself, and careful that there should be no rowdiness or intemperance at his hotel. In the days before railroads were built, when goods were hauled in Conestoga wagons from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, his tavern was a popular and noted stopping-place for teams *en route*.

During this time his devotion to his aged mother was a remarkable incident of his life, for on her account he delayed marriage until he was thirty-four years of age. On the 16th of October, 1825, he was married to Miss Fanny Gamber, of which marriage one son and six daughters survive. He continued the business of farming up to 1862, and also carried on the business of saw-milling on the Conestoga.

Through his long life, though engaged in active pursuits, he was always public-spirited, lending his aid and influence to the promotion of many public enterprises. He was an earnest advocate for the construction of the turnpike from Millersville to Lancas-



ter, of which company he was for many years president, and also gave his money and influence for the connection of the same two places by a street railway. When the common school system was introduced into Lancaster County it met with a determined opposition from a certain class of citizens, but through his able and persistent fight in its favor much of the opposition was overcome, and its introduction into his district was largely due to his influence. He was one of the early advocates of the county superintendency, and his support and influence did much to allay the prejudice with which this office was regarded in the county.

In 1854 there was begun in Millersville an educational enterprise which eventually developed into the Millersville State Normal School. Mr. Peters was one of the leading movers in this enterprise, and was elected the first president of the board of trustees, a position to which he was annually re-elected up to the time of his death. The institution was the pioneer of the normal schools of the State, and as it was an experiment, it was with some difficulty that the citizens were induced to subscribe for its stock. By his earnest solicitation of his friends and neighbors he succeeded largely in having the stock taken, and he was so enthusiastic and confident of its success that he was always ready to aid in keeping up its financial standing. He always manifested a deep interest in the school, was proud of his connection with it, and was a wise counselor and a firm support to its administration. The writer of this sketch remembers with grateful feelings his words of kindly advice and his loyal support in hours of difficulty and anxiety.

In 1861, the Republicans of Lancaster County having a factional disagreement in their nominating convention, the minority united with the Democrats in forming a Union ticket, and placed the name of Abraham Peters at its head. This ticket was elected, and Abraham Peters, a lifelong Democrat, represented the strong Republican county of Lancaster in the State Legislature. In this position he discharged his duty with great fidelity to his constituents, and to the satisfaction of both parties. For many years he was a director in the Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster, but a few years before his death he requested that his place should be filled by some younger and more active man. During the last few years of his life he withdrew from all active business, and, surrounded by his children and enjoying the esteem and affection of his friends and neighbors, he passed his declining years in comfort and with a cheerful spirit, looking forward with a Christian's hope to the reward hereafter. He died Feb. 13, 1882, respected and mourned by the community in which he had lived.

Mr. Peters was a man of large natural intellectual

power. His judgment was sound and reliable. He weighed a question with deliberation, and decided it in the light of a clear understanding. His neighbors had so much confidence in his judgment that they often consulted him on matters of business, and seldom made a mistake when they followed his advice. So sincere and honest was he in his convictions that his conclusion on a subject was worth more than most men's arguments. As presiding officer of the board of trustees of the Normal School, the writer has known him to listen for a while to a discussion, and then, by a mere expression of his own opinion, silence argument and settle the question. Had he received a scholastic education in early life, he would have risen to high position in the political history of the State, not through his personal ambition, but on account of his natural fitness for leadership. By nature he was qualified to be Governor of the commonwealth, or even President of the United States. Even though a plain farmer, he was the intimate and confidential friend of James Buchanan and John W. Forney in the palmy days of the Democracy.

But the crowning element of Mr. Peters' character was that of moral greatness. No one could associate with him without feeling that the man was greater than his words or actions. In an emphatic manner he exemplified the poet's line that "an honest man's the noblest work of God." There was a sincerity about his thoughts and expressions, a straightforwardness in his business transactions that led his friends to place implicit confidence in his integrity. Of him it could be truthfully said that his word was as good as his bond. When he had pledged his word you could rely on it with as much confidence as if the articles of agreement were signed or the deed recorded. So well understood was his integrity that no man ever dared approach him with a mean proposal, and had such a thing been done it would have been met with an outburst of indignation. Scorning a mean action himself, he looked down with contempt upon meanness and lack of principle in others.

Mr. Peters was not only a moral man but a Christian. He was for many years a member of the German Reformed Church of Millersville, and illustrated in his character and actions those high moral attributes that constitute Christian manhood. It was largely through his energy and liberality that the large and handsome Reformed Church in Millersville was erected, and his venerable form could be seen in his accustomed place each succeeding Sabbath until old age rendered him too feeble to leave his own house. In his death his native town lost one of her best citizens, and the county one of her greatest and noblest men; but his example of a high and honorable character still lives, and his memory will long be cherished in the hearts of all who knew him.

## CHAPTER LXVI.

MARTIC TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

**Geographical and Topographical.**—Martie township is situated in the southwestern part of Lancaster County. It was organized as a township in 1729, the organization being ratified in 1730. It is bounded as follows: north by the Pequea Creek, which separates it from Pequea township; northeast by Providence; east by Providence and Drumore; southeast and south by Drumore; west by the Susquehanna River. It derives its name from a small tribe of Indians who inhabited the township in the neighborhood of the mouth of Pequea Creek. It is one of the six townships into which Lancaster County was originally divided, and is spelled upon the old records "Mar-tock."

**Geology of the Township.**—Along the northern and northwestern borders of the township are found extensive deposits of carbonate of lime. These deposits are the source from which are derived the principal fertilizers used by the farmers, and in consequence of these deposits the farms in their vicinity are very productive. Small deposits of magnetic ore are also found in various sections, but not enough to warrant the deposits being worked as a source of revenue. On the farm of Mr. George S. Lamborn have been discovered deposits of black oxide of manganese, but not in sufficient quantities to lead to any important results.

**Flora.**<sup>2</sup>—The flora of the township is especially rich and abundant. Trees of magnificent growth and of almost all varieties crown her hills and slopes, whilst the lower forms of plant life exist in rich profusion. Near the village of Rawlinsville there is a tract known as Eshleman's meadow, in which upwards of two hundred and fifty different plant forms have been discovered. The following is a tabulated statement of the different natural orders found in this section: 1. Ranunculaceæ, crow-foot family; 2. Dipsacæ, teasel family; 3. Caryophyllacæ, pink family; 4. Discoriacæ, wild yam; 5. Anacardiaceæ, sumac family; 6. Anonacæ, pawpaw family; 7. Violacæ, violet family; 8. Ericacæ, heath family; 9. Leguminosæ, bean family; 10. Aristocholacæ, birth-root family; 11. Compositæ; 12. Sauriacæ, lizard's tail; 13. Phytolaccacæ, poke family; 14. Rosacæ, rose family; 15. Rubiacæ, madder family; 16. Asclepidacæ, milkweed family; 17. Euphorbiacæ, spurge family; 18. Allsmacæ, loose strife family; 19. Onagracæ, evening primrose family; 20. Grossulacæ, orpine family; 21. Sinacæ, wild flax family; 22. Scrophulariacæ, fig-wort family; 23. Verbenacæ, vervain family; 24. Labiatæ, mint family; 25. Boraginacæ, borage family; 26. Solanacæ, nightshade family; 27. Polygonacæ, knot-

weed family; 28. Urticacæ, nettle family; 29. Smilacæ, smilax family; 30. Lilacæ, lily family; 31. Cyperacæ, sedge family; 32. Filices, fern family; 33. Lycopodiaceæ, club moss family; 34. Lobeliacæ, lobelia family; 35. Plantaginacæ, plantain family. All of these natural orders have been discovered in this section, their location been determined, and the genera and species fixed by the local botanists. Belonging to these thirty-five different orders about eight hundred different genera have been discovered, including above five thousand different species. Near the village of Martieville, upon the farm of David S. McElhaney, stand two magnificent trees of the oak family (*Quercus villosa*, or willow-oak), said to be the only two specimens of the kind within the limits of the county of Lancaster.

**Natural Features.**—In the north the land is generally level, with a slight inclination to roll. In consequence of the proximity of this portion of the township to the great limestone belt skirting the northern part, the soil is very productive, and the labor of the farmer is repaid with abundant crops. In the centre of the township the land is decidedly hilly, and though, in consequence of the gravelly nature of the soil, the land is not quite so productive as in other parts of the township, labor and skillful cultivation yields an ample return. In the eastern part the land is level, while in the southern part it exhibits a slight disposition to a rolling nature, sloping gradually towards the Susquehanna River. The following streams furnish the water-power of the township: Muddy Run, rising near Rawlinsville, on the farm of Samuel Martin, deceased, now owned by Jacob Strine, ex-sheriff of Lancaster County, flowing southwest, forming the southwestern boundary between Martie and Drumore, from near the residence of Hannah Dughan to the Susquehanna, entering that river between two points known as Cully's Falls and Neal's Fishery. On this stream are located the following mills: Grist and saw-mill, property of Thomas Wentz; grist and saw-mill, property of Peter Snavelly. The Tucquan, rising in the village of Rawlinsville, and entering the Susquehanna River below a point known as Erb's saw-mill, is the most noted stream in this section of the county. From its source to its mouth, a distance of six miles, its course is through a ravine, abounding in picturesque and beautiful scenery. Rocks of every shape, crowned with trees or nodding with magnificent ferns, greet the eye. Here the stream is a gentle rivulet, there a miniature whirlpool, and again it rushes through a rocky chasm in one wild plunge, like a frightened steed panting to break the bonds that bind it. From Erb's saw-mill to the Susquehanna River, a distance of about two miles, the stream is so tortuous that the public road crosses it five times.

About one mile from the river the stream passes through a deep gorge, known as the Devil's Hole. Here, between precipitous rocks towering up for hun-

<sup>1</sup> By S. C. Stevenson.<sup>2</sup> By U. S. Clark.

dreds of feet, the tourist may sit for hours and muse upon the beauty and grandeur of the scene. The rocks, crowned with magnificent growths of the mountain laurel (*Rhododendron maximum*), shut out the faintest glimmer of the sunlight, and one can almost imagine that he is surrounded by fairy enchantments. The ravine through which this stream passes is noted for the richness and profusion of its botanical specimens, and is a great place of resort for lovers of that delightful science.

**Early Settlers.**—The early settlers of the northern part of the township were originally from Hesse-Darmstadt, in Germany. According to the testimony of some of the oldest inhabitants, the northern part was settled by Matthias Kreider in or about the year 1691, but in all probability his arrival was nearly a score of years later. He settled upon the southern bank of the Pequea Creek, a little to the north of the present village of Marticville. His tract contained two hundred acres, the stipulated price being one shilling per acre, or one cord of wood for every acre of land. It is said that he paid for his land with the wood that grew upon it.

Other settlers from the "Old Country" soon followed this first pioneer, and in a short time the region was settled. The Dutch element largely preponderates in the northern part of the township, and the same plodding industry, desire to make money, simplicity of habits, general sameness of dress, peculiar religious traits that prevail among the Germans in the "Old Country" characterize their brethren in this section of the township. They cling to the customs of their ancestors with a tenacity which neither time, distance, nor surrounding circumstances can wholly obliterate. These pioneer settlers were followed in a short time by the families of the Goods, Hubers, Warfels, Hares, and Millers. At a later period in the history of this township came the Sweigarts, Eshlemans, and the Shanks.

The Good family came to the township at an early period of its history, the date of some of their deeds running back anterior to the time when the commonwealth purchased the right of the heirs of Penn. They settled south and west of the present village of Marticville, and their descendants still occupy the land purchased by their forefathers. The family name is closely identified with the history of the township. They have been foremost in improvements, in furthering all that might conduce to the prosperity of their section, and in promoting the good of the community. It may be mentioned as a fact in the history of this township that of a number of positions of trust or honor that have been conferred upon the township by the voters of the county the members of the Good family have held the largest share, and at present John J. Good, son of Daniel Good, who once held the important position of county commissioner (in 1851), is county treasurer of Lancaster County.

The Huber family also secured a foothold in this township at a very early period of its existence. They also settled in the neighborhood of Marticville, and the family to-day occupy a large portion of the northern part of the territory of the township. Among its prominent members now living are Henry Huber, postmaster at Marticville, who has held that position for a period of thirty-six years; Joseph Huber, one of the progressive farmers of the northern end; Benjamin Huber, also extensively engaged in the farming business; David Huber, of Marticville; and David H. Huber, engaged in farming in the southern section. Later on in the history of the township came the Eshlomans, who have contributed by their ability in developing the agricultural facilities of the northern section in no small degree.

The section of the township along the Susquehanna River south of the mouth of the Pequea Creek was settled by the Clarks, McCrearys, and Reads early in the eighteenth century, they, with the family of the Neels, having taken up all the land from the river to and including much of what is now known as Mount Nebo. All the above names have disappeared from the list of taxables except the Clarks and Neels, who still live upon the land occupied by their fathers, and are numbered among the more progressive men of the section.

The Clark family has always been closely identified with every religious and educational enterprise, James Clark having been secretary of the school board for a period of nine years, and for a long time been an official member in the Mount Nebo Methodist Episcopal Church.

The McCreary family has always been noted for its zeal in the cause of education, charity for the needy, liberal-mindedness, sound judgment upon all matters pertaining to the common welfare, and its members were among the best informed upon almost all topics that could be mentioned. William McCreary, the last of the name in this township, and who died in 1868, had during his lifetime given liberally to the church of his choice (the Mount Nebo Presbyterian).

At the time of its organization in 1854, Mr. McCreary placed one thousand dollars on interest, and directed that the interest of the sum and fifty dollars of the principal should be used each year as long as it lasted to pay the salary of the minister. This church has also a small circulating library, the gift of William McCreary, who gave his own private library and one thousand dollars to purchase new books. The committee on purchase consisted of Messrs. Will. Ed. McCreary, Thomas Stewart, and S. C. Stevenson.

The southern part of the township was settled by the Scotch-Irish Covenanters about the year 1740 or 1742. Among the earliest settlers were the following: David Jones, John Marshall, William Andrews, James Stewart, the Duncans, Grays, Dixons, Boyds, Steeles, McCaughlins, Robinsons, Whorrays, Whites, Pegans, and Soskes. None of their descendants, as

far as known, now live in the township except the Pegans (mentioned elsewhere) and Mary Jane, wife of Thomas E. Ambler, who is a lineal descendant of the Boyds, being a granddaughter of John Boyd, who in 1752 settled upon the land now owned by Milton Wike, of Columbia.

The oldest house in this part, and, as far as known, the oldest in the township, was built by James Duncan in 1755, and is still occupied as a dwelling-house by the present owner, Ellen Kehoe. In this house John Stevenson, father of the writer of the present sketch, was born in 1807. His father, Samuel Stevenson, had lived here for some years, and taught school in this township, also in Manheim township, this county. Some of his old subscription lists are still preserved in the Stevenson family, showing him to have been a good penman, a very necessary qualification for a school-teacher in that day. He was also a surveyor and scrivener, and wrote many of the legal documents required at that time.

Among the later settlers here may be mentioned Joseph Wentz, who came from Doe Run, Chester Co., in 1792, and for a number of years was justice of the peace. He raised a large family of children, some of whom have been closely identified with the later history of the township. Among those still living in the township are Thomas Wentz, owner of Wentz's mill. He has been a member of the Bethesda Methodist Episcopal Church since its erection in 1843, and from that time to the present has been in official capacity in the church. Another son, William Wentz, recently deceased, held a number of positions in the township, having been school director for several terms; he also held the office of assessor, besides other positions of trust, and was at the time of his death tax collector. His two sons, Isaac J. and William H., still live in the township and are farmers. John Wentz (merchant), of the firm of Brown & Wentz, is a son of John Wentz, and grandson of Joseph Wentz. He is one of the most active and untiring business men of whom the community can boast.

Among the oldest families in this section are the Simpsons. They purchased a property in Martic, about two miles south of Rawlinsville, in 1821, and have resided upon it from that date up to the present time (1883). The father of the family, John Simpson, was married to a daughter of Roger Douts. From this union resulted eight children,—James, Mary, Sarah, Robert (deceased), William (deceased), Jane, and Bartholomew, and one who died in childhood. The family, especially the male members, are men of note in the community in which they live. James, the oldest, has held several offices of trust and profit in the township. He was auditor of the township for many years, and held the office of assessor from 1840 up to 1858. Bartholomew was a member of the school board for a period of not less than twelve years, and during all that time labored solely for the good of the schools of the township.

All the members of this family are noted for their hospitality, public-spiritedness, devotion to the cause of the right, sober, industrious, and pious men. They labored earnestly for the good of the community.

We might mention also the names of the Robinsons, descendants of John Robinson, who came from Ireland near the close of the century. Of his descendants now living in the township, Isaac H. Robinson is a merchant doing an active business at Bethesda, and Thomas Robinson, lately retired from farming on account of increasing age and declining health, who now lives with his son-in-law, James F. Harner, an enterprising man. Thomas Cully, a descendant of George Cully, also lives in this part, and is one of the solid men of the township, noted for his hospitality and kindness to the poor.

James Pegan, grandfather of the present family of Pegans in Martic township, came to Lancaster County prior to 1757, and settled upon a tract of land in Martic township, near the village of Bethesda. This tract was known as "Pegan's Fancy." A patent for this land was issued to Andrew Pegan, bearing date 1810. James Pegan, above mentioned, had three sons, namely, James, Andrew, and Henry, and three daughters, Margaret, Ann, and Jane. Andrew Pegan, who received the patent already mentioned, was the father of seven children, three sons and four daughters. His sons were James, Alexander, and Andrew. Two of these reside at present (1883) in Martic township, James near the village of Bethesda, and Alexander near the village of Mount Nebo. Margaret (deceased), the oldest of the daughters, was married to George Nimlow. Two of her descendants, namely, Hannah Margaret, wife of Isaac Walton, merchant, and Anna Mary, wife of James Akens, shoemaker, reside at present (1883) in the village of Mount Nebo. A son, James Andrew, is a tobacco merchant in the city of Lancaster, and Sarah Jane is married to Hugh Kilgore, of York County. James Pegan has been postmaster at Bethesda from 1863 to the present time (1883). Alexander Pegan has held the same office at Mount Nebo (with occasional interruptions) for a number of years.

James Pegan, the grandfather of the present family, served as a soldier in the Continental army during the struggle of the colonies for national independence.

William Ambler, the father of the present Ambler family of Martic, came to Lancaster County from Montgomery County on March 25, 1829. He was married to a daughter of Israel Penrose. The Penroses emigrated from Bucks to Lancaster County in 1827. The living members of the family of William Ambler are as follows: Penrose, married to Elizabeth Smedley, residence Fulton township, Lancaster Co., occupation farming; Thomas, married to Mary Jane Boyd, residence Martic township, occupation farming; Edward, married to Mary Johnson, residence Drumore township, occupation cabinet-maker and undertaker;

Adaline, married to James Smedley; Anna, married to Aquilla Lamborn, residence Drumore. Thomas Ambler, the member of the family who resides in Martic township, is one of the most progressive farmers that the township can boast of. He is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, liberal in his views upon all subjects pertaining to educational and religious matters, charitable to the poor, of kindly and benevolent impulses, and active and energetic in all that pertains to the welfare of his native section.

About the year 1830 the Shoemaker family emigrated from Montgomery County, and settled in Lancaster County, choosing Martic township as their place of residence. They settled in close proximity to the Amblers, the two properties adjoining.

Joseph Harner, the father of the present Harner family in this township, was born in Montgomery County, and emigrated to Lancaster County in 1838. He also chose Martic as his place of residence, settling near the Ambler property. He married Mary Slingluff, daughter of John Slingluff, of Montgomery County. From this union descended the present family of Harners in this township, namely, John S. (who married a daughter of J. B. Long), George (deceased), Samuel (married to McLaughlin), Joseph, Rebecca (deceased), Jesse, Mary Ann (married to Thomas Cully), May (deceased), and Elizabeth (married to Harrison Long).

The Harner family number among its members some of the most progressive farmers in this section of the county. They are all noted for their devotion to the cause of morals, religion, and education. John S. held the office of school director in the township for some years, and his influence contributed in no small degree to the position which the schools occupy today in the history of the township. Jesse Harner was also a school director for a number of years, and aided by his ability and moral worth in placing the common schools of this section upon a more enduring basis.

The Armstrong family are also men of note in this community. Hugh Armstrong, the progenitor of the present family of that name in this township, came from Ireland to Edward Brien's landing at Martic Forge about the year 1800. After coming to this country, he married Jane Shoff, a relative of the present family of Shoffs, of Martic. From the union of these two persons sprang the present family of Armstrongs. There are nine children, descendants of Hugh Armstrong,—John, Joseph, William, Gordon, Hugh, Nancy (married to Edward Galen), Elizabeth (married to Isaac Null), Belle (married to Hugh O'Neill), Jane (married to Mahlon P. Eckman). All of the male members of this family have become distinguished citizens of the township. John, the oldest member of the family, was elected to the office of county commissioner in 1869, holding that position until 1872. Anterior to this time he had held nearly every office within the gift of the people of the town-

ship. He is a man of large means, noted for his generous disposition, kindness of heart, and abundant hospitality. Joseph is an intelligent farmer, and a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. William is also a farmer, residing near Mount Nebo, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a man of liberal views and kindly disposition. Thomas, deceased, left a family of five boys, as follows: B. F. Armstrong, member of the school board of Martic; Thomas Jefferson, until recently assessor of Providence township; Christian, Daniel, and George. Gordon Armstrong is at present (1883) supervisor of the public roads of Martic. Hugh, another member, was for many years a school-teacher in the township, a man of no mean abilities in scholastic attainments, and at present (1883) holds the position of justice of the peace in Martic. He is at present a surveyor and scrivener by profession, and has been for a number of years connected in church fellowship with the Bethesda Methodist Episcopal Church. Hugh Armstrong, son of John Armstrong, is at present (1883) a member of the board of auditors of Martic township. Among the descendants of the Armstrongs is one who deserves notice; we refer to James Galen, residing at present with his mother upon the property of Milton Wike, of Columbia borough. He has the largest numismatic cabinet in the county, some of his coins antedating the birth of Christ.

Among the prominent property-owners in the township at present is George M. Steinman, member of the firm of Steinman & Co., of Lancaster, who bought of Samuel Allison one hundred and fifteen acres of land known as "Martic Heights," and commenced making improvements thereon. This farm has been increased by subsequent purchases, until he now owns eight hundred and twenty-three acres. About four hundred acres of this tract is under cultivation, the balance is covered with timber. The greater part of this land was poor and worked down by bad farming, but under wise direction and the skillful care of John Monteith, who for eighteen years was Mr. Steinman's farmer, this farm has reached a degree of perfection unequalled by any in the township, and at present is the most valuable landed estate in Southern Lancaster County. The farm is at present under the efficient management of B. F. Armstrong. Upon this property are three sets of farm buildings and three tenant houses. The water supply of the main farm is from a water-wheel and pump of the capacity of twenty-five hundred gallons per day. The water is stored in a stone reservoir containing sixty-three thousand gallons, and two cisterns of about ten thousand gallons' capacity. The two other farms are watered by springs.

George Lamborn, an intelligent and public-spirited citizen, is a farmer living in the lower end of the township (along Muddy Run). He is a member of the society of Friends. For fifteen consecutive years he was a member of the school board of Martic,

and held the position of secretary in that body for nine years. During this time he has left a mark upon the pupils of the public schools that will be an enduring monument to his memory, such as any one may well be proud of. Mr. Lamborn is the owner of the largest mineral collection in the township.

Joseph Engles, one of the justices of the peace for Martic township, is one of the most prominent citizens. He lives in the village of Mount Nebo, and has for a number of years been one of the leading merchants of the village. He is a man of commanding presence, vigorous intellect, and stern conscientiousness. Few persons have a stronger hold upon the confidence and affections of the people than the subject of this sketch. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mount Nebo since 1859. Mr. Engles has been a justice of the peace in Martic, with slight interruptions, from 1865 to the present time.

PROVINCIAL TAX OF MARTIC FOR 1757 (INCLUDING PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP).

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
James Reed..... 0 10 6	William Stuart..... 0 15 0
James Duncan..... 1 5 0	Samuel Simson..... 1 0 0
Briace Miller..... 0 5 0	Thomas White..... 1 2 6
Robert Penner..... 0 10 0	John Celwill..... 0 18 0
Samuel Hillis..... 0 10 0	James Snodgrass..... 0 10 0
Andrew Johnson..... 0 2 6	Robert Fulton..... 0 5 0
John Alexander..... 0 11 6	Samuel Workman..... 0 0 0
Janet Snodgrass..... 0 9 0	Hugh Workman..... 0 10 0
William Leamen..... 0 16 0	Robert Brutherton..... 0 7 6
Robert Mathroll..... 0 6 0	William Brutherton..... 0 10 0
Jacob Beams..... 1 10 0	John Long..... 1 5 0
Christian Graft..... 1 6 0	Arsbel Steel..... 0 7 6
Michael Graft..... 3 10 0	Hugh Bear..... 0 10 0
Ulrich Yourty..... 0 16 0	Samuel Mears..... 0 10 6
Jacob Graft..... 3 15 0	Alexander Scoot..... 0 16 0
Michael Shank..... 1 12 6	William Reed..... 1 2 6
Ocly Everly..... 1 10 6	David Moor..... 0 5 6
Jacob Hoover, Sen..... 1 0 0	George Johnson..... 0 5 0
Hugh Long..... 1 7 0	James Reed..... 0 4 6
David Wells..... 0 16 0	Daniel Reed..... 0 7 6
James Robison..... 0 12 0	James Bear..... 0 7 6
Moses Nelson..... 0 10 0	David McBride..... 0 10 0
Thomas Nelson..... 0 10 0	John McNulty..... 0 10 0
Samuel Luckley..... 0 10 0	John Alexander..... 0 12 0
Robert Luckley..... 0 10 0	John Ramsey..... 1 10 0
John McMullon..... 0 15 0	Adam Moore..... 0 10 6
William McGarrach..... 0 6 0	Samuel McCullough..... 0 18 0
John McCullough..... 0 4 0	James Luckey..... 0 10 3
Christian Murphy..... 0 3 0	Patrick Duncan..... 0 9 0
George Coop..... 0 4 0	Alexander Hunter..... 0 10 0
John Funk..... 0 5 0	Arsbell Birdy..... 0 4 0
Francis Taylor..... 0 7 0	Thomas Smith..... 2 15 0
Henry Stofer..... 0 7 6	John Alexander..... 0 2 0
William Folk..... 1 0 0	William Snodgrass..... 1 2 6
Jacob Loughman..... 0 10 0	George Campble..... 0 7 6
John Good..... 2 5 0	Arsbell Brownlee..... 0 4 6
Henry Lines..... 1 7 0	John Graft..... 1 7 0
John Stofer..... 1 5 0	Jacob Brunt..... 0 15 0
William Hoover..... 0 8 0	George Kinkad..... 0 5 0
Jacob Whittar..... 0 18 0	John Garvin..... 0 7 0
Andrew Armstrong..... 0 10 0	William Snodgrass..... 0 15 0
Samuel Erwin..... 0 10 0	Matthew Cuninghnam..... 0 12 0
Joseph Bloat..... 0 7 6	Peter Paterson..... 0 5 0
Widow Erwin..... 0 7 6	John Snodgrass..... 1 0 0
Widow Steel..... 0 12 0	William Snodgrass..... 0 14 0
Samuel Dixon..... 0 13 0	James Snodgrass..... 0 12 0
John Grimes..... 0 18 0	John Loeiman..... 1 0 0
Thomas Cully..... 0 7 0	George Sutter..... 0 5 0
Andrew Pagon..... 0 15 0	Samuel Rogers..... 0 10 0
George McLaughlin..... 0 14 0	James Clark..... 1 7 0
Alexander McLaughlin..... 0 10 0	Hugh Clwill..... 0 14 0
Robert Lees..... 0 7 6	Hugh Bear..... 0 7 6
James Moore..... 0 13 0	Edward Gilbert..... 0 0 3
Thomas Black..... 0 12 0	Samuel Mears..... 0 10 0
Daniel McDryon..... 0 10 0	Alexander Scoot..... 0 15 0
George Reed..... 0 14 0	William Neely..... 0 2 6
Alexander Baldrige..... 0 10 6	William Reed..... 0 8 0
John Muckle..... 0 3 6	David Reed..... 0 12 0
William Reynolds..... 0 10 0	James Nixon..... 0 5 0
William White..... 0 4 6	Hugh Reynolds..... 0 5 0
Thomas McCulley..... 0 7 0	William Diven..... 0 3 6
Martha Funk..... 0 12 0	John McBride..... 0 7 0
Widow McCashey..... 0 8 0	Thomas Whorry..... 0 10 0
Widow Lusk..... 0 6 0	

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Peter Clark..... 0 5 0	John Onall..... 0 12 0
John Duncan..... 1 7 0	James Clark..... 0 7 6
Robert Duncan..... 0 0 0	John Lowman..... 0 7 6
Hugh Gray..... 0 10 0	Samuel Byrs..... 2 0 0
John Gaby..... 0 7 6	Jacob Winter..... 0 17 6
Robert Gill..... 0 14 0	Jacob Storer..... 2 10 0
William Stuart..... 0 5 0	Patrick McCleare..... 0 10 0
John Hunter..... 0 10 0	Jacob Bear..... 0 16 0
William Clark..... 0 7 6	John Graft, Jr..... 1 2 6
James Pagon..... 1 5 0	John Winter..... 0 6 3
Widow McCleroy..... 0 7 6	Adam Tomous..... 0 14 0
Harry Blecher..... 0 14 0	Henry Stare..... 2 5 0
Michael Blechef..... 1 2 6	Martin Byrs..... 0 10 0
John Hannow..... 0 8 0	Frederick Shouler..... 0 9 0
John McClean..... 0 4 0	Jacob Brubacker..... 1 8 0
Christian Shank..... 1 5 0	Francis Taylor..... 0 10 0
Benjamin Arsball..... 0 5 0	Henry Hover..... 1 2 6
Dinis McCrackon..... 0 5 0	Alexander McCalestro..... 0 7 6
Thomas Boyd..... 1 0 0	John McDowel..... 1 0 0
Andrew Rodgers..... 0 5 0	Samuel Willson..... 0 10 0
John Baldrige..... 0 10 0	

Freemen.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
John Clark..... 1 0 0	Patrick Brubak..... 1 0 0
Andrew McHaffey..... 1 0 0	James Brownlee..... 1 0 0
James Long..... 1 0 0	John Brownlee..... 1 0 0
Samuel Whorry..... 1 0 0	William Nixon..... 1 0 0
William Leaman..... 1 0 0	John Boyd..... 1 0 0
William Clark..... 1 0 0	Hans Adams..... 1 0 0
William Gabbey..... 1 0 0	William Fullertown..... 1 0 0
Robert Stuart..... 1 0 0	

WARRANTEES OF LAND IN MARTIC PRIOR TO 1800.

Anderson, William, June 19, 1745, 200 acres between the mouth of Conestoga Creek and Mount Massey.

Armor, Thomas, Feb. 25, 1772, 40 acres, on Susquehanna River, next to George Stevenson; owned in 1883 by R. Brubaker.

Armstrong, Andrew, March 20, 1753, 100 acres, including improvements, next to Humphrey Benner and Ulrich Yartz, in Martic.

Atkinson, Michael, May 13, 1748, 50 acres, next to James Clark and James McPerson.

Baar, Jacob, Feb. 15, 1754, 50 acres, next to John Robison and George Turner.

Baldrige, John, Dec. 14, 1750, 100 acres, next to John Ramsey and others.

Barnard, Jeremiah, Dec. 12, 1745, 150 acres on branch of Muddy Creek, near Susquehanna.

Blecher, Michael, Feb. 28, 1759, 20 acres, next to his other land.

Bowles, Thomas, June 19, 1744, 200 acres, next to John Taylor, over Susquehanna.

Boyd, John, Jan. 17, 1750, 50 acres, next to Thomas White and James Moore. This property remained in the family until the death of W. C. Boyd, when it was sold to Milton Wike, of Columbia (present owner).

Boyse, Jacob, March 6, 1743, 100 acres, next to Samuel Boyse. Now owned by Martic Forge.

Boyse, Samuel, March 6, 1743, 50 acres, next to his other land. The old forge property.

Duncan, James, Aug. 22, 1753, 150 acres, bought by Samuel Stevenson in 1810, sold by his son, John Stevenson, in 1858, now owned by Ellen Kehoe.

Erwin, Samuel, Sept. 30, 1755, 50 acres, next to Robert Boyd and William Goay.

Forsyth, Robert, Dec. 28, 1742, 50 acres, next to Widow Middleton and Sanders Scott, improved in 1730.

Gibson, Patrick, Dec. 22, 1744, 50 acres, next to Henry Hoover and Leonard Benson, improved in 1737.

Gwin, John, Jan. 3, 1750, 60 acres, next to John McDrewins.

Gross, Andrew, Nov. 20, 1745, 50 acres, next to Mike Grove.

Grunde, Jacob, Nov. 7, 1753, 20 acres, next to John Smith.

Johnson, George, Nov. 8, 1743, 50 acres, next to John Logan.

Johnson, Benjamin, Oct. 10, 1787, 14 acres, next to J. and S. Boyse, or Boyer.

Kinkad, John, Dec. 14, 1750, 50 acres, next to William Forbes and Widow Roads.

Lasko, Elizabeth, Jan. 31, 1750, 100 acres, next to Robert Steele and T. White, now owned by David Kshleman.

McAnaulty, John, Dec. 20, 1750, 100 acres, next to Widow Snodgrass, now owned by George M. Stolman.

McCall, Samuel, March 27, 1764, 50 acres, on Susquehanna.

McCullough, Samuel, Feb. 14, 1750, 100 acres, now owned by David Miller.

McLaughlin, George, Dec. 1, 1750, 30 acres.  
 McLaughlin, Alexander and George, May 24, 1753, 150 acres, now owned by J. S. Harner.  
 McLaughlin, Alexander, Feb. 12, 1755, 20 acres. The two McLaughlin brothers owned at one time a large tract of land comprising at present the farms of Thomas E. Ambler, John S. Harner, Isaac J. and W. H. Wentz, and Thomas Robinson.  
 Mears, Samuel, Dec. 14, 1750, 40 acres.  
 Middleton, George, April 13, 1737, on east side of Pequea Creek.  
 Middleton, George, Feb. 5, 1745, 50 acres, improved in 1737.  
 Ramsey, John, March 20, 1743, 100 acres, returned in Drumore.  
 Read, James, Jan. 3, 1751, 30 acres, next to his other land, now owned by Rolandus Brubaker.  
 Read, James, March 10, 1743, 50 acres, over river.  
 Read, James, July 1, 1755, 70 acres, in Martie.  
 Read, James, Nov. 26, 1756, 50 acres, next to Joseph Read.  
 Read, Joseph, Jan. 4, 1759, 50 acres, next to James Reed.  
 Robinson, James, May 5, 1752, 100 acres, included in his improvement, now owned by Jesse Shoemaker's heirs.  
 Schollas, Frederick, March 30, 1756, 50 acres.  
 Smith, Abraham, March 11, 1737, 200 acres, next to Jacob Boyer and J. Middleton.  
 Snodgrass, James, Sept. 6, 1751, 20 acres, now owned by J. N. Massey.  
 Snodgrass, John, Dec. 20, 1760, 100 acres, next to James Patterson's, now owned by George M. Steinman.  
 Snodgrass, Janet (widow), Dec. 20, 1750, 100 acres, next to John McAnaulty, now owned by George M. Steinman.  
 Steel, Robert, Nov. 28, 1753, 90 acres, next to his other land, sold to John Simpson in 1821. The present owners are the heirs of John Simpson.  
 Stewart, James, July 17, 1742, 50 acres, including improvements by Thomas Stewart.  
 Thomas, Adam, Jan. 3, 1759, 25 acres, next to his other land.  
 Warry, Thomas, Feb. 28, 1760, 100 acres, now owned by Dana & Miller.  
 Wentzel, John Adam, May 24, 1748.  
 Wilson, Samuel, Nov. 25, 1751, in his improvement of 1745.  
 Yorty, Uriah, Dec. 21, 1750, 100 acres.

NON-ASSOCIATORS FOR MARTIC TOWNSHIP, 1777.

Thomas Whiry.	Martin Byers.
Samuel McCoullough.	Peter Miller.
William Clark.	Peter Toots.
Hugh Barr.	Henry Hebel.
Henry Stofer.	John McGinnis.
Christ. Stofer.	William Turner.
Chriley Lamo.	Frederick Heble.
James Reiburn.	John Heble.
Arthur Rody.	Conrad Heble.
Jacob Whitman.	Henry Bleeker.
Alexander Kegy.	James Harris.
Christ. Kegy.	John Smith.
Henry Kegy.	Woolery Smith.
Alexander Kegy, Jr.	Samuel Keeder.
Martin Byers, Jr.	Jacob Bear.
John Bughanan.	

TAXABLES IN 1807 OF WHAT IS NOW MARTIC TOWNSHIP.

Ankrin, James, tanner.	Connelly, Henry, laborer.
Alexander, John.	Cramer, Peter.
Allen, William, collier.	Dorough, Thomas.
Ankrin, Samuel.	Denning, William, merchant.
Brine, Edward, Esq.	Dout, Roger.
Brown, James, innkeeper.	Dout, Samuel.
Brannin, Margaret.	Dout, Robert.
Black, Widow.	Debut, Hugh.
Byers, Henry, doctor.	Dunkle, George.
Byers, Jacob.	Douglas, John, wood-hauler.
Blair, John, weaver.	Elliott, Samuel.
Cully, Widow.	Eale, Henry, collier.
Campbell, Patrick.	Frayzer, Widow.
Campbell, George.	Farmer, Gregory.
Clark, Widow.	Ferguson, John, laborer.
Clark, James.	Fullerton, Alex., wood-hauler.
Cartilo, John, forgerman.	Galen, James.
Cherry, George, cordwainer.	Gardner, Valentine, tanner.
Crow, George, steel-maker.	German, Lawrence, cordwainer.
Coll, Henry, collier.	Good, John.

Harris, William.	Miller, Abraham.
Heston, Henry.	Miller Peter.
Harris, John, innkeeper.	McConnel, Oliver, blacksmith.
Hagen, John, forgerman.	Moore, John, collier.
Hemmelrick, Jacob, laborer.	McCall, Robert, collier.
Hart, Benjamin, tanner.	Noel, James.
Hart, John, tanner.	Nogli, John, forgerman.
Herr, Emanuel.	Neilson, Stephen, laborer.
Huber, Abraham.	Oldfield, David.
Heston, John.	O'Donnel, Hugh.
Henry, Richard, mason.	O'Neal, Charles.
Irwin, William, collier.	Patterson, John.
Jones, Richard, distiller.	Penny, James, joiner.
Johnston, John, hatter.	Porter, James, joiner.
Kline, Henry.	Patten, John.
Kelly, Samuel, cordwainer.	Pagen, James.
Kirk, Lentilus, wagoner.	Penney, Hugh.
Kepperly, Jacob, mason.	Paul, James.
Kepperly, Frederick.	Robison, John.
Kines, Samuel.	Robison, Thomas.
Lamburn, George.	Robison, James.
Lamburn, Townsend.	Robison, John, Jr.
Long, Hugh.	Reed, John, Esq.
Lemon, William.	Rice, Peter, wagoner.
Leard, John, tailor.	Robison, John, weaver.
Lines, Christian.	Seigaint, Jane.
Miller, Martin.	Sides, George.
McCouch, Robert, tailor.	Snodgrass, James.
McMullin, Steward.	Swagert, Felix.
Moore, Adam.	Steer, Michael, wagoner.
Mackey, Thomas.	Seabrook, Henry, collier.
Miglaughlin, William.	Seabrook, William, wood-chopper.
Miglaughlin, George.	Spencer, John.
McCandles, John.	Shoff, John.
McKee, William.	Swagert, Sebastian.
McCullough, Samuel.	Shank, Christian.
McNear, Archibald.	Seabrook, William, gunsmith.
McCreary, John.	Shoff, Jacob.
Morris, John, forgerman.	Shank, John.
Mayley, James.	Wallace, John, tailor.
Mayberry, Sylvanus.	Wente, Joseph, miller.
Moore, William, collier.	Williams, Robert, hatter.
McCarty, John, blacksmith.	Young, Peter, distiller.

Freemen.

David Smith, merchant.	Samuel Snodgrass.
Isaac Smith, merchant.	Thomas Clark.
James Pendry, sickle-maker.	Phillip Gardner.
Robert Francis.	Robert Douglas, collier.
Joseph Reid.	Owen Connelly, collier.
Thomas Shindleton.	Patrick Connelly, collier.
Edward Pennel.	John Connelly, wood-chopper.
Samuel Stevenson.	Anthony, Kernes, cordwainer.
Thomas Black, tanner.	Joseph Meglunes.
James Black.	David Irwin.
John Ryley.	Samuel McConnell.
Peter Polen.	George Warfle, cordwainer.
John Cramer, collier.	William Doub.
Joseph Penny.	Hugh Black.
John Dunkle.	John Long.
Powley Dunkle.	Samuel Snodgrass.

Justices of the Peace.—Since the adoption of the State Constitution, authorizing townships to elect their own justices of the peace, the following-named persons have been elected in Martie township :

Ryland McCallister, April 14, 1840.	Thomas Wentz, April, 1864.
John Good, April 14, 1840.	Joseph Engles, April, 1865.
James Black, April 15, 1845.	Elias Aument, April, 1869.
R. B. McCallister, April 15, 1845.	Joseph Engles, April, 1870.
Henry Rush, April 9, 1850.	Jacob Reese, April, 1874.
F. Henry Andrews, April 11, 1854.	Abraham Good, April, 1876.
John Rawlins, April 11, 1854.	Joseph Engles, April, 1877.
John McClune, April 12, 1859.	Hugh Armstrong, April, 1870.
Henry Andrews, April 12, 1859.	Joseph Kingles, April, 1882.
Jacob L. Lehman, April 12, 1864.	

Martic township contains four villages of considerable size.

**Martieville** is situated in the northern part of the township, about nine miles south of the city of Lancaster. It contains about two hundred inhabitants, one Methodist Church, two stores, one of which is the post-office, one good hotel, and one public school. The village is pleasantly located in the midst of a limestone region, noted for the productive quality of its farms. This village was commenced early in the history of the township, being started upon the road leading from Conestoga Centre to the present village of Martieville, and was originally called "Frogtown," the western part still retaining that name. The population is principally of the Dutch element, and retains to a great degree the customs of its ancestry.

**Rawlinsville** is situated in the eastern part of the township, on the road leading from Lancaster to McCall's Ferry, about thirteen miles from the former and five miles from the latter place. It contains about one hundred inhabitants, two stores, two hotels, one Methodist Church, and one public school. We have been unable to obtain any authentic data as to when the village was settled, but it was probably made the site of a village very early in the history of the township. It is situated in the midst of a fine farming region, the people being noted for their thrift, devotion to the cause of education, and general intelligence.

**Bethesda** is situated in the southwestern part of the township, about one mile north of the famous ferry on the Susquehanna River, known as McCall's Ferry. It contains about one hundred inhabitants, two stores, one Methodist Church, one resident physician, and one public school, and a post-office.

**Mount Nebo** is situated near the centre of Martie township, about fourteen miles south from Lancaster, and about two and two-thirds miles east from the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad. It contains two general stores, two churches, one Methodist and one Presbyterian, cabinet-shop and furniture warerooms, and one public school. It contains no hotel, and it is a remarkable fact in the history of this village that it never did contain a hotel.

It is situated in the midst of a region noted for the grandeur and beauty of its landscape scenery. From Armstrong's Hill, a little to the east of the village, may be seen one of the grandest landscape scenes to be found anywhere within the limits of the county. Looking to the north from this point of observation, you behold an extended view of hill and dale, dotted with smiling fields, sleeping groves, isolated farm-houses, and an ever-varying panorama of beauty, until the view is lost because the eye does not possess the power to pierce the distance beyond. On the northwest the observer has a magnificent view of the Susquehanna River, bordered with wooded slopes, and, taken as a whole, this view, especially in the summer season of the year, is really enchanting. Mount

Nebo is remarkable also as being the seat of the oldest Methodist Church in Martie township. The inhabitants are noted for their hospitality to strangers, devotion to the cause of religion, general intelligence, and zeal in the cause of common school education. As an evidence of the truth of this latter statement we may mention the fact that the school district of which Mount Nebo forms a part has within the last three years sent out five common school teachers, all of whom were trained to the profession at the public school in this place.

Closely identified with the history of Mount Nebo is the Hagen family. For the last sixty-five years the name has been prominent in every enterprise, and they are numbered among the most valuable citizens of the village. Joshua Hagen (recently deceased), the eldest son of John Hagen, was a man of note, holding a number of positions of honor and trust. Though never married he was a householder all his life, and was noted for his hospitality and enterprising spirit. Davis Hagen, who learned the trade of axe-making with his brother Joshua, spent the greater portion of his life in this village working at his trade, which he taught to his five boys, viz.: Henry Bascom, John, Albert, Davis, and William. Of these five sons John is at present working at blacksmithing in Rawlinsville, William is carrying on axe-making in Mount Nebo, and Albert is engaged at his trade (blacksmithing) in this village, and at present is a member of the board of prison inspectors of Lancaster County.

**Schools.**—The common school law of Pennsylvania was passed in 1834, and adopted by Martie township in 1836. From that time until the present there has been a steady and gradual improvement in her school system. At the date of the acceptance of the common school law by Martie she had 616 taxable inhabitants, including Providence township. In 1837 she had 9 school-houses, 9 teachers, 484 pupils, and the tax levy for school purposes amounted to \$800; State appropriation, \$1162.81; total receipts, \$1605.68; expenditures, \$1617.41; expended on building, \$525. Tax collector Joshua Hagen collected the first school tax levied in the township. The most notable improvement in the history of the common schools of this township was made between the years 1861 and 1883. In 1861 the aggregate amount of taxation for school purposes was \$1900; term of school, five months; number of school-houses, 7; amounts paid to teachers, ranging from \$18 to \$25. From that time until 1880 there appeared to be a standstill in the history of this township, when at that period a new impetus was given to the cause of education. In the above-named year the taxation aggregated \$2800, the term of school six months, and the salary ranging from \$30 to \$37. At present, though there has not been much increase in taxation, Martie now boasts 10 schools, a term of six months, and a salary ranging from \$34 to \$50.



**Church History.**—The church history of Martie township commences with the Muddy Run Presbyterian Church. The land upon which the church stands was taken up or patented in 1742 by David Jones, John Marshall, and William Andrews, and a log house built the same year. There are no records to show who was the first pastor, as some years after its erection nearly all the settlers left, on account of a difficulty with the Indians, and removed to South Carolina. The second house, also log, was built in or about the year 1760. In the year 1820 a man by the name of Gregory Farmer, an eccentric character, living upon the banks of the Tucquan Creek, near the farm now owned by Henry Galen, conceived the idea of erecting a stone church in place of the "Old Log House," then in a very dilapidated condition, and although building-stone was very plenty in the vicinity and nearly valueless, he would accept nothing as a gratuity, but paid for everything entering into its construction with his own means. A man by the name of Annans was pastor of the congregation, and to show the relation existing between pastor and people at that time the following anecdote may be related: A member of the church, David Stewart by name, was leader of the choir. In endeavoring to sing the psalm read by the minister he missed the tune. After several ineffectual attempts to right himself, the preacher's patience became exhausted, and he peremptorily ordered him to close the "beyuk," saying, "You shan't abuse the word of God so." This command ended the psalm-singing for that day. The fourth and present house was built in 1853. This house was also built of stone, but still at this late day it is known as the "Old Log Church." Mr. Annans was succeeded in 1826 by Rev. William Easton as pastor, who preached there regularly until the year 1877, a period of fifty-one years, during which time he had seen laid to rest in the quiet graveyard adjoining the church almost the entire congregation that was present to listen to his first sermon. The present pastor is David Anderson, who preaches here the second and fourth Sabbaths in each month.

**Methodist Episcopal Church, Mount Nebo.**—The second church in point of age is the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mount Nebo. Methodism, in its struggle for a foothold in this township, had many difficulties to encounter. The strong leaning to the doctrine of the Monnonites by the inhabitants of the northern part of the township, the religious fervor of the Scotch-Irish Covenanters in the southern section, made this section of the county a barren field for a time for the inculcation of the doctrines of Wesley. In 1817, however, we find that Jacob Harnish, of Conestoga township, leased a lot to James Neal, Valentine Gardner, John Read, and William McCreary; for a term of ninety-nine years, the yearly rent, being one pepper-corn, to be paid upon the ground if desired, upon which was erected a house to

be used for church and school purposes. In the year 1818 Methodist meetings were held at the house of David Sockett, at which a man by the name of King preached. Sockett lived upon the property now owned by David Miller, near Muddy Run. After this occasional meetings were held in the public school-house and in private dwellings until 1834, when the zeal and influence of Isaac Groist and others caused a Methodist Church to be erected in the village of Mount Nebo, it being the first Methodist Church in this part of the county. The ground upon which this church was erected was deeded, the deed bearing date Aug. 2, 1834, by Jacob Harnish and wife, to Isaac Groist, John Miles, Isaac Wentz, John Owens, and Robert Bruce, who constituted the first board of trustees. In this connection Isaac Groist should receive more than a passing notice. The cause of Methodism never had a warmer friend or a stronger advocate. He gave liberally of his means whenever called upon. He had for some years before his death contemplated leaving his property to the church at Mount Nebo, but he died before his wife, namely, March 18, 1876. His wife, however, who died Nov. 1, 1879, carried out the wishes of her husband, and bestowed the bulk of her possessions to the trustees at Mount Nebo for the purpose of erecting a new house, the corner-stone of which was laid Aug. 17, 1882, and the house dedicated to the service of God Aug. 12, 1883. Revs. J. S. J. McConnell and George Cummins preached the dedicatory sermons, assisted by Rev. J. C. Wood, of Marietta, and others.

The present structure is built of brick and furnished in a substantial manner. The church is fifty-five feet long by thirty-four feet wide. Samuel Jones, of Rawlinsville, Martie township, was contractor. The names of the building committee were as follows: John A. Alexander, Rev. B. K. Hambleton, James Clark.

The following-named gentlemen constitute the present board of trustees: John Crawford, president; James Clark, secretary; J. A. Alexander, treasurer; F. Young, B. K. Hambleton, Rolandus Brubaker, William Armstrong, I. N. Massey, Samuel Alexander. Present membership, forty-four.

**Bethesda Methodist Episcopal Church.**—The deed of the land upon which this church is erected was obtained from John Creamer and wife. The deed was made to the following-named persons, who constituted the first board of trustees: William Mayberry, Henry Hart, John Wentz, Isaac S. Wentz, Lewis Wilkinson, Daniel Swift, and Harrison Potts. It is built of stone, and was built by subscription in 1848. James Hahn, the first preacher in charge at this place, who was a carpenter by trade, was the builder. William McLaughlin did the carpenter work until the church was under roof. It was finished by Christian Creamer and Lewis Wilkinson. The present board of trustees consists of the following persons: Thomas Wentz, Jesse Harner, J. O. Dunkle, William McLaughlin, L. R. McOlune, John H. Car-

ter, Hugh Armstrong, William H. Wentz, James Ecklan. Present membership, ninety.

**Rawlinsville Methodist Episcopal Church.**—

This is a frame structure, erected in 1875. The land was obtained from B. F. Miller, and deeded by him to the following-named gentlemen, who constituted the first board of trustees: John Monteith, Elias Aument, John Hart, Jacob Hart, H. L. Thompson, Abraham Creamer, Samuel Drumm, Lewis Volrath, Washington Drumm. Contractor and builder, Samuel Jones, of Rawlinsville. The present number of communicants is thirty-two. The Methodist Circuit, of which Martie forms a part, was formerly called the Fulton Circuit. It was subsequently divided, the western part taking the name of the Mount Nebo Circuit. From its division to the present time (1888) the following-named persons officiated in the churches in a ministerial capacity: Joseph Magee, — Mauger, H. H. Bodine, N. W. Bennum, G. L. Schaeffer, Joseph Gregg, Samuel Harwell, W. W. McMichael, Frederick Illman, F. M. Collins, Thomas Montgomery, and Robert C. Wood.

**Martioville Methodist Episcopal Church.**—The

first Methodist congregation in the northern part of the township was organized at Martioville in 1836. The congregation held their meetings in private houses, and occasionally in the public school-house until the year 1863, when they held meetings at a place known as Huber's Hall. The meetings were held in this place from 1863 to 1874, when the first Methodist Church was erected in Martioville. The land upon which the church is erected was purchased from Eli Eshleman, and was deeded to Henry Brooks, Samuel Bookman, Matthias Myers, Henry Charles, Abraham Charles, and John D. Sensenig, the first board of trustees. The church is built of stone, and was completed and dedicated to the worship of God in 1874. The members of the present board of trustees are Henry Brooks, David S. McElhaney, Gabriel Spence, David Fehl, and James Creamer. The persons who officiated at this church in a ministerial capacity, from its erection, in 1874, till the present time (1888) are Rev. John Herr, Rev. Frederick Brady, Rev. John W. Harkins, and Rev. J. A. Amther, the present incumbent. The communicants number at the present time forty-two. This church is in the Safe Harbor Circuit.

**Mount Nebo Presbyterian Church.**—This place of worship is chartered under the name of the Presbyterian Congregation of Mount Nebo. It is located at what is commonly known as Clark's graveyard, an old burial ground of the forefathers of the present generation. When the first interment took place we have no means of knowing. The oldest tombstone in the yard bears this inscription, "William Nell,<sup>1</sup> Feb. 8,

<sup>1</sup> William Nell was at this time constable of Martie township, and in attempting to arrest Hugh McFalls, met his death in the following manner: McFalls warned him to stay away or he would shoot him.

1814," although, as is well known, it was used as a burial ground long before that time. The charter was granted April 23, 1854 (D. W. Patterson, attorney), to John Bear, York County, Maris Hoopes, John J. Porter, Thomas Stewart, and George Campbell, who composed the first board of trustees. This board held their first meeting May 15, 1854. The church was dedicated in October, 1855. Rev. Alfred Nevin preached the dedicatory sermon, assisted by Rev. Lindley C. Rutter. The church was supplied with preaching by Rev. L. C. Rutter, of Chestnut Level; Rev. Mr. Farquhar, of Chanceford, York Co.; by Rev. Mr. Gamble (Farquhar's successor), and occasionally by others until the installation of the first pastor, Rev. Ezra S. Heany, who was installed in June, 1879. The present board of trustees are George Campbell (president), Joseph Clark (secretary and treasurer), Joseph Armstrong, A. L. Pegan, Lewis Jenkins, and Isaac Walton.

**Graveyards.**—The oldest graveyard in this township is the one attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Martioville. The date of the first interment is not definitely known, but it antedates the French and Indian war. It was used as a burying-ground by the miners who worked the mines now known as the Pequea Silver Mines, in Pequea township.

The next in point of age is the one attached to the Muddy Run Presbyterian Church, better known as the "Old Log Church." The first interment, according to the inscription upon the tombstone, is that of William Duncan, whose interment bears date 1744. This is followed by Sarah Rannels interment, bearing date 1750; William Leaman, interred in 1760; and Hugh Gray, in 1760.

The old graveyard at the Mount Nebo Presbyterian Church, known as Clark's graveyard, has also been used for a long time as a place of interment, but as the date of the first burial at this place has faded from the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, we have no other data by which we might be able to fix the exact time at which this spot was used as a place of burial for the dead.

There is also a graveyard adjoining the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mount Nebo, which was occupied as such as early as the building of the first Methodist Church at that place.

**Kosciusko Lodge, No. 374, I. O. O. F.**—This lodge was instituted Sept. 20, 1849, and was at that time located in the village of Mount Nebo. The first officers consisted of the following: N. G., Missin Elliott; V. G., John Hess; Sec., George Campbell; Assist. Sec., George McCombs; Treas., Samuel Harnish. The lodge continued to meet in the hall at Mount Nebo until 1853, when, to secure more commodious quarters, the hall of the Sons of Temperance at Rawlinsville was purchased, and the lodge removed there.

Neil endeavored to arrest him before he could load his gun, and as McFalls had not time to put a load of shot in his gun, he turned quickly and shot him with the ramrod.

Since its removal to Rawlinsville the lodge has enjoyed a degree of prosperity seldom equaled by lodges outside the cities. At present the lodge owns its own hall, and has between four thousand and five thousand dollars at interest. This lodge is centrally located, in a good neighborhood, and must continue to prosper in the future as it has done in the past. Below we give the names of those who have filled the chair of Noble Grand from September, 1849, to October, 1883:

Mifflin Elliot, John Hess, Samuel Harnish, J. Proudfoot, Thomas Stewart, Benjamin Gontner, William Crawford, F. Shoffstall, L. D. Taylor, Hugh O'Neal, John Alexander, John Monteith, Thomas Labezius, J. C. Otto, Frederick Hill, D. M. Dunkle, William Ramsay, T. R. Johnson, H. Harmon, F. Brenneman, William N. Gibson, John Conrod, C. T. Soulsby, John McFalls, W. B. Langert, Elias Aument, D. M. Moore, C. A. Derrick, John Galen, S. C. Stevenson, J. B. Laird, David Smith, Henry Shoffstall, Albert Hagen, Hugh Armstrong, B. F. Armstrong, J. B. Dunkle, Brice Clark, Henry Brenberger, Amos Groff, F. S. Hess, George A. Dunkle, William Heaps, Ambrose Singleton, James S. Ewing, Alfred Stewart, William K. McFalls, John H. Carter, C. H. Armstrong, David Ernhart, T. J. Armstrong, B. F. Jones, Samuel Hart, J. R. Shank. The following-named members have served as secretary for the terms set opposite their names: George S. Campbell, one term; W. H. Conway, one term; William A. Crawford, four terms; Franklin Young, one term; Samuel Allison, one term; John Alexander, one term; J. W. Deaver, one term; Mifflin Elliot, seven terms; George Tangert, four terms; L. D. Taylor, one term; D. M. Dunkle, one term; William N. Gibson, one term; F. Brenneman, one term; John Conrod, four terms; Thomas Labezius, sixteen terms; John Galen, six terms; S. Stevenson, seventeen terms.

Treasurers for the same time have been as follows: Samuel Harnish, two terms; John Monteith, thirty-one terms; Richard Donaldson, two terms; Amos Groff, four terms; Mifflin Elliot, one term; Hugh O'Neal, eleven terms; Thomas Labezius, six terms; Frank Brenneman, four terms; Jacob Reese, six terms. Present membership of this lodge, one hundred and forty-three.

**Pliny Lodge, No. 423, Knights of Pythias.**-- This lodge was organized March 11, 1874. It meets at Rawlinsville in the Odd-Fellows' Hall on Wednesday evening of each week. It was organized with thirty-six charter members. The lodge is at present in a very prosperous condition, numbering eighty members. The following persons have filled the chair of Chancellor Commander from its organization, in 1874, to the present date (1883): Samuel Jones, S. C. Stevenson, S. A. Wright, D. M. Moore, B. F. Armstrong, J. F. Yost, M.D., L. R. McCluno, William H. Wentz, Amos McFalls, Daniel Creamer, George

W. Shade, John Duffy, F. P. Duffy, H. C. Cloud, B. F. Huber, C. H. Armstrong, Daniel Armstrong, Bayard Reinhart, John Drumm.

**Martie Forge.**--The oldest industry in Martie township is the iron industry, which commenced in the township at Martie Forge, prior to the Revolutionary war. The records of the first establishment of this place of business are lost, and hence we have no means of arriving at the exact date of the starting of this place. In looking over the records, as far as they have been accessible to us, we find that on March 17, 1737, a warrant was issued to Abram Smith, James Smith, and Thomas Smith. This is probably the first recorded sale of any portion of the property now known as Martie Forge. For the purpose of showing through what changes this property has passed we subjoin the following brief of title:

Sept. 6, 1769. James Webb, Esq., sold furnace and forge and 3404 acres of land in Martie township to Ferguson & McIlvaine, as the property of Thomas Smith & Co.

September 12th. Ferguson & McIlvaine sold furnace and forge to Adam Hoopes.

June 2, 1770. Adam Hoopes and wife conveyed furnace and forge to John Malcolm, George Monroe, Samuel Patterson, and John McCalmont, to each one-fourth.

May 25, 1771. John McCalmont and others sold the one-eighth part of Martie and 1275 acres of land to Joseph Musgrove.

June 22, 1772. John Malcom and others sold the one-fourth part of Martie Forge to John Fox and Daniel Longstreth in trust for William Juto, Robert Morris, James Haldane, William Hazelwood, Nicholas Bernard, Stacy Nepham, Peter Sutter, James Fulton, Alexander Gresham, John Kidd, Peter Young, Anthony Yeldale, James Berwick, James Longhead, John Clark, Zachariah Neiman, Robert Graves, and the said John Fox and Daniel Longstreth, William Hazelwood, Peter Sutter, and Alexander Gresham each to have one thirty-fifth part, the rest to have two thirty-fifths parts each.

Feb. 18, 1774. John Malcolm and others sold one-fourth part of Martie Forge to William Montgomery and Matthias Wilkins, to each a moiety of the fourth part. John Malcolm and others sold one-eighth part of Martie Forge to Michael Hilligas.

Feb. 23, 1775. John Malcolm and others sold one-eighth part of Martie Forge to Michael Welsh.

Sept. 28, 1777. Matthias Wilkins sold a moiety of one-fourth part of Martie Forge to William Montgomery, who then sold one-fourth part of the forge and land.

December 8th. William Montgomery sold one-fourth part of the forge and land to Michael Hilligas.

Sept. 5, 1778. Joseph Montgomery and wife sold his one-fourth part of Martie Forge to Michael Hilligas.

To the preceding conveyance to Michael Hilligas

the one undivided fourth part of Martie, equal to six twenty-fourths, purchased from William Montgomery, the one-eighth part, equal to three twenty-fourths, purchased from Joseph Musgrove, and the one-fourth part, equal to six twenty-fourths, purchased from James Fulton and others, amounting in the whole to fifteen twenty-fourths parts, were purchased by the said Michael Hilligas, in partnership with Matthias Slough and George Ege, though the deed was in the name of M. Hilligas alone, there are only conveyances for twenty-one thirty-fifth parts of the fourth purchased from James Fulton and others, the remaining fourteen thirty-fifths parts being unclaimed or released.

June 26, 1788. George Ege released his interest, amounting to five twenty-fourths parts, to Matthias Slough, who then held ten twenty-fourths parts.

Sept. 27, 1792. Michael Hilligas conveyed to Richard Footman and others, surviving assignees of Matthias Slough, then a bankrupt, the interest which Matthias Slough owned in the works, the title to which was in his own name, as well as Mr. Ege's share, which had previously been sold by him to Slough, amounting in the whole to fifteen twenty-fourths parts of the forge, etc.

March 11, 1793. Richard Footman and others, surviving assignees of Matthias Slough, sold his share in the estate (viz., ten twenty-fourths parts thereof) to George Ege.

March 13. Michael Hilligas sold to Robert Coleman and George Ege the one-eighth part, equal to three twenty-fourths, purchased from John Malcolm and others, and his one-third part of fifteen twenty-fourths, equal to five twenty-fourths, which he held in partnership with Matthias Slough and George Ege, the whole amounting to eight twenty-fourths.

Sept. 30, 1798. John Miller, sheriff, sold the one-eighth part of Martie Forge and land to Robert Coleman and George Ege, late the property of John Welsh.

July 8, 1803. George Ege sold to Robert Coleman his one-half of all the Martie lands purchased and held by Robert Coleman and George Ege in company, or granted and conveyed to them in fee as tenants in common; purchase-money two thousand five hundred pounds.

Same day. George Ege sold to Robert Coleman all the share and interest in the Martie property which formerly belonged to Matthias Slough, and which he purchased from the assignees; consideration money four hundred pounds.

Jan. 30, 1804. Robert Coleman, his one undivided half part of forge and lands to Edward Brien, for six thousand five hundred pounds.

1825 or 1826. James Coleman inherited Martie Forge from his father's estate, and in 1831 he erected a steel furnaco. This property at that time consisted of six thousand four hundred and seventy-four acres, valued at \$72,160.

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1855. Heirs of James Coleman sold the forge to George Steele.

1858. Assignees of George Steele sold the forge to Robert Potts.

1862. Sheriff of Lancaster County sold Martie Forge to the firm of Davis & Potts, the present owners (1883).

Robert S. Potts, the present manager of the Martie Works, is a relative of Isaac Potts, who is mentioned in Weems' "Biography of Washington" as being a man of note during the struggle of the colonies for independence.

What was known as Martie Furnace was not within the present limits of Martie township, but was situated in what is now Providence township, near the present site of Breneman's mill. The forge, down to and during the time of Edward Brien, was run mainly by slave labor. The burial-ground of these slaves may still be seen in this township, in a piece of wood on the left-hand side of the public road leading from Martieville to Mount Nebo.

**Distilleries.**—The next oldest industry of the township were the distilleries. The first distillery was on the road leading from Bethesda to Snavely's mill, on Muddy Run. The date of its establishment, owing to the lack of records, cannot be ascertained. A second distillery was operated in the neighborhood of Martie Forge. A third stood upon the property now occupied by David Fehl, near Martieville. A fourth was in existence upon the property now owned by John G. Good. Of three of these, namely, the one upon Fehl's property, the one at Martie Forge, and the one upon Good's property, no authentic date of their erection and discontinuance can be given, in consequence of the paucity of the records relating thereto. A fifth distillery was operated upon a piece of land now owned (1883) by the Goods, and known as Good's mill. It was built by a man named Shank, and was called Shank's distillery. This last-named distillery was built in 1793, discontinued as a distillery in 1830, and converted into a flour and feed-mill, which is carried on at the present date (1883).

**The Hagen Axe-Factory.**—A third industry for which this township is noted, and which is peculiarly a child of the township, was the manufacture of the celebrated "Hagen Axe." The exact date at which the manufacture of this instrument was commenced is not definitely known. John Hagen, the grandfather of the present Hagen family in this section, was the first person of the name who manufactured these axes in this township. He died before his oldest son, Joshua, was of age. This son learned the trade and taught it to his two brothers, Davis and Elijah. Elijah Hagen discontinued the trade, but Davis continued to work at the business until within a short time of his death. He taught the art to his five sons, Bascom, John, Albert, Davis, and William. These descendants of the pioneers of this business continue

the manufacture of the Hagen axe in the neighborhood of Mount Nebo at the present day.

**Brick-Yards.**—A fourth industry carried on in this township in the neighborhood of Marticville is the manufacture of brick. This business is carried on upon the spot where the first brick-yard was opened. The first brick made here was made by Isaac Eieiny in 1813, but the first brick-yard was opened by D. S. McElhaney in 1847, and continued by him up to the present day. The clay from which these bricks are made is a lacustrine formation covering an area of about ten acres, and the brick made from it are in demand all over the county.

**Furniture Manufactory.**—A fifth industry is the manufacture of furniture, carried on at Mount Nebo by S. C. Stevenson. At this place are manufactured all kinds of bedroom and kitchen furniture. The proprietor of the furniture warerooms is also engaged in the business of undertaker, and in a period of fifteen years has committed to the earth more than five hundred persons.

**Other Trades.**—The following-named persons carry on the trades of blacksmith and wheelwright: Marticville, James Creamer, blacksmith; Albert Guiles, wheelwright. Rawlinsville, wheelwright, Henry Heiney; blacksmith, John Hagen. Bethesda, blacksmith, John W. Sweigart. Drytown, blacksmith, John Miles. Mount Nebo, Albert Hagen, wheelwright; John Brown, blacksmith.

**Mills.**—Martic township has three mills, situated as follows: One near Marticville, called Good's mill; Snavely's mill, on Muddy Run, and Wentz's mill, also on Muddy Run, not far from the village of Bethesda.

**Hotels.**—The first hotel within the limits of Martic township was called the Cob Hotel, and stood upon the road leading from Mount Nebo to Rawlinsville, about one mile from the latter place. The ruins of this hotel may still be seen upon the farm of John Seigfreid, near Rawlinsville, and the hill near the site upon which the hotel stood still retains the name of Cob Hill. Though the memory of this, the first hotel, still lingers, the recollection of the date of its building has faded from the memory of man. Another famous hostelry was one in the village of Rawlinsville, known as Oldfield's Hotel, from the circumstance of a man named Oldfield having been the proprietor for a number of years. The house in which this famous place of entertainment was kept was erected about the beginning of the present century. It still stands in the village of Rawlinsville, and is now used as a horse-stable. It was the first, and for a number of years the only building in the village. We append the following list of hotel licenses granted in Martic township for the years named:

The tavern licenses granted in Martic in 1804 were as follows: Sebastian Sweigart, "Seven Stars," on the road from Lancaster to Martic Forge; James Brown, "Mermaid," on the road from Lancaster to McCall's Ferry.

In 1805: John McCanless, "Spread Eagle," on the road from Lancaster to McCall's Ferry; Sebastian Sweigart, "Seven Stars," on the road from Columbia to Frogtown; James Brown, "Mermaid," on the road from Lancaster to McCall's Ferry.

In 1806: John McCanless, "Spread Eagle," on the road from Lancaster to McCall's Ferry; Henry Herr; Thomas Robinson; Sebastian Sweigart, "Seven Stars," on the road from Lancaster to Martic Forge.

In 1809: John Sheup, on the road from Lancaster to McCall's Ferry; Mary Sweigart, "Seven Stars," on the road from Shenk's Mill to Newport; James Brown, "Mermaid," on the road from McCall's Ferry to Christiana.

A hotel was opened about the year 1780 upon a property now occupied by Daniel Carrol, about one mile east of McCall's Ferry. It was opened by William Patterson, and sold by him to William Neal in 1810, who discontinued the hotel. A hotel was erected at McCall's Ferry, on the Susquehanna River, and continues at the present day. The present list of hotels is as follows: F. B. Groff, "Cross-Keys," Marticville; Crispin Taylor, "Exchange Hotel," Rawlinsville; Amos McFalls, "Rawlinsville Hotel," Rawlinsville; Christian Uffleman, "Hotel de Uffleman," McCall's Ferry; "Fairview," better known as the "Slab."

## CHAPTER LXVII.

### MANHEIM TOWNSHIP.

**Organization and Description.**—Manheim was one of the original townships of the county, and as such its boundaries were agreed upon at "a meeting of magistrates and citizens" held June 9, 1729, and confirmed by the Court of Quarter Sessions on the second Tuesday of August in the same year. The boundaries were described as follows: "Beginning by Peter's road, at a corner of Donegal and Warwick townships, near the head of Little Conestoga Creek; thence down the said road by Warwick township to Conestoga Creek; thence down the said creek to the Old Doctor's (Haus Henry Ness's) Ford; thence westerly by Lancaster township on a direct line to Little Conestoga, at the upper side of Peter Bomgarner's land; thence up the said creek to the place of beginning."

These boundaries have not been very materially changed, but the extension of the limits of Lancaster City slightly reduced the territory of Manheim, making its southern line irregular.

Because of its proximity to Lancaster City, as well as for other reasons, this township is thickly settled, and its lands are very valuable. They have great worth, however, independently of this circumstance, being very fertile and comparatively level, so that they can be farmed to excellent advantage. There



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE PATRICK MCEVOY,  
MANHEIM TOWNSHIP, LANGASTER CO., PA.

are few, if any, better agricultural properties to be found in the county than some of those which are to be seen in Manheim, and there are probably none which are more thoroughly or systematically worked. That this is a particularly rich spot in the garden county of the State would be evident even to the most casual observer from the number of stately dwellings which dot the landscape. Evidences of wealth appear on every hand and in great profusion.

The people of Manheim being so near the city can easily visit it, and they do so frequently. To this reason is doubtless attributable the fact that the township contains very few and small churches, with the exception of those which belong to the Mennonites and Dunkers.

The township, as the description of its boundaries already given would indicate, lies between the Big and Little Conestogas; the former separates it from Upper Leacock and East Lampeter, and the latter from East Hempfield. It is bounded upon the south by the township and city of Lancaster, and its northern neighbors are Warwick and Penn.

**Settlement.**—In the session of the General Assembly of the province of Pennsylvania beginning on the 14th day of October, 1738, and twelfth year of the reign of George II., an act was passed naturalizing a large number of the inhabitants of Lancaster County. In it are a number of names which are identified as those of Manheim township settlers, among them Hans Adam Shreiner. The act was printed in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin, and upon the copy seen by the writer, in the possession of Squire Henry Shreiner, one Christian Gressold has written a receipt for £2 2s. received from Hans Adam Shreiner, doubtless in payment for the service of the former in delivering to him the formal and official notice that he was among the persons naturalized.

Shreiner, who was from Germany, came to the township in 1729, and located on the farm now owned by Henry B. Shreiner and John Grosh. He also had land north of Nessville, now owned by Christian Brubaker, David Stoner, and others. The farm first mentioned, or at least two hundred and eighty acres of it, was inherited by his son Philip, who had two sons, Martin and Michael, the former of whom removed to Lancaster City, where he became quite prominent. The latter remained in Manheim, and was the father of Squire Henry Shreiner, hitherto spoken of, one of the best known residents of the township, and for a period of forty-three years a justice of the peace.

Among the settlers who had come into the township before 1739 was Martin Weybrecht. There was granted to him December 11th of that year two hundred and seventy-five acres of land on Conestoga Creek, where he lived until his death, in 1787. He was a blacksmith by trade, and collector of the township in 1781. He was twice married, his first wife, Margaret, dying in 1741. His second wife, Elizabeth,

and seven children survived him. The only son was Martin, who, on the 8th of October, 1788, sold the farm to Abraham Hiestand, a brother-in-law. He had married Elizabeth, a daughter of Martin Weybrecht, who at this time was deceased, and after her death Mary Weybrecht, who was at the time of the purchase his wife. The other daughters were Barbara (Mrs. Andrew Kehlar), Margaret (Mrs. Andrew Foltz), Christina (Mrs. John Kreamer), and Catharine (Mrs. Jacob Conrad). Descendants of some of these families are now living in the township.

Benjamin Webb, prior to 1739, had settled west of Martin Weybrecht's land (now Henry Landis'). He remained but a few years, and in 1756 was not in the township.

Caspar Nettsly, a settler at the same time, located on land adjoining that of Hans Adam Shreiner, John Long, and Benjamin Webb. It is probable that this family came to be known as Nissleys. The land that Caspar Nettsly owned is now in the possession of Wallace Hauch.

Frederick Eiselberger came into the township about the same time as Martin Weybrecht, and settled on one hundred and forty acres of land, for which he received a patent Nov. 13, 1745. He remained here only until 1758, when he sold to Adam Simon Kuhn and William Bausman, of Lancaster, who in turn sold later to Abraham Stoner, who owned the property and lived upon it in 1756. David Stoner also owned one hundred acres in the same region in 1779. David, Isaac, and John Stoner, descendants of his, were living in the neighborhood in 1828. John died in that year, and one hundred and twelve acres owned by him passed into the possession of Samuel Hunsecker, a miller. On this property is the mill now owned by Isaac Hostetter. It was known many years as the Stauffer mill. Hunsecker had long been a resident of the township. He left three sons, Jacob, Peter, and Christian, the last named of whom, born here in 1814, succeeded to the ownership of the mill, and became a prominent man, not only in the township but the county. He served in the Legislature in the years 1850, '51, '52, '54, '56, and '71.

In 1756 there were living in the township Christopher, Jacob, Stephen, Samuel, and Martin Myer, or Myer. They lived at what was later known as Oregon. Samuel and Jacob Myer were smiths, and owned about one hundred acres of land each. Martin and Jacob were farmers, and owned respectively two hundred and two hundred and fifty acres. Martin had at this time a grist- and saw-mill, and in 1786 owned two mills. The history of the village of Oregon (given elsewhere) is connected from the first with that of this family.

At the same time that the Myers are mentioned as living here (1756) Samuel and Isaac Bare (or Bear) were located near them. In 1770, Samuel Bare owned but one acre, upon which he erected a mill,

and he subsequently built a tavern in the village (see history of Oregon). Jacob Bare was a farmer, and owned one hundred and fifty acres of land.

The family of Brubaker were originally settlers in other parts of the county in 1709-10, and considerably later, some of them came into this township. In 1756 there were among them Joseph, Henry, John, Sr., John, Jr., Christopher, and Jacob, all of whom had taken up lands. Henry in 1779 had a distillery on his farm. Many persons bearing the name of Brubaker now live in the township, and many others who are descendants of the family but bear other names.

Christian Binkley was one of the early settlers, his land having been granted by the proprietors. He was here as early as 1740, and at that time one of the wealthiest men in the township. In 1779 he had in addition to his land a grist- and saw-mill. In 1789 he built the famous Binkley's bridge, the first stone bridge in the county, of which a more extended account is elsewhere given. His descendants are now few and widely scattered.

Peter Bachman was among the early settlers, and one of the largest resident landowners in the township. He had one tract of land of three hundred acres, which was granted to him by the Penns, and which was assessed at three thousand five hundred and twenty-six pounds. He died before 1786, and his widow, Mary Bachman, held the property at that time. Descendants of the family are still in the county.

John Bossler, one of the early settlers, whose descendants still reside in the township, was here as early as 1740, and in 1756 was in possession of one hundred and fifty acres of land which was granted him by the Penns.

Benjamin Landis is the oldest descendant of one of the settlers of the same name, who purchased from the proprietors in 1750 a tract of land containing over one thousand acres with the usual allowances for roads. It lay on what is now known as the Reading road, and at Landis Valley. In 1756 he had disposed of two hundred and fifty acres to his son Henry, and by 1786 he had disposed of other lands to his son Benjamin. He had another son, John. The descendants of the three have been very numerous. Benjamin, a grandson of Benjamin, the pioneer, lived at the old homestead, and died in 1822. A son of Henry, Benjamin, lived near Oregon, and became very wealthy. Of the other sons of Henry, John moved to Hempfield township; Isaac lived at Manheim, and at one time kept the Landis Valley Hotel; Jacob also lived at Landis Valley, and in 1855 built the hotel at that place.

Philip Dietrich was in 1756 an extensive owner of land which he took up from the Penns.

The name of Miller was represented in the township in 1756, but the family probably departed at an early date. In the year 1806, Andrew Miller, a

native of East Hempfield township, came across the Little Conestoga into Manheim, and settled near the mouth of Carter's Run. He was a farmer, and lived there until his death. He left two children,—John and Elizabeth. John Miller became an active man in the township, and was particularly prominent in the anti-slavery movement, the school reform (adoption of the law of 1834), and temperance.

Christian and Jacob Kauffman, who were residents of what is now East Hempfield township, moved into this township when young men, and bought land of the proprietor before 1778. At that time they were farmers, but both became millers. Their descendants are now living in the township, and the old mill-sites are still occupied by mills.

Christian Lang, or Long, was one of the settlers who were here in 1739, and they obtained a patent for about five hundred acres of land in 1756. John Long, Sr., and John Long, Jr., were both living in 1779, and had about one hundred and fifty acres each. The family is still represented in the county.

John Huber was a settler as early as 1740, and bought land from the proprietor in 1779. His son John settled near him, and a second son, Christian, was a joiner, and by 1786 became a landowner and a miller.

The Hersheys, early settlers in the county, had as representatives in this township in 1756, Abraham and Benjamin Hershey, who each had one hundred and seventy acres granted them by the proprietors at a much earlier date.

The family of Shenk, still living in the township, had an ancestor living here in 1756, Michael Shenk.

Peter Frantz, in 1779, had a small tract of land, and in 1786 Christian Frantz had two hundred acres. Descendants of the name and others by intermarriage are numerous in the township.

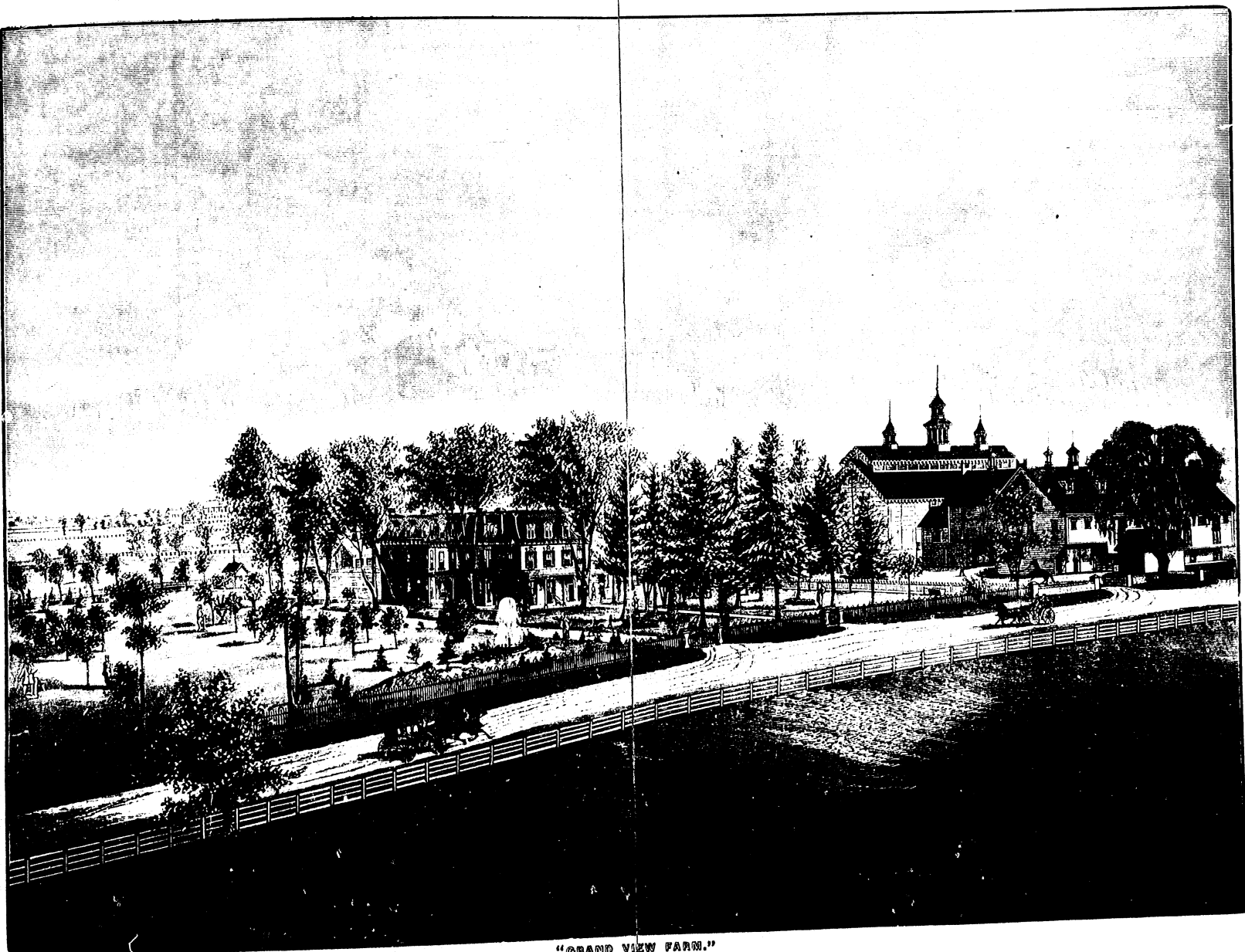
Peter Graybill was a landowner here in 1779, and the name still exists in the township.

The names of Frederick Stouffer, Daniel Rudy, Christian Hartman, George and Sebastian Groff all appear on the assessment-list of 1756, and representatives of nearly all of them are now in the township or county.

**Residents in 1779.**—A list of the names of land-owners in 1779 is here given, with the number of acres owned by each:

Acres.		Acres.	
Frederick Anspach.....	10	Zacharias Bart.....	...
John Bossler.....	150	George Cummings.....	...
Joseph Brubaker.....	100	Jacob Conrad.....	100
Matthias Blocher.....	...	Phillip Dietrich.....	400
Martin Bart.....	8	William Davis.....	50
George Bugh.....	50	Jacob Dentler.....	...
Jacob Bare.....	150	John Frich.....	200
Samuel Bare.....	1	Jacob Frich.....	200
Henry Brubaker.....	100	Andrew Foltz.....	13
Christian Brubaker.....	100	John Foltz.....	...
— Bauer.....	...	Peter Frantz.....	10
John Brubaker.....	100	George Groff.....	100
Christian Bomberger.....	...	Jacob Grub.....	120
John Brubaker.....	100	Wilhelm Gobel.....	5
Peter Bachman.....	300	Christian Good.....	50
Christian Binkley.....	100	Joseph Grub.....	...
George Bart.....	80	Peter Grubll.....	130
Andrew Billmyer.....	100	Michael Gerber.....	...





"GRAND VIEW FARM."  
RESIDENCE OF D. J. MCGRANN,  
NEWHOLLAND TURNPIKE,  
MANHEIM TOWNSHIP, LANCASTER CO., PA.



V. KNIPP, Architect.

Acres.	Acres.
Caspar Grub..... 160	Samuel Myer..... 80
Sebastian Graff..... 250	Jacob Myer..... 100
George Grisinger..... 206	Martin Myer..... 200
Andrew Geiss..... 5	John Myer..... 200
Martin Hambright..... 63	Jacob Myer..... 250
Phillip Hess..... 6	Abraham Myer..... 185
George Hambright..... 63	Christian Myer..... 150
John Huber..... 200	Abraham Metzler.....
Christian Huber.....	Jacob Pelffer..... 300
John Huber..... 100	Nicholas Reidebach..... 150
Christian Hortman..... 60	Daniel Rudy.....
Conrad Hussley..... 9	Michael Rudisel..... 150
Peter Hess..... 80	Jacob Richebecker..... 120
John Huhn.....	Phillip Ryer..... 140
Valentine Huhn.....	Michael Ridley..... 20
Benjamin Hershey..... 170	Henry Ronner.....
Abraham Hershey..... 170	Martin Sholleberger..... 92
John Hubley..... 5	John Shauson.....
John Knelsaly..... 90	Melchoir Snyder..... 211
Jacob Kauffman..... 80	Peter Selp..... 6
Christian Kauffman..... 70	Christian Senger..... 10
George Kilue..... 160	Henry Sticker..... 50
John Kuntz..... 15	David Stoner..... 100
Christian Kurtz..... 100	Christian Streit..... 10
Andrew Kehler..... 15	Yost Stroh.....
George Kraft.....	Michael Shreiner..... 100
Jacob Kurtz.....	Martin Shreiner..... 90
George Leyer.....	Peter Swarr..... 200
Benjamin Landis..... 650	Michael Shreiner..... 60
Henry Landis..... 250	Baltzer Shello..... 60
Benjamin Long..... 150	John Shreiner..... 50
Isaac Long..... 150	Abraham Stoner..... 150
John Long..... 150	Baltzer Shaffer.....
Henry Lehn.....	Jacob Shantz..... 180
Jornelius Lehn.....	John Snyder..... 20
Peter Lehn.....	George Stroh.....
Alexander Leyer..... 15	Christian Schenck..... 200
John Leib.....	Adam Wilhelm..... 150
Abraham Leib..... 100	Daniel Welchel.....
Peter Ludwig..... 39	Jacob Weldler..... 150
John Meister..... 230	Martin Weybrecht..... 150
Valentine Metzler..... 90	Jacob Wilhelm..... 150
John Miller.....	Peter Woyland..... 290
Andrew Mentzer.....	

Freemen.

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Jacob Metzler.          | Henry Stoner (miller).  |
| John Melly.             | Benjamin Landis.        |
| Christian Frich.        | John Long.              |
| George Huber.           | Conrad Schlasler.       |
| Phillip Lower.          | Nicholas Huhn (weaver). |
| John Rauer.             | George Huhn.            |
| John Myer.              | Daniel Rudy.            |
| Isaac Baro.             | Abraham Kurtz.          |
| Henry Bugh (shoemaker). | Christian Grubb.        |
| Samuel Davis.           |                         |

Non-Associators.—Following is a list of the non-associators of 1777:

- |                      |                               |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Binkley, Christian.  | Good, Christian.              |
| Bysinger, Peter.     | Gling, Stophel (Christopher). |
| Buck, George.        | Gable, William.               |
| Buck, Henry.         | Grub, Peter.                  |
| Bear, Jacob.         | Grubb, Michael.               |
| Bear, Isaac.         | Groff, Sebastian.             |
| Bowser, Michael.     | Hambright, George.            |
| Boughman, Michael.   | Hambright, Martin.            |
| Boughman, Peter.     | Horshe, Abraham.              |
| Bassler, Henry.      | Hershe, Benjamin.             |
| Bysinger, Jacob.     | Hun, George.                  |
| Brubaker, Joseph.    | Hun, Nicholas.                |
| Brubaker, Christian. | Hun, John.                    |
| Brubaker, Henry.     | Hover, George.                |
| Bally, David.        | Hover, Christian.             |
| Brubaker, John.      | Houre, John.                  |
| Bowman, Michael.     | Hick, Bartol.                 |
| Eten, David.         | Koffman, Jacob.               |
| Frick, John.         | Koffman, John.                |
| Franascus, George.   | Koffman, Samuel.              |
| Frick, Christian.    | Koffman, Joseph.              |
| Frick, John.         | Kurts, Abraham.               |
| Fisher, George.      | Kurts, John.                  |
| Fox, Adam.           | Kinsly, John.                 |
| Fox, John.           | Kap, Martin.                  |
| Frick, Christian.    | Len, Henry.                   |
| Garver, Michael.     | Long, Isaac.                  |

- |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Lein, Peter.      | Newmaker, Peter.        |
| Leib, Abraham.    | Pepper, Martin.         |
| Leib, John.       | Prudy, Daniel.          |
| Lein, John.       | Proyer, Phillip.        |
| Lein, Cornelius.  | Proyer, Abraham.        |
| Long, Benjamin.   | Proyer, Phillip.        |
| Long, John.       | Proyer, Jonathan.       |
| Long, John.       | Pritenbourgh, Nicholas. |
| Layer, George.    | Pritenbourgh, Peter.    |
| Lander, Henry.    | Pradnor, John.          |
| Lander, Benjamin. | Singer, —.              |
| Landes, John.     | Stroo, George.          |
| Lauer, Phillip.   | Sipe, Peter.            |
| Leigh, John.      | Shriner, John.          |
| Leer, William.    | Shoemaker, Jacob.       |
| Mayer, Samuel.    | Shalemberger, Martin.   |
| Mayer, John.      | Street, Christian.      |
| Mayer, David.     | Secord, Conrad.         |
| Mayer, Jacob.     | Stoner, Henry.          |
| Mayer, Martin.    | Stoner, David.          |
| Metsler, Jacob.   | Shaffner, Henry.        |
| Metsler, John.    | Sheets, Adam.           |
| Myley, John.      | Snider, John.           |
| Myer, Abraham.    | Wagle, Henry.           |
| Myer, John.       | Weldler, Jacob.         |
| Myer, Martin.     | Wise, Phillip.          |

**Mechanical Industries.**—The only industries of a mechanical nature at an early day (with the exception of distilleries) were, as they are now, mills. In 1779, George Bugh had an oil-mill, William Davis a fulling-mill, and Jacob Kauffman and Martin Myers grist- and saw-mills. Distilleries were carried on at the same date by Martin Shallaberger, Michael Shroiner, John Snyder, and Jacob Wilhelm. In 1786 grist-mills were owned by Christian Binkley, Henry Brubaker, William Davis, Christian Froutz, Jacob Kauffman (two), Martin Myer (two), and there was one distillery owned by Jacob Wilhelm (who also kept a tavern).

The mill owned by Myers (now owned by Simon, Hostetter) is mentioned in the history of Oregon. The mill on the Little Conestoga was built about 1806 by Jacob Kauffman, who moved over the creek from East Hempfield before 1775. He carried on the mill until his death, when it passed into the possession of his son Jacob. It is now owned by Mrs. Jacob Kauffman.

About 1800, Christian Kauffman, brother of Jacob, also came over from East Hempfield and built a large stone mill at the mouth of Carter's Run. He kept it about six or eight years, and then sold to John Michael, Sr., of Lancaster City, who conducted it several years. In 1857 it came into the possession of John Miller and Jonas B. Nolt, who dissolved partnership in 1869, Nolt becoming the sole proprietor.

On the old Eisolberger property a mill was built, which about 1808 came into the possession of Samuel Hunsecker. It is now owned by Isaac Hostetter.

**Taverns.**—The earliest tavern licenses granted to Manheim residents of which there is any record were issued in 1765 to George Honey, Samuel Baro (Oregon), Christian Smith, and Sebastian Shober. The next year Bear's and Honey's were continued and additional licenses were granted to Henry Gesser,

Peter Musenus, Henry Shank, and George Bowman. In 1780 but two were granted for taverns in this township, viz., to Peter Sype and John Johnson.

In 1799 licenses were granted to Peter Maurer, Valentine Gable, and Micheal Weidler. The house which Maurer kept was the "Green Tree," at the junction of the Lititz and Ephrata roads. It was kept by his son and grandsons until lately. Valer-tine Gable's tavern was a brick house on the Dun-kerstown (Ephrata) road, three miles from Lancaster, about where Roseville now is. He was a brother-in-law of John Michael, of Lancaster City. Michael Weidler kept the tavern at Oregon, formerly kept by Samuel Myer.

**Schools.**—One of the earliest school-houses was built on the John Smith property (now David Shirk's), near the site of the hamlet of Roseville, about the beginning of the present century. There was a log house also on the land now owned by Abram S. Lane.

The people of this township fought the school law of 1834 for several years, and were finally compelled to accept its provisions under the general law of 1847. John Miller and Jacob Kurtz were foremost in a minority of twelve or fourteen voters in favor of adopting the law, against about two hundred who vigorously and obstinately opposed it. The State appropriation was open to this township for several years, but finally withdrawn. After the law had been adopted, John Miller was one of the members of the first school board, and he continued a director for twenty years. The old school-houses were used as far as they could be made available, and from time to time new ones were built.

At the time the law was passed there were eight hundred and nine persons in the township who were liable to taxation for school purposes. The township was divided into eleven districts, and contained five hundred and forty children of school age. In 1868 there were thirteen districts, having fourteen teachers, with two hundred and sixty-three pupils under their charge. In 1882 the report shows that there were fourteen districts, fourteen teachers, and six hundred and ten pupils. The amount received for school purposes was \$6094.70, and the expenditures were \$5938.47.

**Justices of the Peace.**—Following is a list of justices of the peace from 1840 to the present. Those elected in the district of which Manheim was a part, prior to 1840, will be found in the county civil list.

Henry H. Kurtz, April 14, 1840.  
John Thomas, April 14, 1840.  
Peter Hunsecker, April 14, 1840.  
Henry H. Kurtz, April 15, 1845.  
Henry Shreiner, April 15, 1845.  
Henry Shreiner, April 9, 1850.  
Henry H. Kuntz, April 9, 1850.  
Henry Shreiner, April 10, 1855.  
Henry H. Kuntz, April 10, 1855.  
Henry Shreiner, April 10, 1860.  
Henry H. Kuntz, April 10, 1860.

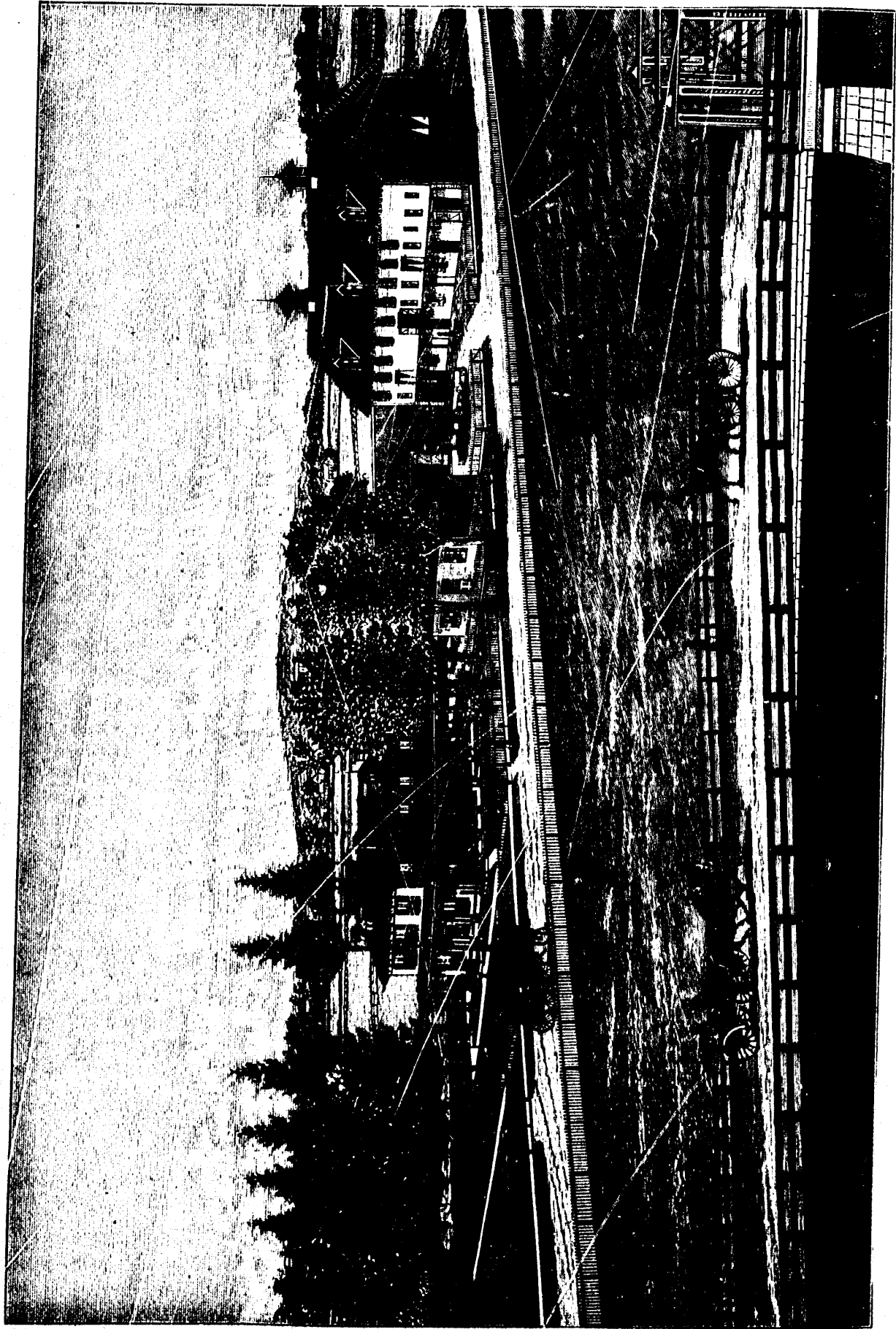
Henry Shreiner, May 8, 1865.  
Henry H. Kuntz, April, 1865.  
Henry Shreiner, April, 1870.  
A. C. Illyus, April, 1870.  
A. C. Illyus, April, 1874.  
C. C. Hunsecker, April, 1875.  
A. C. Illyus, 1879.  
A. C. Illyus, 1880.  
C. L. Hunsecker, 1880.  
John Robinson, 1881.

**Oregon.**—This locality was first settled by Jacob Bear, in 1717. He built the first mill on Carter's Creek, now Lititz Creek, and another half a mile above the first. It was known as Bear's Mill as late as 1865. Bear's son started the first tavern in the place, and succeeding his father in the ownership of the mill, he sold it in 1767 to Martin Myers, who called the locality "Catfish" from the great abundance of those fish in the creek. The place was noted as a good one for catfishing, and anglers frequently came out from Lancaster to enjoy a few days' sport, stopping, when they did so, with Samuel Bear, the tavern-keeper. This Bear was a Whig in the days of the Revolution, and Myers sympathized with the English. When Maj. André was a paroled prisoner at Lancaster he came out to angle for catfish, and took dinner at Bear's. The widow of the tavern-keeper lived to a good old age, and was fond of relating in her later days, reminiscences of André as he appeared while she was waiting upon him at the table.

In or about 1810, Myers sold the mill to Jacob Staman, who soon afterwards replaced it with a new one which, in 1824, was sold by the sheriff to the Pennsylvania Bank, together with sixty acres of land, for \$8000. In 1829 it was bought by Benjamin Landis for \$9000, and he sold it in 1850 to John Hess for \$13,000. Abraham Shenk became its purchaser in 1864 for the sum of \$26,000, and after improving it and building a new house worth about \$3000, sold the whole property in 1872 for \$22,000. Catfish had been improving, as the increasing value of this mill would indicate, but there came a time when the advance in mill property did not keep pace with that of farms.

Shenk built new houses in the vicinity of the mill, and put up a large steam distillery, which was carried on for about ten years, but is now entirely abandoned.

About the time the Oregon question was before Congress the people of Catfish took measures to secure the establishment of a post-office. Henry E. Leman, of Lancaster, who lived near by, and was carrying on his rifle-factory, proposed the name of Oregon, which was adopted. The village has since increased in size, and is a thrifty, pleasant place. It contains about thirty houses, some of which are large, three-story structures with square roofs, and has one hotel, a dry-goods store, a coach-maker's- and wheelwright-shop, shoemaker- and blacksmith-shops, two butcher-shops, four cigar manufactories, a grist-mill, and a Union Church, in which the Dunkers, New Mennonites, and United Brethren all have meetings and preaching. The house was built in part through the contributions of the people living in Oregon and the vicinity, and five hundred dollars were given for the purpose by Mrs. Anna Bushong, of Reading, whose maiden name was Myers. Her parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents were buried here close to the meeting-house. The graveyard is one of the oldest in the county outside of Lancaster.



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JOHN R. MCGOVERN,  
WARREN TOWNSHIP, LANCASTER CO., PA.

Samuel Bear was the first tavern-keeper before and after the Revolution. John Bear kept it from 1828 to 1836, and then Abraham Shenk kept it for many years. Graybill and William Bear carried it on for quite a term of years, and Ivan Bear is the present landlord. John Bear was the grandson of Samuel Bear, and William was the great-great-grandson of Samuel. Five generations of the family have been landlords here in the past hundred years.

The people of Oregon anticipate that some advantage will accrue to the town some time in the future from the quarrying of marble, which is said to underlie the village. Oregon is now the terminus of the Ephrata turnpike, and has a daily mail and stage.

**Binkley's Bridge.**—This name, now borne by a small settlement and a post-office on the Conestoga, in the eastern part of Manheim, had its origin in the building of a bridge over the creek at that locality by Christian Binkley. This was said to be, and undoubtedly was, the first stone bridge in the county. It was built prior to the construction of Witmer's bridge, which was in 1798, and as nearly as can be ascertained in 1789. The bridge cost about seventeen thousand dollars, and his expenditures having straitened his circumstances, Binkley sought to have the Legislature grant him the privilege of making it a toll-bridge. His petition, however, was refused, and he afterwards transferred the bridge to the public in consideration of one thousand pounds "in gold and silver coin, current lawful money of the State of Pennsylvania." This was raised by voluntary subscription in the vicinity, and the amount was in all probability afterwards supplemented by an appropriation by the county. The bridge stood as originally erected until its centre span was undermined and carried away by a freshet April 1, 1857. In 1868 the entire structure was torn away, and in 1869 the wooden bridge was built, which was destroyed by fire Nov. 25, 1882. It has not yet been rebuilt.

The old grist-mill close by the bridge was also built by Christian Binkley and sold by him to a Mr. Garver. In 1866 this mill became the property of the Printers' Paper-Mill Company. This company was organized in the fall of 1865 in Lancaster City, the enterprise originating with the newspaper publishers, and the company when organized consisted of John I. Hartman and John A. Hoistand, of the *Examiner*; R. A. and C. R. Baer, of the *Volksfreund*; J. H. Pearsol and J. M. W. Geist, of the *Express*; John M. Cooper and William A. Morton, of the *Intelligencer*; William M. Wiley; John R. Bitner, C. A. Bitner, B. F. Baer, and George Ehrhart. The last named was elected superintendent, and C. R. Baer treasurer. The work of erecting new buildings was begun in April, 1866, and they were completed, the machinery in place, and the mill in operation in September following. In November, 1867, Mr. Cooper withdrew, disposing of his interest to the Messrs. Bitner, and in April, 1868, Mr. Ehrhart retired, dis-

posing of his interest to the company. He was succeeded as superintendent by Adam H. Lindsey, of Greenville, Conn., a practical paper-mill man of large experience. The machinery was purchased in Worcester, Mass., and was of the most approved kind, consisting of three large rag-engines, one seventy-two-inch Fourdrinier machine, and a four-roll stack of calenders for making super-calendered book-paper. The mill was started for the purpose of making what are known as book and news print papers of machine and super-calendered finish. A large and successful business was carried on until it was burned Nov. 25, 1882.

The tavern at this place was built considerably later than the bridge. About 1820 it was kept by Michael Brubaker, and then successively by Benjamin Martin, John Beck, and many others. It is now conducted by Rudy Youndt.

A post-office was kept at the tavern many years, and last at that place by John Beck about 1874. Eli Althouse was appointed, succeeding Beck, and is the present postmaster. The office is now between Binkley's Bridge and Eden.

**Neffsville.**—John Neff came from East Hempfield about 1806, and purchased the farm on which, about a year later, he laid out the village now known as Neffsville. Leonard Fiddler built the Neffsville House, and had for a sign a green tree. The hamlet, for some years after it was settled, went by the name of "Fiddler's Green." The brick house now owned by Mrs. Graver was kept many years as a tavern by — Shugart. The Pennsylvania House was occupied about 1815 by a Mr. Slater as a residence, and in it he kept the first store in the village, and the post-office when it was established. John B. Vechter also was postmaster for several years prior to his death in 1838, after which his widow, who still continues post-mistress, received the appointment.

A small brick school-house on the site of the present one soon after the village was settled being found too small, in 1875 the present brick house was erected.

In 1880 about thirty persons of the Lutheran denomination organized a church at this place, and erected a meeting-house about thirty-five by fifty feet in dimensions, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. It was dedicated in the fall of the year. The pulpit is supplied by the Rev. J. Peters, of Manheim borough, and the Rev. J. Eckert, of Lancaster.

About a mile north of Neffsville the Schissier Methodist meeting-house was erected about twenty years ago. It was then and is still supplied by circuit preachers. It has a membership of only twelve persons.

The Neffsville Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized in 1882, with Samuel Martin as president, and A. C. Illyus secretary, and it is now in a thriving condition.

The village contains two hotels, a school-house,

church, post-office, brick-yard, harness-shop, wagon-shop, shoe-shop, a store, and about fifty dwellings.

**Eden.**—The land on which this hamlet is located was owned in 1845 by John Rohrer, David Binkley, John Stauffer, and David Herr. In 1848, John Rohrer gave land for school purposes. A school-house was erected, which was also used for a Union Church. (In late years it was purchased and devoted exclusively to religious purposes.) In 1850, Samuel Becher built a tavern where the present one stands, opposite the little church, and in the same year David Herr built a house upon another corner of the cross-roads, a portion of which he used as a store for a short time. Samuel Francis has sold goods in the same building for several years. The hotel has been kept successively by F. Weidler, Martin Schaffer, William Ray, John Beach, and others, and is now kept by John Bender.

Eden Nursery, near the village, was established in 1877 by Ezra W. Weaver, who now has five acres under cultivation.

**Landis Valley.**—This little settlement is on the Lancaster and Ephrata turnpike, about four miles from the former place. It contains a hotel, post-office, wagon- and blacksmith-shops, and cigar manufactory. In 1855, Jacob Landis built the hotel and kept it until his death, when the property was purchased by Isaac Landis. A post-office was established here in 1872, taking the place of the one which formerly existed at Roseville. H. L. Blackbill was the first post-master. He was succeeded by L. H. Longnecker, who is the present incumbent. He also kept the hotel. The Landis Valley Mennonite meeting-house is a short distance from this village.<sup>1</sup>

**Roseville.**—At this place many years ago John Michael, Sr., the proprietor for a long period of the Grape Hotel, in Lancaster, was born and grew to manhood and kept a tavern. In 1836, Peter Frankfort kept it, and at that time there was but one house on the site of the village besides the old tavern. Later a few houses were built up around the two, and the people occupying them growing many roses in their gardens, the present name was appropriately adopted when the cluster of dwellings had attained sufficient size to entitle it to one. It was first suggested by a traveler. For a short time there was a post-office here, but in 1872 it was removed to Landis Valley. Roseville contains a hotel, kept by C. B. Grube, a school-house, blacksmith-shop, and about a dozen dwellings.

**Dillersville** is a small settlement a short distance northwest from Lancaster, between the Harrisburg and Manheim turnpikes. At this place is the junction of the Pennsylvania and the Lancaster and Reading Railroads.

**Fruitville** is a small hamlet in the western part of the township.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN MILLER.

David Miller, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was of Swiss descent, and a resident of East Hempfield township, in Lancaster County. He married Elizabeth Miller, and had sons, Andrew, Christian, and John, and daughters, Mrs. Souder, Mrs. Kneisley, Mrs. Rathvon, Mrs. Peters, and Mrs. Kauffman. Mr. Miller died in his eighty-fourth year, on the Miller homestead, at Oregon, Lancaster Co. Their son Andrew was born Nov. 30, 1765, in Lancaster County, where, after enjoying the advantages of education common to the youth of that period, he became a farmer. He married Miss Eva Kauffman, whose birth occurred Feb. 9, 1778, and had children,—John, Elizabeth (Mrs. Frantz), and Susanna, who died in infancy. Mr. Miller, though participating in public affairs, and manifesting an interest in the development of his township, continued to follow agricultural employments until his death, on the 7th of May, 1832, while his wife survived until April 5, 1845. Their son John was born Jan. 16, 1797, in East Hempfield township, and became at an early age an inmate of the home of his maternal grandfather. He was during his youth a pupil at the neighboring school, and in 1806, when nine years of age, removed with his parents to Manheim township. He soon became familiar with the labor of a farm, and when not thus engaged assisted in conducting a distillery owned by his father. On the death of the latter he inherited the estate, and continued to cultivate the paternal lands. In 1847 he abandoned farming, and was occupied principally in managing his private business interests and responding to the demands made upon him in the settlement of estates and as guardian and the custodian of important trusts. In 1857 he purchased the mill property adjacent to his home, and conducted it for a period of twelve years, in connection with his son-in-law, J. B. Nolt.

Mr. Miller was married in 1822 to Miss Charlotte, daughter of John Weidler, of Manheim township, who died aged ninety-two years. Their children are Martin, Mary Ann (Mrs. Jonas B. Nolt), Andrew, Susan (deceased), and Lavinia (Mrs. Aaron H. Summy).

Mr. Miller was in politics formerly a Whig and Anti-Mason, and later became a Republican. He still claims fealty to the latter party, though frequently independent in his vote. He was in 1839 elected county commissioner, and served for a period of three years. He was for twenty-one years a school director of the township, and has held other minor offices. He is a cordial supporter of all religious denominations, though reared by his parents in the Mennonite faith.

The death of Mrs. Miller occurred in February, 1882, in her seventy-eighth year.

<sup>1</sup> See history of the Mennonites in this volume.



*John Miller*





*Henry Shreiner*



JACOB MINNICH.



Jacob Esbensen

## JACOB MINNICH.

Jacob Minnich, an old and respected citizen of Manheim township, Lancaster Co., Pa., died at Neffsville, April 16, 1879, aged seventy-seven years. One brother, Simon, died at the same age, and another brother, John, died March 31, 1882, at the age of eighty-two. His wife, Anna, a daughter of Zachariah Miller, was born Feb. 8, 1802, and died Sept. 16, 1882. Their children are Catherine, born Dec. 21, 1824, was married in 1843 to George Hambricht, a harness-maker, who removed from Lancaster and settled in Neffsville in 1836, where he carries on his business; Anna Elizabeth, born Nov. 5, 1826, wife of Henry Swope, of Mechanicsburg; Zachariah, born Dec. 3, 1828, a farmer and cattle dealer, of Manheim township; Maria, born March 22, 1832, died young; and Jacob, born April 11, 1839, died at the age of thirty-six years.

Jacob Minnich was born near Landisville, and was a son of Jacob and Barbara Minnich, farmers and distillers of that place. He was a young man of good habits, and during his minority learned the blacksmith's trade. Soon after his marriage, in 1823, he removed to Neffsville, where he carried on blacksmithing for a number of years, and bought the old hotel known as the "Fiddler's Green," of which he was the hospitable landlord until 1854, when he built a brick residence, now the home of his daughter Mrs. Hambricht, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Mr. Minnich was officially connected with his township, and for some time postmaster at Neffsville. He was highly respected as a citizen, was a man of strict integrity in his business relations, and judicious in the management of his affairs. George and Catherine Hambricht's surviving children are Michael N., Albert A., Annico C., Alice G., Laura R., Howard J., Anna M., Jacob M.; their deceased children, George W., Ida M., Ida C., and William.

## HENRY SHREINER.

Adam Shreiner, the progenitor of the family, came from Germany about 1730 and settled in Manheim township, Lancaster Co., Pa., the homestead being still in possession of his descendants. His children were Michael, Martin, Philip, and Valentine. Philip succeeded to the homestead property, and died in 1791. Philip's wife, Eve Catherine, bore him the following children: Michael (1749-1827); Martin (1769-1866), was a clock-maker in Lancaster; Philip Adam, a farmer in York County; Anna Maria, wife of Henry Zehmer, of Lancaster; Margaret, wife of Frederick Hoffman, of Manor township; and Catherine, wife of Nicholas Hess, of Lancaster County. Of these children, Michael succeeded to the homestead property, owned some two hundred and fourteen acres of land, served in the Revolutionary war, was supervisor of Manheim township for several years, a

director of the poor of the township, and a member of the Lutheran Church of Lancaster. His wife, Elizabeth (1762-1826), daughter of Henry Shitz, bore him children, who grew to maturity, as follows: Catherine, died in 1821, was the wife of Michael Lane (formerly "Lehn"); Michael, died in 1827; Martin, died in 1826; and Henry, the only surviving child, subject of this sketch. He was born on the homestead April 6, 1804, obtained a good education in the schools of his native place, and for five winters following the age of nineteen was a successful school-teacher. In 1827 he married Mary (1807-73), daughter of George and Elizabeth (Swope) Bard, of Upper Leacock township. Their children are Adam, of Lancaster; Elizabeth, wife of A. W. Shober, of Lititz; Henry B., a farmer on the old homestead; and Israel B., of Naperville, Ill. Mr. Shreiner succeeded to one hundred and six acres of the homestead property, and there carried on farming from 1827 to 1859. In 1863 he removed to his present residence on the Lititz turnpike, about three and three-quarters miles from Lancaster. From 1821 to 1882 he served as surveyor, and his correct knowledge of mathematics has made his name familiar for his preciseness and care in establishing the boundary lines of farms and lots in the vicinity. On July 30, 1832, he was appointed by Governor George Wolf a justice of the peace, and held the office by reappointment until 1850, and by election and re-election until 1875, a period of forty-three years, when he was succeeded by Christian L. Hunsecker. During this long period of public service his judgment of right between parties was publicly acknowledged by his continuance in office, and very seldom were his decisions appealed from to the higher courts.

## JACOB ESBENSHADE.

Jacob Esbenshade's father, Peter Esbenshade (1769-1845), a native of Germany, settled in Strasburg township (now Paradise), Lancaster Co., Pa. He was then a young man, without money, but possessed industrious and correct habits, self-reliance, and a resolution to do something for himself. By economy and judicious management he became the possessor of a farm of sixty-six acres and considerable means besides. He instilled into the minds of his children practical ideas, and gave them a practical education in business matters pertaining to the farm instead of attempting to give them what he was unable to,—a thorough education in mathematics, English, and classics,—the result of which has been that his sons all became successful business men. His wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Lefever (1764-1834), a daughter of John Howey, bore him four children,—Henry, succeeded to the homestead property in Paradise township, and died at the age of seventy-seven years; Jacob, born Jan. 18, 1805, subject of this sketch; David, a miller and merchant, and at one time a flour inspector in

Philadelphia (appointed by the Governor), is a resident of Harrisburg in 1883, and is seventy-six years of age; Joseph, a farmer in East Lampeter township, Lancaster Co.

Jacob Esbenshade left the homestead in 1829, and settled on a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Manheim township, near Binkley's bridge, which his father purchased, and which he farmed on shares until 1842, when he became the sole owner. He added to this until he became the owner of some six hundred acres of valuable farm land in the same township, a part of which he has already divided among his children. He built his present residence, a short distance off the Ephrata pike from Lancaster, in 1871. Mr. Esbenshade spent his time from boyhood to nearly fourscore years of age in agricultural pursuits, and has accumulated a large competency outside his real estate. Probably no man in Lancaster County has amassed a greater fortune than he by the profits of farming and labor, and his example of industry, frugality, and self-reliance is worthy of imitation by the laboring man of the present generation. He has left all other business aside, and never even sought the official place so much desired by many in township matters; yet he has remained true to the principles of the American government, and cast his vote on the side of what he has conceived to be justice and right. He married, in 1832, Maria, daughter of David Binkley, and granddaughter of Christian Binkley, after whom Binkley's bridge got its name. She died in March, 1879, aged sixty-seven years, leaving children,—Elizabeth (wife of Levi Gross), Christian, Barbara (wife of Abraham Rohrer), Jacob, Maria, Henry, Peter, Isaac, Amanda (wife of Jacob Umble), and Anna (wife of Henry Haverstick).

He married his present wife, Elizabeth, widow of Jacob Landis, and a sister of his first wife, in June, 1881.

#### HENRY HAVERSTICK.

Henry Haverstick was born in Conestoga township (now Pequea), Lancaster Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1818. In January, 1840, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Bausman, of Lancaster township, in the same county. She was born March 11, 1817. Her father was a native of Laubersheim, Germany, who settled in Lancaster township in 1802, on the Andreas Bausman property (his uncle's, who came from Germany in 1755), where he reared his children. Her mother was the sister of Hon. Abraham Peters, first president of the State Normal School at Millersville.

His great-grandfather, Michael Haverstick, came from Germany, and settled on a large tract of land between Wabank and Danville, on the Conestoga Creek, in Lancaster County. He had four sons. William was a silversmith in Lancaster; Rudolph, Michael, and Jacob farmers on the homestead. Michael Haverstick also had a mill on the Conestoga, now Musselman's mill, in Pequea township.

Jacob, grandfather of Henry Haverstick, died about 1833, aged seventy-two, in Conestoga township, where he had resided. His wife, Mary Keagy, a native of Martic township, died at the age of sixty. They were members of the German Reformed Church at Lancaster. Their children were Abram, Jacob, John, David, and three daughters, all of whom settled in Lancaster County except one daughter, Catherine (Mrs. Barr). Of these, John, father of Henry Haverstick, born in Conestoga township, Nov. 5, 1796, was a farmer in Lancaster township most of his active business life. He held the offices of assessor and collector, and was otherwise publicly identified with local matters. His homestead was near Wabank, on the Conestoga River.

His wife, Magdalene, daughter of Henry Neff, of Manor township, born Oct. 24, 1799, bore him children,—Henry, subject of this sketch; Jacob, a farmer in Lancaster township; Levi, of Manor township; Elizabeth; John, on the old homestead in Lancaster township; and Abraham, of Manheim township. John Haverstick was brought up under the influences of the church of his parents, but subsequently united with the Mennonite Church, with which his wife was connected. Both were living in 1883 in Manheim township. Henry Haverstick had the ordinary advantages of the common school during his boyhood for obtaining an education. He had little assistance pecuniarily in starting out in life. After his marriage he settled on the Carpenter farm, in West Earl township, owned by his father. Here he remained until 1846, when he purchased one hundred and thirty-four acres of land in Manheim township, to which he has since added ten acres. He built a brick residence on his farm in 1852, and successfully carried on farming until 1876. He retired from farming in that year. He built his present brick residence adjoining his farm property in 1875, purchasing a small plot of ground from Jacob Esbenshade for that purpose in 1874. Mr. Haverstick was school director for six years following 1861, and was one of the organizers of the Neffsville Fire Insurance Company, of Manheim township, in 1878, of which he has been a director and the treasurer since.

His children are Martha B., wife of Jacob E. Rank, of Lancaster township; Elizabeth B., wife of John J. Breneman, of Rapho township; Catherine B., wife of Tobias D. Martin, of Warwick township; Anna B., wife of John R. Bricker, of Warwick township; Mary B., Henry B., Amelia B., and Abram L. Haverstick. The two sons carry on the homestead farm.

#### JOHN R. MCGOVERN.

John R. McGovern, contractor, was born in County Cavan, parish of Temple Port, Ireland, in 1816, and died at his home in Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 25, 1882. He came to America in 1836, then twenty years of age, and by his own personal effort, self-reliance,



*Henry Haverstick*



*John R. W. Govern*

and without pecuniary assistance in starting out in life became widely known in the community and throughout the State as a successful contractor. His first connection with rail-road-building was in 1846, when the late Richard McGrann had the contract for constructing the New York and Lake Erie Railroad. For a portion of this work Mr. McGovern, associated with the late Andrew Reilly, secured a sub-contract, which he successfully fulfilled. He next superintended the construction of a tunnel at Columbia, and subsequently, in connection with the late Bernard McGrann and the late John Reilly, contracted for and completed a portion of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad from Altoona to Pittsburgh. He was next associated with Hugh Barr, of Philadelphia, in building a portion of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, which was quite an extensive work, taking three years for its completion. He was also interested in the construction of the East Penn Railroad from Allentown to Reading. His next venture was a street contract of considerable proportions in the city of Wilmington, Del. He was associated with Maj. William M. Wiley in a contract on the Northern road in Dauphin County, and built that portion of the Reading and Columbia Railroad from Reading to Silver Springs, subsequently laying the ties and iron on the entire road. In connection with Michael Reilly he built that portion of the road extending from Lancaster to Manheim, and he built the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, extending from Lewistown to Selinsgrove, a distance of forty-four miles, in connection with Michael Reilly and another gentleman. His last work in railroad construction was on the Union Central, in Schuylkill County, about 1876. Prior to his marriage he purchased some fifty acres of land adjacent to the city, in Manheim township, where occupying a commanding ground, sloping off to the Lititz turnpike, was his residence, which he made a very desirable homestead, and where he spent the last few years of his life, devoting himself exclusively to the cultivation of his farm.

Mr. McGovern was a consistent member of St. Mary's congregation, and a feature of his benevolent disposition was manifested in his frequent and liberal contributions to the church and to all works of charity. Whilst not obtrusive in the expression of his political views, his stanch adherence to the principles of the Democratic party was a striking point in his character. Mr. McGovern's life was a busy and useful one, and one, too, that was crowned with well-deserved and substantial success; yet amid all his cares his love of home was prominently exemplified in his every-day life, and his peculiarly genial disposition manifested itself in the real pleasure he derived in constantly entertaining his friends at his pleasant home. Integrity in his business relations and a devotion to principle were leading traits in his composition. He married, in November, 1861, Cath-

erine J., daughter of Thomas and Mary (Duffy) McGovern, both of whom were born in County Cavan, Ireland, and coming to America while young, settled in Lancaster, where the former died, Jan. 5, 1882, aged seventy-five years. The latter, born in 1809, survives in 1883. Their children are Mary Elizabeth, Richard P., Catherine Josephine, Anna Maria, John Thomas, Teresa, and Gertrude McGovern.

## CHAPTER LXVIII.

### MOUNT JOY TOWNSHIP.

**The Indians—Legend of a Battle in the Vicinity of the Cove.**<sup>1</sup>—When the first settlers located in Mount Joy township there were still a few Indians in the neighborhood, which is known to have been a favorite one with them for many generations prior to the advent of the pale-face. The region between the Big and Little Chikis, in Rapho township, and the adjoining lands in Mount Joy lying contiguous to the creek and surrounding the curious cave, or cove, as it is more commonly called, known to the Indians as the Osres, or Stone Wigwam (situated west of Little Chikis, near the old Heistand mill, now owned by the borough of Mount Joy), was, according to what seems authentic tradition, the subject of fierce contention and the scene of a bloody battle between two tribes. Mr. A. Bender, formerly of Mount Joy borough, in a letter dated December, 1859, gives an account of this sanguinary contest as he received it from a Western Indian. "In the year 1854," he says, "I took up my abode in a small village on the headwaters of Rock River, in Wisconsin, inhabited by Canadians, French, and half-breeds, and the remnants of six or seven tribes or bands of Indians who speak different dialects. Among these was a very old prophet living (but now dead) who could speak some English. This prophet was informed that I was from the 'land of Penn,' from towards the rising sun, and sent me a cordial invitation to come to his wigwam on a certain day; that he wanted to hold a talk with me. On the appointed day I went to see him, and the following relating to your place is the sum and substance of what I gathered from his broken English.

"The old man said his ancestors and predecessors in office came from that land, that they had lived on the river called Susquehanna, and that at the mouth of the Arroquas (which, according to his map, is the Swatara Creek), where it empties into the Susquehanna, there lived a numerous band or tribe of Indians, known as the Arroquas tribe (probably the Iroquois), and that a day's journey in a canoe down the great river Susquehanna to the

<sup>1</sup> Condensed from a letter written by A. Bender, and quoted by Dr. Adam Sheller in an address delivered before the Mount Joy Lyceum, July 4, 1860.



mouth of the Canadaga (no doubt the Conestoga), at which place there lived another numerous tribe called the Canadagas (probably Connoudaughts or Conestoga Indians); that the dividing line of their hunting- and fishing-grounds was the creek that empties into the river at the 'Big Osres,' meaning in their language the Big Rock, and now known as Chikis Rock. After pausing and consulting his old parchment and hieroglyphic chart, by which it appeared to me he could trace out every creek and brook along the course of the river in Dauphin and Lancaster Counties, he then went on to say that up this creek a short distance it divided into two branches, meaning, no doubt, Little and Big Chikis Creeks, and that the land or territory lying in this fork, or between these creeks or streams, was once the cause of war and much bloodshed between these two tribes, owing to a misunderstanding respecting the proper boundaries. The Arroquas claimed east, or towards the rising sun, as far as the east stream (your Big Chikis). The Canadagas claimed west, or towards the setting sun, all the territory bounded by west stream or branch (your Little Chikis Creek). Their contentions and strifes about this disputed ground continued long, but was finally decided by a pitched battle, fought near the junction of the two creeks. The two chiefs or head warriors of the above-named tribes each furnished as many braves and warriors as there were days in twelve moons. These armies, some seven hundred in number, with their chiefs, met there on a clear day in the fall of the year; they were to commence the battle at sunrise and fight until sunset, and the party that remained master of the ground then was to be declared conqueror and hold the disputed territory. The battle was a fearful and terrible one. At sunset on that day there were left on the battle-ground seven of the Arroquas and five of the Canadagas. The fight then ceased, but on the following morning was renewed, and after a short fight the seven Arroquas drove the five Canadagas from the ground. The disputed territory was then awarded to the Arroquas. This bloody battle was fought on the ground very near to Mr. Johnston's mill-dam, and about one hundred years before the treaty of William Penn with the Indians under the big tree on the Delaware at Philadelphia.

"About twelve months after this battle the prophet of the Arroquas had a dream or vision, in which it was made manifest to him that the departed spirits of the braves slain in the great battle while contending for the disputed ground could not become reconciled, and without a reconciliation would not be allowed by the Great Spirit to enter the delightful hunting-grounds of the spirit world, but that their reconciliation could be accomplished by giving the disputed ground to the twelve braves whose lives were spared in the battle. In accordance with the vision the chief of the Arroquas called the braves together, and formally delivered over to them and their posterity for-

ever full title to the before-mentioned grounds. After they had taken peaceable possession of their hunting-ground, they fixed their headquarters at the Osres, or Rock Wigwam, on the west stream, not a fourth of a day's journey from the great river. This place was long known to the hunters, and known with you as the cave. Here the twelve braves cast lots for a new chief, and the lot fell on one of the Canadagas. He had shortly before taken to himself a wife, a beautiful young maiden of the Chickasaw, a tribe still known in history, and the name of the creek on which is the cave where they lived was called after the new and young queen Chickasaw. One year after this event the young queen gave birth to a daughter, and called her 'Ollonga,' and the creek on the east boundary of their land, your Big Chikis, was called after the daughter Ollonga, and the streams at their junction, and from that point to the great river, was named by them Chickasaw Ollonga.<sup>1</sup>

"This small band, in the course of one hundred years from that time, became a numerous and powerful tribe, but after Penn's treaty the white people, or pale-faces, came into the country and made settlements near them. They did not love them, and rather than fight them left their home, their delightful headquarters, the Osres Wigwam, and emigrated westward toward the setting sun, and united with the Chickasaws."

**The Cave and its White Hermit Occupant.**—Connected with the foregoing, Mr. Bender gives an account of the cave, or cove, and its early-time hermit dweller. "When the first white settlers came there were still a few families of friendly Indians in the neighborhood, and at that time the cave was found to be inhabited by a white hermit. The early settlers called him the naked man. His singular history I will give you as near as I can remember, having received it, when I was quite young, from the lips of my grandfather, who was acquainted with him, and to whom he related what I now give you. This strange being said he was born in Scotland; that at the age of twenty years he taught school there. His mother being some time dead, his father married a second time. His step-mother was ugly and cross to him; that during the absence of his father, on a cold winter night, he turned his step-mother and her little babe out of doors, where they perished in the cold. He then fled from Scotland to the British colonies in America to save his life; landed in Philadelphia; came on to Lancaster, which was then a small village, and intended to teach school if he could get a situation; but one day he happened to see on the street a person that he knew, and, afraid that he would expose him, at once determined to leave, purchased a gun, some powder and ball, a butcher-knife, fishing-tackle, and such other articles as he supposed he might need,

<sup>1</sup> From this name the change to Chikis (Chiques) Salunga, as the stream has been called by the whites, was easy and natural.

made for the backwoods, where he resolved to make his living by hunting and fishing. Three days after he left Lancaster he came accidentally on the cave. There he made his home, and lived in it for five years before he saw a white man, and lived in it for six years after the white settlers located in the neighborhood before any of them saw him or discovered his hiding-place. His hunting and trapping he did at night, and gathered some esculent roots that grew near the cave. About this time he said he had a vision in his cave, and heard a voice speak to him as through a trumpet, saying, 'Arise, oh man! strip off your garments, and go forth henceforth stark naked to and fro for seven years, and atone for the damning deed done to thy step-mother and little sister,' which voice he immediately obeyed, and in this state of nudity was often seen in the deepest snow-storms by the early settlers. He also told my grandfather at various times that the main cave extended west over one mile; that he explored it up to the Singhorse farm (at Springville); that there were three running streams of pure water crossing over its floor, also a number of large rooms or chambers, where the droppings from the roof had formed beautiful white pillars that looked like persons dressed in white shrouds. He said that the three visible openings or caves, as they appear to the stranger at first sight, were not the proper places to enter the main cave. The proper entrance was in the cave-pool formed by the creek. By clearing away the rubbish and diving under the water he made his way into it. This strange man disappeared about the year 1765, and long, very long did the people wonder what became of the 'naked man.' The impression at last became general that a freshet in the creek closed the entrance with drifts of various kinds, which he was unable to remove, and that he perished in the cave."

Mr. Bender relates that in the year 1814, when he was a lad of twelve years, he found among the débris on the floor of the cave the rusted and broken blade of a butcher-knife, a fork, and a spoon, which he regarded as relics of the hermit's occupation; and he further states that in 1820 a sailor, named Daniel Harris, had located in the vicinity, and going to the cave-pool to swim with some companions, dove under the water, found the subterranean entrance to the great cavern and explored it. As the rock formation throughout the southern part of Mount Joy township is limestone, similar to that in which the celebrated Mammoth Cave of Kentucky and the Luray Caverns of Virginia have been excavated by some of nature's secret processes, it is not improbable that the statements of the hermit and of the more modern adventurer at the "Stone Wigwam" may have been true. There is at present a very considerable accumulation of rubbish in the cave or caves, and the discovery of the entrance to the chambers alleged to lie beyond could only be accomplished through painstaking labor.

**Settlements.**—When the territory now included in Mount Joy was settled it was a part of the old original township of Donegal, and it was not set off and organized as it now exists until 1759. Mount Joy is bounded on its long northern line by Dauphin and Lebanon Counties, the Conewago Creek flowing between its territory and that of the former county. Its eastern neighbor is Rapho township, the line of demarkation between being Little Chikis Creek (originally Chiquei Salunga). Its southern or southwestern boundary is marked by the Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike, upon the opposite side of which the East and West Donegals lie.

The extreme southern portion of the township consists of gently undulating, limestone land, while farther north the surface is more hilly and the soil is gravel and gravelly loam. In the extreme north the hills are higher and more abrupt and the land less valuable for cultivation than elsewhere. Nearly everywhere, however, fine improvements meet the eye, and there are evidences of thrift and good farming.

The pioneers of Mount Joy were Scotch-Irish, and the first came in about 1735, preceding the German settlers by a decade. The Germans, however, came in greater numbers after they had made their first entry, and the township is now almost exclusively peopled by their descendants. Not one acre of land in the entire township is now owned by the descendants of the Scotch-Irish pioneers who originally patented it. This absence of the families of the pioneers has rendered it difficult to obtain historical facts, and impossible to present a complete record of the early settlement. The Scotch-Irish pioneers selected the limestone lands in the southern part of the township, and the Germans exhibited a decided preference for the gravelly hills to the northward.

Among the first-mentioned class of early settlers were the Cunninghams, Lytles, Wilkins, Whites, Moorheads, Scotts, and Howards, and among the earliest and most prominent of the latter class were the Hiestands and Nissleys.

Gordon Howard, an Indian trader, owned at an early day seven or eight hundred acres of land in old Donegal township, extending in a northeasterly direction into the present limits of Mount Joy, and his sons owned lands adjoining. It is probable that Gordon Howard lived south of the boundary of this township. He died March 24, 1754. He left a widow, Rachel (*née* McFarland), and sons,—Thomas, Robert, John, Joseph, and William,—and two daughters. Thomas Howard was county commissioner in 1735-37. John Howard died in 1778, leaving a widow, Ann, and seven or more children, viz.: James, Martha, David, Mary, Thomas, Joseph, and John.

James and Samuel Allison married daughters of Gordon Howard, and upon his death came into possession of farms carved from his tract of land, lying north of Springville and extending to Little Chikis Creek.

John Wilkins took up, in 1738, land adjoining Gordon Howard's on the north and west,—that on which Nissley's mill is situated. He was a son of Robert Wilkins and brother of Thomas and Peter. He was one of the first to take an active part against the Marylanders, was wounded several times, and the Governor of Maryland offered a reward for his capture. John Hendricks, who lived at Wright's Ferry, turned traitor to the Penns and led Wilkins into an ambush prepared by Cresap, and he was taken a prisoner to Annapolis, where he lay in a filthy jail for many months. He was an Indian trader also, and visited the Ohio River region as early as 1732. He died in 1741, leaving a widow, Rachel, who married Gordon Howard, a son, John, who was born in 1733, and daughters, Rebecca, who married Thomas Anderson; Mary, who married William Poor; Rachel, who married Matthew Laird; and Jean.

John Wilkins and his wife Catharine, on Nov. 27, 1762, sold one hundred and three acres of his land to Martin Nissley, and in the following year he removed to Carlisle. He was appointed a lieutenant for Cumberland County. He removed to Pittsburgh in 1783, and died there in 1810. Gen. John Wilkins and the late William Wilkins, of Pittsburgh, were his sons.

Ephraim Lytle is known to have taken out a warrant for one hundred and ninety acres of land Nov. 24, 1744, and to have received the patent for another tract of one hundred and seventy-nine acres in April, 1767. He probably made his settlement prior to the earlier of these two dates. Ephraim Lytle had three sons—Joseph, Nathaniel, and Ephraim—and six daughters—Martha, Ruth, Jean, Rebecca, Priscilla, and Elizabeth. Nathaniel was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was killed near Philadelphia, his body never being recovered. His brother Joseph served in some capacity upon a peace commission at the same period. Nathaniel Lytle had an only son, Joseph, who was the father of S. S. P. Lytle, now a resident of Mount Joy borough. Ephraim Lytle, younger brother of Nathaniel, reared a family, but there are no members of it now in this county. He removed to the northwestern part of the State. The Lytles, like most of the Scotch-Irish pioneers of Mount Joy, were members of Donegal Presbyterian Church, and the graves of members of three or four generations of the family are to be found in the burying-ground adjoining the venerable house of worship.

Moses White (whose name is frequently spelled in the old records Whoit) had a patent for one hundred and sixty-eight acres of land in 1741. He had two sons—Hugh and William. Hugh White was a man of considerable prominence, who settled near the boundaries of Mount Joy borough, and near the point where the Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike crosses Little Chikis Creek. He removed from the township before the Revolution.

William White obtained a patent for a large tract of land in 1741, and in 1749 he and his wife Sarah sold

three hundred and forty-nine acres to David Martin, who sold one hundred and eighty-five acres of it to John Funk, March 10, 1752, and another portion to Christian Martin, Sr., in 1758. In 1763, Funk sold another piece to Christopher Heisey, and in 1768, Heisey and his wife Christiana sold to Ulrich Hackman, who built the mill long known by his name.

A portion of Moses White's land was sold, in 1766, to William Cochran, who with his wife Mary sold to Florence and Lawrence Scanlon. They in turn conveyed it to Christopher Shelley.

The Cunninghams were one of the notable families of early settlers in this township. James Cunningham settled, in 1718, in what is now East Donegal township, but moved from thence to Mount Joy and took up lands adjoining John Wilkins' tract. He was the grandfather of Col. James Cunningham, a prominent officer in the Revolutionary war, a member of the Assembly several years, and surveyor for the Western District of Pennsylvania. He removed to Lancaster, and died there at his home on Orange Street. His descendants removed to the western part of the State. Two members of this family, either sons or nephews of Col. Cunningham, laid out in 1803 the town of Butler, seat of justice of Butler County, Pa.

Samuel Cunningham received a patent for land in Mount Joy as early as 1747, and another in 1760, and he and his wife Jean deeded the same, or a portion of it, to James Cunningham, Dec. 15, 1762.

Jacob Hiestand was one of the earliest German settlers, having patented lands some time prior to 1741, as he sold one hundred and fifty acres to Jacob Rief and his son John in that year. They in turn sold to Martin Kreider in 1761. It was by this Hiestand family that the mill was built on Little Chikis, near the Mount Joy borough boundary, and now owned by the corporation. It has been in operation about one hundred years.

The Nissleys were another family of very early German settlers, and are to-day one of the largest and most prominent in the township. Jacob Nissley, the original settler, had five children, two sons and three daughters, viz.: John, who married a Sechrist; Martin, a Snyder. One daughter married a Burman, another an Eversole, and the other a Steward.

Alexander Scott was a settler of early date, and went out as a captain in the French and Indian war in 1756. He died in 1775, leaving a widow, Mary, and the following children, viz.: Margaret, James, Mary (Cook), William, and Abraham.

The Moorheads were another family of Scotch-Irish settlers in this township, but not so early as those who have been mentioned. Thomas Moorhead took out a patent, Aug. 17, 1761, for a tract of land about a mile north of the site of Mount Joy. He died in 1763, leaving a widow, Christiana, and the following sons and daughters, viz.: James, Robert, Elizabeth, Margaret, Jane, and Christian.

Thomas Moorhead divided his land between his two sons, James and Robert. James inherited the homestead farm, where his mother and two unmarried sisters lived with him. He was a soldier in the French and Indian war, and a captain in the Revolutionary war. He married Catharine Byers, daughter of John Byers, of Salisbury township.

For some time he was engaged in hauling military stores from Philadelphia to Boston during the Revolution. When returning from one of his trips, and when passing through Connecticut, he bought a colored woman named Phoebe and brought her to his home here, and took her with the family when he moved to Erie, Pa. He purchased his brother Robert's farm in Mount Joy in 1786. Robert removed to Dauphin County, and in 1787 he purchased the glebe land belonging to Donegal Church, to which place he removed. He was one of the ruling elders of Donegal Church for many years. He was a stately, handsome man of the old school, and wore breeches and silver shoe-buckles.

Mr. Moorhead sold his farm at the meeting-house and removed to Erie, Pa. The late Isaac Moorhead, postmaster of Erie, came from this stock.

By the opening of the Revolution the township was quite extensively settled, as the list of names which are here inserted will show. Here, as elsewhere in the county, the people were divided in regard to the sentiments they entertained toward the support of independence. Many of those loyal to the American cause and active in its advocacy and enforcement became Associators, and those who refused to take part in the opposition to Great Britain were Non-Associators. The men selected in this township for the county committee of observation, to ascertain and report upon the conduct of all persons touching the general association which had been formed in Philadelphia, were James Cunningham and Abraham Frederick.

The number of settlers in the township in 1776 is shown by the following list of provincial taxables, and their comparative worth financially is shown by the amounts of their assessments, the highest of which, it will be observed, was only £2 9s.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Allison, William.....	0	7	6	Gilford, John.....	0	2	6
Albert, Philip.....	0	10	0	Holday, Christian.....	1	12	0
Bowser, George.....	0	5	0	Howard, John.....	0	18	0
Balmor, Blacksmith.....	0	5	0	Hoeman, Ulrich.....	0	12	0
Brieh, George.....	0	5	0	Hamby, Isaac.....	1	2	6
Bishops, William.....	1	10	0	Hins, Henry.....	0	1	0
Bol, Thomas.....	1	10	0	Heir, Christian.....	0	7	6
Dor, John.....	0	9	6	Holdman, Jacob.....	0	11	0
Doty, Isaac.....	0	3	0	Helt, Henry.....	0	5	0
Demelton, Joseph.....	0	4	3	Hevl, Abram.....	1	7	6
Eratine, Peter.....	0	2	6	Jameson, John.....	0	2	6
Eugenroad, Joseph.....	0	6	0	Young, John.....	0	5	6
Eugenroad, Henry.....	1	1	0	Kingly, Jacob.....	1	9	6
Eoor, Jacob.....	0	2	6	Kinsly, Jacob.....	0	18	0
Frederick, Abraham.....	1	6	0	Kelley, William.....	0	18	0
Forry, John.....	0	7	6	Kaufman, Jacob.....	0	10	0
Forry, Abram.....	0	7	6	Kaufman, John.....	0	10	0
Fisil, John.....	1	0	0	Kefor, Jacob.....	0	9	6
Faper, Jacob.....	0	2	0	Kupp, Henry.....	0	15	0
Cunningham, James.....	0	5	0	Kener, Frederick.....	0	6	0
Gipford, Elizabeth.....	0	0	0	Kegel, Jacob.....	0	2	0
Ginton, Henry.....	0	18	9	Limbort, Henig.....	0	14	9
Gish, Abram.....	0	15	6	Leman, Peter.....	1	0	6
Gish, John.....	0	14	0	Leman, John.....	0	18	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Little, Abraham.....	0	18	9	Shally, Jacob.....	0	15	0
Latune, Harmon.....	0	5	9	Sheer, Abram.....	0	16	8
Longacre, Abram.....	1	1	11	Shelly, Abram.....	0	12	0
Leman, John.....	0	16	0	Singhorse, Casper.....	1	2	0
Martin, Christopher.....	2	1	0	Stofer, Jacob.....	1	3	8
Martin, John.....	1	9	11	Stoler, Frederick.....	0	10	0
Myer, Michael.....	0	3	6	Stover, John.....	0	2	6
Miller, George.....	1	2	2	Shauer, Jacob.....	0	1	0
Moorhead, James.....	0	15	0	Studs, Baltzer.....	0	2	0
Moorhead, Robert.....	0	8	5	Swarth, John.....	0	18	0
Miller, James.....	1	1	8	Striler, Abram.....	1	0	0
McKain, William.....	0	18	0	Scott, William.....	0	19	4
Misel, Henry.....	0	2	6	Scott, Abram.....	1	2	6
Nisely, Martiu.....	1	0	6	Sumbers, David.....	1	5	0
Nagel, Phillip.....	0	8	3	Swars, Peter.....	0	18	0
Nagel, Leonard.....	0	8	6	Speek, Barnard.....	0	2	6
Nisle, Martin.....	2	2	9	Snider, John.....	0	11	0
Nike, John.....	0	3	0	Stern, John.....	0	14	0
Peter, Leonard.....	0	9	0	Springer, Jacob.....	0	1	6
Peter, Jacob.....	0	9	6	Snyder, Antony.....	0	2	6
Peter, Michael.....	0	6	0	Teeman, John.....	0	6	6
Reim, Jacob.....	0	6	3	Wolf, Joseph.....	0	6	0
Robsin, Robert.....	0	18	0	Woolmore, Abram.....	0	19	6
Robsin, John.....	0	18	0	Witmor, Christian.....	0	10	0
Robsin, Thomas.....	0	18	0	Wogtment, Christian.....	0	10	0
Resor, Christopher.....	0	13	0	Witman, France.....	0	11	10
Resor, Peter.....	2	9	0	Wollomit, Henry.....	0	11	9
Stofer, Daniel.....	0	13	4	Welcar, Peter.....	0	3	0
Shally, Abram.....	1	15	0	Wolsen, Samuel.....	0	10	0

Freemen.

Assessed uniformly fifteen shillings each.

Peter Funk.	George Gempfert.
Jacob Shar.	David Martin.
Christian Lesor.	Jacob Shelly.
David Misenhelder.	John Nisle.
France Shopes.	William Poorman.
Matthias Gempfert.	

Following is a list of the Non-Associators of 1777, who were uniformly assessed for the prosecution of the war, in which they refused to take part, the sum of £3 10s.:

Brish, George.	Lenert, Peter.
Bishop, Gotlip.	Miller, George.
Braniz, Matthias.	Marlin, Christopher.
Beier, Jacob.	Marlin, David.
Burman, Melcher.	Marlin, David.
Derriner, Henry.	Marlin, John.
Dale, Isaac.	Marlin, Christian.
Egaurat, Crephan.	Marlin, John.
Erstein, Peter.	Miller, John.
Furman, Daniel.	Nisely, John.
Fisel, John.	Nisely, Marlin.
Funk, Peter.	Nicky, John.
Frederick, Phillip.	Negle, Lenhard.
Furny, Henry.	Negle, Phillip.
Fillips, Robert.	Risser, Abram.
Felix, Kyshar.	Risser, Christian.
Fober, Jacob.	Shobes, Frantz.
Gepfers, John.	Stoller, Frederick.
Gish, Abram.	Swartz, Christian.
Gish, John.	Sherrer, Jacob.
Ginter, Henry.	Speek, Bernhard.
Galle, William.	Shelly, Abraham.
Herr, Abram.	Shelly, Jacob.
Halsinlan, John.	Shelly, Jacob.
Halsinlan, John.	Snider, John.
Halsinlan, Jacob.	Stofer, Henry.
Hornlo, Isaac.	Snider, Christian.
Kintzle, Jacob.	Swartz, Abraham.
Kintzle, John.	Sherrer, Abraham.
Koffman, John.	Stern, John.
Koffman, Jacob.	Stofer, John.
Kiser, Jacob.	Strickler, Abraham.
Kolb, Henry.	Springer, George.
Leshar, Christopher.	Stofer, Jacob.
Linsch, John.	Snelder, Anthony.
Langonecker, Abram.	Freer, William.
Leman, Peter.	Vogelsang, Jacob.
Loman, John.	Witman, Frantz.

Wolgemut, Christian.  
Wolgemut, Abram.  
Walter, Baltzer.

Witmer, Christian.  
Werner, John.  
Williker, Peter.

**An Error Corrected.**—In Rupp's "History of Lancaster County" it is stated that Gen. Anthony Wayne, with his army, spent the winter of 1777-78 in Mount Joy township, and several letters from the celebrated "Mad Anthony" to Governor Thomas Wharton, dated at "Mount Joy," are presented as proof of the assertion. Other writers have fallen into the error through their blind following of Rupp and lack of original investigation, and it has become a popular belief that the general and his forces spent a winter encamped somewhere in the township. There is, and was, literally nothing on which to base this supposition, except the fact that Wayne's letters were dated "Mountjoy," and that fact amounts to nothing at all in the way of proof when we bear in mind that there was another Mount Joy in the vicinity of Valley Forge, at which it was very natural the gallant officer should be, and where, as a matter of fact, he was. That Wayne and his forces should have been so far from the seat of war as the western part of Lancaster County, and there remain through a whole winter, is manifestly absurd. Officers with small squads of soldiers were undoubtedly in the township on several occasions during the Revolutionary war, for the purpose of enlisting men, but there was at no time any large body of troops quartered here.

**The Tax-List of 1780.**—The tax return of 1780 shows that next to farming the most common occupation was distilling. No less than six stills were reported in the township, the owners being John Bishop, Abraham Frederick, Abram Hear (Hare), Christian Hear (Hare), John Lynch, and Jacob Peters. Abram Hear also paid tax on two mills. Only one tavern appears on the tax-list, and that was owned by Frederick Gitty, or Gettig. Christian Hare is known to have kept tavern the same year. Neither of these were the first in the township, for Stewart Rowan and John Young had licenses in 1765, and a year later they had to divide their patronage with two others,—George Strain and James Watford. In 1770 licenses were granted to Caspar Singhaas and Valentine Spingler. Returning to the tax-list of 1780, we are reminded that slavery then existed in Pennsylvania, by finding James Moorhead, William Moor, and Thomas Robison each paying tax on one negro. Each of the negroes was valued at one thousand pounds in the greatly-depreciated Pennsylvania scrip, which was receivable for taxes. In 1781 the value of seventy-five pounds of this scrip was one pound in gold, and assuming that it was slightly higher in 1780, these human chattles would have been worth about twelve pounds each. The tax-list from which we have taken these items shows, of course, very high values, which quickly diminish when the amount of depreciation of the Pennsylvania currency is taken into consideration. Thus one man's one hundred

acres of land is put down as worth seven thousand five hundred pounds, when its real value was about one hundred pounds, or one pound per acre.

**The Old Moravian Church.**<sup>1</sup>—The old Moravian Church in this township is in a secluded spot, about half a mile north of the hamlet of Milton Grove. The church dates back to about the year 1740, and it has not undergone any essential modification since it was built, and exhibits only the gentler changes that the hand of time makes before it destroys. The plain exterior is weather-beaten and gray, but still firm and apparently sound enough to last a century longer. The building has little pretensions to architectural adornment. As the vestibule was tottering from age, it was removed about thirty years ago. The interior of the church is in tolerable state of preservation, the material used in the construction of pews and floors being yellow-pine, oak, and cherry. The iron-work is of the most primitive description. The window-glass was originally imported from England, and the panes were six by eight inches, of extraordinary brightness.

The congregation which worshiped here the past three generations was distinguished for piety, intelligence, and high social culture. It was composed largely of wealthy farmers of this and neighboring counties, who passed away many happy hours within these ancient walls listening to the devout exhortation of their pastors. It comprised many families of descent, distinguished alike in the field, in the forum, and pulpit. During the colonial period minister followed minister in rapid succession. The missionaries sent out at that period were not all worthy representatives of the mother-church. More recent history of the church, however, presents a striking contrast to the former period. The last preacher, the venerable Rev. Peter Bachler, had for many years ably, faithfully, and lovingly cared for his flock.

Count Zinzendorf and his coadjutors visited this parish early in the year 1741, and converted to their faith Jacob Lischy, who became the first ecclesiastic of the creed of this parish. Immediately after the erection of the now ancient church on an eleven-acre tract, granted by deeds of 1740 and 1745, from Thomas and Richard Penn to Francis Leib, John Kopp, John Etter, and Peter Ricksecker, on record in Patent-Book A, vol. xiv. page 4761, in the record-office, city and county of Philadelphia, the work so auspiciously begun was marred by a lack of harmony. By a wrong construction put on the first title deed, the major part of those who erected the church forcibly dispossessed the Moravians of the pulpit. In 1745 the second title deed from the Penn family confirmed to the Moravians the eleven-acre tract and all its improvements. The building was then in its renewed state dedicated by Bishop Matthew Hehl, Sept. 28, 1753.

In 1752 the first resident minister took charge, viz.,

<sup>1</sup> Contributed by Squire Frank P. Grosh.

John Schmidt. Other resident ministers were Anthony Wagoner, J. Schweishaupt, John Rothe, and John Martin Beck. In 1754 a synod was convened here, and annual visitations were held by Bishops J. de Watteville, J. F. Cammerhoff, Peter Boehler, and Christian Henry Rauch. The following were some of the members in 1740: Jacob Lischy and wife, John Etter and wife, John Kopp and wife, Peter Ricksecker and wife, Frederick Stohler and wife, Nathan Baumgardner and wife, Abraham Freiderick and wife, Peter Schneider and wife, Rudolph Kucatzle, and Verona Leyholdt. Their names indicate that they were of Swiss or German origin, and they were undoubtedly emigrants from those countries. There was also Albert Francis, from Zweibrücken, Holland, who met with a violent death on June 26, 1756, while plowing on the Fisher farm, near Swatara, where he was captured, scalped, and cruelly beaten to death by Indians.

The graveyard, which adjoins the church, contains the mortal remains of some of Pennsylvania's earliest pioneers. The burial-ground is laid off into two sections,—those buried on the south side from the avenue leading from the main entrance were members and descendants of the church, and the remains buried on the opposite side were those of people belonging to other denominations. To persons who are fond of poring over relics of other days, this graveyard cannot fail to afford food for deep reflection. On the graves of all who were members of this church are sand or marble tombstones, which, without distinction, lie flat on the grave, illustrating the old adage, "Death levels all." Among the persons who were earliest interred here were those of the following families whose names appear upon the gravestones, viz.: Hunter, Banner, Schneider, Sehner, Kopp, Stohler, Bauman, Etter, Delkin, Bowen, Buehler, Bosanke, Bassoway, Pflantz, Kempt, Geophart, Delcher, Mourier, Leyholdt, Hedrich, Casteen, Koentzley, Leib, and Ricksecker.

For over one century this church has been the channel through which there has flowed a constant stream of life,—rising in the cradle, emptying in the grave,—but its doors are now closed and as silent as the graves around, and are only thrown open to admit to the last rites of the church the remains of some former worshiper of this fold.

A Sunday-school was organized in connection with this church by the Moravians in 1742, and had an uninterrupted existence until 1757. There is proof, too, that one was carried on here in 1771 and later. Rev. A. B. Hamilton, of Scotland, a Moravian missionary, who visited the old church five years ago, states, upon the authority of old records in the possession of the Moravians, that "Rev. Jacob Lischy, a pastor of the Donegal Moravian Church (Mount Joy was then included in the former township), was accustomed to meet the youth of his congregation on Sabbath, not merely for catechetical exercises, but for recitation from the Bible, accompanied with familiar

instruction suited to the capacities of the young. In this exercise he was often assisted by members of the church." The Rev. Lischy was pastor in 1744, and if the Sabbath-school existed in his time, as there seems every reason to believe, it was one of the earliest in Pennsylvania.

**Evangelical Association Church.**—The first class under the Evangelical Association in Mount Joy township was formed in 1850, and the membership continued to increase up to 1859, when it dwindled to twelve members. Services are now held every four weeks at the Moravian Church by Rev. J. W. Moyer. Meetings were held by this denomination twenty years before the class was organized, about 1830, on the premises of Christian Stern, near Milton Grove, under a white-oak-tree. The first local minister was Rev. David Boyer. Those who officiated after him were Jacob Moyer, Thomas Buck, and — Zimmerman.

**Schools.**—The first school in the township was established by the Moravians in 1780, and held in a building erected for the purpose near their church, north of Milton Grove. This was kept up for quite a number of years, but finally was discontinued for want of support. Aside from the Moravian school there were none of importance until comparatively recent years under the free school enactment.

Mount Joy, by vote, accepted the terms of the school law of 1834 in the year 1842. In the year 1855 there were in the township (not including the boroughs of Elizabethtown or Mount Joy) eleven schools, in each of which one teacher was employed. The total number of pupils was five hundred and twenty-two. The amount of tax levied for school purposes was eighteen hundred and sixty-eight dollars and six cents, and there was received from the State appropriation one hundred and eighty-two dollars. The cost of instruction was one thousand and seventy-eight dollars, and other expenses a little more than one hundred dollars.

In 1882 the number of schools was thirteen and the number of teachers the same, two of them being males. The number of pupils was six hundred and seventeen. The total amount of tax levied for school purposes was three thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars and eighty-two cents, and the amount received from the State appropriation five hundred and twenty-two dollars and sixty-four cents, the grand total of receipts being four thousand five hundred and forty dollars and ninety-eight cents. The amount paid teachers was three thousand one hundred and thirty-eight dollars, and the total expenditures four thousand four hundred and forty-one dollars and ten cents.

**Justices of the Peace.**—The justices of the peace elected or appointed prior to 1840 for the district of which this township was a part, will be found in the chapter containing the Lancaster County civil list. The following persons have served from 1840 to the present time:

James Dysart, April 14, 1840.  
 Jacob Missemer, April 14, 1840.  
 James Dysart, April 15, 1845.  
 James Missemer.<sup>\*</sup>  
 Jacob Souders, April 13, 1847.  
 Adam Ream, April 9, 1850.  
 Jacob Souders, April 15, 1852.  
 Adam Ream, April 10, 1855.  
 Christian Coble, April 10, 1860.  
 John H. Zeller, April 15, 1862.  
 Daniel E. Gingrich, April 12, 1864.  
 Christian Coble, April, 1865.  
 John H. Zeller, April, 1869.  
 Christian Coble, April, 1870.

W. K. Barnhart, April, 1872.  
 Jacob R. Missemer, 1873.  
 C. C. Coble, April, 1875.  
 Christian Coble, Jr., 1876.  
 William Barnhart, 1877.  
 Christian Coble, 1877.  
 Jacob R. Missemer, 1878.  
 Edward C. Sample, 1878.  
 B. K. Fehleman, 1879.  
 Frank B. Grosh, 1881.  
 C. Coble, 1882.  
 Frank B. Grosh, 1882.  
 Jacob G. Zellers, 1883.

**Florin, or Springville.**—This is a pretty cluster of dwellings, lying one mile west of Mount Joy borough, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and like its larger neighbor, it is partly in the township of Mount Joy and partly in East Donegal, the Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike being the dividing line. Christian Hertzler purchased, in 1812, the farm of one hundred and ninety-seven acres, on which the village has since been built, of Christian Hoffman, and laid out a portion of it in lots in 1813. He bestowed upon the village the name of Springville, which is generally recognized by its people as the proper appellation of the place at present. Very few of the residents acknowledge the name of Florin. The village plat was resurveyed in 1844 by a committee of three, two of whom, Abraham Walter and Joshua Bishop, assisted in the original survey. They both lived for many years in the town, and died here,—Bishop in 1850, and Walter a few years later. The other early settlers here were George Miller, Samuel Yetter, Henry Shreid, Lewis Clarke, Michael Haageman, Philip Farnby, John Portner, Adam Zell, Abraham Hertzler, George Winter, Adam Long, Richard Wilton, Michael Reigart, Jacob Finrock, Philip Bailor, John Green, Daniel Miller, John Michael, John Nettery, — Risser, and — Roan. Jacob Souders has lived in the village many years, and is one of its best-known residents. He has served as justice of the peace for a long period.

A school-house was built by the people in the year 1829, and used for a religious meeting-house as well as for educational purposes without change until about 1870, when the school directors of Mount Joy township built a new one. A few years afterwards an addition was made to the new school-house, and the trustees of the old one, with the people of the village, built another story upon it. It is now a town hall, and the play-ground a beautiful shaded park. The school directors of East Donegal built a brick school-house in 1851 in that part of the village in this township, but it was destroyed by a storm soon after its completion, which resulted in the injury of the teacher and a number of his pupils. A few years later another school-house was built north of the railroad, but it soon proved to be too small, and was sold for a dwelling-house. The school directors then built a larger one a short distance from the village limits to accom-

modate the children from the country as well as those of Springville.

A post-office was established here July 1, 1864. Samuel Hinney was the first postmaster. He died only two or three months after he was appointed, and his daughter Sarah succeeded him. After about a year she resigned, and John Bossler was appointed. He held the office until his death, in 1870 or 1871, when Henry Hershey, the present incumbent, was appointed.

A few years since the Post-Office Department changed the name of this post-office, Spring Garden, as it was originally called, to Florin, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company changed the name of its station from Springville to Florin, but there has never been any authoritative change in the name of the village, although some of its residents give to it the name of the station and post-office.

The village has three or four general stores, and a large tobacco warehouse is carried on by Kraybill, Nissley & Co. William H. Shutte and Daniel Roop are engaged in coach-making.

**The United Brethren.**—The first members of this church who lived in Springville were John Geyer and his wife Elizabeth, Christian Hershey and his wife Elizabeth, George Geyer and his wife Mary. These persons were here in 1834. They had meetings in the school-house for eight years, and in 1842, the society having increased to about eighty members, they built the present house of worship. The early ministers were Revs. Wenger, David Gingrich, Sand, Pefley, and Daniel Funkhouser. About ten or twelve years ago the German element of the society withdrew and built a church for themselves, so that there are now two United Brethren Churches in the place.

The colored people also have a society, known as the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Their organization and church building are about twenty-five years old.

**Milton Grove.**<sup>1</sup>—This village is comparatively in its infancy, and it is but recently that the wheel of progress has been set in motion. For the past ten years the changes have been most marked. Milton Grove is five miles east of Elizabethtown, and five miles northwest of Mount Joy, by which place it is connected with a daily mail-route that brings the news from abroad. Its location is on an elevated piece of ground, from which the eye sweeps over a great expanse of beautiful valley scenery. Adjacent flows the Little Chiquesalunga (or Chikis), a splendid stream of water, abounding with fish, and beautifully hedged on both sides with a fine belt of timber.

About the year 1820 there arrived in this locality a German immigrant named Hardtman, who in the same year purchased a large tract of unimproved land, including that portion on which the village is now located, and laid out a considerable number of

<sup>1</sup> Contributed by Squire Frank B. Grosh.

building lots to establish a town to be named Hardt-mantown. His extensive purchase of real estate, coupled with the extravagant habits he had acquired, led people to conjecture that he was a man of above ordinary means, and a town of fair proportions was anticipated in the near future. But when the day of settlement came Hardtman was unable to meet the obligations of his creditors, and the prospective town fell like a clap of thunder from an unclouded sky. Hardtman suddenly disappeared, and the land again reverted to the original owners. It remained uncultivated until 1849, when Benjamin Grosh, Esq., purchased a large parcel of the land, platted and located the present village and named it Centreville. The same year he erected a large frame dwelling and store-house on the northwest corner of the square, where he carried on a successful mercantile business until 1871, when he sold the store property to his son, Frank B. Grosh, who, after conducting the same business for a period of eight years, retired, and disposed of it together with his interest in stock to his youngest brother, Eli F. Grosh, the present proprietor. The same year the village was located Christian Groff, of Honey Brook, Chester Co., erected a building on the opposite corner. These two buildings were the only ones erected prior to 1855, when Mr. Abram Groff built a stone house in the eastern part of the village, which was followed by the erection of the present hotel by Samuel M. Groff in 1857. It was in this year that the celebrated "Centreville Nurseries" were commenced by Daniel E. Gingrich, Esq., who did a thriving business for a number of years. His nurseries and name gained fame, but the war of the Rebellion followed and his stock depreciated, and he shortly became financially embarrassed. To meet the obligations of his creditors he disposed of his entire stock at sacrificing prices, and now the once famous nurseries are no longer in existence.

In 1862 the founder of this village utilized the only vacant corner on the square by erecting a fine residence, which in later years he occupied as his homestead.

Further building improvements were then abandoned for a number of years in consequence of the Rebellion, and it was not until 1870 that a new impetus was given to the place which enhanced in value the land within its limits. There were then only five buildings all told, but by the instrumentality of its founder the wheel of improvement was set in motion. The same year a post-route was established between Mount Joy and Sunville, Lebanon Co., *via* Centreville. A post-office named Motley was established in the village, and Frank B. Grosh was appointed post-master. Subsequently, at the solicitation of the citizens, the name of the village and post-office were changed to Milton Grove. Buildings were now put up in rapid succession, and men of various occupations were seeking homes in the prosperous village. Milton Grove now has a general dry-goods store, in-

cluding groceries, queensware, boots and shoes, drugs, notions, cedarware, etc., two boot and shoemakers, one fine hotel, two meat-markets, flouring-mill, blacksmith, furniture- and house-painter, cigar manufactory, tailoring establishment, one shoe-store, hames manufactory, coopering establishment, one physician, one justice of the peace. Benjamin Grosh, the first settler of this village, died at his residence here in April, 1831, having been a resident of the place he located for a period of thirty-two years.

## CHAPTER LXIX.

### PARADISE TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

**Geography and Topography.**—Paradise township is situated in the eastern portion of Lancaster County, bounded on the north by Leacock and East Lampeter, on the west by Strasburg, on the south by Bart, Eden, and Sadsbury, and on the east by Salisbury. It has an area of eleven thousand nine hundred and eighty-six acres.

It originally formed a part of Strasburg, but in 1843 it was organized as a separate township. The principal portion of the surface is undulating and very fertile, and is considered one of the finest agricultural tracts of land in the county. It is in Pequea Valley, and is drained by Pequea Creek and its many tributaries. The soil is mainly limestone, except in the southern part, which is crossed by the Mine Hill, and is less fertile.

Pequea Creek, its principal stream, forms the northern boundary and supplies the motive-power to four of the principal flour- and grist mills. P. Schum's cotton- and woolen-mill is also situated on this creek. It abounds with a variety of fish, and during the hot summer months many an angler whiles away the hours on its cool and shady banks.

London Run, with its many tributaries, drains the principal part of the township.

Paradise was organized in 1843, and was first named Pequea, but the name was not satisfactory to some of the inhabitants, and it was subsequently changed to Paradise.

**Early Settlers.**—The first settler of Paradise township was Mary Ferree (formerly called Ferrie), who came here in 1709 with six children. Mrs. Ferree came from the town of Landau, near the Rhine, in France. Her maiden name was Warrimbere, and she was married to John Ferrie, who, being a Huguenot, was among those who were slain during the insurrection in France. Mary Ferree was the possessor of two thousand three hundred acres of land, situated south of the Pequea Creek. She died in 1716, and was buried

<sup>1</sup> By A. H. Smith, M.D.



in Carpenter's Cemetery, which was selected by her, and is located in about the centre of her former possessions. The tract of land taken up by Mary Ferree is now in the central portion of Paradise township. The western part of the township was taken up by Hans Groff, and consisted of one thousand acres. This was bought by Louis Dubois, and bequeathed by him to his son-in-law, Philip Ferree, son of Mary, and adjoined her estate. The eastern part of the township was first settled by Matthias Slaymaker, who came here in 1810 with five sons: Matthias, Henry, John, Daniel, and Lawrence. The latter started to the West and was never seen afterward. It is supposed he was killed by the Indians. The remaining sons were married, and a large portion of the land is still in the possession of the descendants of Matthias Slaymaker.

When Mary Ferree and family arrived in the valley of Pequea, she was met by Beaver, chief of the tribe of Indians that inhabited this section of country at that time. Beaver, with the humanity that distinguished his tribe, gave up to the emigrants his wigwam. On the following day he introduced them to King Tanawa, who resided on the Great Flats. King Tanawa had known William Penn, and called him the "Indians' friend."

Tanawa was a chief of the five nations, and always displayed a friendly feeling toward the whites. He sold his land to William Penn, and it was afterwards bought by the early settlers.

King Tanawa's remains, with those of many of his tribe, were buried on an elevation of ground in Paradise, since named Lafayette Hill, and now used as a burial-ground by All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church. His grave was marked by a pile of stones, which has since been removed, and part of his bones are still preserved in the neighborhood.

**Thoroughfares.**—Among the principal thoroughfares are the Lancaster and Williamstown turnpike, the Strasburg road, and the Mine Hill road, all of which traverse the township from east to west. The oldest of these is the Strasburg road, which was laid out as a public highway during the administration of William Penn. The roads running north and south are Cherry Hill, Black Horse, Bellmonte, and Williamstown. The Mine Hill is crossed by five roads, namely, Kenneagy's road, Wolf Rock road, Cedar Hill road, Coal Hill road, and Linville's Hill road, all of which intersect with the Mine Hill road on the top of the hill.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, which has a station at Leaman Place, is now the great avenue of travel and transportation to and from this township.

**Paradise.**—In 1804 the village now called Paradise was made a post-town, and, needing a name, it was called Paradise from an expression of Joshua Scott (publisher of Scott's map of Lancaster County), who, while standing in the middle of the turnpike with others, and looking over the country, remarked that

this should be called Paradise, which name the post-office has retained from that time. When the township was laid out, in 1843, and passed by the Legislature, it was named Pequea, but some not liking the name, applied to their representative and had it changed to Paradise township. The population of Paradise is four hundred inhabitants. It has two extensive carriage-factories, one tannery, one hotel, owned and conducted by Nicholas Danner, a drug-store, owned by Dr. George J. Hoover, one general store, owned by Mrs. Amanda Witmer, and conducted by T. F. Caruthers and A. P. Witmer. There are three bakeries, one blacksmith-shop, four cigar-factories, two tinsmiths, and an extensive coal- and lumber-yard, conducted by A. K. Witmer's Sons. The building now occupied by this firm was originally a stable connected with the hotel, and owned by Samuel Lefevre. This building has been enlarged, and is now a large two-story stone and frame structure, the first floor being used as a general wareroom, and the second for the offices of the Lancaster County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In 1843, A. K. Witmer built a railroad from the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the present warerooms,—distance, about one-half mile,—which is still used for the transportation of coal, lumber, grain, ice, etc.

**Williamstown** is a flourishing village in the eastern part of the township, and was named from the first builder, Amos Williams, who kept at that time a small store. The second building was a hotel, and the third was the private residence now occupied by Nathaniel E. Slaymaker. At present there is one hotel, kept by Jacob Bair, one general store (Harry Brackbill being its proprietor), one shoemaker, one saddlery, and one butcher. There are twenty-three houses and one hundred and thirty inhabitants.

**Kinzer Place.**—Harry Kinzer, in 1834, built a hotel at what is now called Kinzer Place for the accommodation of the railroad workmen, it being the time when the Pennsylvania Railroad was being constructed. About ten years afterwards the building was burned. He then built a stone structure, which he afterwards took down, and erected on its site a large brick building, which is now occupied by Enoch Passmore as a hotel, and also by the railroad company as ticket-office and waiting-room. Kinzer post-office is in the same building, Mrs. Joseph Aiken being the present postmistress. Christian Hershey & Bro. have a large coal- and lumber-yard and general store at this place.

**Leaman Place.**—Prior to the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad there was only the farm-house of Henry Leaman where this village now is. In 1835, Mr. Leaman erected a hotel, and soon afterward a railroad station was established there. The hotel has from the first been used as the passenger depot. Gradually a little village came into existence, and it now consists of about a dozen houses. It has a store, a post-office, a warehouse, a coal- and lumber-yard,

and the railroad buildings. The Strasburg Railroad connects with the Pennsylvania Railroad at this point.

**Harristown.**—This hamlet was named after Thomas Harris, who was one of the first settlers. It has a population of about one hundred. The Harristown school is located here.

**Public Schools.**—The school system had been accepted in the township of Strasburg before the separation from it of Paradise. The first board of directors elected after the erection of the township consisted of Daniel Esbenshade, Benjamin Herr, and four others whose names cannot be ascertained. The number of sub-districts at that time was seven, and the houses in these districts were built of stone or of logs. As time has gone on new and more tasteful and convenient houses have taken the places of these, and the only one still in use is the Harristown school-house, a stone structure.

The present sub-districts in the township are: No. 1, Paradise; No. 2, Centre; No. 3, Williamstown; No. 4, Harristown; No. 5, Willow Grove; No. 6, Bellemonte; No. 7, Cedar Hill; No. 8, Spring Valley; No. 9, Black Horse; and No. 10, Locust Grove. Of these the schools in Nos. 1 and 9 are graded schools, with two teachers each. The houses in these districts are three of stone, four brick, and three of wood, all in good condition, and all furnished with modern improved fixtures.

The annual school term in the township has during many years past been sometimes seven and sometimes eight months. The wages of teachers are from thirty to forty dollars per month. The present teachers are Miss Celia Gable, Miss Carrie Norton, John Weaver, Mrs. Martha Rowe, Miss Lizzie Bair, Thomas G. Wise, Mrs. Clara Bair, Harry Denlinger, B. A. Book, Alfred Leshner, Miss Annie Phenegar, and Miss Emma Wiker. The present directors are Benjamin Ranck, president; D. D. Edwards, secretary; Jacob E. Ranck, treasurer; C. H. Hershey, H. C. Musser, and Daniel Esbenshade. The number of children in attendance in 1883 was five hundred and eighty-five.

**All Saints' Church (Protestant Episcopal).**—On July 31, 1841, a meeting was held at the public-house of Amos Witmer, for the purpose of organizing a parish. The persons present were Redmond Conyngham, J. Lightner, Adam K. Witmer, John Yates, J. Eshelman, Jr., David Witmer, J. Yates Conyngham, and the Rev. E. Y. Buchanan, rector of Christ Church, Leacock township. The following vestrymen were elected to serve until Easter Monday, 1842: Redmond Conyngham, J. Lightner, A. K. Witmer, J. Yeates, J. Eshelman, Jr., J. Yates Conyngham, Isaac F. Lightner. The first two named were appointed wardens, and Rev. E. Y. Buchanan was elected rector.

Previous to this time there was an effort made to organize a parish and secure funds for the building of a church at Carpenter's Cemetery, but these efforts

proved unsuccessful. The first services of this parish were held in a school-house (which is still standing on the same lot with the church), Sept. 12, 1841. The parish and church were admitted into the diocese at a convention held in 1842, at which time there were seven communicants, one of whom is still living.

The congregation grew too large for the school-house, and steps were taken towards procuring funds and erecting a larger building. A resolution was passed by the vestry Feb. 27, 1843, for that purpose, and on Monday, Aug. 7, 1843, the corner-stone was laid. Charles Myers was the builder. At this time there were sixteen families belonging to the church, there were twelve communicants, and the Sunday-school consisted of forty scholars. Dec. 3, 1843, the church was consecrated.

Since the erection of the church a steeple with bell was added to it. There have been 500 baptisms, 116 marriages, 187 burials, and 199 communicants. The present number of communicants is fifty-one. The Rev. E. Y. Buchanan was rector for a period of thirteen years. Rev. B. B. Killikelly, D.D., succeeded him, and was rector eight years. Rev. J. F. Esch had charge for a short time. Rev. H. K. Brown, M.D., was rector for fifteen months. Rev. Thomas Burrows succeeded him, and stayed two years. Rev. H. C. Pastorious was rector four years. The present rector, Rev. J. McA. Harving, assumed charge of the parish Sept. 1, 1879.

Previous to the organization of this parish the following-named Episcopal ministers held services in the Methodist Church in Soudersburg, near Paradise: Rev. Mr. Varian, Dr. Cruse, R. W. Morgan, J. B. Clemson, and Mr. Clarkson.

All Saints' Cemetery is located on the south side of the church, and was used as such when the parish was organized. It is on an elevation of ground called "Lafayette Hill," and was used as a burial-ground by the Indians many years ago; some of their bones are still found. The cemetery incloses about one acre of ground, and is kept in perfect order.

**The Paradise Presbyterian Church.**—The Presbyterian Church in Paradise village was built in 1840 for the better accommodation of the members of Leacock Church residing on or south of the turnpike. It has no separate organization from the old church, being governed by the same session and trustees, and composed in a large part of the same congregation. Services are held on alternate Sabbath mornings in both churches, except in the winter months, when all the services are held in the church in Paradise.

In 1881 the building was enlarged through the efforts of its present pastor, Rev. E. W. Gaylord, at an expense of five thousand five hundred dollars, the improvements being a new lecture-room and an extension to the front, with the addition of a steeple and bell. The congregation is large, and at present

the renovated house of worship is one of the most attractive in its internal arrangements in the country. There is a cemetery on the north side of the church, covering an area of one and one-half acres; it is inclosed by a high and substantial fence, and is used principally by members of the church for the burial of their dead.

**Old Mennonite Church.**—This church is located in Paradise, and was built in 1847. The building committee consisted of Jacob Denlinger, John Denlinger, Samuel Eby, and John Mollinger. Services are held every two weeks, and a large congregation is always present. The following is a list of the ministers from the time of its organization: Peter Eby, Joseph Hershey, Samuel Wenger, deceased. Isaac Eby, the present bishop, is the minister in charge at the present time, and is assisted by John Ronk and Jacob Hershey. In 1880 the church added about three-fourths of an acre of land to their yard. There is no cemetery connected with the church.

**Carpenter's Cemetery.**—This is the oldest burying-ground in the township, and is situated on an elevation of ground at the junction of the "Black Horse" road with the Strasburg Railroad. \* Previous to her death, Mary Ferree selected this spot (which is situated in about the centre of her former possessions) as a burying-place for herself and family, and she was the first to lie within its quiet walls. Her death occurred in 1716.

After the country became more densely populated, and this was used as a public burying place, a charter was obtained for it by Abraham Carpenter, Joseph Ferree, Isaac Ferree, David Witmer, and Adam Lightner, who had a substantial wall of stone built around it, and other improvements added. Among those buried on these grounds are the Ferrees, Carpenters, Lightners, Witmers, Lefevres, Stambachs, Esben-shades, and Armstrongs.

**Frantz Cemetery.**—This cemetery was laid out about 1815 on land donated by Jacob Frantz and John Denlinger. It is located on the north side of the turnpike, on the Bellemont and Intercourse road. A school-house originally stood on these grounds, and its old walls form a part of the inclosure. The first person buried in this cemetery was Maria Frantz.

**Pequea Lodge, No. 161, I. O. O. F.**—This lodge was instituted Feb. 16, 1846, in Soudersburg, with the following officers: William P. Michael, N. G.; Samuel Miller, V. G.; John F. Lefevre, A. S.; Joseph H. Graybill, Treas. The meetings were held in a brick building in that place for a number of years, but the lodge, concluding to remove to Paradise, procured rooms from Mr. Amos Witmer, and they are now holding their meetings in his building, over the store, on Saturday evening of each week. Since the time of its organization this lodge has initiated two hundred and twenty members. Its membership is now sixty-one, and its treasury has in it about three thousand dollars.

Present officers are: H. S. Kendig, N. G.; Elmer Wiker, V. G.; D. W. Edwards, Sec.; Howard Miller, Asst. Sec.; W. C. Frew, Treas. This is among the oldest lodges in the State, and among the first in the county for its careful and correct mode of working.

**Insurance Company.**—The Lancaster County Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated April 19, 1841, with Henry F. Slaymaker, William Noble, William Henderson, Dr. Samuel Duffield, and James G. Henderson as corporators. The first officers were William Noble, president, and Henry F. Slaymaker, secretary and treasurer.

On Jan. 14, 1851, N. E. Slaymaker was elected to the position of secretary and treasurer, and the office was removed from Salisburyville to Williamstown. He acted as secretary and treasurer until January, 1882, when John S. Witmer was elected in his stead, and the office was moved to Paradise. The amount of insurance in force Jan. 1, 1883, was \$8,836,556.78.

The following is a list of the present officers: John S. Witmer, secretary and treasurer; Directors, Samuel Slocum, president, N. E. Slaymaker, A. K. Witmer, C. L. Himes, A. P. McIlvain, John N. Woods, Dr. S. R. Sample, John Seldomridge, Joseph F. Witmer.

**The Wenger Carriage Factory, Paradise.**—In 1847, A. K. Witmer erected at the east end of the village of Paradise (on a tract of land purchased from Jacob Witmer, his uncle) a small, one-story shop, which was first occupied as a wheelwright shop, by Martin Shultz. In 1852 or 1853, William Cox, of Lancaster, took possession of the shop and carried on carriage-making. Cox removing to Lancaster, was succeeded by Francis Snyder, who continued the carriage business until his death, in 1858. The property was then sold by A. K. Witmer to John Wenger, whose son, Joseph E. Wenger, carried on a thriving business in the manufacture of carriages for eight years, and was followed by his brother, A. E. Wenger, who continued there two years, the shop then being taken possession of by a younger brother, Jacob Wenger, the present proprietor, and has been carried on by him for fifteen years.

Instead of the one-story wheelwright-shop there now stands a large three-story building, employing from twenty to twenty-five men. The annual business is twenty-five thousand dollars.

**Frew's Carriage Factory.**—Mr. Nicholas Danner, in 1875, built a large carriage factory on his land adjoining his hotel. It was leased by S. W. Frew and John F. Reese, who conducted the business for two years and established a large trade. In 1877, Mr. Reese withdrew from the firm and Mr. Frew took charge of the business, and conducted it for a period of two years, when his brother, W. C. Frew, bought the right and fixtures, and he is now conducting one of the finest trades in the country. The shop has a capacity for working twenty-five men and is doing a business of twenty-five thousand dollars.

**Paradise Tannery.**—This was established by Daniel Espenshade. At first it had twenty vats, and its only machinery was a one-horse bark-mill. It has since been owned by Daniel Lefevre, Samuel Foster, Jonathan Leidigh, Isaac Leidigh, and the present owner, Isaac Lichty. It has been remodeled and enlarged, and a twelve horse-power engine was put in it by Mr. Leidigh. Its present capacity is two thousand five hundred hides per year. It employs five hands.

**Schum's Factory.**—About 1840, Christian Hess built, on the site of an old fulling-mill in the northeast corner of Paradise township, a woolen-factory. After the death of Christian Hess it became the property of his son Moses, who, in 1864, sold it to George Levan. In 1866 he sold it to Philip Schum, by whose heirs it is now owned and conducted. It is a stone structure, and its machinery is propelled by the water of Pequea Creek. Formerly woolen-cloth was manufactured here, but now the mill is used for the manufacture of cotton and woolen yarn. Four hands are employed in the establishment.

**Slaymaker's Kilns.**—These kilns were established about the time of the building of the railroad, and are close to McIlvain's kilns about one mile east from Leaman Place.

The property originally belonged to the Bowers estate. The next owner was G. D. McIlvain, and at his death Robert P. McIlvain inherited it. The quarries and kilns are now leased by G. D. Slaymaker, who supplies Charles Warner & Co., of Wilmington, Del., with all its products.

**McIlvain's Kilns.**—In 1832, when the State Railroad, now Pennsylvania Railroad, was made, it opened a fine quarry of limestone on the property of John Slaymaker.

Mr. Slaymaker erected two kilns and commenced burning lime for building and fertilizing purposes. In 1848 the father of the present owners, Albert and Porter McIlvain, became the owner, and at the time of his death, in 1867, the present firm of McIlvain & Brother took possession.

In 1869, finding that a better article was wanted for building purposes, they erected, at an expense of two thousand five hundred dollars, a kiln for the manufacture of wood-burnt lime, which has a capacity of two hundred bushels in twenty-four hours. The lime is shipped to Philadelphia and Reading, Pa., Wilmington, Del., and Baltimore, Md.

**Pequea Quarries.**—These quarries are situated about one-half mile north of Paradise, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. They were first owned by Hiram Witmer, and leased by John Keller in 1864, who took out flagstone and ballast for the railroad.

In February, 1872, James Young leased them, and erected two derricks which were run by horse-power. During the spring of 1881 an engine was placed in it to hoist the stone, some of which measured four feet square by two feet thick. The stones are principally

used for building bridges, and are shipped to different parts of the State. This is the finest limestone quarry in the county, and one of the best in the State. At present it employs forty quarrymen and nine cutters. The third derrick is in course of erection.

The quarry is superintended by Samuel Johnston. After the death of Hiram Witmer, in 1881, his son, Joseph Witmer, became its owner.

**Doner's Mill.**—In 1760, Frederick Wise, a German, built a small grist-mill, distillery, and hemp-mill at the base of the Mine hill, on what is now called Wolf Rock road. The mill was one and a half stories high. Wise lived there about fifty years, and amassed a large fortune. After his death, George Eckert, Esq., married the widow, who was still young, and assumed charge of the same. Twenty years after this J. R. Eckert bought it, and in a few years sold it to Jacob Eshleman, who added to it a story and new machinery. Eshleman owned it about twenty years, and after his death it was sold to Nathan Sharpless, who owned it five or six years, when Daniel Rice became its possessor. Rice lived there ten years, when it was sold to Elias Doner, its present owner, in 1873. It is run by a large overshot water-wheel, and has one burr and one chopper.

**Rohrer's Mill,** situated one mile south of Strasburg road, and in the southwestern part of the township, occupies one of the oldest mill-sites in the county. The early history cannot be ascertained further than that there was a small mill built there in the early settlement of the county. In the course of time this mill, being too small, was torn down, and one of larger proportions erected to take its place. In 1834, Henry Rohrer purchased from the Denlingers the frame mill which, in 1852, was taken possession of by his son, Christian Rohrer, who removed the old mill and built a large brick grist- and saw-mill in its stead. In 1879 it was enlarged by the addition of an end to the main building, in which was placed a fifteen horse-power engine. The water-power is derived from Calamus Run.

**Spring Valley Mills.**—About the year 1800, Abraham Carpenter built a small mill on London Run, near the centre of the township. The original structure was stone, and some time after a saw-mill was attached, and an engine added to the motive power.

In 1853, John Ranck became its possessor, and fifteen years ago he rebuilt it with brick. It is now run by a large overshot water-wheel.

**Brua's Mill.**—This mill was bought by David Witmer previous to the year 1800. The name of its builder cannot be ascertained, but is supposed to have been Joseph Ferree. The mill has changed hands several times since its erection, and is now owned by Daniel, John, and Frank Brua. Ten years ago this mill was burned, but it was immediately rebuilt by the Brua brothers.

**Beiler's Mill.**—This is the last mill on the Pequea Creek, in Paradise township, and is owned by George

Beiler. It was built in 1825 by Michael Mussleman, who owned it until ten years ago, when it was bought by George Beiler, its present owner. The mill is now being run by Elam Trout, and, though a small mill, is considered one of the best in the township.

**Evergreen Mill**, owned by the Eshleman estate, and located on Pequea Creek, is a large three-story mill, with two burrs and two chopping-stones. The present lessee, Mr. Christian Hershey, is doing a thriving business.

**London Vale Mill**.—This mill is situated on London Run, and owned by Silas K. Eshleman, who rents it.

**Osceola Mill** was originally an old forge called Springwell forge. In 1800 George Eckert, Esq., built a mill on the same site, which was held by him until 1867. It was then sold to Israel Rohrer, who sold it to his brother, Martin Rohrer, and the name was changed from Springwell to Osceola. Martin Rohrer rebuilt the mill and furnished it with first-class machinery. Mr. Rohrer shortly afterward sold it to Martin Snavelly, who is still its owner.

**Justices of the Peace**.—The following is a list of the justices of the peace of Paradise township from its organization up to the present time: Isaac B. Burrows, 1846; Daniel Lefevre, 1848; N. E. Slaymaker, 1852; John B. Warfel, 1855; Martin D. Hess, 1859; John B. Warfel, 1860; William M. Slaymaker, 1862; Isaac Phinegar, 1863; George Anthony, 1864; Henry Kendig, 1864; Henry Miller, 1865; Isaac Leidigh, 1865; H. C. Miller, 1866; John G. Free-land, 1867; Milton B. Eshleman, 1868; R. P. McIlvain, 1872; Robert Girvin, 1873; W. C. Frew, 1875; Jacob M. Eby, 1878; W. C. Frew, 1880; H. H. Rohrer, 1883.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### HON. WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Hon. William Hamilton was born in Leacock township on Nov. 25, 1818. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and a collateral branch of the same family from which sprang Hon. Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. Washington, who was killed in a duel by Aaron Burr on the heights of Weehawken. Hugh Hamilton, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the first of his race of whom anything is known in Lancaster County. He made a settlement prior to the Revolutionary war in the neighborhood of the old Leacock Church, and owned a large tract of land in that locality. During the struggle for national independence he served as a captain in the patriot army, and was in many important engagements. He had a family of eleven children, of whom nine sons and a daughter attained adult years. Of these, Hugh (2d) was the father of Hon. William Hamilton. He also

passed his life in Leacock township. He married Isabella Knox, and had six children, viz., Lyle, Sally, Robert, Margaret, William, and John. Of these, William was the only one who married, and who survives at the present writing (1883). He grew up on the paternal farm in Leacock, and attended the district schools of the neighborhood. At the age of sixteen he went out to labor among the farmers, and continued in that arduous line of employment until he attained the age of twenty-five years. He then entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and filled the position of supervisor of a section six miles in length for five years. On Feb. 29, 1848, he married Louisa, daughter of Henry and Susan Slaymaker, of Paradise township, and soon thereafter took up his residence at Williamstown, where he has since continued to live.

At an early period in life Mr. Hamilton manifested a taste for public life and the science of politics, and through that source has become widely known in his native county. He was formerly an adherent of the Democratic party, but in 1856 became the candidate of the Know-Nothing party, and was elected to represent Lancaster County in the State Legislature. He was re-elected to the same office in 1857. This public service at Harrisburg in behalf of his native county brought him in contact with the political leaders of the State, and he became the warm friend and trusted adherent of such men as Hon. Simon Cameron and the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, with the latter of whom he continued on intimate terms until the time of the demise of that illustrious statesman. Upon the formation of the Republican party, in 1860, Mr. Hamilton co-operated with his friends, and was one of the founders of that party in Lancaster County. The same year he was elected to represent the county in the State Senate, where he served for three years with marked ability and fidelity. He was a warm supporter of the Union cause during the nation's second struggle for existence, and served on the military committee of the Senate at a time when the duties of the position were arduous and important. In 1864 he withdrew from the field of politics, and has since been interested in the agricultural development of his township, living within the peaceful precincts of his home. He owns a farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres near Octorara, and one of one hundred acres at Belmont, and in the decline of life devotes all of his time to overseeing and managing them. He has led an active, industrious life, and in spite of the political struggles in which he has been engaged has always sustained a reputation for integrity and uprightness, and been held in general respect by his friends and acquaintances. He has lent a cheerful support to the various progressive movements of his day, and always felt a deep interest in the material and social improvement of his native county. His first wife died on Feb. 22, 1857, leaving five children, viz., Isabella C., Mary M. (wife of John Borland, of



W. Hamilton



*John C. Pfenner*

Sadsbury township, Lancaster Co.), John (deceased), Elizabeth S., and Louisa Hamilton (deceased). He married in 1858, for his second and present wife, Ann Lemér, widow of O. J. Bailey, of Harrisburg.

#### JOHN GUNDACKER OFFNER.

John Gundacker Offner was born in the city of Lancaster, on Sept. 30, 1816. His father, Dr. Samuel C. Offner, was born Aug. 22, 1792, and practiced his profession in Lancaster, dying, however, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. His mother was Catharine Gundacker, eldest daughter of John Gundacker, an early and prominent merchant of Lancaster, who was born Sept. 28, 1765, and died Nov. 18, 1814. The children were John G.; Abraham C., who died at Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1848; George C., who was drowned at Octorara, in his boyhood; and Joseph C., who died in infancy.

The early life of our subject was passed in the city of Lancaster, where he enjoyed the benefits of an ordinary English education. At the age of ten years he entered the employ of Col. Myers, of Lancaster, for the purpose of learning the hardware business, and remained with him until he attained the age of nineteen, when he went to Philadelphia and clerked in a hardware store of that city for a short time. About the year 1836 he returned to Lancaster and entered the post-office of that city as a clerk, where he remained until his marriage, on Aug. 8, 1848, to Mary R. Dickson, daughter of Mrs. Mary Dickson, the postmistress, who was first appointed to that office by President Jackson, and who continued to discharge the duties of the position in a faithful and competent manner under all administrations for the long period of twenty-one years. She was the daughter of George Melvaine, of Paradise township, and the widow of William Dickson, the founder of the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, who enjoyed the rare distinction of editing the only Democratic newspaper between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh for many years. Besides Mrs. Offner, who was the faithful assistant of her mother in the post-office during the entire term of her office, there were also two other daughters,—Jane Dickson, who married Joseph Boyd, of Pequea, and removed to Zanesville, Ohio, where he died, and Ann E. Dickson, who became the wife of Gunning B. Bedford, of Philadelphia. A daughter of Mrs. Boyd, M. Josephine Boyd, married Rev. Herman Hooker, an Episcopal clergyman of Philadelphia, who died soon after, leaving her a widow. She is now acting as a missionary of the church in the city of Mexico, and is at the head of the orphanage of the Church of Jesus in that place.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Offner removed to Williamstown, Lancaster County, where he lived a modest and retired life until his death on Feb. 3, 1880. During his entire life he proved faithful in the discharge of every duty that devolved upon him,

and acted the part of a consistent and devoted Christian. Holding himself aloof from public affairs, avoiding all ostentation and display, he confined his energies to the performance of his private duties, and to the advancement of the interests of the church and of society. He was a devout member of the old Presbyterian Church of Leacock, and was officially connected with that body as elder for fifteen years, holding that position at the time of his death. He also took an active interest in the Sabbath-school cause, and served as superintendent of the school connected with the Leacock Church for several years. He gave liberally of his means to the support of all worthy enterprises, and was held in general respect by all classes of citizens. His home-life was one of contentment and peace, and he ever manifested a genial and happy temperament. He was extremely popular among his acquaintances, and his sudden death was attended with universal regret. He left no children, but his widow still resides at Williamstown.

## CHAPTER LXX.

### PENN TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

THE greater part of what now comprises Penn township was cut off from the western portion of Warwick township, and legally organized into a separate and distinct township in 1846. The commissioners appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County to view the proposed dividing line were Henry Shreiner, Esq., David May, Esq., and John Forney. They met at what was then called Shober's hotel, on the Lititz and Lancaster turnpike, about a mile south from Lititz, on the 22d day of February, 1845, viewed the proposed division line, and reported in favor of a new and separate district, to be called West Warwick. Their report was not confirmed until Jan. 22, 1846, and named by the court Penn township, in honor of William Penn. The township is bounded upon the north by Lebanon County, northeast by Elizabeth township, east by Warwick township, southeast by Manheim township, south by East Hempfield, and west by Rapho township.

**Natural Features.**—The surface is gently undulating, sufficiently so for the proper drainage of the soil. Along the northern boundary the township is circled by the South Mountain, covered with fine forests, and principally owned by R. W. Coleman's estate. The surface slopes gently southward, with a few elevations near the central part, and a perfectly level plane along the Reading and Columbia Railroad, which crosses the southern section of the township. The soil is mostly of the best quality of

<sup>1</sup> Contributed by Israel G. Erb.



limestone, except along the foot of South Mountain, where sand predominates. The elevated portions of the township are generally gravel. Chiquesalunga (Chikis) Creek skirts the western boundary, and forms an important watercourse both for agricultural and industrial purposes. Through an intelligent system of farming by the pioneers and their successors the soil has been brought to a high state of cultivation, and is very productive. A very large number of cattle are fed annually, and large quantities of lime are put on the land, which produces very fine and large quantities of tobacco. The greater part of the soil is under cultivation, the timber having been reduced very much during the last decade, except a small tract here and there, and the heavy growth on South Mountain.

**Early Settlers.**—Penn township is exclusively settled by Pennsylvania Germans, who constitute an industrious and economical element. Among the old families, descendants of whom are still living in the district, were the Keaths, Kreiners, Beckers, Hagys, and Meyers, whose ancestors came here as early as 1735. These early settlers mostly located along the foot of South Mountain, and extended their dominions southward to what is now called Unionville and White Oak, the latter place having been started in 1794 on the Chikis Creek.

Among others were the Hostettors, Hersheys, Snavelys, Bambergers, Gibbles, Reists, Kauffmans, Gingrichs, and Erbs, most of whom immigrated to this country from Switzerland and other parts of Europe on account of religious persecutions from 1720 to 1735. A deed for five hundred and eighty-three and three-quarters acres of land near Chikis Creek, adjoining lands of John Gingrich, and vacant lands by John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, dated the 10th day of February, 1735, the ninth year of the reign of George the Second over Great Britain, etc., and the eighteenth year of our government, to one Christian Bamberger, is evidence of the time of the settlement of some of the above-named early settlers. Most of the last-named settled along the central part of what is now called Penn township, in the limestone region, and gave it the name Grube Land. Of all the families whose names are mentioned, descendants are still scattered over the territory, and chiefly remain where their forefathers first located. The history of most of them is so obscure that no traces of the exact time of settlement can be found anywhere.

We give the following extract from the laws of Pennsylvania of 1846, page 93, section 62:

"From and after the passage of this act that portion of Penn township, in the county of Lancaster, heretofore included in the Seventh Election District, shall be, and the same is, hereby erected into a separate election district; and the electors within the bounds thereof shall hold their general elections at the public-house of Jacob Hoover, in the borough of

Manheim; all that portion of Penn township heretofore included in the Sixteenth Election District shall be, and the same is, hereby erected into a separate election district; and the electors within the bounds thereof shall hereafter hold their general elections at the public-house of Jacob Ziegler, in the village of Lititz; *Provided*, That the qualified voters of the township of Penn be, and they are hereby, authorized to hold their spring elections for township officers at the house now occupied by Christian Hershey, and that Abraham Kauffman act as judge, and John M. Summy and John H. Spickler as inspectors at the next election for said township of Penn."

The first election was held at the public-house of Christ. Hershey, March 20, 1846, and the following-named persons elected township officers: John M. Summy, justice of the peace for five years; John F. Hummer, assessor; Christ. Stehman and John Stauffer, assistant assessors; Daniel Lied and Mathias Hoffer, supervisors; David Weidman, auditor for one year; Benjamin Stauffer, for two years; and George B. Shober, Esq., for three years; Christ. Stehman and Isaac Stauffer, school directors for one year; John Hostetter and Christ. Kreiter, for two years; George Dutt, Joseph Erb (resigned), for three years; Christ. Hershey, township clerk; John Spickler, constable; Christ. Stehman, judge; Isaac Hollinger and Jacob Neavling, inspectors for Lititz district. The second election was held at the same place, March 19, 1847, and the following-named persons elected township officers: John F. Hummer, assessor; Jesse McMullin, constable; Jacob Cross and Abr. Minnich, supervisors; Peter Reist, auditor; John Kemper, Isaac Stauffer, Henry Snavely, school directors; Christ. Hershey, township clerk; John H. Spickler, judge; Augustus Hall and Martin Hambright, inspectors for Lititz district.

Act of 1848, p. 61, sect. 8: "That hereafter the qualified electors of the township of Penn, in the county of Lancaster, shall hold their general elections at the public-house of Christ. Hershey, in said township." Signed by William F. Packer, Speaker of the House of Representatives; William Williamson, Speaker of the Senate. Approved the 15th day of February, 1848, Francis R. Shunk, Governor.

After the passage of this act all elections were held at the public-house of Christ. Hershey.

The following is a synopsis of the township record from 1848 to 1883. Names of all the justices of the peace: John Hummer, 1850; Eml. Bollinger, 1852; John N. Eby, 1853; E. H. Gingrich, 1861; David Kauffman, 1866; H. R. Hull, 1867; Israel G. Erb and S. J. Beard, 1868; Israel G. Erb, 1869; S. J. Beard, 1873; S. J. Beard and Nath. Baddorf, 1878; Jacob Mace and N. S. Baddorf, 1883.

School directors: John Hostetter and Matthias Hoffer, 1848; Benjamin Stauffer, George B. Sholer, Esq., 1849; John Hershey and Martin Hershey, 1850; Matthias Hoffer and Isaac Stauffer, 1851; Peter Leib

and Peter Gibble, 1852; John Hershey and Martin Hershey, 1853.

From 1853 to 1864 the township record is missing. At the election held at the public-house now kept by Jacob Busser, April 11, 1864, for school directors, Abraham Minnich and Henry Snavely were chosen; and those subsequently elected were David Beck and Andrew A. Zug, 1865; Jesse Gibble and Henry E. Stehman, 1866; Peter Sellers, David Eichholtz, and Henry Connelly, 1867; John M. Stehman and E. S. Salm, 1868; H. S. Snavely and James Boyd, 1869. The same year an election was held in October, and Jonas B. Erb and Jacob H. Strickler elected school directors. John M. Stehman and E. S. Salm, 1870. (No record of 1871.) John S. Weidman and James Boyd, 1872; Jonas B. Erb and John Greybill, 1873; John B. Reist and Jacob E. Behm, 1874; J. G. Cassel and Charles Diehm, 1875; John H. Cassel and Jonas B. Erb, 1876; Cyrus R. Dohner and Samuel Shirk, 1877; S. S. Hauenstein and Samuel D. Hoffer, 1878; Henry E. Hershey and Samuel H. Erb, 1879; Samuel Shirk and Joseph Hernly, 1880; George Herman and D. E. Shimpf, 1881; Samuel H. Erb and John H. Kreider, 1882; Peter Z. Hershey and Joseph H. Hernly, 1883. Supervisors: David Weidman and Jacob Hernly, 1848; Jacob Erb and John Bamberger, 1849; Isaac Bamberger and Jacob Ritter, 1850; William Schreiner and Christ. Hershey, 1851; Benjamin Boddorf and Emil Keener, 1852; Emil Keener and Benjamin Boddorf, 1853. (No record from 1853 to 1864.) Benjamin McQuaid and Joseph Connelly, 1864; B. McQuaid and Emil Keener, 1865; Elias E. Reist and Jacob L. Dommoy, 1866; same for 1867; P. M. Will and H. Helman, 1868; Elias E. Reist and P. M. Will, 1869; election of October, 1869, Josiah H. Gibble and Peter M. Will; Benjamin J. McQuaid and Emil Keener, 1870; Benjamin J. McQuaid and George Herman, 1872. (No record of 1871.) Abram R. Hershey and Jacob Krall, 1873; Henry H. Cassel and Jacob Krall, 1874; Henry H. Cassel and Abram E. Behm, 1875; Henry H. Cassel and Emil Keener, 1876; Henry E. Hershey and William B. Miller, 1877-88; Samuel Diehm and Thomas Keath, 1879; A. A. Zook and Samuel Diehm, 1880; same in 1881; William B. Miller and Thomas Keath, 1882; F. R. Metzger and William B. Miller, 1883.

**Villages and Hamlets.**—There are three small towns of note, Penn, Unionville, and Junction. Unionville is by far the oldest town, computing from the time the church near by was built. Its time of beginning was about one hundred and fifty years back, and it has changed names several times, having been originally called White Oak, which name is still given to another little hamlet about one mile west of it. Unionville is built on the old Newport road, leading to Mount Hope Furnace. This was one of the oldest and most important thoroughfares known and it is now called the Lititz and Mount Hope road.

The town contains the famous White Oak Church, a store, two hotels, a coach-works, a blacksmith-shop, and cigar-factories. Penn is located on the same road, about a mile east, and it has a store, post-office, and several private buildings. Molly Plasterer's hotel was the first known, and was famous in its time as the headquarters for the mountaineers. This old and well-known hotel was formerly located in the village of Penn, and the date of its erection is lost. Junction is at the intersection of the Reading and Columbia and Lancaster Branch Railroads, and derived its name from the junction of the two roads. This is a new place by name. It had its origin in 1867, when the Lancaster Branch Railroad was built, and it is quite a flourishing place. H. S. Snavely, one of the descendants of the original Snavely family here, is running a large steam- and water-power flouring-mill at this place, with a grain elevator attached of a capacity of about eight thousand bushels. The mill was first built by Jacob Snavely in 1807, and run with water-power until very recently. Here, too, is the place where the first apple-jack in the township is supposed to have been distilled, but only the spot where the life-preserving spirits were distilled remains. J. S. Hershey, a descendant of the pioneer Hershey, is carrying on the mercantile business at this place. Besides these there are a hotel, blacksmith-shop, warehouse, and coal-yard, and a very beautiful railroad depot has been erected within the last few years by the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company. Surrounding this place are some of the finest limestone farms anywhere to be found in the county of Lancaster, and the land on which this thriving little village is located is part of the old Hershey farm; population, one hundred and twenty-five. Lime Rock, merely a station on the aforesaid railroad, about one mile west of Lititz, was first located by Dr. J. C. Brobst in the year 1880, who erected a commodious warehouse, ticket-office, post-office, blacksmith-shop, and other buildings. The place has a coal-yard, and large drawing and other limekilns. Over fifteen thousand bushels of lime are burned here annually. This place is famous for large quantities of limestone, which yield ninety-two per cent. of lime, large quantities of which are shipped annually. A vein of moulding sand, ten feet high and eight feet wide, is also found at this place. The land originally belonged to the Gable family, and the place was named because of the inexhaustible quantity of limestone there. Mount Vernon, half a mile south of Lime Rock (with a hotel, cigar-factory, and blacksmith-shop), Souders-town, and White Oak are small hamlets off the railroad. The four post-offices are Penn, White Oak, Junction, and Lime Rock.

**Schools.**—The system of education in Penn township in the early part of its existence was very defective. Short terms of three and four months were taught by the day, at the rate of three cents per day

per pupil. The buildings were small, dingy log cabins and old meeting-houses. The school apparatus consisted of several flat tables; a large wood-stove, with a capacity of holding very near one-fourth of a cord of wood; a few books, such as Byerly's Spelling-Book, Rose and Pike Arithmetics, some very old German arithmetics, calculating mostly pound, shillings, and pence, English and German Testaments, as in those days that sacred book was used as a class-book; a slate-pencil, oftentimes made out of a gravel-stone; a goose-quill, a solution of indigo for ink, and about six sheets of paper (foolscap) sewed together for a copy-book; no blackboards. A teacher suitable to the times, often a worn-out day laborer, who was obliged to give from three to four lessons a day in reading, which was considered in old days absolutely necessary. Very little attention was paid to arithmetic. Grammar, geography, and mental arithmetic were not known, and when first introduced met with a powerful opposition, which retarded their progress in a great measure. It was the duty of the teacher oftentimes to give the pupils double recitations, English and German, mostly in the Testament. No printed copy-books. The teacher had to set them, or, in other words, head them, some in mixed English and others in Pennsylvania Dutch, just as parents desired. This mode of teaching went on with little improvement until about 1848, when a desire for better education manifested itself, and the "free school system" was accepted, and since the schools have been improving, and assume a standard equal to any in the county. The number of schools is eleven, and the term six months. No others but teachers with permanent certificates, or rank No. 1 in the practice of teaching, with a salary of from \$45 to \$50 per month, are employed. About 533 pupils of school age are in the district; the average percentage of attendance is 88; number mills levied for school purposes, 1½; total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes in 1882, \$3343.40; State appropriation, \$473.24. The school-houses are all well built, most of them of brick, mounted with a belfry; have large and commodious play-grounds, and the school apparatus is of the very best, modern improved desks and the best series of school-books.

**Churches.**—There are eight churches in the township,—two Mennonite, four Dunker, one Episcopal, a Lutheran and Reformed (Union) at Unionville, which is by far the oldest church known. Its history dates back to 1735, the time the first church was built. The second was built in the year 1832 (the old one having been torn away). This has since been remodeled and mounted with a large bell. This congregation has a small farm of about twenty-six acres, with improvements, besides the church property, which is held jointly by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations. Schlatter gave them the sacrament in 1747, when seventy communed. He left them in 1752, at which time the following three persons were elders: Peter

Becker, Wendel Laber, and Adam Keener. Baptisms and confirmations are recorded in the old record, but not communicants. The first baptism was in the year 1741, and from that time an unbroken succession was kept up to 1766. The first class of catechumens recorded was for the year 1749, and consisted of sixteen persons,—nine males and seven females. This congregation was exclusively Reformed till 1766, when a deed was procured for a Union Church. Application for said deed was made March 26, 1752, the tract of land was surveyed Dec. 22, 1752, and the deed was granted Sept. 4, 1766, under King George III., and in the forty-ninth year of the proprietary government, signed by John Penn.

The following pastors officiated at this church up to 1883: Revs. John Waldschmid, 1752-86; Anthony Hautz, 1786-90; John Christian Wilms, 1790-1802; Charles Helfenstein, 1803-7; John Theobald Faber, 1807-19; Frederick A. Herman, 1819-23; Daniel Hertz, 1823-31; Jacob Leymeister, 1831-33; Samuel Seibert, 1833-37; C. Weiler, 1837-49; Henry N. B. Habliston, 1849-50; Isaac Gerhart, 1850-59; W. T. Gerhart, 1859-70; and D. C. Tobias, 1870-83. Connected with this church is one of the largest cemeteries in the district. Over fifteen hundred persons lie buried there whose remains are marked with stones of some sort, and about half as many more without marks, as is frequently found in digging graves, when old coffins and remains are struck. On this vast burial-ground, among the hundreds buried there, rest the remains of the ancient Keath, Kreiner, Labar, Becker, Keener, Hagy, Myers, and many other families of the early settlers, whose names on the stones are so much defaced by the lapse of time that they cannot be deciphered. This is the only church the history of which dates back to the last century. The Episcopal Church at Mount Hopo was principally erected for the Grubb family at that place, not many years ago. The Mennonite Churches are Erb's and Kauffman's, the latter built on lands of Abr. Kauffman, Esq., in 1860. The Dunker Churches are Greybill's, Gible's, Longnecker's, and Kreiter's. All these churches have suitable burial-grounds, most of them of recent date.

Many small family burial-places are found on farms, some in a very dilapidated condition, while others are inclosed with substantial walls and sandstone coping. Among these are the following: On the farm of Samuel Minnich, where the Erbs, Minnichs, and others lie buried; on the farm of Christian Bucher, where probably the oldest settlers of that part of the territory lie buried. There are no stones with inscriptions, only upright limestones, and a little mound to mark the place. On the farms of Samuel G. Keller, John B. Reist, and John Salm, deceased, are very neat and well-preserved family burial-places, nicely inclosed with good and substantial stone walls and coping and iron gates. In these lie buried the Kellers, Reists, Sahms, and others. On the farm of Benjamin

Hershey and David Hostetter is a fine specimen of these family resting-places, neatly inclosed with an iron fence, in which lie buried the Hersheys mostly. On the farm of David Hostetter (proper) is one inclosed with a stone wall substantial enough to last another hundred years, where the Hostetters and some of their descendants lie buried, all dating back to the early history of the settlement of the families. Many more and smaller ones are found on many other farms. Most of them are well preserved, and the places of the dead marked with sandstones having German inscriptions, the letterings of which are so much obliterated by time that they cannot very easily be made out.

The Manheim Fairview Cemetery figures very prominently among the fields of the dead of recent date. It is situated in Penn township, a short distance southeast of Manheim borough, on an elevated tract of land on the south side of the Manheim and Lancaster turnpike-road. This association was chartered by the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County, May 25, 1874. "The corporation shall have power to contract for, purchase, and take conveyance in fee-simple of land in Penn township, in said county, not exceeding twenty acres in the whole." The cemetery is nicely laid out in blocks and walks, and otherwise ornamented. The slope of the ground is northward, and the cemetery can be seen for miles. The first managers were Abraham Kline, John M. Dunlap, Jacob H. Kline, Moses G. Miller, J. B. Bomberger, D. F. Hamaker, and F. R. White; first officers: President, Abraham Kline; Secretary, John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Jacob H. Kline; Superintendent, Jacob Weidman.

**Corporations.**—The "Penn Township Mutual Fire Insurance Association of Lancaster County" is a chartered institution, organized on the 2d day of June, 1860, charter granted by the Court of Common Pleas Aug. 15, 1870. The first board of directors, elected June 2, 1860, was composed of the following-named persons: David Leaman and Moses Light, for three years; Gabriel Gingrich and John B. Gibbto, for two years; Samuel Leaman and Joseph Gibbto, for one year. Gabriel Gingrich was appointed the first secretary of the company, and served until Nov. 6, 1863, when he resigned, and E. H. Gingrich was appointed in his stead. He served until Feb. 3, 1866, at which time he resigned, and was succeeded by Moses Light, who served until June 16, 1866. John M. Stehman, Esq., was appointed in place of Light, resigned, and served in this capacity until Dec. 1, 1866, at which time Israel G. Erb was appointed secretary *pro tem.* until June 2, 1868, when he was unanimously elected secretary and treasurer of the company. Mr. Erb served in this capacity until June 5, 1869, when he was elected a director, and was also appointed secretary, which position he still holds. The present board of directors consists of the following persons; Jacob H. Hershey, president;

Israel G. Erb, secretary; Israel Zartman, treasurer; John L. Mohler, Martin Metzler, and Ephraim S. Hoover, Esqs. The company has been in a very flourishing condition, and had a total value of property insured on the 31st of December, 1882, of fifteen million five hundred and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars. Its limits are the boundaries of Lancaster County.

**The Farmers' Creamery Company of Manheim (Limited).**—The manufacture of butter and cheese was commenced in Penn township in March, 1883, by the above-named company, which erected a very fine building expressly for that purpose in the beginning of 1883, a short distance southeast of Manheim borough, and fitted up the same with all the latest improved machinery best adapted for the production of pure and good butter and cheese, at a cost of ten thousand dollars. An eight horse-power engine moves the machinery. The main building is two stories, thirty-six by thirty-seven feet, with a wing sixteen by thirty-six feet, one and a half stories high, and an engine-house fourteen by twenty-two feet. Whire's circular cheese vat, Burrel & Whitman's milk vats, and Blanchard's churn are used. To these machines is added a Danish Centrifugal Cream Separator, a powerful machine that takes the cream out of the milk immediately. This creamery employs four men. The names of the officers and directors of this creamery are John B. Reist, president; Elias E. Reist, treasurer; Amos H. Hershey, secretary; Jacob P. Hostetter and David E. Shimp, members of the board.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### ABRAHAM KAUFFMAN, Esq.

Abraham Kauffman, son of David Kauffman, was born in Rapho township, Lancaster Co., March 30, 1799. His father moved to a farm in what was then the southwestern part of Warwick, now Penn township, where Abraham has lived up to this time. His father died Jan. 15, 1846, aged seventy-five years, one month, and eight days. His mother died March 11, 1867, aged eighty-seven years, two months, and twenty-six days. He was brought up to agricultural pursuits. He lived chiefly in private life, save his being intrusted with several minor positions, until 1835, when he was elected to the House of Representatives.

It was during this session that the first appropriation was made towards commencing the Gettysburg Railroad, and here he differed from all his colleagues from the county in taking a stand against it, while they supported it, and continued to do so during the second session he was in the House. After giving his last vote against it, in 1838, he put his reasons for so doing on the Journal, April 16, 1838. (Page 1156, House Journal.) It may be stated that after the

State had expended nearly one million dollars on the doubtful project, it was abandoned. He was again elected to the House of Representatives in 1836. It was during this session that the surplus revenue of the United States, by resolution of Congress (session of 1835-36) distributing said surplus among the several States, fell into the hands of the Legislature. Pennsylvania's share being nearly four million dollars, and wishing to secure a portion of it to the people direct, offered a joint resolution, Feb. 20, 1837 (House Journal, vol. i. p. 563), authorizing the State treasurer to redeem two million dollars of the State indebtedness. February 23d, on motion, the said resolution was considered in committee of the whole, when, after considerable discussion, the opposition succeeded in having it postponed to March 13th, when it could not be reached again. At this time there was a strong improvement feeling, and log-rolling became the order of the day. The said surplus was all scattered to various projects excepting five hundred thousand dollars, which was distributed among the several school districts of the State. He was again elected to the House of Representatives in 1837, and again under the new constitution in 1843, and served during the session of 1844. In 1850 he was elected a director of the poor for Lancaster County. He was re-elected in 1853, and was president of the board during the last five years. Feb. 11, 1865, he assisted in organizing the Manheim National Bank, of which institution he has been president fourteen years. In 1869-70 he was traveling over the western portion of the United States as far as California, and the same year made a donation to the borough of Manheim of three acres of woodland containing a spring of water, near said town, to be used as a public grove. This the town Council properly named after the donor.

#### JACOB M. EBERLY.

The earliest representatives of the Eberly family emigrated from Germany to America during the year 1700. They were followed by others, among whom was Michael Eberly, whose son Henry was married to a daughter of Ulrich Burkhard, and resided upon land now owned by the subject of this sketch, in conjunction with his brothers and sisters. The birth of Henry occurred in 1718, and his death in 1758. His three sons were Henry, John, and Jacob. The last-named was born Jan. 27, 1752, and died Dec. 2, 1810. He married Anna, daughter of Michael Witmer, their nuptials having occurred Nov. 20, 1781. Their children were Henry, born in 1782; Mary, in 1784; Anna, in 1787; Jacob, in 1790; John, in 1796; and Henry, in 1798. Jacob Eberly, who is the father of the subject of this biography, was born Dec. 30, 1790, on the homestead. He at an early age acquired the trade of a blacksmith, and later, became a farmer. He married Fanny, daughter of David Mellinger, of Manor

township, on the 16th of February, 1819, and had children: Anna M., born Jan. 9, 1820; David M., whose birth occurred Sept. 30, 1821 (deceased); Elizabeth M., born Nov. 21, 1823; Jacob M.; Fanny M., born Oct. 1, 1826; John M., whose birth occurred Feb. 21, 1830; Benjamin M., born July 31, 1832; Christian M., born Feb. 2, 1835 (deceased); and Peter M., who died in infancy. Jacob M. was born Oct. 1, 1826, and spent his boyhood on the farm which was originally purchased from the government by Ulrich Burkhard, and has been for generations in possession of the family. His advantages of education were such as were afforded by the early schools of that period, after which he assisted his father at the blacksmith's craft, and also gave substantial aid in the cultivation of the land.

On the death of his parent, which occurred Oct. 14, 1867, he, with others of the family, inherited the paternal estate, which they still own and cultivate, with Jacob M. as business manager.

In politics Mr. Eberly was formerly a Democrat, and later embraced the principles of the Republican party, though not actively interested in the political issues of the day.

Much of his leisure is devoted to literary pursuits, his fine library of thirteen hundred volumes embracing all the standard works on history, science, art, and religion, together with the best editions of modern and contemporary poets. The current periodicals of the day are also found upon his table. Mr. Eberly was educated in the Mennonite faith, and is still one of its devout adherents, and a member of the Old Mennonite Church.

## CHAPTER LXXI.

### PEQUEA TOWNSHIP.

**Geography and Topography.**—This is one of the several interior townships of the county, and lies south of the county-seat, between Pequea and Conestoga Creeks. It was originally a part of Conestoga township, and organized into a separate municipality in 1853.

It is bounded on the northeast by West Lampeter, southeast by Providence, south by Martie, southwest by Conestoga, and north and northwest by Lancaster township. The surface of the township is somewhat rolling, and the soil well adapted to agricultural purposes. Large quantities of corn, hay, oats, and wheat are produced from its fertile soil, and, in fact, Pequea ranks among the best farming districts in Lancaster County. Besides the agricultural products of the township, Pequea is noted throughout this section of country as producing the best quality of stone lime for all purposes for which that article is used. The



*Jacob M. Liberty*

township is drained by the Pequea and Conestoga Creeks and their small tributaries.

The Pequea Creek, from which the township derives its name, forms the north and northwestern boundary, while the Conestoga the south and southeastern boundary. There are no extremely elevated points in this township, the highest of which, however, is probably Mount Parnassus, about one mile southeast from West Willow village.

The township is traversed from northwest to southeast by the Lancaster and Quarryville Railroad, built in 1875 and later.

**Pioneer Settlers in Pequea.**—Just when the sturdy pioneer wended his way to what is now Pequea township and "warranted his tract," or "staked out his claim," is not definitely known, yet it was some time prior to 1780, as the assessment-roll of that year for old Conestoga township, of which Pequea was then a part, contained the names of the following land-owners, assessed in that year, and located as stated below. The valuation of property was at that time in pounds, shillings, and pence, and may appear at first sight to be enormous, but when we take into consideration the fact that it was then that the colonists were in the midst of a desperate struggle for independence, and large revenues had to be forthcoming to carry on the struggle.

John Bare located in the northwest part of what is now Pequea township, owned two hundred and sixteen acres of land valued at £7500, five horses valued at £1000, and seven cows valued at £500. The old plantation is now owned by Jonas Harnish and Jacob Stehman.

Jacob Bare located near his brother John, and owned two hundred acres of land, valued at £8800, two horses valued at £600, and one cow at £100. The old Jacob Bare farm is now owned by David Landis.

John Behm (the name is now spelled Beam) located on ninety acres of land, valued, in 1780, at £2500, and owned two horses valued at £600, and five cows at £400. This farm was in the Behm (or Beam) family for many years, when it was sold to a Mr. Charles, who, a few years ago, sold it to other parties.

Jacob Behm located near John Behm, in what is now Pequea township, and owned two hundred acres of land, which was valued at £6000. He also owned two horses valued at £600, and five cows at £400. John Beam was the last of that name that owned this farm, which was also sold to a Mr. Charles, and by him divided into three tracts, and sold to other parties. Upon this farm there has been found iron ore in paying quantities, and mines are worked at present.

John Bachman lived about half a mile north of what is now Willow Station, on the Lancaster and Quarryville Railroad, and owned two acres of land, valued at £800, one horse at £200, and two cows at £200. The land is now owned by Tobias Landis.

Jacob Breneman located on one hundred acres of

land, about one mile west of what is now West Willow village, valued at £1900. He also owned two horses, valued at £400, and two cows at £150. The farm is now owned by Abram Hare, John L. Breneman, and Abram Breneman.

Adam Breneman located nearly one and a half miles west from the present West Willow Railroad Station, and owned one hundred and fifty acres of land, valued at £6000. The larger portion of the farm is now owned by Abram Hare.

John Burkholder was possessed of one hundred and eighty-four acres of land, situated a short distance west from what is now West Willow Railroad Station and post-office, and valued at £6550, three horses valued at £1000, and eight cows at £1000. The farm is now in the possession of Henry G. Rush and children.

Henry Deitrich located upon one hundred and ninety-eight acres of land, through which the Lancaster and Quarryville Railroad now runs, in front of the residence of Andrew Mehaffy, at West Willow Station, valued at £7000. He also owned one horse assessed at £400, and four cows at £600. The farm is now owned by John Sehnor, or Saner.

Christian Forry lived one mile west from West Willow Station, and in 1780 owned two hundred and fifty acres of land, valued at £8500, four horses valued at £1000, and six cows valued at £1000. The farm is now owned by John B. Myers.

Jacob Gochenauer lived at the lower end of what is now Pequea township, and owned one hundred and thirty acres of land valued at £3000, three horses valued at £700, and three cows at £300. The present owner of the plantation is Jacob Idelbach.

Henry Gochenauer located in the east part of the township, and owned fifty acres of land valued at £1200, two horses valued at £500, and three cows at £300.

Peter Good lived in lower end of the township, on one hundred and fifty acres of land now owned by Henry Good, then valued at £5200. He also owned two horses valued at £500, and three cows valued at £300.

John Good lived near Peter Good's, and owned sixty-three acres of land valued at £2700, three horses at £600, and two cows at £300. The real estate is still in possession of the Good family.

Jacob Harnish was the owner of four hundred and forty-five acres of land valued at £6500, two horses valued at £500, and four cows at £500.

Jacob Harnish, Jr., owned one hundred acres of land valued at £1800, two horses at £500, and three cows at £500.

Michael Harnish was possessed of one hundred acres valued at £1500, two horses at £500, and four cows at £500. The old Harnish plantations are still in possession of the Harnish family.

Melchor Hachman owned one hundred acres of land lying southwest from the village of West Willow,

and valued in 1780 at £2000. He also owned three horses valued at £500, and two cows at £300. The present owner of the farm is Amos McCallister.

John Hess lived near the southwest line of the present township, and owned sixty acres valued at £1000, two horses valued at £400, and three cows at £200. Jacob Good is the present owner of the old Hess farm.

John Huber owned sixty acres of land located near what is now Pequea Station, on the Lancaster and Quarryville Railroad, valued in 1780 at £2500. He also owned four horses valued at £1000, and three cows at £500. The land is now owned by John Huber, a descendant of the original owner.

Michael Haberstich located in the northwest part of what is now Pequea township on two hundred and fifty acres of land, now owned by Abram Snavelly and Daniel Groff, which was valued in 1780 at £4500. Mr. Haberstich also owned six horses valued at £1000, ten cows at £1000, and one negro valued at £500. That must have been a divine institution that classed and rated human beings with horses and cattle. Away with such divinity.

Abram Newcomer lived on his farm of two hundred acres, just west from where Andrew Mehaffy now lives, and his land was valued in 1780 at £8000. He also owned three horses valued at £600, and two cows at £200. The old plantation is now owned by Tobias Landis.

John Mehaffy, father of the now venerable Andrew Mehaffy, located where Andrew now lives, at West Willow Station, in about 1785. Andrew was born on the old homestead Aug. 2, 1808, and in due time succeeded to his father's estate. He was first married, Aug. 1, 1844, to Ann Shoff, who died March 13, 1850. He was next married, June 14, 1859, to Catharine Sawville, who is still living. His children by the first wife have been Sarah, Isabella (deceased), Ann, and Andrew; by his present wife, Alice (deceased), Catharine, Benjamin Franklin, and Elmer.

Benjamin Snavelly, son of Christian Snavelly, was born in what is now the village of West Willow, on the 13th day of January, 1810; and in due time learned from his father the blacksmith trade, at which he has worked in this township for over forty years, he having been a resident of what is now Pequea township all his life.

Emanuel Stetler was born in what is now Pequea township June 26, 1808, and has been a continuous resident of this locality from that time to the present. He was married Sept. 20, 1827, to Miss Susan, daughter of Isaac Kindig. They are the parents of ten children, three of which are living, viz., Benjamin, married Lizzie Kreider; Mary, married John Gochenauer; and Emanuel, who married Mary Ann Watson.

Abram Kindig, one of the pioneer settlers of this township, located on the farm now owned by Samuel Harnish. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Stetler, wife of the now venerable Emanuel Stetler. Mr.

Kindig owned in 1780 one hundred and seventy-five acres of land, valued by the assessors at £7000, three horses at £700, and three cows at £300.

**Harnish Family.**—David Harnish lived on the farm now owned by Michael G. Harnish, a little south of West Willow. David purchased this farm of a Mr. Becker, who was the warrantor of the farm. The farm came in possession of Michael G. by will, from his father, in about 1850. The children of David Harnish were Martin, the oldest, who married a Miss Weaver, and died many years ago. David, Jr., is also dead. He married Miss Polly Maynard, who also died. Jacob, now living in Lancaster, married for his first wife Miss Hettie Harnish, but of what family we were not informed. Michael G., the next son still living, was born on the old homestead April 6, 1807. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Abram Worfel, who died March 23, 1883. John, the fifth son, died before reaching his majority. The two last boys died quite young, one at ten years of age, and the other in infancy, both named Christian.

The daughters of David Harnish, Sr., were, first, Elizabeth, who married Martin Bare; they are both deceased; Catharine, married Jacob Pfoutz, who died; she next married John Rathvon, and now lives in Michigan; Fanny, married Martin Harnish; they now live near New Danville (Stumptown), Hettie, married Christian Good, and moved to Conestoga, where he died; Nancy; Susan, married Jacob Krieger, and lived near Landisville, where he died.

Of Michael G. Harnish's family there was Benjamin, whose first wife was Miss Mary Hess, and for his second wife he married Mrs. Kate Leonard, and now lives in Illinois; David, married Miss Barbara Miley, and now lives near Hollinger's tannery, West Lampeter township; Martin, married Miss Susan Harnish, and lived in Pequea until he died; Amos, married Miss Lizzie Kendig, and lives near Graff's Mills; Michael, married Ella Hollinger, and lives in Missouri; Abram H., married Miss Mary Shabb, and lives at West Willow; Annie, married to Amos Maurer, and died in 1881; Lizzie, married Amos Hollinger, proprietor of Hollinger's tannery; Maria, and two boys, both named Abram, died when quite young.

**The Warfel Family.**—Two brothers came to this country from Germany and settled in Conestoga township, one in the south and the other in the north part of the township. George, the one that settled in the north part of the township, was born in Germany, May 6, 1715, and died in that township, Sept. 6 (the gravestone is marked Sept. 14), 1804. He was the progenitor of the Warfel family in what is now Pequea township. His son Abraham was born April 20, 1765, and married Annie ———, who was born May 17, 1767. Their children were Mary, born 1787, died 1792; Jacob, born 1789; Elizabeth, 1790—1792; George, 1792; Francis, 1794—1795; Abraham,



1796; Annie, 1798-1811; Christian, 1800-1802; Martin, 1801-1805; Martin, 1804; Christian, 1806; Frederick, 1810-1810; Maria, 1811; Elizabeth, July 8, 1814, married Michael G. Harnish, now living at West Willow, and died March 23, 1883. (See Harnish family.)

**The Goss Family.**—Peter Goss, the progenitor of the Gosses in Lancaster County, was born in 1755. He located on the farm now owned by John Kendig, and subsequently moved on to the farm now owned by Isaac Smith, where he died in January, 1830. He was the father of seven children, of whom Michael Goss, now a prominent citizen of Pequea, was one. Michael was born in September, 1806, on the farm now owned by Christian Smith, near West Willow. He is the father of twelve children, six of whom are living. His son Benjamin now lives in Pequea, and Jacob in Limestone. His daughter Ann married B. Hackman, and lives in Pequea; Elizabeth, single; Susan, married H. H. Deats, and lives in Illinois; Mary, married M. McGowan, and lives in Lancaster City.

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Jacob Charles, April 11, 1854.  
Daniel Fulton, April 14, 1857.  
Andrew Mehaffy, April 12, 1859.  
Daniel Fulton, April 15, 1862.  
Andrew Mehaffy, April 12, 1864.  
John M. Fulton, April 12, 1866.  
John Huber, April, 1867.  
F. B. Musselman, April, 1868.

Andrew Mehaffy, April, 1869.  
J. M. Fulton, April, 1872.  
J. D. Landis, April, 1874.  
S. M. Mylin, April, 1876.  
B. F. Groff, April, 1880.  
S. M. Mylin, April, 1881.  
J. H. Brooks, April, 1883.

**West Willow.**—This beautiful and enterprising little town is nearly midway along the northern boundary line of the township, and on the line of the Lancaster and Quarryville Railroad. Among its very early settlers were Christian Snavely, John Mehaffy, and the Harnish family. There was nothing peculiarly attractive about the locality as a commercial or manufacturing centre, but merely the nearness of two or three settlers to each other attracted others, and the result is a thriving town in the midst of a healthy agricultural district. As late as 1820 there were not a dozen dwellings within the limits of what is now the village. Its growth was quite gradual from 1820 to 1875, when the building of the Lancaster and Quarryville Railroad gave a new impetus to the little town, and it now boasts of a population of about two hundred and fifty.

The pioneer merchant at this place was Henry Huber, who kept a small store in what is now the east part of the village. His successors in that part of the town were Peter Zercher, Jacob Charles, and Dr. Green. The old Huber store stood on the site now occupied by the residence of Martin Miley. While Jacob Charles was in the mercantile business he built the store-house now owned and occupied by the United Brethren as a house of worship. The next merchant here was A. W. Harnish, who built and kept a store in the building near the railroad station now occupied by Andrew Mehaffy, Jr., as a

cigar-manufactory and confectionery-store. Harnish was succeeded by Mr. Stoner, and Stoner by Joseph Herr & Brother. They were succeeded in January, 1883, by Henry S. Herr, the present merchant, who built the "Herr Block," a substantial brick structure, in 1877.

As near as can be ascertained the pioneer tavern was kept by Christian Snevely where Michael Harnish now lives. His successors at that place were Benjamin Snevely, John Overbach, and Benjamin Raugh. Benjamin Martin was the first tavern-keeper on the site of the present hotel. He was succeeded by Benjamin Cochran, Jacob Charles, and John Martin, who purchased the property in 1875, and in 1878 built the present brick "West Willow Hotel," of which he is proprietor.

The pioneer blacksmith at this place was Christian Snevely, who was succeeded by his son Benjamin, who has carried on the business nearly continuously for the last fifty years. Christian Snevely's shop was near where Michael Harnish now lives.

The railroad station at this place was opened for the transaction of business in the spring of 1875, with A. H. Harnish as ticket and freight agent. M. B. Groff is the present ticket agent. The pioneer coal- and lumber-yard was established half a mile north of this place in 1875 by Andrew Mehaffy, and in the fall of 1878 he sold the business to W. G. Melinger & Brother, who still continue the business at the old place, and also own and conduct a like business at Baumgartner Station.

Christian Miley established the harness business in the Herr block in the spring of 1838.

A post-office was established at this place April 16, 1879, and was named "West Willow," with Henry S. Herr as postmaster, who still holds the position.

**New Danville.**—This village is in the northwestern part of the township, four miles from the city of Lancaster. In 1830 it consisted of eleven dwellings, a tavern, and two smitheries. The tavern was kept by Christian Zercher, in the same building where Jacob B. Miller now keeps a store. The wagon and blacksmith-shops were carried on by Jacob Oyman and Jacob Johnson. Mr. Zercher's successors in the tavern were John Zercher, Jacob Heiney, Michael Zercher, and Daniel Groff, who was the last landlord in that house. A hotel had been kept ten years prior to 1830 where John L. Breneman now resides.

Daniel Conrad established a hotel where Abram B. Harnish now resides about 1840. In this hotel Isaac Reiney, Samuel Shrode, John Good, Abram Warfle, William McAllister, George Conrad, and Henry Conrad have been landlords.

The first store was kept by John Rhorer, who sold to John Zercher, and he kept it for a time in his hotel. Another store was established by Henry Herr, and both were closed after a few years. Mr. Heiner also traded during a short time. In 1856, Daniel Conrad, Jr., and Benjamin Yerdy established

a store, and since that time stores have been kept by William T. Youatt, Robert Green, Henry Conrad, and the present merchant here, Jacob B. Miller. At intervals the place has been without a store.

The wagon-makers have been Jacob Oyman, Andrew Zercher, Benjamin Johnson, Joseph Miller, John Ellmyer, John D. Stauffer, and Abram Snavelly.

In another shop the business has been carried on by Daniel Conrad, Jr., Charles Riddle, Amos Harnish, and John D. Stauffer.

The following have been blacksmiths here: Daniel Conrad, Benjamin Conrad, George Conrad, Henry Conrad, James Johnson, Samuel Hess, Benjamin Morton, Jacob Johnson, William Rote, Daniel Hess, and George Lutz. The present blacksmiths are John Myers and H. S. Hersh.

The village was formerly known as Stumptown; but when the post-office was established it was christened New Danville, because, as it is said, several people who bore the Christian name of Daniel resided here. The town now has twenty-four dwellings, a tavern, a store, two wagon- and blacksmith-shops, a shoe-shop, and a physician.

**Educational.**—Just when, where, or by whom the pioneer school-house in what is now Pequea township was built is as profound a mystery to the oldest inhabitants as the question of who was Cain's wife. The probabilities are, however, that it was somewhere in the lower end of the township.

According to the report of the board of school directors, made the first Monday in June, 1883, there were seven school districts and as many school-houses in the township, named as follows: Mount Parnassus, Stevens, Quarry Hall, Mount Washington, Valley School, Danville, and Harmony Hall. During the year ending in June, 1883, schools were taught seven months by five male and two female teachers, the male teachers receiving forty-four dollars and forty cents per month, and the females forty-five dollars per month. There were in the township one hundred and seventy-seven male and one hundred and fifty-six female pupils of school age, with an average attendance of ninety-one. The rate of tax on the dollar was one and one-quarter mills, and the total amount raised by tax for school purposes was \$2095.94. The township received from State appropriation \$296.45; from county treasurer, \$420.37, and balance from previous year, \$316.79.

The expenses for the year were: For books, etc., \$101.56; repairing school-houses, \$24.23; teachers' salary, \$2184; contingencies, \$312.62; collector's and treasurer's fees, \$87.73; salary of secretary of school board, \$25; et ceteras, \$5.

The school directors for 1883 were W. G. Mellinger, secretary; Jacob Heidlebach, treasurer; John L. Brenneman, president; I. H. Shenk, John Huber, and Jacob McCallister.

**Methodist Episcopal Church.**—In the southern part of the township of Pequea stands an old house

of worship, built in 1791 of stone. Methodism was then in its infancy, yet so aggressive were the disciples of Wesley that they left the comforts and conveniences of the more civilized communities and pushed out into the then wilderness of this then new country and new and uninviting field of labor, gathering together where they could a few of the sturdy pioneers and their families. Near this old monument to their zeal in the cause of the Master was one of the "Methodist preaching-places," and here a class was formed, a society organized, and the stone meeting-house built, and in it for several years religious services were held. The society subsequently became weak, and for about ten years no services were held here, yet the few remaining Methodists worshipped at Strasburg.

About 1847 the society was revived and reorganized, since which time services have been regularly held in the old stone church. As its surroundings have changed, the society has at times been a part of one charge or circuit and then of another, but has never been a station. The old house, now nearly a century old, has had only ordinary repairs, and is yet in a good state of preservation. Its internal arrangements are in the style of one hundred years ago, and are curiosities to the modern church-goer, who reclines upon his upholstered pew, seeking nature's sweet restorative, while his well-paid pastor is trying to dispense the bread of life to his immortal soul. The old meeting-house has large galleries, box-pews, and a seating capacity of about three hundred. The society has no records from which a list of the pastors can be learned. The present membership of the society is about fifty.

Surrounding the old church building is a cemetery, which originally contained about one acre of land, to which has lately been added two acres, making three acres in all, and here many of the early Methodists and other settlers of the vicinity lie buried.

**Mennonites.**—A Mennonite Church was built of stone in 1755, about three-fourths of a mile south from the village of New Danville. It was taken down in 1878, and rebuilt the same year. To this church is attached a cemetery.

**New Mennonites.**—A church of the New Mennonites was built at New Danville many years since, and to this is attached a cemetery of about an acre. In the south part of the township a house of worship was built by the Old Mennonites in 1848. It was a stone building, and it stood till 1879, when it was taken down and a brick structure forty-two by sixty feet in size was erected in its place. To this church a cemetery of about an acre and a half is attached.

**United Brethren.**—A society of United Brethren was organized at Willow Street in 1860, but it erected no house of worship. Meetings were occasionally held in a public hall at West Willow till the spring of 1883, when a lot, on which stood a house, a part of which was a store-room, was purchased for the so-

ciety by Benjamin Frick, and the store-room was converted into a place of worship and Sunday-school room. Services are held in this room on alternate Sabbaths.

**Groff's Mill**, located on Conestoga Creek, in the northern part of the township, was originally built in the early part of the present century by Michael Haverstick. It was a stone structure, forty by fifty feet in size, and contained four run of French burrs. The mill was subsequently sold to George Christ, who in 1832 sold it to Abraham Snavelly. Snavelly sold it in 1862 to Dr. Musser, of Lancaster, who sold it in 1872 to Gabriel Smith, and it was again sold in 1874 to Daniel G. Groff. In October, 1876, the mill was destroyed by fire, and at once replaced by a frame structure upon the site of the old one, with, however, only three runs of stones. It is still owned and operated by Mr. Groff as a merchant- and grist-mill.

**Baumgardner's Mill**.—This mill is on Pequea Creek, about eight miles from Lancaster. It was built about 1800 by Jacob Smith. It was a stone mill, with one water-wheel, one run of rock-stones and one of burrs. It remained the property of Mr. Smith and his heirs till 1836, when it was purchased by Abraham Mylin, who erected an addition to the building and put in another water-wheel. He owned and conducted the mill till 1857, when he sold it to Benjamin Harnish. In 1868 it was sold to Jacob B. Good, and two years later to Thomas Baumgardner, the present owner. Mr. Baumgardner repaired the mill and put in new machinery. It is both a merchant and custom mill, and has four runs of burr-stones.

**Burnt Mill**.—In 1814, Isaac Heiney built a brick mill about a mile below the one now owned and run by Thomas Baumgardner. It had four runs of stones, and did a large business. It became the property of the Lancaster Bank, and in 1830 it was purchased by John Keeports, who owned it till 1842, when it was purchased by Joseph Good, and by him sold in 1849 to Henry Eshleman, who soon afterwards conveyed it to John K. and Jacob Good. They owned it till 1860, when it was sold to Jacob B. Good, and it was owned by him till it was burned, some twelve years since. The property is now owned by Thomas Baumgardner.

**Iron-Mine**.—In 1816 an iron-mine was opened on land owned by John Bean, in the eastern part of Pequea township. The ore was taken to the Conewingo Furnace, but the mine was worked only a short time. It then remained idle till about 1845, when it was reopened by Christian Geiger, and was worked by him till operations were suspended about five years later. Work was again resumed by a Mr. Knotwell, who was succeeded by John P., John, and Michael Grove. They continued to work it, with the exception of about a year, during which it was sub-leased to Jacob and Henry Bushong, of Reading, till its abandonment in the fall of 1882.

During all this time there were intervals in which

the mine was idle. The ore taken from this mine was smelted in Lancaster and at various other furnaces in this State. It is of the variety called hematite, and is of a good quality.

The land where the mine is located has been owned successively by John Bean, Samuel Stover, Samuel Charles, and the present owner, Eli K. Mylin.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM G. MELLINGER.

Benjamin M., the grandfather of William G. Mellinger, was of German parentage, and resided near Safe Harbor, in Manor township. He married Annie Eshleman, and had children,—John E., Jacob E., Henry, Benjamin, Martin, David, and a daughter Elizabeth. Mr. Mellinger spent his life in the town-



*W. G. Mellinger*

ship of Manor, where his death occurred. His son, Jacob E., was born Oct. 7, 1811, in the same township where, with the exception of a brief interval, he was a resident. He began his business career as a farmer, later engaged in milling pursuits, and subsequently resumed his agricultural labors. He was married about the year 1834 to Miss Elizabeth Graeff, of Manor township, born in 1816, and whose father, Matthias Graeff, still survives in his ninetieth year. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Mellinger are Abram G., William G., Matthias G. (deceased), Albert G. (deceased), Franklin G., Benjamin G., Ephraim G., and daughters, Maria (Mrs. Abram Neff), Elizabeth

(deceased), Annie (Mrs. Charles Deitrich). Mr. and Mrs. Mellinger still reside in Manor township. Their son, William G., was born Sept. 12, 1840, at the paternal home, where his boyhood was passed. His educational opportunities were confined to instruction at the neighboring school, and later attendance at the graded school in Millersville. He then engaged in farm labor, and at twenty-eight years of age married Miss Elizabeth H., daughter of George Kreider, of Pequea township. Their children are Elizabeth (deceased), Jacob K., Catherine K., Annie K., Susan K., Henry K., Benjamin K., and Amos K. Mr. Mellinger, in 1874, removed to West Willow, in Pequea township, and devoted himself to farming pursuits. At a later period he embarked with his brother in the coal and lumber business, which still engages his attention. In politics he is an ardent Republican, but seldom devotes his energies to the political conflicts of the day. He was honored by election for the third term as school director of his township. His early religious training was in harmony with the creed of the Mennonite faith.

#### BENJAMIN G. MELLINGER.

The subject of this biography is a grandson of the late Benjamin M. and a son of Jacob E. Mellinger,



*Benjamin G. Mellinger*

now living in Manor township. He was born Jan. 23, 1853, in the above township, and spent his youth upon the farm, during which time he attended the

neighboring school, and later the Millersville Normal School. The tilling of the lands, embraced in his father's estate, occupied his time until twenty-three years of age, after which he engaged in the burning of lime in Manor township, where he remained three years. He then removed to Baumgardner's Station, in Pequea township, and became a partner with his brother, William G., in the coal and lumber business, the firm being William G. Mellinger & Brother. Their business venture has been a successful one, a large and increasing trade having rewarded their efforts. Mr. Mellinger is a Republican, but not an active worker in the political field. He is a contributor to the support of all religious denominations, though of Mennonite predilections.

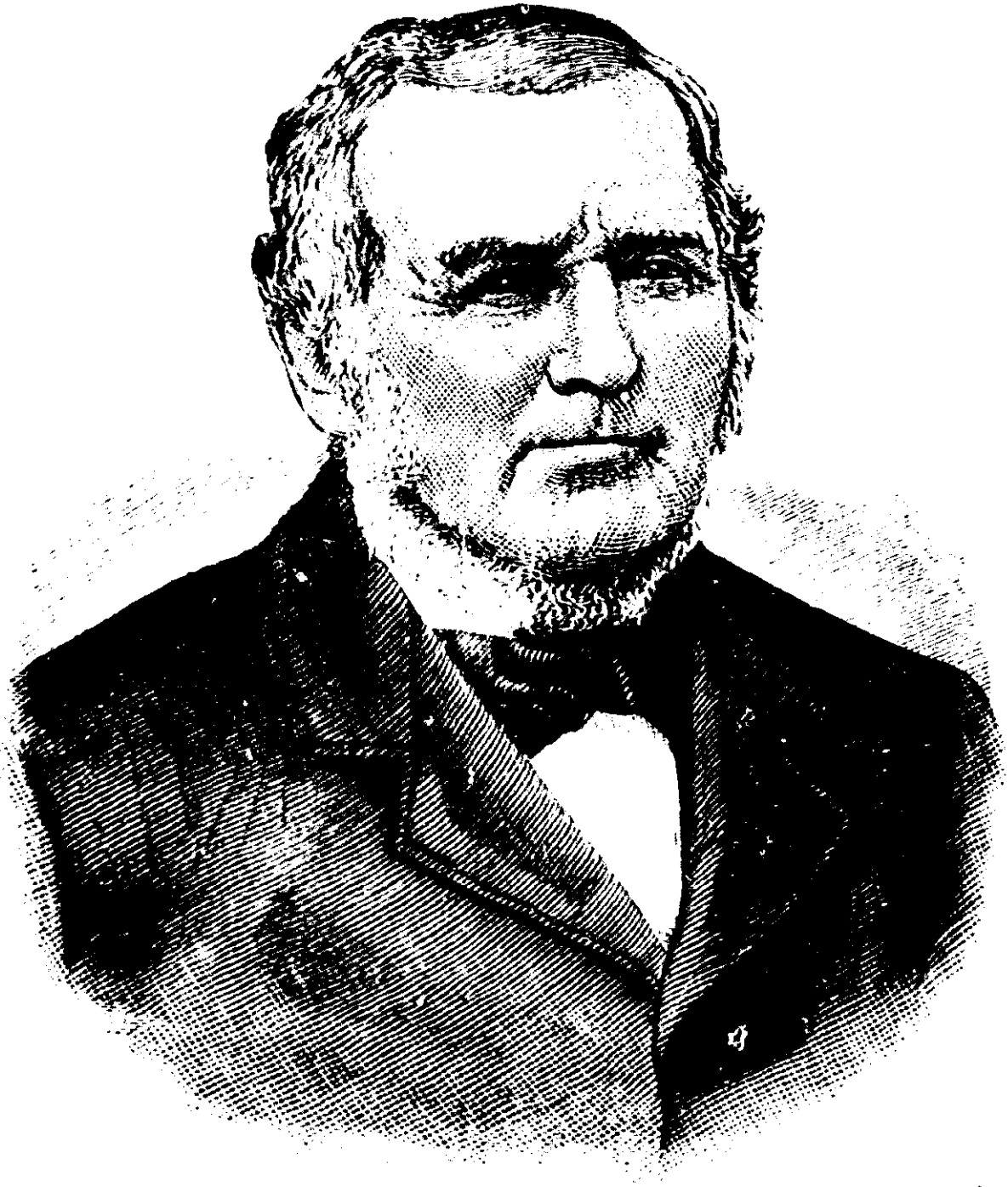
Benjamin G. Mellinger was on the 27th of January, 1876, married to Miss Annie F., daughter of Christian Charles, of Manor township. Their children are Albert C., Annie C., Fannie C., and Lizzie C.

#### JOHN SENER.

The ancestor of the Sener family came from Germany about the middle of the eighteenth century and settled in Lancaster County, where several generations have succeeded him, and where his descendants have been characterized by industry, thrift, integrity, and as good citizens. The family was early identified with the Lutheran Church at Lancaster, and many of its members are still connected with that religious denomination.

Jacob, grandfather of John Sener, and son of the progenitor, was a mechanic, and owned a small farm in Manor township, where he died in his forty-first year. His wife, Magdalene Neff, who died in her eighty-sixth year, bore him children,—Godlieb, Jacob, drafted in the war of 1812; John, Christian, Frederick, Barbara, wife of John Wagner; Mary, wife of Jacob Bletz; Elizabeth, wife of John Neff; Anna, wife of John Rupley; Susan, wife of Henry Shepard; and Catherine, wife of Benjamin Lawrence. Of these children, Godlieb (formerly spelled Gottlieb) succeeded to the homestead property in Manor township, was a farmer during his active business life, a plain and unostentatious man, and a Mennonite in religious faith. He died in June, 1865, in his eighty-first year. His wife, Elizabeth, a daughter of Jacob Eberly and Barbara Funk, of East Hempfield, who died in 1860, aged seventy-four years, bore him children,—Mary, wife of Amos B. Shuman, of Manor township; Elizabeth, deceased, wife of Christian Lintner, of Lancaster township; Jacob, deceased, was a farmer in East Hempfield; Anna, wife of Benjamin Herr, of West Lampeter; John, subject of this sketch; Godlieb, a merchant in Washington borough; Harriet, Kate, wife of Benjamin Getz, of Mountville; Martha, and Frederick, of Lancaster.

John Sener, son of Godlieb and Elizabeth Sener, was born on the homestead in Manor township, Aug.



*John Sever*

22, 1813. He received a practical education in boyhood, and remained at home until he was twenty-nine years of age. In 1842 he engaged with others in dealing in cattle, and continued this business for twenty-five years in connection with farming. He purchased stock, mostly in the State of Illinois, and disposed of them in Lancaster and Chester Counties, Pa. In 1843, Mr. Sener purchased some two hundred and three acres of land in Pequea township, his homestead since, and added by purchase in 1855 some thirty-five acres more, upon which he erected his present brick house in 1856, and barns and other buildings the following year, the latter of which were subsequently destroyed by fire, and since replaced by the present ones. Outside of general farming, Mr. Sener has grown annually large quantities of tobacco for the past twenty-eight years. He has led a quiet business life, avoided political strife, and never sought the emoluments of official place. His sociability, frankness, and integrity in all the relations of life, his general intelligence in agriculture, and good sound sense in all that makes a worthy citizen are recognized by all who know him. He married, Oct. 25, 1849, Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Barr) Kreider, of Fulton township. Their surviving children are Celia, Milton K., Ella, Harriet, and Katie Sener.

CHAPTER LXXII.

PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

**Geography and Topography.**—Providence township constituted a part of Martic township until 1853, when it was legally organized into a separate township. Its boundaries are Pequea and Strasburg townships on the north, Strasburg and Eden townships on the east, Drumore township on the south, and Martic township on the west. Big Beaver Creek separates this from Strasburg township on the northeast, emptying into Pequea Creek, which latter forms the boundary between the township and Pequea on the northwest. These streams together with Furnace Run, which rises at Butler's Spring, about centrally in the township, flowing in a northerly direction, also emptying into Pequea Creek, are its principal sources of water supply and drainage, also furnishing motive-power for grist- and woolen-mills.

The surface generally is rolling, amounting in different parts to quite prominent hills, which are, however, interspersed with plots of comparatively level land.

The soil is well adapted to farming, especially in the eastern, middle, and northwestern portions, where limestone abounds. In the western part, mostly

barren, many acres have been covered with a good growth of hickory, oak, and chestnut timber, but its acreage of timber land is gradually disappearing, and the land is now being used for agricultural purposes.

**Iron Ore.**—In the southeastern part of the township a valuable deposit of iron ore has been discovered. Different mines in the township have been operated by Peacock & Thomas, Brook & Co., Monocacy Company, and C. Geiger, when all are in full operation, giving employment to about one hundred men.

One mine, known as the Molar Bank, furnished the ore for a furnace in the central part of the township before the Revolutionary war. It was thought the deposit was exhausted, and the mine was abandoned, lying almost waste for many years. Within, perhaps, the last twenty years, the property changed hands for a small consideration, finally getting into the hands of men who had the means and energy to thoroughly explore the old mine land, which resulted in unearthing many thousands of tons of rich ore.

**Population.**—Providence contained 1766 inhabitants in 1860, 1906 in 1870, and 2134 in 1880.

**Old Tax List.**—The following lists of tax and return duplicates were copied from papers marked Martic township, and belong to that portion of Martic which now constitutes Providence township. These lists were separated by the assistance of Simon Groff, a native of the township, who is still living, in the ninety-sixth year of his age, and are believed to be as nearly correct as it is possible to make them.

THE PROVINCIAL TAX OF MARTIC (NOW PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP), 1757.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
James Duncan.....	0 10 6	James Luckey.....	0 10 3
Brico Miller.....	0 5 0	Patrick Duncan.....	0 9 0
Jacob Beams.....	1 10 0	Arbelle Brody.....	0 4 0
Christian Graft.....	1 8 0	Thomas Smith.....	2 15 0
Michael Graft.....	3 10 0	John Graft.....	1 7 0
Ulrich Yourty.....	0 18 0	Jacob Brant.....	0 15 0
Jacob Graft.....	3 15 0	John Garvin.....	0 7 0
Michael Shank.....	1 12 0	Matthew Cunningham.....	0 12 0
Oely Everly.....	1 10 6	George Sutter.....	0 5 0
Jacob Hoover, Sr.....	1 0 0	Edward Gilbert.....	0 5 3
Thomas Nelson.....	0 10 0	Samuel Mears.....	0 10 0
Samuel Luckley.....	0 10 0	Alexander Scoot.....	0 15 0
Robert Luckey.....	0 10 0	Hugh Reynolds.....	0 5 0
Christian Murphey.....	0 3 0	William Diven.....	0 2 6
George Coop.....	0 4 0	John Duncan.....	1 7 0
John Funk.....	0 5 0	Robert Duncan.....	0 6 0
Francis Taylor.....	0 7 0	Hugh Gray.....	0 10 0
Henry Stofer.....	0 7 6	Harry Bleecher.....	0 14 0
William Falk.....	1 0 0	Michael Bleecher.....	1 2 6
Jacob Loughman.....	0 10 0	John Hannaw.....	0 8 0
Henry Lnes.....	1 7 0	John Lowman.....	0 7 6
John Stofer.....	1 5 0	Jacob Winter.....	0 17 6
William Hoover.....	0 3 0	Jacob Hoover.....	2 10 0
Joseph Bear.....	0 7 6	Jacob Bear.....	0 16 0
William White.....	0 4 6	John Graft, Jr.....	1 2 6
Martin Funk.....	0 12 0	John Winter.....	0 0 3
Thomas White.....	1 2 6	Adam Lemous.....	2 5 0
Robert Fulton.....	0 5 0	Henry Hare.....	0 10 0
Samuel Workman.....	0 6 0	Frederic Shouler.....	1 8 0
Hugh Workman.....	0 10 0	Jacob Brubaker.....	0 10 0
Hugh Bear.....	0 10 0	Francis Taylor.....	1 2 6
Samuel Mears.....	0 5 0	Henry Hoover.....	0 7 6
George Johnson.....	0 10 0	Alexander McAlestor.....	1 0 0
David McBride.....	1 10 0	John Dowell.....	0 10 0
John Ramsey.....	1 10 0	Samuel Willson.....	0 10 0

Freemen.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Andrew Mahaffey.....	1 0 0	Hans Adams.....	1 0 0
Patrick Brubaker.....	1 0 0		

SAMUEL IRWIN, Collector.

<sup>1</sup> By A. H. Helm, M.D.

MARTIC RETURN, 1777.

Acres.		Acres.	
Ashleman, Martin	150	Kendrick, Henry (1 mill, £10)	265
Bletcher, Henry	46	Kendrick, Adam's land	100
Beam, Jacob	130	Keetch, Samuel	100
Brubaker, Jacob	70	Lutz, Peter	100
Cunkle, Henry	140	Lines, Christian	100
Caldwell, Hugh (1 servant, £6)	150	May, Phillip	155
Camble, Patrick	124	Mehaffy, Andrew	125
Cunkle, John	120	Myers, Jacob	40
Cunningham, Matthew (1 servant, £12)	200	Miller, Peter (still, £19)	100
Caldwell, John (1 servant, £13)	200	Miller, Anigal (still, £8)	100
Coughenauer, Jos	200	Murphy, Christian (still, £8)	100
Ellot, Samuel	150	Myers, Joseph	98
Everly, Ulrich	30	McCall, Matthew	10
Fight, Peter	150	Rees, Jacob	100
Good, Peter	150	Resh, Henry, land	100
Graft, John	150	Resh, Peter	200
Graft, Jacob (still, £10)	150	Stoher, Henry	150
Graft, John	120	Steer, Robert	150
Hair, Widow	2	Smith, John	100
Hess, George (2 mills, £170; 2 negroes, £70)	10	Shenk, Michael (still, £20)	100
Hart, John	200	Stoutz, Ludwig	130
Hoover, Jacob, hemp (mill, £55)	200	Stonroad, Thomas	230
Hoover, Jacob	200	Stoher, Peter	70
Hair, Isaac	100	Swiger, Bastian	100
Rorah, Matthias	144	Stoher, John (still)	70
Huber, John B. C.	100	Shanck, John	160
Huber, Jacob	80	Thomas, John (still)	115
Hebble, Conrad	100	Winter, Samuel	150
Huffman, Henry	100	White, William	265
Heble, Frederick	100	Winter, Stophel (still, £12)	
		Winter, Josiah	
		Yourdy, Ulrich (still, £13)	

Freemen.

Acres.	Acres.
Michael Everly	28
Henry Everly	23
Jacob Brubaker	23
Hugh Caldwell	21

Warrant and Duplicate for 1791.—The following appears on the back of an appeal duplicate:

"Lancaster, ss.

"To WILLIAM SNODGRASS, Collector of Martick Township.

"You being appointed collector of the within Taxes are hereby required to demand of the Persons within mentioned the several Sums wherewith they stand charged, but if any think themselves aggrieved with what they are hereby rated acquaint them that the Day of Appeal is on the 23d Day of July next at the Court-House in the Borough of Lancaster, but if you cannot meet with Persons, of whom demand is to be made, leave notice in writing with some of the Family, or at the Place of their last Abode, signifying the Day of Appeal, at which Time you are to attend with this Duplicate, and the Names of such Persons in your District as you find omitted herein. Fail not at your Peril. Dated the eighth Day of June, A.D. 1791.

"ROBERT CAMPBELL,

"ADAM REIGARY,

"Commissioners.

"N. B.—You will receive pay for your trouble in making an exact return of the alterations which may have happened in your Township and of the Freemen omitted, &c."

MARTICK TOWNSHIP APPEAL DUPLICATE, 1791, COUNTY TAX,

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ashleman, Martin	0 12 9
Bare, Martin	0 2 0
Brubaker, Jacob	0 3 3
Bleacher, Henry	0 1 9
Bare, Samuel	0 2 9
Bare, John's land	0 17 0
Caldwell, John	0 0 0
Caldwell, Hugh, Sr.	0 3 6
Caldwell, Hugh, Jr.	0 3 6
Cunningham, Thomas	0 3 6
Cunningham, John	0 3 6
Coghenower, Joseph	0 7 9
Coghenower, Christian	0 2 0
Cunkle, John	0 12 0
Ellot, Samuel	0 2 9
Everly, Ulrich	1 3 0
Everly, Henry	0 1 0
Eckman, Henry	0 3 6
Freverly, Christian	0 0 9
Fall & Lercher	0 2 0
Graft, John (little)	0 14 0
Graft, John (swamp)	0 9 0
Graft, Joseph	0 3 9
Gartner, Peter	0 0 9
Hair, Christ. (Conestoga)	0 3 0
Hair, Jacob	0 0 9
Hart, John	0 0 0
Hess, George	0 1 3
Horrach, Matthias	0 3 0
Hoover, Jacob's widow	0 6 0
Hoover, Christ. B. C.	0 9 3
Hoover, John (little)	0 5 6
Hair, Isaac's estate	0 3 0
Hoover, John, Jr.	0 2 9
Hair, Christian's land	0 1 3
Hair, Isaac	0 17 6
Hair, Abram's land	0 2 9
Hoover, Christ. & Peter's land	0 7 0
Hair, Christ. Sr.	0 1 3
Hoover, Jacob (hemp)	0 19 6
Kendrick, Adam's land	0 3 0
Kendrick, Abram's land	0 9 6
Kuhn, Frederick	0 2 6
Kuhn, Conrad	0 0 0
Kuhn, Cornelius	0 3 0
Kline, Peter	0 0 9
Lina, Christian	0 1 0
Lutz, Peter	0 0 9
Miller, Peter	0 5 6
Miller, Rudy's land	0 7 6
Musser, Jacob's land	0 3 6

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Miller, Simon	0 0 9
Newcomer, Christ's land	0 3 0
Rush, Henry's land	0 4 6
Rush, Widow's land	0 3 0
Reese, Henry	0 0 9
Reese, Peter	0 0 9
Shanck, John	0 4 6
Stoher, John	0 12 0
Smith, John	0 0 9
Stouts, Ludwig	0 6 0
Shanck, John	0 17 0
Sharp, Henry	0 7 3
Stoneroad, Ludwig	0 7 3
Speck, Adam	0 7 0
Trigar, Jacob	0 0 9
Winter, Josiah	0 7 0
Winter, Benjamin	0 3 6
Winter, David	0 2 0
Winter, Samuel	0 6 3
Winter, Christopher	0 12 0
Yordy, Widow	0 1 6

Freemen.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Thomas Mackey	0 6 0
Andrew Bear	0 6 0
Jacob Winter	0 6 0
Adam Coughenauer	0 6 0
James Bear	0 6 0
John Bear	0 6 0
John Sims	0 6 0
Patrick McFalls	0 6 0
John Smith	0 6 0
Aaron McFawn	0 6 0
Frederick Hebble	0 6 0

MARTIC TOWNSHIP RETURN, 1802.

(Collectors, Joseph Kochenauer and John Kendig.)

Acres.	
Ashleman, Martin, Sr., 1 house	150
Ashleman, Martin, Jr., sd. Graft, 1 house	140
Ashleman, Samuel (one distillery, one grist-mill), L. Hoover, 2 houses	160
Brubaker, Jacob (smith), 1 house	100
Blecher, Michael (taylor), 1 house	45
Blecher, Jacob (joiner), 1 house	3
Bowman, Henry, 1 house	140
Blake, John (weaver), sd. Miller, 1 house	145
Bucher, Martin (land), 1 house	33
Breneman, Jacob and Henry (land), 1 house	168
Brunt, George (weaver)	10
Bott, John, Manor	114
Cuningham, Thomas (carpenter), 1 house	85
Cuningham, Robert, sd. Stoner, 1 house	60
Coughanour, Christian, 1 house	150
Coughanour, Joseph, 1 house	100
Cunkle, John, 1 house	100
Coughinour, Adam, 1 house	100
Crumwell, John	5
Dove, George, 1 house	140
Eliet, Samuel, sd. Seeright, 1 house	100
Everly, John, 1 house	160
Eckman, Henry (innkeeper), 1 house	100
Everly, Henry, 1 house	100
Everly, Abraham, 1 house	130
Evers, James, sd. Mick, 1 house	150
Fingrock, Michael (carpenter)	150
Graft, John, Little, 1 house	150
Graft, Joseph, 1 house	150
Graft, John (swamp), 2 houses	210
Grider & Bassler	145
Graft, Henry (smith)	60
Hear, Abraham, 2 houses	20
Hoover, Peter, 1 house	20
Hoover, Martin (joiner), 1 house	20
Heana, Michael	70
Hear, Christian (miller)	130
Hear, Henry, 2 houses	180
Hart, John (one tanyard, one saw-mill and boring-mill), 2 houses	15
Hart, Valentine, 1 house	120
Hess, George (innkeeper), 1 house	100
Hora, Matthias (wagon-maker), 2 houses	100
Hoover, John, Little & Son, 1 house	100
Hoover, John (weaver), 1 house	133
Hoover, Martin, 1 house	40
Hostater's land	143
Hart, Benjamin (tanner), 1 house	95
Hoover, Jacob, Sr., 1 house	15
Heris, James, sd. Graft Swamp	5
Hoover, Widow, 1 house	80
Hear, Abraham, land	100
Kendig, John, 1 house	50
Kendig, Adam, land	38
Kuhn, Frederick (weaver), 1 house	80
Kruck, Frederick, 1 house	4
Kleper, Michael, land	8
Kendig, Tobias, sd. Hoover	100
Lutes, Peter, 1 house	270
Lines, Widow, 1 house	150
Lines, Christian, sd. Here	68
Lines, John	80
Miller, John, sd. Here	3
Musser, Christian, land	160
Miller, Phillip (millwright)	45
Miller, Andrew, and Widow (innkeeper, one saw-mill), 2 houses	75
Miller, Peter, 2 houses	
Miller, Prudey, land, 1 house	
Miller, Andrew, 1 house	
Miller, Martin, 2 houses	
Moler, Jacob, 1 house	
Myers, Frederick, sd. Shapp, 1 house	
Howser, Balser (weaver), 1 house	
McFalls, Henry (collier)	
McFawn, Aaron (cooper)	

	Acres.
Newwinger, Jacob (weaver), sd. 40, 1 house.....	80
Neas, Sebastian, sd. Ashleman, 2 houses.....	200
Newcomber's estate.....	100
Rees, Peter, 1 house.....	20
Rush, Henry (land).....	78
Rinehart, Michael (land).....	12
Rine & Kendig.....	70
Rees, Henry, sd. Graft, 1 house.....	250
Rees, Andrew, sd. Winters.....	.....
Rusler, Jacob Smith, sd. Hear.....	.....
Shank, Christian, Sr., 1 house.....	200
Stofer, John (1 distillery), 1 house.....	.....
Shank, Michael (1 distillery), 1 house.....	50
Simpson, John, sd. Bowman, 1 house.....	137
Shap, Henry (land), 1 house.....	100
Spizer, Conrad.....	10
Treager, Jacob (weaver), 1 house.....	50
Thomas, John, heirs.....	35
Winters, Christopher (1 fulling-mill), 3 houses.....	423
Whitmore, Jacob, Jr.....	5
Wanger, Widow.....	10
Whitmore, Abraham.....	30

*Free-men.*

William Wids.	Daniel Hear.
John Winters.	John Sweney.
Jacob Winters.	John Heckman.
William McFan.	John Beam.
Robert McFan.	Felix Campbell.
David McFan.	Anthony Campbell.
Samuel Lines.	Michael Martin.

JAMES CLARK, Assessor.

**Pioneer Documents.**—The following is a copy of the affidavits of the assessor and assistant assessors of the above return:

"February the 23d, 1803, personally came before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the peace for the county of Lancaster, James Clark, assessor of Martick township, and did take the oath required by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, passed the 11th day of April, A.D. 1799, for assessors to take before they enter on duties of their office.

"JOHN READ."

"Lancaster County, ss.

"Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace for said county, John Graft, one of the assistant assessors for the township of Martick, who being duly affirmed saith that he will diligently, faithfully, and impartially perform the several duties of his office, agreeable to the act of Assembly passed in the year 1799, according to the best of his knowledge.

"JOHN GRAFT."

"Sworn and subscribed before me this 11th day of March, 1803.

"EDWARD BRIEN."

"Lancaster County, ss.

"Personally appeared before Edward Brien, one of the justices of the peace for said county, Abraham Miller, one of the assistant assessors for the township of Martick, in said county, who being duly qualified saith that he will diligently, faithfully, and impartially perform the several duties of his office agreeable to the act of Assembly passed in the year 1799, according to the best of his knowledge.

"ABRAHAM MILLER."

Sworn and subscribed before me this 12th day of March, 1803.

"EDWARD BRIEN."

**TAXABLES FOR 1807 (INCLUDING PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP).**

Brown, Jacob (man of color).	Coll, Henry (collier).
Blair, John (weaver).	Campbell, Richard (cordwainer).
Bowman, Henry.	Cunningham, Robert.
Brubaker, Jacob (blacksmith).	Cunningham, Thomas (cooper).
Brown, Frederick (mason).	Genning, William (merchant).
Bear, Samuel.	Ellotte, Samuel.
Bletcher, Michael (tailor).	Eshleman, Martin.
Bletcher, Jacob (joiner).	Eckman, Henry.
Burns, Francis (millwright).	Eshleman, Martin, Jr.
Barnes, Gillion (weaver).	Everly, Henry.
Barz, John (weaver).	Everly, Abraham.
Coughenour, Adam.	Everly, John.
Coughenour, Jacob.	Finefrock, Michael (joiner).
Coughenour, Joseph.	Graft, John (little).
Coughenour, John.	Graft, Michael.

Graft, Joseph.	Newwanger, Jacob (weaver).
Graft, John (swamp).	Pompey, Smith (man of color).
Harris, William.	Rusler, Jacob.
Heston, Henry.	Reese, Andrew.
Harris, James.	Reese, Henry, Jr.
Huber, Peter.	Sides, George.
Hart, Valentino (cordwainer).	Stear, Michael (wagoner).
Hart, Benjamin (tanner).	Seabrooks, Henry (collier).
Hart, John (tanner).	Seabrooks, Wm. (wood-chopper).
Hess, John (laborer).	Spencer, John.
Herr, Emanuel.	Seabrook, Wm. (gunsmith).
Hess, George.	Shaup, Joshua (tanner).
Huber, Abraham.	Shaup, John (miller).
Huber, John (weaver).	Shank, John.
Herr, Martin.	Shank, Michael.
Herr, Abraham.	Shaup, Henry.
Heble, Peter.	Stowfer, David.
Herr, Isaac.	String, Samuel (tailor).
Huber, John (little).	Summers, Samuel.
Herr, Henry (innkeeper).	Smith, John.
Huber, John.	Stocum, Thomas (cordwainer).
Huber, John, Jr.	Stonerode, Adam.
Huber, Martin.	Trager, Jacob (weaver).
Hammel, John (weaver).	Wallace, John (tailor).
Huber, Widow.	Wilson, Tempest (innkeeper).
Huber, Martin (joiner).	White, William.
Johnston, John (hatter).	Watson, Benjamin.
Kepperly, Jacob (mason).	Winters, Christopher.
Kepperly, Frederick.	Winters, Jacob.
Krug, Frederick (tailor).	Winters, John.
Kendrick, Widow.	Winters, Widow.
Kuhn, Frederick (weaver).	David Hess.
Kendrick, Jacob (mason).	Jacob Shaup (farmer).
Miller, Phillip.	Michael Whitstick.
Miller, Martin.	John Eckman.
McCouch, Robert (tailor).	Samuel McConnel.
McCall, Charles (man of color).	John Coughenour.
McMullen, Stewart.	David McFan (mason).
McFan, William.	Robert McFan.
Moore, Adam.	Henry Coughenour (weaver).
McFalls, Henry (collier).	Simon Winters.
Miller, Abraham.	John Eckman.
Miller, Peter.	John Graft, Jr.
Mehaffy, Samuel.	John Long.
Miller, Andrew.	William Tolan (tanner).
Mowrer, Baltser.	Moses Bush (tanner).
Moller, Widow.	James Newport (laborer).
May, Jacob (joiner).	John Lines (laborer).
May, Phillip (joiner).	John Coughenour.
McConnel, Oliver (blacksmith).	John Gosset (joiner).
Miles, George.	John Rhine (joiner).
McCall, Robert (collier).	John Coughenour.
Lines, Samuel.	No slaves.
Lines, Christian.	

JOHN GRAFT, Assessor.

Some of the foregoing were among the early settlers in the township.

Michael Shank emigrated from Switzerland about 1720. He purchased a tract of land containing twelve hundred acres, partly in Providence and part in Drummore township. John M. Shenk now owns and resides on a portion of the original tract. The land was purchased from James Musgrave, who had secured his title from Penn. Michael Shank died about 1745. He was the father of Michael Shank and a daughter, who became the wife of Ulrich Everly. Michael's family, besides his wife, were children named John, Michael, and Ann. Michael died about 1785. Ann married Henry Whitstick; they had children named Henry, Michael, Esther, Mary, Martha, and Elizabeth. Michael married Susan Fight, and they were



the parents of Michael, Susan, Barbara, and Elizabeth.

John married Martha Stauffer; they had but one son, John. The elder John died in 1836, aged seventy-seven years.

John married Catharine, a daughter of Joseph Gochenour. John lived on the old homestead until his death, which occurred about 1825, in the thirtieth year of his age. He was the father of Benjamin F. (who married Barbara Barr, and moved to Lancaster many years ago), Joseph (who married Margaret Eckman, now living in West Lampeter township), Mattie (who married Daniel Lefevre, now living in Chatham, Chester Co.), and John M., Hettie, and Katie, who are still living in the township.

Hettie married Daniel Bair, who now owns part of the original Shank tract: Katie married John Hess, living near by, who are the parents of Laura M., who married Dr. A. H. Helm, and Mattie C.

John M. married Fannie, a daughter of Frederic Stively; they are living at the old home. Their children are Annie C. (who married J. Ellwood Keylor), Hettie E., and John F.

Michael Graft and wife, natives of Germany, settled on a tract adjoining the above, now owned by Christ. Groff, Daniel Bair, and others. It is probable they settled there about the same time. Michael died about 1770. He was the father of John (Swamp), Annie, and Elizabeth, who was married a second time to an Eshleman, and they had the following children: Joseph, Jacob, Abram, Martin, Benjamin, and Mary. John, the oldest son, married Susan, daughter of Daniel Kendig. John died about 1830, at the age of sixty-six years. They had children named Henry, Isaac, Michael, John, Simon, Daniel, Jacob, Joseph, Martin, Nancy, Betsey, and Susan. Simon, now living in Strasburg township, in his ninety-sixth year, is the last one living of the family. Daniel has one son, Samuel, living in the township. Henry, the oldest son, married Rosanna Myers. They had sons,—John, Jacob, Thomas, and Benjamin; daughters,—Ann, Susan, and Betsey. Jacob, one of Henry's sons, married a daughter of Adam Stoneroad, who have two sons living in the township, Adam and Thomas. One son of Henry's is yet living in the township, Thomas. He married Annie Newland. They were the parents of Jacob N. (who married a Scott), Henry (who married a White), Michael and Benjamin, both dead, Rosanna (who married Abram Dennis), Fannie (who married Tobias Brubaker), Elizabeth (who married Absalom Gochenour), and Susan.

Ulrich Everly, when but one year old, came from Switzerland, in company with his parents, and settled on land now owned by Samuel Stoneroad and others, some time about 1780. One of his brothers settled north of Lancaster. Ulrich died about 1810. He was married to a sister of Michael Shanks. His daughters became the wives of Henry Bear, Chris-

tian Lines, Samuel Bear, and Oliver McConnell. His sons were Michael, Henry, John, and Abram. Michael married a Martin, Henry married Eva Fight, and moved to Virginia many years ago; John married Betsey Bird; one of their children is yet living, Mrs. Benjamin Myers. Abram married Annie Shimp. He died in 1816. Their children were Jacob, Abram, Mary, and Christiana; the latter is still living at the Old Mennonite meeting-house in the township, at an advanced age.

Farther westward in the township, among the early settlers was Christopher Winters. Of his nativity we have no positive data, but it is altogether probable that he was of German descent. He owned a large scope of land now owned by John Shultz, Albert Smith, George Mowrer, John Wiggins, and others. He died about 1830. He was the father of John, Simon, Joseph, Christopher, Susan, Mary, and Betsey Winters. John, the oldest son, married Elizabeth Krider, and was the father of Michael Winters, who married Mary, a daughter of Adam Stoneroad. Michael had daughters, who married Absalom Gochenour, Samuel Groff, Jacob Newswanger, Martin Lefevre, Levi Groff, and Edward Reese. Washington, a son, married a Mowrer, now living in Strasburg township. Adam L., another son, living in the township, married Mary J. Langer, the second time a Duffy. Christopher, Jr., married Hettie, a daughter of Joseph Gochenour. Their children were Silas, Augustus, and Hettie. Silas married Catherine, a daughter of Nicholas Marks. He is the father of Augustus, living in Drumore, who married Annie Esbenschade; John, who married Maria L. Rockey, (gone West); Walter H., who is in the township with his father, and married Christie Kauffman; also of Ella, Mary Ann, Kate and Laura, the latter of whom married Martin Lefevre, Martin Reese, and Albert Rockey.

Henry Hair, a native of Germany, settled on a tract of land farther north in the township, Amos Herr being one of his descendants. A short distance northwest were Henry and Frank Bowman, who were also early settlers of the township. Henry married a daughter of Christian Herr; they had children named John, Henry, Polly, Hettie, and Betsy. John moved to the West. Henry, who was a bishop in the Reformed Mennonite Church, was married the third time. He died in 1863, in his sixty-eighth year. Henry, one of his sons, is living on the old homestead. Farther west of the last were John Miller and wife, who emigrated from Germany many years ago. Peter, a son, married a Rohrer; he died about 1825. They had several daughters and a son named Peter, who married Betsy, a daughter of John Huber. Their children are Benjamin, Samuel, Peter, Susan, Barbara, and Polly, several of them living in the township.

John and Valentine Hart, south of this, on land now owned by the Leamans and others. John mar-

ried a Lines; was the father of Benjamin, John, and Jacob Hart. John and Benjamin had tan-yards and carried on the business very extensively. Benjamin married a daughter of George Hess; they had daughters named Mary Ann and Elizabeth, sons Henry, George, and Benjamin.

Close by the Harts was Frederick Kuhn, who married a Brackbill; they had two sons, John and Abram, who moved West many years ago. The Kuhns owned land now owned by Simon Good and others.

Next above, on a tract now owned by George H. Miller, George Hess kept a hotel in the earlier days of the township. He had sons David and George, daughters Nancy and Betsy. The latter married Joseph Miller, father of George H. Miller, whose present store-house was built on the foundation of the old hotel.

Henry McFalls emigrated from Ireland in 1782. He settled on the property of the late Josiah Burgess. He was twenty-five years of age when he landed in America. He married Margaret, a daughter of William Seabrooks; was the father of William, Patrick, James, John, Henry, Sarah, Margaret, Susan, and Catherine. Henry died about 1823. William, the oldest son, married Sarah, a daughter of Barclay Clark. One of his sons, William, is now living in the township. Henry, another son of the elder McFalls, married Rachel, a daughter of Terrence McCadle. John, Amos, and William McFalls are sons of Henry, who is still living in the township at an advanced age.

The following is a nearly complete list of supervisors, assessors, school directors, and justices of the peace of this township from its organization as a separate municipality in 1853 to 1883:

ASSESSORS.

- |                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1854. Benjamin F. Rowe.  | 1867-68. Samuel Drumm.     |
| 1855. Franklin Breneman. | 1869-71. E. G. Book.       |
| 1856-58. James Passmore. | 1872-73. Elias Winters.    |
| 1859. John Peoples.      | 1874-75. Hiram S. Kendig.  |
| 1860. Martin Huber.      | 1876-77. Martin Reese, Jr. |
| 1861. George Anthony.    | 1878-82. T. J. Armstrong.  |
| 1862. Martin Reese, Jr.  | 1883. J. W. Herr.          |
| 1863-66. John M. Martfn. |                            |

SUPERVISORS.

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1854-55. Thomas Redman.     | 1871. B. F. Rowe.         |
| 1856. Adam Mowrer.          | 1872. Joseph Long.        |
| 1857. Stephen Wiggins.      | 1873. Amos Bruce.         |
| 1858-59. Henry Bowman.      | 1874. Christian Warfel.   |
| 1860, 1864. John Thomas.    | 1875. John Hess.          |
| 1861. David Hess.           | 1875-78. Albert Thomas.   |
| 1862-63. Phillip Echely.    | 1878-83. Edward Reese.    |
| 1865-66, 1869. Daniel Bair. | 1879-80. Clayton Wiggins. |
| 1867. Thomas Groff.         | 1881-82. John Coble.      |
| 1868. George Brubaker.      | 1883. Jacob Eisenberger.  |
| 1870. Martin Warfel.        |                           |

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1854. Benjamin H. Witmer. | 1873. John M. Peoples. |
| 1856. Henry Rush.         | 1874. John Strohm, Sr. |
| 1858. John Conrad.        | 1875. B. K. Witmer.    |
| 1859. John Strohm, Sr.    | 1880. John Strohm, Sr. |
| 1863. Martin Reese.       | B. F. Brooks.          |
| 1864. John Strohm, Sr.    | 1882. Martin Reese.    |
| 1868. John M. Peoples.    | 1883. T. J. Armstrong. |
| 1869. John Strohm, Sr.    |                        |

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1854. George Martin.          | 1867. John Tweed.                              |
| Tobias Brubaker.              | 1868, 1871, 1874, 1877, 1880. John Strohm, Jr. |
| N. K. Look.                   |  |
| 1855. Joseph Bleacher.        | 1869, 1872, 1875, 1878. Jonas Huber.           |
| 1856. Matthias Shirk.         | 1870. Cyrus Cramer.                            |
| 1857. Amos Groff.             | 1873. Jacob N. Groff.                          |
| 1859. John M. Shenk.          | 1874, 1877, 1880, 1883. Dr. A. H. Helm.        |
| 1860. Dr. John K. Raub.       |  |
| 1861, 1864. John Wilson.      | 1876, 1879, 1882. B. K. Andrews.               |
| 1862, 1871. Benjamin F. Rowe. | William B. Lyons.                              |
| 1863. Frederic Myers.         | 1881. Jacob Keen.                              |
| 1865. Henry Bowman.           | Tobias Brubaker.                               |
| 1866. Jacob F. Andrews.       | 1883. Urias Clarkson.                          |

**New Providence.**—This village is pleasantly situated in the northeastern part of the township, on an elevation near the banks of Big Beaver Creek. It was formerly known as the "Black Horse," taking its name from the picture of a black horse on the sign in front of the old one-and-a-half-story log house occupied as a hotel for perhaps a century or more. Its name was changed about the time a post-office was established at New Providence. In 1736, John Taylor purchased a tract of land from the Penns containing over eleven hundred acres. The site of New Providence is on the southern portion of this tract. Taylor divided his tract into smaller sections and sold them to different individuals. A man by the name of Powpather had a large tract of land close by, if not altogether in the limits of the present village. His land extended westward. When he divided his land among his children he changed the name on their deeds to "Brubaker." After this time the land in this place was owned by different parties, and later was owned by Jacob Eshleman, Christian Shultz, and others.

The first house erected in the place was the log hotel above mentioned. There was an old grist-mill in the place, destroyed by fire long prior to 1800; afterwards a chopping- and still later a saw-mill was built on the site of the old mill, but the latter, too, has long since disappeared. The first blacksmith in the place was Henry Eckman, known as "plow-maker." From these early days the village slowly but steadily grew, until the census of 1880 shows a population of one hundred and three. David Miller built the woolen-mill about 1816. He also built the present grist-mill about 1825, and left the township many years ago. His widow is still living, in Cumberland County, in her ninety-fourth year. Howry & Eshelman built the present hotel in 1825. Among its first landlords was Richard Kerns. At one end of the hotel building Dr. Semple had a store, and was the first merchant to open a stock of goods in the village. He was followed by Dr. Robinson, who was succeeded by the following: David Bair (in 1831), John Rice, and Jacob Stoutzenberger. John Peoples built a new store-house in 1847, and he and John Bair opened a store in the new building, now owned by F. W. Helm. After them came John Peoples, Jacob and John Bair, Groff Brothers; in 1848, John

Peoples and John Rohrer, then Rohrer and Hiram Peoples, Rohrer, John Tweed and J. K. Raub, Tweed, Raub, Raub and F. W. Helm, Helm and John M. Peoples, Helm and G. J. P. Raub, and F. W. and D. E. Helm, the present merchants.

In 1846, John Hildebran purchased the old log hotel property and razed it to the ground, and upon the site of the old building built his present storehouse. A large arched cellar built under the old hotel remains in a good state of preservation under the store building. In 1847, John Hildebran and Jacob Myers opened a stock of goods, it being the second store in the village, and continued three years. John Hildebran then followed for five years, John Girvin and Wesley Steacy one year, then Hildebran until 1873; from that time to 1877, J. F. and Henry Andrews; from 1877 to 1881, J. Hildebran; from that time to the present, J. Hildebran & Sons.

A post-office was established in the village about 1834. Christian Wenditz carried the mail from Strasburg on foot once a week, his mail-pouch being something similar to the present school-boy's knapsack. After some time mail was received by stage from Strasburg twice a week, then three times. Within perhaps twenty years a mail-route was established by stage from Lancaster to Quarryville, supplying the village with a daily mail. For the past eight years the Lancaster and Quarryville Railroad supplies this community with two mails a day.

The first postmaster in the village was Jacob Stoutzenberger, succeeded by John Bair, John Peoples, John Rohrer, John Hildebran, John Rohrer, and John Tweed. In 1863, F. W. Helm, then between twenty and twenty-one years of age, was appointed postmaster, and has held the office continuously until the present time.

Among the professional and business men of the village in 1883 are Gabriel Smith and two sons, B. F. and H. Elmer Smith, who run a flour- and grist-mill; John Hildebran & Sons, dealers in general merchandise, also in coal, lumber, and phosphate; J. Hildebran, also dealing extensively in leaf tobacco; Michael Mowrer, hotel-keeper; Harry Edwards, dealer in furniture, etc.; Aaron Groff, dealer in phosphates; Philip Miller, shoemaker, and dealer in boots and shoes; William Miller, confectionery; Helm & Brother, dealers in general merchandise; Abram Dennis, blacksmith; Harry Dennis, wagon-maker; A. H. Helm, physician; Hiram Heagy, ticket agent; Rev. J. G. Smoker, pastor of United Brethren at Ref-ton and other places, also a tailor; Hiram Peoples, a teacher of vocal and instrumental music, also a farmer; Nelson Dyson, proprietor of the woolen-mills.

**Smithville.**—This hamlet consists of a hotel, and a store and dwelling under one roof, and one separate dwelling-house. John Bair built the hotel about 1810; John Hamil was its first landlord. An eagle with outstretched wings decorated the sign in front of

the hotel, hence its original name, "Spread Eagle." In 1818, George Smith purchased the property, living there until he died, about 1828. After this John C. and Albert Smith, sons of George, came into possession of the property. In 1860, John C. Smith became the sole owner of the property, keeping it as a hotel until his death, which occurred about 1876. His widow is the proprietress at the present time. William McMullen opened the first store in the place, about 1833. George Smith is the present proprietor of the store. A post-office was established there shortly prior to 1840, and John C. Smith appointed the postmaster. From that time it has been known as Smithville. George Smith is its present postmaster.

**Hotels.**—Aside from the hotels at New Providence and Smithville, there are three others in the township, known as "Blue Bell," "Hickory Grove," and "Union Hotels." Near seventy-five years ago a person known as Jane Sargen erected a small log building, in which she disposed of beer and cakes, afterwards keeping it as a regular hotel. The old building, with some attachments, is still standing, and has been kept and known as "Blue Bell Hotel" up to the present year. It is situated on the Lancaster and Port Deposit road, about centrally in the township. The elections and principal business of the township have taken place there from the time of the township's legal organization to the present. David Flaud is the present proprietor.

"Hickory Grove," farther south on the same road, was built by Mrs. Burgess, mother of the late Josiah Burgess, deceased, and was first opened as a hotel in 1858, John Riley being its first landlord. Harvey Rineer is the present proprietor.

"Union Hotel," on the western side of the township, on the Lancaster and Rawlinsville road, was built by Jacob Eshleman, who kept a store there about two years. David Groff afterwards took out a license for a hotel. John Conrad is its present incumbent.

**Early Schools, Teachers, etc.**—Among the early teachers of the township were Moore Connell and George Evans, who taught as early as 1800 in a log building which stood near the Molar Mine bank, in the southeastern part of the township, slab benches and desks constituting its furniture. The text-books in those days were the New Testament, spelling-book, and ciphering-book.

Among those who taught here in later years was Abraham Brubaker, who is still living in the township at an advanced age. Since those early days, when it was not thought necessary for the girls to learn to write, education has made rapid advancement in the township.

As showing the present condition of the public schools in Providence we append the following, taken from the annual report for the year ending June, 1883:

Whole number of schools.....	8
Average number of months taught.....	7
Whole number of teachers employed.....	11
Number of pupils enrolled in all the schools.....	572
Average daily attendance.....	341
Average percentage of attendance.....	87
Cost of each pupil per month.....	71

*Money Received.*

From State appropriation.....	\$552.96
Balance on hand from last year.....	342.30
From collector, including taxes of all kinds.....	2859.12
<b>Total receipts.....</b>	<b>\$3757.38</b>

*Expenditures.*

For teachers' wages.....	\$2182.85
For building and furnishing houses.....	470.68
For renting and repairing, etc.....	129.34
For fuel and contingencies.....	656.93
For fees of collector and treasurer.....	144.74
For salary of secretary.....	20.00
For other expenses.....	39.05
<b>Total expenditures.....</b>	<b>\$3652.59</b>

*Resources and Liabilities.*

Cash on hand.....	\$104.79
Amount due district from all sources.....	367.28
<b>Resources in excess of liabilities.....</b>	<b>\$472.07</b>

**Religious.**—Since the first settlement of the township the Old Mennonites were the first to build a church. Later in its history the Methodist Episcopal, Church of God, and United Brethren have built churches and organized congregations. There is one Old and one New Mennonite, two Methodist Churches, two organizations of the Church of God, and a United Brethren Church in the township.

**Old Mennonite Church.**—More than one hundred years ago this denomination built a house of worship at New Providence (then Black Horse). It was a log structure, and served in its early days for both church and school. The old church was replaced by a new brick one, thirty-eight feet by forty-eight, in 1855. Among its early ministers were Jacob Neff, Christian Shaub, Henry Breneman, Christian Herr, and Peter Eby; later, Benjamin Herr, Amos Herr, Elias Gross, and Abram Brubaker. The first Sunday-school organized in this church was in the spring of 1871. George Witmer was its first superintendent. A flourishing school has been continued during the summer of each year since that time. In connection with the church property by recent additions, they now have a large-sized graveyard. The first persons buried in it were Christian Shaub and wife, about eighty years ago.

**New Mennonite Church.**—About 1833 Henry Bowman donated a piece of land in the northwestern part of the township upon which the New Mennonites erected a log building, weather-boarded, for the benefit of their society. The main building is twenty-eight by thirty-two feet, with an attachment fourteen feet square. The value of the church property is eight hundred dollars. Henry Bowman (a bishop), John Herr, Jacob Bowman, and John Kohr ministered to them in the past, and Henry Weaver, John Keepports, and Christian Howry are the present ministers.

**Methodist Episcopal Church.**—In the spring of

1835 Peter Good sold a piece of land containing thirty-eight and a half perches for the sum of two dollars to John Beam, Tilman Thomson, John C. Owens, Christian Hart, and Robert Bruce, upon which was to be erected a house of worship for the use of the Methodist Episcopal society at Clearfield, which was accordingly done the following summer (1836). Prior to that time Rev. Tolbert preached regularly for some time at the house of Robert Bruce. The church was built of stone, size twenty-eight by thirty feet. In 1853 an additional piece of land was purchased of Daniel Good and George Warfel, and a stone attachment of twelve feet was built to the church the same year. In 1876 the old stone structure was taken down and the corner-stone of a new church took its place in July of the same year, Rev. Frederic Brady preaching the sermon on that occasion. By the 3d of December, of the same year, a neat brick edifice was completed, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. C. F. Turner. The present membership is twenty-seven; value of church property two thousand two hundred dollars. There is also a good-sized burying-ground in connection with this church property.

Of those who have preached at regular intervals to members of this congregation have been Revs. Tibbles, Hand, Reed, Miller, Sumption, J. McGee, Baynum, Bodine, Gregg, William McGee, Horwell, Ilnau, Shafer, Collins, and R. C. Wood, the present pastor, who resides at Mount Nebo.

A Sunday-school was organized early in the history of the church, Tilman Thomson being among its first superintendents. A flourishing school is now sustained, and in charge of J. H. Royer.

**Union Bethel A. M. E. Church.**—The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1872 at the house of Samuel Steward. The following were the members present for organization: William Proctor, Charles Steward, Hannah Rollins, Mary Jane Sweeney, Mary Green, Maria Rollins, Stephen Sweeney, and Sophia Steward. At this meeting William Proctor, Samuel Steward, and Stephen Sweeney were elected trustees. Previous to this time Revs. Holland and Henry served this people at their several houses. The same year the congregation was organized they purchased one-fourth of an acre of land from Charles Steward for the sum of twenty-five dollars, upon which they erected a frame church building, forty by twenty-two feet, the balance of the land to be used as a burying-ground. The corner-stone of the church was laid on the 2d of October, 1872, Bishop J. A. Shorter officiating. The church was dedicated the following spring. The first minister who served them after the building of the church was Elder H. H. Lewis, followed by Rev. James Paden, Elders Grumes, Henderson, Davis, Robinson, Jackson R. Davis, and J. L. Hamilton, the present pastor.

**Church of God.**—At a meeting at the house of J.

A. Augustin, in Martic township, Aug. 17, 1849, this church was organized by J. C. Owens, minister of the gospel. The original members were John A. Augustin, Ann Augustin, Elizabeth Miller, Elizabeth Augustin, Martin Augustin, Maria Martin, John Augustin, Jacob Shultz, and Elizabeth Shultz. The members met on the 3d of December, 1849, at Philip Frankford's, to consider the propriety of building a church. It was then unanimously agreed to build, and that it should be called Union Bethel. Martin Huber offered one acre of land, for building a church, at George Martin's orchard, which was accepted. The following persons were elected officers: Treasurer, George Martin; Building Committee, Samuel Huber, Stephen Wiggins, Samuel Martin, Abraham Mylin, John Albright, Philip Frankford, Jonathan Seesholtz, and John Lighthouse; Trustees, Martin Huber, Jr., Ryland B. McAlister, John Albright, Samuel Martin, Philip Frankford, Stephen Wiggins, and John Lighthouse. The church was built in 1850, of stone, size thirty by thirty-six feet. There is a graveyard in connection. Value of church property, one thousand dollars. Of those who have ministered to the spiritual wants of the congregation were Revs. C. Price, in 1851; Abram Swartz, 1852; Jacob Keller, 1853-54; Jesse Haisleigh and William Clay, 1855; Samuel Crawford, 1856-57; Israel Brady, 1858; Simon Fleigh, 1859-60; John S. Stamen, 1861-62; John Tucker, 1863; P. K. Shoemaker, 1864; John Hunter, 1865-66; C. Amy, 1867; T. Still, 1868; Jacob W. Miller, 1869-70; J. A. McDonald, 1871; S. C. Stonecifer, 1872; A. B. V. Orr, 1873-74; William Engler, 1875; C. C. Bartels, 1876; W. Sanborn, 1876-77; D. H. Mumma, 1878-79; Thomas Still, 1880-81; J. W. Edwards, 1882; and Wilson Smith, 1883.

A Sunday-school was organized, and sustained during the summer season, from soon after the church was built until the present time.

**Fairview Bethel Church of God.**—This church was organized in 1879, under the labors of Rev. D. H. Mumma. Lewis Aucamp and John F. Wiggins were elected elders, and Benjamin Cunkle, Samuel Groff, and Harry H. Wiggins, deacons. Other members, John Wimer, Susan Wimer, Ellen Cunkle, Barbara Lisco, Kate Aucamp, B. A. Aucamp, Fannie Groff, Henry Aucamp, Susan Swinehart, Emma Bleacher, L. S. Kendig, Mary A. Wiggins, Lydia Gochenour, Annie, Letitia, Ada, and Absalom Gochenour, Barbara Cunkle, and Uriah Huber. A church was built in 1878 and 1879, the corner-stone being laid Oct. 9, 1878, Elder D. L. Laferty, assisted by the pastor, officiating. Elder C. H. Forney preached the dedicatory sermon in June, 1879. A Sunday-school was organized in the summer of the same year, in charge of John F. Wiggins, and continued in the summer of each year since. The different ministers that served Union Bethel, the mother church, also ministered to this people from the date of its origination.

**United Brethren.**—In 1863, William Johnson, in behalf of a few members, purchased the old Mount Hope Methodist Episcopal Church, of Drumore, and moved it to Providence township, where they had procured half an acre of land from Dr. Frick, upon which they erected the old structure known as Mount Carmel United Brethren Church. This building was entirely destroyed by fire in 1871. About two years later a new frame church was built upon the site of the old one. Rev. Keys and Riger officiated at the dedicatory service. The pastors who have served here have been Revs. Lewis Peters, Corsey, Lee, Carpenter, R. Kaufman, A. Kaufman, I. Baltzell, H. H. Stehman, J. G. Smoker, Shellenberger, Dunkleberger, and Stehman. The church was sold a few years ago on account of debt, passing out of the hands of this society. A few of the old members have again purchased the property, but at this time are not controlled by any ecclesiastical body. The number of members at present is twenty-three; value of church property seven hundred dollars. Jacob Eshleman and Henry Reese were among the first to take charge of a Sunday-school soon after the organization of the church. The school at present numbers about twenty. William Peters is at present superintendent.

**Graveyards.**—Aside from the graveyards connected with the above-mentioned churches, in the western part of the township is one known as Kuhn's. A short distance east of this is Hart's, now owned by the Leamans. On the farm of Elizabeth Huber, lately owned by Samuel and Martin Huber, is an old graveyard which has lately been inclosed by a substantial stone wall. The Hubers and Martins, with many others, are buried there.

Near Bowman's meeting-house, on the farm of Henry Bowman, also inclosed by a stone wall, is another old burying-ground, the inclosure being almost full. Many graves are unmarked, while many others have limestone to mark the spot of departed ones. There are but few marble slabs bearing the name and age of those resting in this inclosure. The following were copied from several of the tombstones in this yard:

"Henry Bowman, a Bishop of the Reformed Mennonite Church, Born Oct. 6, 1795. Died Aug. 4, 1863, aged 67 years, 9 mo., and 28 da."

"Martin Snively, born Feb. 16th, 1790, Died Nov. 2d, 1877, aged 87 yrs, 8 mo., and 16 da."

"Susanna Huber, died July 10th, 1874, aged 83 yrs., 1 mo., & 16 da."

"Zam Andenken von Isaac Herr, er ward geboren den 10ten December, 1746, und gestorben den 1ten Januar, 1819, seines Alters 72 Jahre, 10 Monate, und 21 Tage."

Farther eastward in the township, in early times known as Brubaker's, now F. Shroder's, and still farther eastward, close by the New Providence school-house, on the Stoneroad, now Thomas Groff, Jr.'s, property, are sacred spots where the Gochenours, Groffs, and many others are sleeping their last sleep. In the southeastern part of the township, on the property now owned by Christian H. Groff, Michael Graft, more than a century ago, donated an acre of land for

a graveyard and a meeting-house. It was afterward, however, deemed advisable to build the meeting-house at New Providence. The land was occupied as a burying-ground, the donor being the first person buried in it.

**Societies.**—The New Providence Cornet Band was organized July 30, 1880. The original members were as follows: Hiram Shenk, E. Galen Barr, Harry Edwards, W. H. Richardson, John G. Eckman, Abner D. Shaub, Alfred C. Fisher, Madison Edwards, Amos Smith, Galen Sides, Jesse Edwards, Samuel Shenk, D. O. Showalter, Daniel S. Fisher, and Edward Bowman.

The following was the organization: President, W. H. Richardson; Vice-President, J. G. Sides; Secretary, E. Galen Barr; Assistant Secretary, John G. Eckman; Treasurer, Harry Edwards. The whole cost of instruments was one hundred and twenty-one dollars and ten cents. After a short time a uniform for each member was contracted for, the whole bill amounting to five hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-four cents. A very fine band-wagon, built by J. Wenger, Paradise, was purchased by the band, at a cost of three hundred dollars.

The members at present are John Wettig, leader; Galen Wade, second leader; Harry Edwards, Benjamin Myers, Thad. Lefevre, Abner D. Shaub, Alfred C. Fisher, Madison Edwards, John Long, bass drum; Walter Shirk, snare drum; Jesse Edwards, Abner Lefevre, Oscar Hersh, Daniel S. Fisher, and William Wettig.

**Physicians.**—About fifty-five or sixty years ago Dr. Daniel Musser commenced the practice of medicine in New Providence. He did not remain very long, and afterwards settled in Lampeter, where he died a few years ago. Dr. Duncan located in New Providence in 1830, and afterwards removed to an adjoining township; after which time he and the Drs. Musser were depended upon when medical treatment was required. About 1844, Dr. Rollins came to the village, remaining about a year. The following year Dr. Benjamin Musser located in the village, remaining several years, afterwards moving to Strasburg township, then to the borough of Strasburg, where he died in July, 1883. In 1850, Dr. John K. Raub, a student of Dr. Benjamin Musser's, graduated at the Philadelphia College of Medicine; in 1851 he practiced a short time at Eden, Lancaster Co., then at Hawksville about a year, when he moved to Quarryville, where he practiced the profession of his choice for three years. In 1856 he selected New Providence, Lancaster Co., as his field for practice. He was what might be called a self-made man. As time moved on he soon proved himself to be a man of marked ability and superior medical judgment, taking his place in the front ranks of his medical brethren in the county. His counsel was oftentimes sought for by his neighboring practitioners. He had an extensive practice, enjoying the unbounded confidence of the community

for miles around. Yet young in years, in the midst of an active and busy life, surrounded by family and friends, he was called from time by death in June, 1867, in the thirty-ninth year of his age. He was married to Leah, daughter of John Peoples. Two of his children, Lelia S. and G. J. P. Raub, are still living.

Dr. W. J. Wentz, a student of Dr. Raub's, was associated with his preceptor, and a few years afterwards opened a separate office for a short time in the township, moving to Strasburg township a short time previous to Dr. Raub's death. About that time Dr. M. W. Raub opened an office in the western part of the township, continuing for several years, and then moved to Lancaster City. In 1868, Dr. A. H. Helm completed his medical course at Jefferson Medical College, and succeeded his late preceptor, Dr. J. K. Raub, at New Providence, where he has been practicing his profession until the present time.

**Prominent Citizens.**—Among the prominent citizens of the township is John Strohm, Sr., who served in the State Legislature in 1831-38, and in the State Senate from 1834 to 1842, also in Congress from 1845 to 1849; John Strohm, Jr., who served the people as a county commissioner; John Peoples, who was a director of the poor of the county; Hiram Peoples, who was a member of the State Legislature in 1877 and 1878, and again in 1881-82; and Benjamin F. Rowe, who was elected sheriff of the county in 1856.

Of Mr. Strohm, Sr., above mentioned, the following is a brief and truthful sketch: His parents were raised in Strasburg township, but in early life moved to Little Britain township, in this county, in that part of it which now composes the township of Fulton. There, on the 16th of October, 1793, he was born, at a place now known as Dr. Wood's mill, about a mile southeast of the village of Pleasant Grove, and about a mile north of the Maryland line. When he was twelve years old his father moved back to Strasburg township, where John remained as a farmer's boy until he was twenty years old, going to school for three or four months in the winter season until he was sixteen years old. In his twentieth year he taught a school for three months at a school-house on the Valley road, about half a mile from Hawksville. The last of his scholars who then attended his school was buried in May, 1883, aged eighty-six years, John Mowrer, a resident of this township.

At that time there was not a single house in what now comprises the village of Quarryville. At the termination of his first quarter in teaching he returned to his father's, and remained working on the farm until the fall of 1815, when, at the solicitation of Christian Herr, he undertook to teach a school in his neighborhood, in Lampeter township. There he continued as a teacher until the spring of 1821, when he commenced farming, having married in 1817 a daughter of John Herr, lime-burner, she having been previously married to John Barr, deceased.

In 1830 his name was brought before the county convention as a candidate for the Legislature, without his knowledge or expectation. His name and character being but little known throughout the county, his friends failed in their attempt to have him nominated. The next year there was a disposition to make a change, and his friends succeeded in placing his name upon the ticket and electing him. He was re-elected in the fall of 1832 and 1833. In 1834 he was nominated and elected a member of the Senate for a term of four years, and in 1838 was re-elected to the Senate for another term of four years, thus making eleven years which he served consecutively in the Legislature of his native State.

In 1845 he was elected to Congress, and in 1847 was re-elected, making four years in Congress.

In 1833 he purchased a small property in Providence (then Martic) township, where he continued to reside until 1882, a period of forty-nine years. He then moved to Lancaster City, where he at present resides.

He has in the mean time filled various minor offices and places of trust. He was one of the first board of directors of the Strasburg Bank, and assisted in the organization thereof. He was one of the first board of directors of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, and secretary thereof for thirty-six years, and its president for two years. He was president of the Big Spring and Beaver Valley turnpike from its first organization to the present time. He was treasurer of the school board of Providence township for six years. He has, as assignee, trustee, executor, or administrator, settled more estates and acted as guardian for more minors than any other man in the county during his time. He was for twenty years an acting justice of the peace in Providence township.

John Peoples, a native of Chester County, moved to Providence, Lancaster Co., about 1822. He was one of the most active and energetic men in the township and community in which he lived of his day. The scriptural adage might well apply to him: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

He built a large store-house, four dwelling-houses, and blacksmith- and wheelwright-shops in the village of New Providence, aside from other buildings outside the village. He served the county in the capacity of director of the poor, and was generally among the foremost in every enterprise or undertaking beneficial to the community. He was married to Susan Miller. They had sons named Abner, Hiram, and John M., and daughters, Annie, Mary, Amanda, and Leah P. The daughters married George Witmer, John Rohrer, John Tweed, and Dr. John K. Raub.

Abner, the oldest son, married Martha, daughter of John Hess, and is living in Strasburg township. John M., the third son, married Maggie Royer, of Pottstown. He at this time is Professor of Mathematics in the State Normal School at Lock Haven, Pa. Hiram, the second son, who attained legislative

honors, lives on the homestead in this township. He married Maria, daughter of John Brackbill. Their children are John, Ida, Angie, Carlotta, and Maria.

The elder Peoples died in 1862, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. His widow survived him until the spring of 1883, when she died, in her eighty-sixth year.

**Mills and Manufactories.**—Aside from the grist-mill at New Providence, above mentioned, is Strohm's mill, built by Martin Huber about twenty-six years ago, its present owner, John Strohm, Jr., being the contractor. It was built upon the site of an old mill which was among the first in the county.

A short distance south of Strohm's, Henry Breman built a mill about 1813. It is of stone, some of which came from an old furnace which stood close by. Some of the door-sills, which are cast, came from the same place.

Furnace Run furnishes the motive-power for both the above mills.

A woolen-mill, on the same stream, north of Strohm's, is now in operation. It was built by Cyrus Royer, and is the successor of an old woolen-mill that had been operated for many years. The woolen-mill at New Providence, above mentioned, owned by Nelson Dyson, manufactures satinet, blankets, flannels, yarn, and carpets.

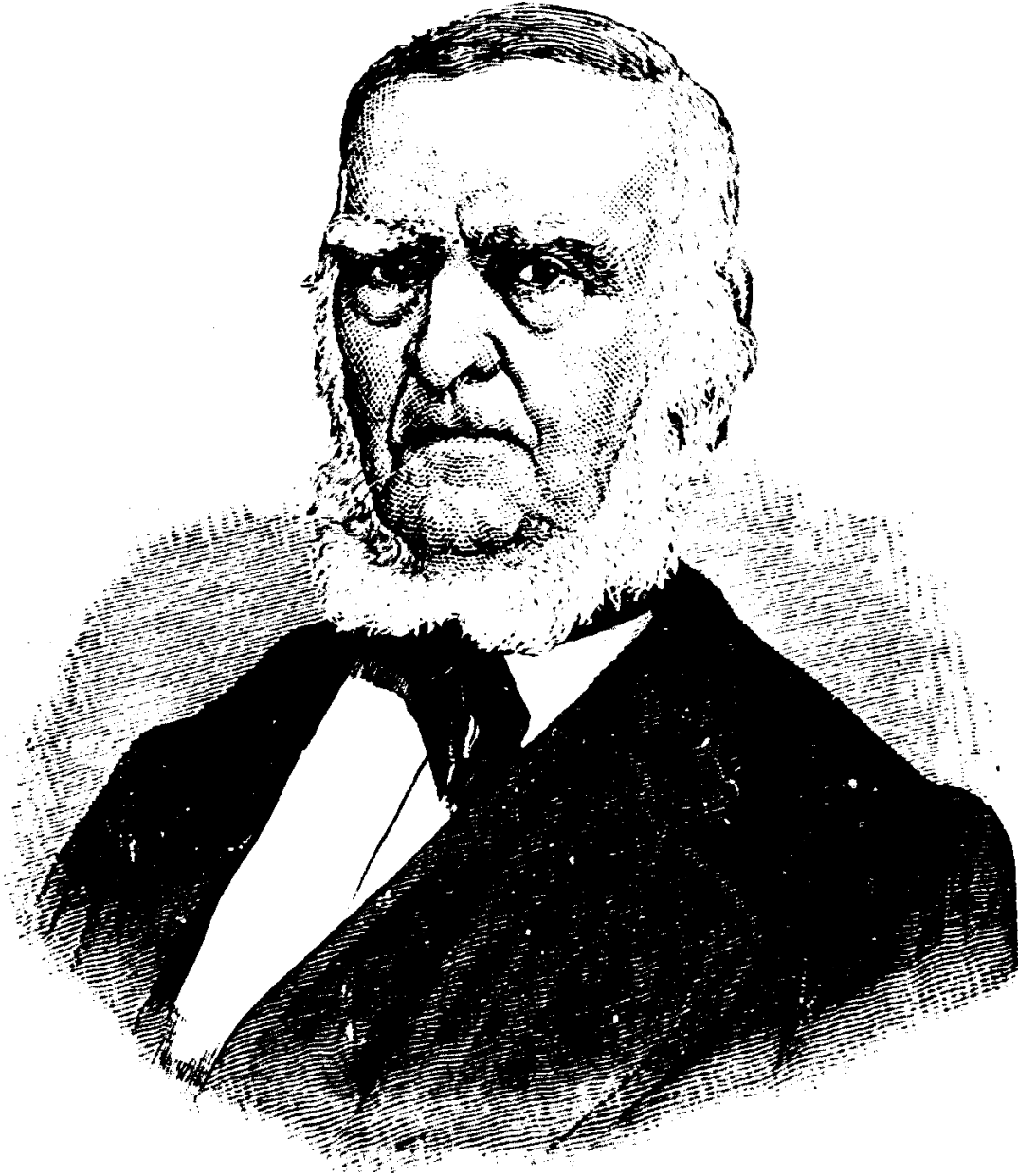
**An Old Landmark.**—In the western part of the township, on a farm now owned by Isaac Diller, of Lancaster City, an old furnace was operated before Revolutionary days. Piles of cinder mark its location to this day. Cannon-balls were cast at this furnace during the time of the Revolution and hauled by teams to Wilmington, Del. In those exciting times the men who worked there at one time became alarmed, thinking that the English were close upon them, just about the time they were ready to cast, and rather than let it fall into their hands they chilled it, the solid mass of cold iron remaining there to this time. The soil has been gradually filling up around the seat of the old furnace, so that at present the farmer can plow over it without its interfering with the plow-share.

**Railroad.**—The Quarryville Branch of the Columbia and Reading Railroad intersects the township from the northwest, passing through the township in a southeasterly direction, having a station and ticket-office at New Providence, and a flag-station about one and a half miles farther south called Hess, so named by the company in honor of John Hess, who donated a half-acre of land to them for the above-mentioned purpose.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

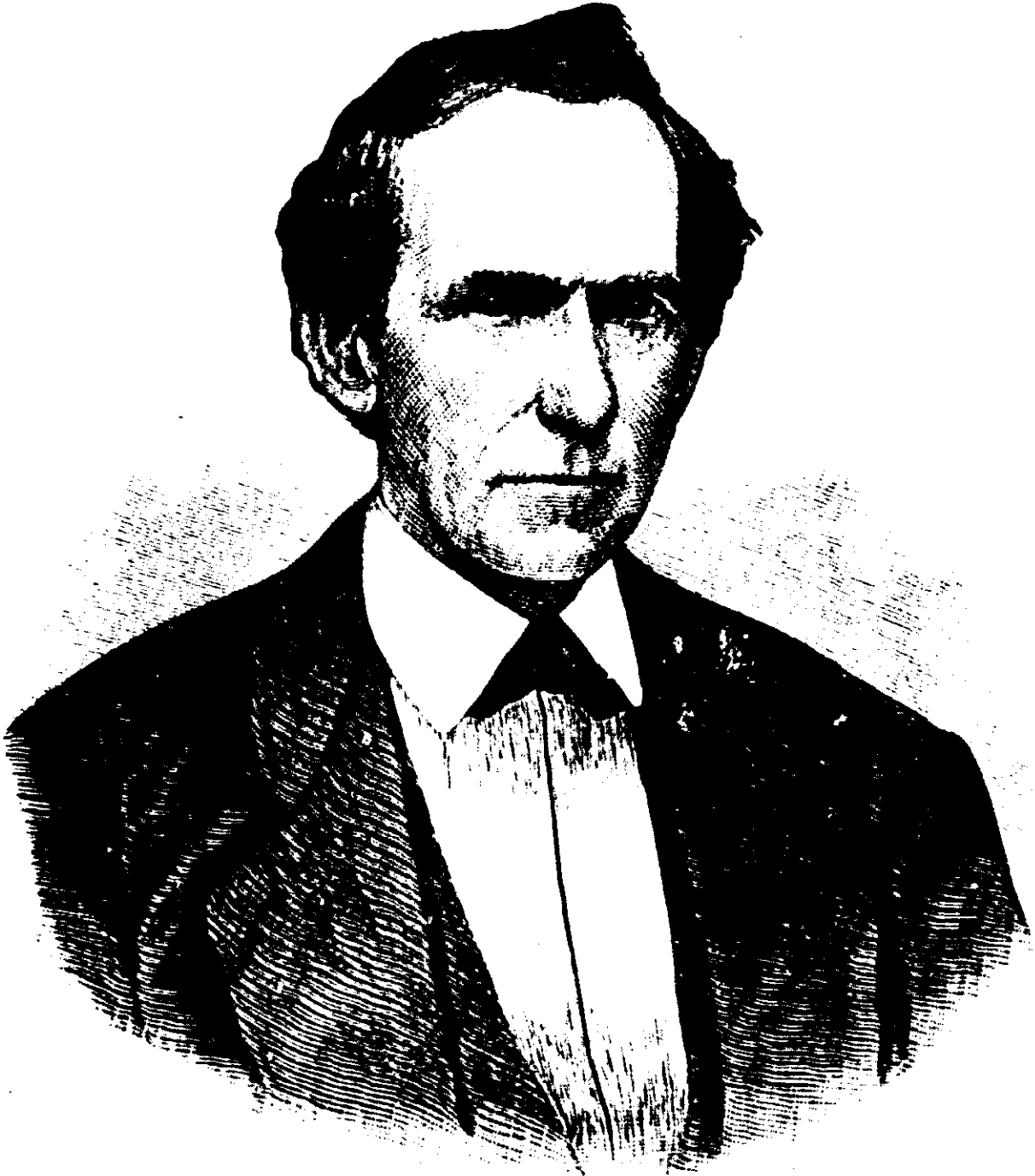
HON. JOHN STROHM.

Hon. John Strohm was born in Fulton township (then Little Britain), Lancaster Co., Oct. 16, 1793.



John Strohm sen.





*Josiah Burgess*

His ancestors were of German origin, and emigrated from Württemberg. David, his father, embarked for this country in company with his parents, but on the voyage his father died, and was buried at sea. The widow, with her small family of two sons and a daughter, landed at Philadelphia, and finally settled in Strasburg, Lancaster Co. The son David married a daughter of John Herr, a Mennonite preacher of Lancaster County, who was the mother of the subject of this sketch.

The latter enjoyed but meagre educational advantages. In the year 1804 his father purchased a farm in Strasburg township, and in the spring of 1805 occupied it. From that time he was able to attend school but a few months in the winter season. He was, however, a great reader, and filled his mind from this source with a large amount of valuable information, and by close study and research fitted himself for a teacher, a calling which he pursued for a number of years in his native county. In 1817 he married Susan Bair, daughter of John Herr, of West Lampeter township, continuing the business of teaching until 1821, when he resumed the avocation of a farmer. In the year 1831 he was the Anti-Masonic candidate for the Legislature of the State, and succeeded in being elected by a handsome majority. He was re-elected to the Lower House in 1832 and 1833, and in 1834 was elected to the Senate for four years. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1838 for a second term of four years, making eleven consecutive years during which he was a member of the State Legislature. In 1842 he was elected president of the Senate, the duties of which office he performed with so much fidelity that no appeal was ever taken from his decision. In 1844 he was elected to represent his district in the National Congress, and in 1845 took his seat in that body. He was re-elected in 1846. In 1851 he was the candidate for canal commissioner of the State. In 1852 he was a member of the National Convention which nominated Gen. Winfield Scott for the Presidency, and in 1869 of the State Convention, at Philadelphia, which nominated Governor Geary for the office of Governor.

In his legislative capacity, Mr. Strohm was more noted for assiduous attention to business and a watchful care of the interests of his constituents and of the community at large than for brilliancy of talent and oratorical display. He was always plain and simple in his habits and tastes, easy of access, kind and obliging, and held in general respect for his integrity and uprightness of character. His first wife died in 1832. In 1857 he married for his second wife Mrs. Ann Witmer, widow of John Witmer, who is the companion of his declining years. He now lives in quiet retirement in the city of Lancaster, at the advanced age of ninety years.

The children of Mr. Strohm by his first wife living in 1883 are Hettie, wife of Martin Shaub, of Kansas; Henry, who resides in Iowa City; Mary, who also

lives in Iowa; John, Jr., of Lancaster County; and Samuel, who lives in Los Angeles, Cal.

John Strohm, Jr., is a well-known resident of Providence township. He was born Dec. 14, 1824, enjoyed only a common school education, and at the age of twenty-one went to learn the milling business with Christian Shultz, of Strasburg township, which became his life-work. In 1855 he began to operate the mill now owned by him in Providence township, where he has since continued, having made valuable additions to and improvements in the property. He is a Republican in politics, and has filled various important offices in his township, including a service of twelve years on the school board, as well as filling the office of auditor of Lancaster County, and of commissioner of the county in 1868-70. During the war he was postmaster at Smithville. He married Fanny, daughter of Daniel Mylin, of West Lampeter township, and has had three children, viz.: Harry, a clerk in the county treasurer's office at Lancaster; B. Franklin, in New Mexico; and Elmer, in Colorado.

#### JOSIAH BURGESS.

Josiah Burgess was born at Leesburg, Lancaster Co., Pa., on May 5, 1818. His father, John Burgess, kept the hotel at Leesburg for many years, and was well known throughout the southern part of Lancaster County. At an early age Josiah was compelled to provide for himself, and when twelve years of age entered the employ of John Neff, of Strasburg township, as a farm-boy, with whom he remained six years. During that time he acquired at the district schools of his locality the limited education with which he entered upon the stern duties of life. When eighteen he engaged in shad-fishing on the Delaware River for one season, and then adopted the trade of a post-maker and fence-builder, an occupation which he pursued in the winter season for many years. For seventeen years he worked for Christian Harnish, of Pequea township, during haying and harvest-time. About the year 1850, having by hard labor and patient industry saved a small competency, he purchased forty acres of land in Providence township of Maj. Hoopes, which became a part and the nucleus of his late landed estate in that section. In 1852 he erected a small barn, which is now the central portion of the edifice on his homestead, occupying as a residence for seven years a small log house of primitive character on the same estate. In 1857 he built his late residence. At different times he added to his landed property and also to his buildings, and at the time of his death, Dec. 2, 1882, had acquired four farms in his neighborhood, including over one hundred and eighty acres of land. At the time of his first settlement in the western part of Providence township the land was very poor, and it seemed almost a hopeless task to reclaim it to the purposes of profitable agriculture; but by dint of

hard work, indomitable energy and determination, and untiring industry Mr. Burgess succeeded in developing his land into one of the finest, best-cultivated, and most productive farms in his section of Lancaster County. It has been said that he who causes one blade of grass to grow where formerly there was none is a benefactor to his race, and if this be true, Mr. Burgess is entitled to the admiration and respect of mankind, and to a prominent place among the successful farmers of his native county. A man of limited education, born under unpropitious circumstances, with nothing to encourage or stimulate him, he accomplished what he did in life by the exercise of a determination of character and a unity of purpose that has made men in other spheres great. He was no seeker after public place, but filled in a creditable manner the position of school director in his township for several years. He was a regular attendant of the Clearfield Methodist Episcopal Church, and contributed with a liberal spirit to the support of that and other evangelical and worthy institutions. His personal integrity was never questioned. He married, Aug. 15, 1843, Barbara, daughter of Mary and John Shroad, of Providence township, who survives him in 1883. Although they had no children of their own, they reared and cared for not less than ten, whom they trained and educated in a proper way.

#### STEPHEN WIGGINS.

Robert Wiggins was born in Kent County, Md., where he grew to manhood. In 1807 he immigrated to Lancaster County, Pa., and located in Colerain township. He married Hannah, daughter of James and Elizabeth Hambleton. Their children were Mercy Ann, born Dec. 19, 1809; James, born Feb. 2, 1811; Stephen, born July 19, 1812; Rachel, born Nov. 11, 1813; David, born March 3, 1815; Sarah, born Feb. 4, 1817; Eliza, born Aug. 27, 1818; Martha Ann, born Jan. 7, 1820; Hannah, born June 30, 1821; and Lydia, born Sept. 25, 1825. James Hambleton came from Bucks County, Pa., and settled in Drumore township, Lancaster Co. They were Quakers, and of Scotch origin. He died Jan. 27, 1833, his wife March 4, 1832. Robert Wiggins died Oct. 31, 1842; Mrs. Wiggins died Sept. 8, 1870.

Stephen Wiggins, the subject of our sketch, was born in Colerain, above named, July 19, 1812, and grew to man's estate therein. His education was obtained at the old log school-house at Chestnut Level, and since added to by close observation and an active business life. When twenty-two years of age he commenced life on his own account, first learning the turning trade. He worked at his trade one year only. In 1834 he settled on thirty acres of land in Providence township, which had been given to his wife by her grandfather. He added forty acres to the tract, all of which he has cleared and improved. He first built a log house near where his present comfortable resi-

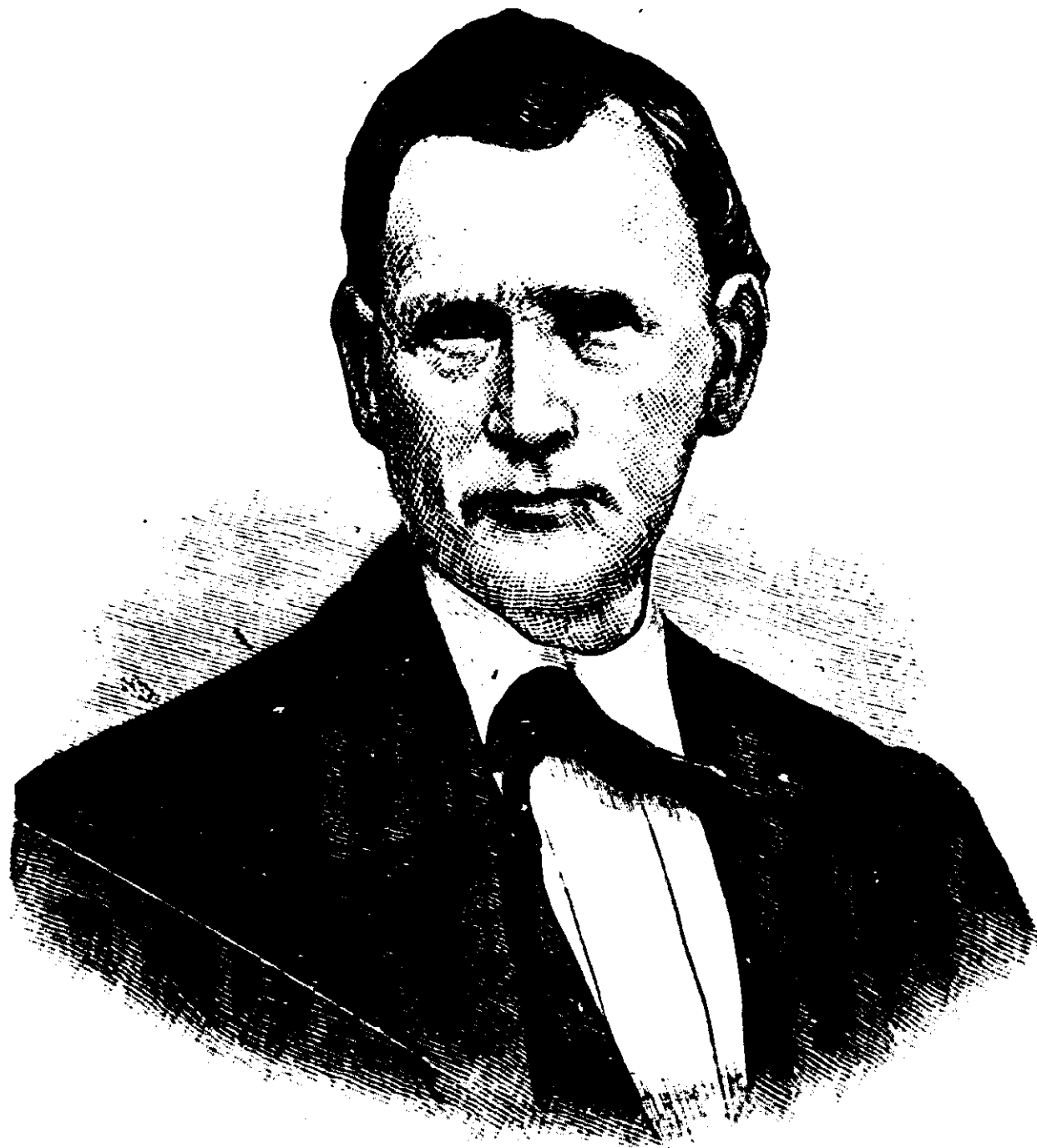
dence stands, which he has since erected, and in which he expects to pass the remainder of his days. Mr. Wiggins in early life was a Whig. When the Republican party was formed he joined its ranks, and has since been a sturdy supporter of its principles. He has been a school director for many years, also a justice of the peace, and, in fact, has held most of the offices within the gift of his fellow-townsmen. In the county conventions of his party he has many times represented his township. On the 1st of May, 1833, he was married to his present estimable wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Bowman, born in Providence township, June 20, 1813. Her parents were John and Elizabeth (Winters) Bowman. Mr. Bowman was born in Lampeter township, in Lancaster County, May 5, 1791, and at this writing is still living, hale and hearty. His father was Henry Bowman, whose father's name was also Henry, and born, it is thought, in Lancaster County. Mrs. Elizabeth Bowman died in 1868. To Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Wiggins there have been born thirteen children, viz.: Samuel, born April 11, 1835; David, born June 1, 1836; Benjamin, born April 3, 1838; John, born July 8, 1839; Hetty, born Dec. 9, 1841; Hannah, born April 4, 1843; Clayton, born May 31, 1845; Mary Ann, born Aug. 25, 1846; Ellen, born March 6, 1848; Angeline, born July 4, 1850; Elias, born March 18, 1852; Martha, born Nov. 2, 1853; and Harry, born Sept. 16, 1855. The sons of Mr. Wiggins, made enthusiastic by the patriotic zeal of their father, did their full share towards putting down the Rebellion of 1861. John enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, and served during the war; Benjamin and Clayton both served nine months in Pennsylvania regiments, Samuel seven months, and David put in a substitute.

## CHAPTER LXXIII.

### RAPHO TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

RAPHO township consists of all the lands between the Big Chikis and Little Chikis Creeks. It is the third township in the county in area, containing nearly twenty-seven thousand acres of good, arable land. The soil is composed of limestone, gravel, and sand, that portion lying south of the Manheim and Mount Joy road (formerly the old Tulpehocken and Anderson Ferry road, being exclusively limestone soil, and all north of said road is gravel, while that nearest the hills is sand. This township begins at the Lebanon County line, and extends to the confluence of the two Chikis Creeks, where their waters empty into the Susquehanna River, at what is called the "Chikis Hills." This township is a small county in length, it being nearly twenty-two miles long; in width it

<sup>1</sup> By T. H. Hershey.



*Stephen Higgins*

is about eight miles. The two creeks which hem in the township have their source at almost the same place, only the hill called "Governor Hood," or "Pinch," dividing them. This township, particularly the upper portion, is well supplied with springs and running water, and in wealth does not lack much of being one of the first in the county. Its assessed value for taxable purposes is three million five hundred thousand dollars, and the people claim to have the best and finest farms in the county.

The great Pennsylvania Central Railroad passes through a portion of the township, and the Reading and Columbia runs along a part of the southeastern boundary. There are old public highways in this township the records of which date back as far as 1702.

Rapho received its name from a parish of Rapho, in Donegal County, Ireland.

It was organized in 1741. In that year many of the inhabitants of the northeast part of Donegal township asked the court to order a division of said township (the same being too large). The court did order that the township be divided, and that the northwestern branch, then commonly called "Little Chiques-so-longo," be the division from the forks of said creek until the same extend northeasterly to Warwick and Derry townships, and that the lands lying between these two streams be called the township of Rapho, and in May of the same year the petition was acted upon favorably. The first settlers were Scotch-Irish in the lower portion, while in the upper and central part it was settled by Swiss and Germans, but of late years the Pennsylvania Dutch have taken exclusive possession of the lands. One of the first settlers was an old man by the name of William Patterson, of Scotch-Irish descent, who came into the township and located upon three hundred acres of land in the southern part. He was accompanied by his wife, and had nothing but a few cooking utensils. He built a small log cabin for himself and wife, and lived in the same for years as happily and comfortably, in his estimation, as do his followers at the present day in their large mansions. He farmed, lived, prospered, and raised a family; and less than fifty years ago the Pattersons owned quite a number of farms in the township, the same ranking now as some of the best in the county, yet not one of them is now owned by a Patterson.

Samuel Scott was another of the oldest settlers. As early as 1721 he located on a large tract of land on the Big "Chikis." He owned land on both sides of the Chikis Creek, and also built the "Chikis Hotel" in his later years, which he gave to his nephew, Hugh Pedan, who kept it during the Revolutionary war. It was afterwards kept by John Guy, who ran a line of stages from Lancaster to Harrisburg. At this hotel Gen. Washington was a guest on several occasions. It was a model building in its day, and it stood as the same old structure until

within a few years, when it was torn down from top to foundation, and in its stead a splendid private residence was erected by Mr. Andrew Garber, who is the owner of it and also of the Chikis Mill.

The land then taken by Samuel Scott is now owned by the Ebys, Stehman, Shank, Brubaker, Nissley, and others. The market value of these farms to-day is not less than two hundred dollars per acre, thus showing the great change as to value between then and now.

Hugh Pedan in the year 1780 owned three hundred and ninety-six acres of land and had one negro. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Margaret Bogg (widow), who died in the year 1796.

James Patterson was in the year 1780 subject to the tax on six hundred and twenty acres of land in the township; this land was along the Chikis. He died in 1789, and willed three hundred acres to his sons William and Samuel.

The Norrises were quite old residents of Rapho. In 1734, Isaac Norris had five hundred acres of patent land, partly in Rapho and part in Hempfield township. He sold three hundred and thirty acres, and this was supposed to have been the Cassel and Hershey land.

Elizabeth Norris quit-claimed to Deborah Norris five hundred and sixty acres of land. This was adjoining land of Martin Criter. Deborah was a daughter of Isaac, and she sold this land to John Long.

The Sterretts were also quite early settlers of the township. They owned land on both sides of the Chikis, both in Rapho and Donegal townships.

Henry Acker owned the farm now in possession of Jonas Muma and the Henry Stauffer farm. His father owned all the land now owned by the Nisslys, Stauffers, Muma, and Joseph Cassel. The record of this dates back to 1739. He was the grandfather of Henry Stauffer, now living, and who is in his eighty-second year, and the present owner and possessor of a portion of these lands.

Ludwick Metz was another old settler, of more recent date than those just described. He owned a tract of land in the township, and built the house now standing upon the farm of Christian Erisman, built in the year 1771, and looks as if it could stand another one hundred years. Mr. Erisman's mother was a Metz. There were quite a number of Metzses in the township from the year 1750 to 1800, but there is not a Metz in the township to-day.

A still older building can be seen in the township on the farm now owned by Jacob W. Snyder, formerly Martin Nissly's. This house also promises to withstand the blasts of another century. This was built by John Rora in the year 1769, who then owned two hundred and ninety-seven acres of land, the same being the farms now owned by Christian Rohrer, Albert Erb, and Jacob W. Snyder.

A circumstance of very rare occurrence, being connected with these old domains, and deserves notice.

Martin Nissly started out in life for himself on this same farm (containing then but one hundred and sixty acres of land, and has since been divided into two distinct farms). Here he became father, grandfather, and even more than great-grandfather, living here all this lifetime, dying here, and attaining the age of eighty-three years, and the first and only funeral ever occurring in that house during all that long period of time was that of his own.

The church denominations in the township are the Mennonites, New and Old, and the Dunkers; of these there are three distinct branches,—“Brincerites,” River Brethren, and the original or “Old Breddren.” The last two have large and commodious meeting-houses in the township, with ample burying-grounds adjoining the same, which are well kept up.

There is a Reformed Evangelical meeting-house, generally termed Hossler’s meeting-house. This was entirely demolished by a hurricane a few years ago, but it has since been rebuilt; the congregation is very small, and has no regular stationed pastor.

The United Brethren have one church, which is better known by the name of Strickler’s meeting-house, with a graveyard attached. This congregation is not very large.

The Mennonites have one, known as Erisman’s meeting-house; here services are held every four weeks. This congregation is quite large; there is also a fine cemetery associated with it.

The Old Brethren have a large meeting-house, known as Stern’s, near Mastersonville, which was completed about a year ago; it has taken the place of an old stone meeting-house, which for want of size and convenience was torn away, and a large frame building erected, dimensions one hundred by fifty feet. During the raising of this building there were one hundred individuals present, and for want of sufficient care and caution the building gave way (after the greater part had been put up), the timber breaking, killing three men outright, and crippling and mauling many others.

There are a great number of old graveyards throughout this township. One may find them in the corners of woods, in the middle of fields, in fact, one may find one on almost every other farm. Nearly all of them are obsolete, and some of them the plow has run across, and the bones of the dead are employed to hasten the growth of vegetation. The tombstones, where there are any, are of an ordinary slate or sand, and the inscriptions are completely defaced on the old ones. Some date back to 1710, 1720, and so on, but all that is visible is the date.

The villages of this township are small and few. Sporting Hill is one of the largest. It is beautifully located on a considerable hill on the old Manheim and Mount Joy public road, two miles from the former, and five miles from the latter place. It is quite an antiquated town, and received its present name from three or four “old sports” who often met

at the hotel. It was eighty years ago called Cassel town.

A man by the name of David Cassel was the first pioneer of the place. He built the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth houses in the place, all two-story buildings, and these are all now standing, almost a century old. Prominent among them are the hotel and the old store-building owned by John Metzler’s estate. The place has about two hundred inhabitants. One hotel, a large three-story brick store-house, a post-office, Joseph R. Zug, postmaster, a two-story brick school-house, with a graded school, two blacksmith-shops, one carriage-manufactory, a wagonmaker-shop, a cigar-manufactory, a leaf-tobacco warehouse, and some other shops, such as tailors and shoemakers.

This place has no church and never had any, and yet as honest men and women have lived and died here as the world ever knew. Prominent among them was John Metzler, who died two years ago, eighty-six years of age, a man of great natural ability, and upon whose word people could safely rely. No amount of money could induce him to act contrary to what he had promised.

In early life he was a miller, then he became a merchant at Sporting Hill, where he continued in the mercantile business for over thirty-five years. Shortly before he abandoned the business he erected a large three-story brick house for a store and dwelling-house, but he sold it in 1859, to Noah H. Zook, who carried on the business until 1864, when he sold out, and with his brother, Abraham Zook, went South soon after the close of the Rebellion. Both were killed, and Abraham’s body was found in the midst of a canebrake, partly devoured by birds. The corpse was brought to Lancaster for interment, but the body of Noah was never found, nor any traces of it discovered. They were brothers-in-law of David Evans, ex-county superintendent of public schools of Lancaster County.

The store property is now owned by the heirs of John Stauffer, and the store carried on by Joseph R. Zug.

Near the village, at the foot of the hill on the Manheim road, is a distillery. It is the oldest in the county, having been a distillery as early as the Revolutionary war. It is owned and carried on by Henry Kauffman, and it has been known as Kauffman’s distillery more than seventy-five years. These premises are a part of one hundred and seventy-five acres of land which was deeded to one Conrad Wolf in 1753. From him they have passed successively to Michael Baughman, Henry Nissly, Michael Kauffman, Abraham Cassel, Christian Martin, and Jacob Kauffman, father of Henry Kauffman, the present owner.

Three miles north of Sporting Hill, on the Lancaster and Colebrook road, is Old Line post-office, B. F. Diffenderfer, postmaster and merchant.

One of the most thriving villages of the township is Mastersonville, situated near the Mount Joy township line, about two miles from the line of Lebanon County. The founder of this village was Thomas Masterson, who emigrated from Ireland about sixty years ago; and first took up some land about one and a half miles north of the village, upon which he erected a fine stone mansion, now owned by H. N. Becker. He purchased the land on which the village is, and was appointed the postmaster there. His enterprise and activity soon attracted attention, and a few persons purchased lots and erected dwellings there. Joseph, his son, being a person of considerable enterprise, established a store, and built some large, fine brick dwellings.

Here is a large and commodious hotel, called the "Exchange," which was erected by Samuel R. Zug, and which is kept by his son, Samuel S. Zug. In the large brick store built by Benjamin and John S. Masterson, the mercantile business is carried on by John S. Masterson. He is the present postmaster and justice of the peace.

Another son, Thomas, Jr., was manager for many years at Hopewell for the Colemans. He has devoted much time and study to the collection of Indian relics.

Dr. Joseph Thomb, a physician of large practice, resides in the village. He is a grandson of John Thomb, a prominent magistrate, who resided in Lebanon, Pa., during the Revolutionary war. His son, Dr. William B. Thomb, also practices in the village. The place has a population of about one hundred and fifty inhabitants.

There are two Dunker meeting-houses near Mastersonville, one of the "Rever Breder" ("River Brethren"), and the other of the "Olda Breder" ("Old Brethren").

Between Old Line and Mastersonville is Union Square. It has a hotel kept by Reuben Shelly, and it is one of the election polls of the township. M. J. Brecht, the present county superintendent of public schools, resides here.

Newtown, another village in the extreme southwest part of the township, is also an old town, nicknamed "Drytown," from the fact that it never had a tavern. It is situated among the finest farms in the township. It has never been a thriving town, and the buildings are principally small log and frame houses occupied by persons of small means. Of late there have been some modern dwellings of more pretentious dimensions erected. There is a country store in this place, one church, of the Methodist denomination, a graded school, kept by Rufus H. Hipple, who has taught this school for more than twenty years.

The principal industry of this township is agriculture. The cultivation of tobacco is extensively carried on, and the tobacco raised in the gravel and sandy land is of a superior quality, being of a finer texture and better flavor.

**Mills.**—There are two mills on the Little Chikis and four on the Big Chikis Creek. There are no manufactories, with the exception of a furnace in the northeastern corner, near the Lebanon County line, owned and carried on by A. Bates Grubb. Charcoal is used exclusively for smelting ore, and the best and highest-priced iron is manufactured here.

**Schools.**—In 1837, Rapho township, having previously accepted the terms of the school law of 1834, showed the following statistics: there were in the township fifteen school-houses, in which sixteen teachers were employed in the instruction of nine hundred and four pupils. The amount of tax levied for school purposes was \$1029.33, to which was added a State appropriation of \$1646.93, making a total of \$2676.26. The expenditures were largely in excess of these receipts, reaching the sum of \$4443.38, of which more than one-half, \$2660, was paid out for new buildings, showing that this was an era of decided advancement in the township.

Following are the statistics as reported at three subsequent times or periods.

In 1855 the number of schools was seventeen, number of teachers eighteen, number of scholars nine hundred and fifty-nine. The total amount of tax levied for the year was \$1500; amount received from the State, \$350.70; and amount received from collector as school tax \$2585.20. The cost of instruction \$2282.55, and the other expenses merely nominal.

In 1866 the number of schools and of teachers was eighteen; the number of pupils had decreased to eight hundred and four; and the sum of \$325.54 was received from the State, and \$6413.10 from the collector of school tax, unseated lands, and other sources.

The cost of instruction was \$2935.50; cost of buildings, \$2523.82, and other expenses, \$675, leaving a balance on hand of \$378.78.

In 1882 the number of school-houses had been increased to twenty-one, and the number of teachers was the same, while the number of pupils was eight hundred and seventeen. The total receipts were \$7380.36, of which only \$799.02 was from State appropriation. The expenditures were \$6861.01, and the balance on hand \$519.35.

The teachers' salaries have increased from eighteen to forty dollars per month, and the term of school in the township now is six months.

The school-houses in this township compare favorably with any in the county, and there are loud calls for more schools and school districts.

Among the principal advocates of the free-school system to whom great credit is due for its adoption in this township, were Peter Brubaker, Christian Stauffer, Samuel Brubaker, Abraham Hershey, James Burns, and John Metzler, from the northern and middle portion, and the Pattersons and Stricklers, from the lower or southern end. They were then but a few, earnestly fighting the many, in the outstart, but by constantly agitating the matter, and by calling

into requisition all exertions and efforts, the lukewarm were made to yield, and the unyielding, by a majority, were compelled to submit. The spirit of opposition has not yet wholly died out.

The principal source of this opposition came from the Dunkers and Mennonites, but now there are many among them zealous advocates of the system, proud to have their children well educated.

The following is a list of the justices of the peace in Rapho since 1840: William D. Slaymaker, 1840; Christian Stauffer, 1841; John Hays, Michael Garber, 1842; Abram Erisman, 1845; David May, 1847; Samuel Masterson, 1848; Jacob H. Whinler, 1850; Samuel R. Zug, 1853; D. B. Groff, 1855; Samuel R. Zug, 1857; Tobias H. Hershey, 1861; Tobias S. Stauffer, 1862; Peter S. Stauffer, 1866; John B. Masterson, 1867; Joseph Baker, 1868; Tobias H. Hershey, 1870; Joseph S. Stigler, 1871; Christian Good, Jr., 1879; Henry Greiner, 1874; Jacob Stauffer, 1875; W. J. Mauger, 1876; J. E. Stauffer, 1880; S. S. Zug, 1881.

The following is a list of the taxable inhabitants of Rapho township for 1756:

Henry Fehleman.  
Mike Kalsor.  
Phillip Shuemoocker.  
Mike Shelly.  
Phillip Bretz.  
Ludwick Bender.  
Simon Gross.  
Benjamin Dender.  
John Frederick.  
John Sherrer.  
Henry Myer.  
Tobias Kuster.  
Melchor Bueoff.  
George Kuster.  
Martin Martin.  
John Hare.  
Jacob Segrist.  
Anthony Fishborn.  
Conrad Fishborn.  
John Hummer.  
Rudy Hare.  
George Sounan.  
Jacob Flory.  
Mike Fogelhonger.  
Weidel Sailor.  
Ulrich Spor.  
Henry Hoenenstein.  
Jacob Warner.  
Peter Ebersole.  
John Ebersole.  
Mike Wenger.  
Mike Growpe.  
John Bowman.  
Christian Eshbach.  
George Wind.  
Mike Erhard.  
Jacob Holteman.  
Samuel Brond.  
George Eiter.  
John Leamon.  
John Flory.  
Christian Erhard.  
John Erie.  
John Lemon.  
Jacob Relfe.  
Benjamin Mushee.  
Cassel Boyer.

Adam Glase.  
John Wenger.  
Peter Hummer.  
Martin Weidel.  
Samuel Brond, Jr.  
Ulrich Wittman.  
George Seage.  
Ulrich Herney.  
Widow Longanecker.  
John Longanecker.  
Ulrich Longanecker.  
John Halgy.  
Jacob Snyder.  
George Erhard.  
Widow Willson.  
Moses White.  
Jacob Hoostond.  
Samuel Muckehenny.  
Christian Beltler.  
James Hudsonson.  
Christian Martin.  
John Shellenberger.  
John Schmid.  
Robert Hays.  
Arthur Patterson.  
William Cowen.  
Samuel Scott.  
John Locke.  
Alexander Scott.  
Caerens Sterrett.  
Joseph Sterrett.  
Frank Bonge.  
James Sterrett.  
Jacob Rohrer.  
Abram Cassel.  
Martin Coryder.  
Joseph Long.  
Henry Hoffman.  
Henry Nissly.  
Abe Rife.  
Simon Ridder.  
Joseph Weller.  
George Knoll.  
Mike Becker.  
Peter Guthealts.  
Anthony Erwrich.  
Joseph Brond.

Christian Kling.  
Jacob Kowel.  
Jacob Meeste.  
Jacob Geiger.  
Joseph Flory.  
Jacob Fox.  
Henry Leshner.  
Andrew Rolenberger.  
Christian Stader.  
Jacob Shelly.  
John Vegolly.

John Martin (am weag).  
Jacob Springer.  
George Mnlg.  
Stephen Bake.  
Widow Shaffer.  
Ludwick Metz.  
Widow Acker.  
Peter Brubaker.  
James Patterson.  
David Hays.  
Rudy Hare.

## NON-ASSOCIATORS IN 1777.

Auker, Henry.  
Borden, Benjamin.  
Braud, Samuel.  
Brand, Samuel.  
Brand, Christian.  
Braly, Dennis.  
Brand, Christian.  
Brand, John.  
Brand, Peter.  
Bantruff, Andrew.  
Buraway, John.  
Buraway, Isaac.  
Brubaker, Peter.  
Brubaker, John.  
Bombarger, Michael.  
Baumgartner, Hubert.  
Caber, Christian.  
Caber, Adam.  
Castle, Abraham.  
Castle, Joseph.  
Castle, Abraham.  
Castle, Jacob.  
Dunkle, Sebastian.  
Donner, Christian.  
Everpole, Yoste.  
Everpole, John.  
Everpole, Christian.  
Eiter, Henry.  
Earhart, Jacob.  
Eseleman, Henry.  
Eseleman, Jacob.  
Eseleman, Isaac.  
Eseleman, Abraham.  
Eseleman, John.  
Erisman, Jacob.  
Erisman, Christian.  
Erisman, Jacob.  
Fox, Jacob.  
Fletcher, Joseph.  
Fox, Peter.  
Fretz, John.  
Fresler, Peter.  
Fox, John.  
Flora, John.  
Fegley, John.  
Flora, Abraham.  
Gilmin, Isaac.  
Garber, Felix.  
Gingle, Conrad.  
Gapp, Francis.  
Gigid, Thomas.  
Grove, Michael.  
Grove, Francis.  
Grove, John.  
Grove, Abram.  
Grove, John.  
Grove, Abram.  
Heagy, John.  
Howk, Martin.  
Hasting, Peter.  
Hosteer, Jacob.  
Hosle, Michael.  
Haldiman, Christian.  
Haldiman, Abraham.

Hostler, Christian.  
Hostler, Michael.  
Horn, Woolery.  
Horn, Christian.  
Horn, John.  
Hummer, Peter.  
Hummer, Peter.  
Hummer, Joseph.  
Hofman, John.  
Hummer, John.  
Hummer, John.  
Hummer, Michael.  
Hart, John.  
Hummer, John.  
Haldeman, Jacob.  
Kysor, Michael.  
Kraybill, Jacob.  
Kufter, Abraham.  
Keller, Sebothian.  
Leman, Abraham.  
Leman, John.  
Lighte, Jacob.  
Longnecker, Christian.  
Longnecker, Solomon.  
Leety, George.  
Leman, John, Jr.  
Longnecker, Peter.  
Leman, Peter.  
Leman, Daniel.  
Leshner, Henry.  
Leshner, Casper.  
Linch, John.  
Longnecker, Michael.  
Long, Joseph.  
Longnecker, Christian.  
Longnecker, Daniel.  
Longnecker, Henry.  
Martin, Christian, Jr.  
Martin, David.  
Miller, John.  
Meeshy, John.  
Meeshy, Benedick.  
Mesor, John.  
Meeshy, Christian.  
Myer, Jacob.  
Myer, Joshua.  
Miller, Henry.  
Myllinger, Abraham.  
Matta, Lodowisk.  
Matta, Jacob.  
Matsel, Windse.  
Meesey, Jacob.  
Nickey, David.  
Nickey, John.  
Nickey, George.  
Notes, Michell.  
Nelsly, Henry.  
Over, Jacob.  
Over, Henry.  
Painter, Jacob.  
Prita, Nicholas.  
Rine, Steven.  
Rora, John.



Rise, Jacob.  
Rise, Widow.  
Reeb, Christian.  
Rider, John.  
Snider, Jacob.  
Shealhoon, Baltzer.  
Shartzler, Jacob.  
Shrier, Frederick.  
Sher, John.  
Shumacker, Phillip.  
Shumacker, John.  
Shumacker, Phillip, Jr.  
Shumacker, Anthony.  
Shelly, Christian.  
Struckler, Woodbrey.  
Struckler, Henry.  
Sneringen, John.

Sneringen, Lawrence.  
Springer, John.  
Shook, Martin.  
Sharen, Samuel.  
Sheffer, Michael.  
Shank, John.  
Winger, Stephen.  
Winger, Christian.  
Winger, Henry.  
Winger, John.  
Willer, Phillip.  
Warner, Phillip.  
Warner, George.  
Waggoner, Michael.  
Winger, John.  
Winger, Isaac.  
Winger, Christian.

*Refractory.*

Hugh Tolen.  
George Brittleback.  
Fitzhantz Stophar.  
George Wine.  
Henry Cling.  
Daniel Shane.  
George Aller.

Thomas Williamson.  
John Whitmore.  
Abram Witmer.  
Joseph Whitmore.  
Michael Stophar.  
Duncan Robison.

TAXABLES IN 1780.

Henry Archer.  
James Buchanan.  
Patrick Burns.  
Widow Boggs.  
George Bergebough.  
Phillip Baker, 2 stills.  
John Baker, 2 stills.  
Martin Baker.  
Samuel Brand, Jr.  
Samuel Brand, 3 mills.  
Peter Brubaker, 3 mills.  
John Burkett.  
Phillip Bain.  
Christian Brand.  
John Brubaker.  
Jacob Bender.  
Benjamin Bender.  
John Bretz.  
Isaac Boroway.  
Peter Becker.  
John Boroway.  
Jacob Castle.  
Adam Cover.  
William Corran, 1 negro.  
Matthew Chambers.  
Abram Cupard.  
Francis Corp.  
Thomas Conally.  
Christian Cover.  
Peter Cookerly.  
Martin Crymer.  
Robert Curry.  
Alexander Desart.  
Bastian Dunkle.  
David Eden.  
Isaac Eshleman.  
Jacob Eshleman.  
John Eshleman.  
Abram Eshleman.  
Christian Erhard, Sr.  
Daniel Erhard.  
Christian Ebersole.  
Joseph Ebersole.  
Jacob Ebersole, 2 stills.  
Abram Ebersole.  
Jacob Erisman.  
Christian Erhard, Jr.  
Casper Fester.  
John Fegley.

John Flory, Jr.  
David Flory.  
John Flory, Sr.  
Ahran Flory.  
Martin Fair.  
John Frederick.  
Melchor Foidney.  
Peter Fox.  
John Gifford.  
Isaac Gilmore.  
Hugh Graham.  
George German.  
John German, Sr.  
Felix Gerver.  
Phillip Gilmore.  
George Gantz, 2 stills.  
Michael Goodellus.  
Martin Greter.  
Jacob Greble, 2 mills.  
Michael Gizer.  
Francis Grove.  
John Fitz.  
Henry Hogman.  
Henry Hershey.  
John Hegey.  
Robert Hays.  
Christian Hoffman, 2 mills.  
Adam Hubley.  
James Hutchinson.  
Peter Histand, 1 mill.  
Henry Hubley.  
Michael Horst.  
Patrick Hays.  
Jacob Hostetter.  
Jacob Holderman.  
Daniel Habver.  
John Hegy, Jr.  
Michael Hosler.  
Christian Hosler.  
Joseph Homer.  
Christian Holderman.  
Peter Homer, Jr.  
Nicholas Heft.  
John Herr.  
John Homer.  
Peter Homer, Sr.  
John Homer, Jr.  
Edward Hilton.  
Andrew Hershey.

Christian Hernly.  
John Hernly.  
Widow Kassel.  
Abram Kassel, 2 stills.  
Sebastian Kellar.  
John Kellar.  
Michael Keisco.  
Matthias Kessler.  
Caspar Lear.  
Joseph Little, 1 negro.  
Widow Little.  
Christian Longenecker.  
Michael Leshar.  
Christian Long, 1 mill.  
Christian Longenecker, Jr.  
John Leman, Sr.  
John Leman, Jr.  
Henry Lesper.  
Michael Longenecker, 2 stills.  
Abram Leman.  
Ulrich Longenecker.  
Rev. Peter Leman.  
Peter Longenecker.  
Daniel Leman, 1 mill.  
Henry Longenecker, 1 mill.  
Daniel Longenecker.  
Joseph Long.  
Jacob Lighty, 2 stills.  
Hugh McLean.  
Christian Martin.  
David Moore.  
Lutzwig Metz.  
Jacob Metz.  
Vendle Martzal.  
Stephen Myer.  
Peter Fox.  
Samuel McCracken.  
Benjamin Mills.  
John Mishey.  
Adam Minch.  
Benjamin Mishey.  
John Minch.  
Henry Miller.  
Christian Martin.  
Abram Melluger.  
John Matz.  
Francis Mase.  
Jacob Mishey.  
Jacob Miller.  
Barnard Martin.  
Henry Nisley, 2 mills.  
Michael Nutz.  
George Nukey.  
Henry Over.  
Jacob Over.  
James Patterson, 1 negro.

Widow Patterson.  
Alexander Porter.  
William Porter.  
Samuel Patterson.  
John Peters, 2 stills.  
Hugh Peaden, 1 negro.  
Samuel Robinson, 1 negro.  
John Rora.  
John Robert.  
Jacob Rife.  
Widow Rife.  
Peter Rule.  
Anthony Shumaker.  
Phillip Shumaker.  
Ulrich Strickler.  
John Shenk, 2 stills.  
Henry Strickler, Jr.  
Baltzor Shelhorn.  
Christian Shelly.  
Nicholas Steer.  
Michael Shefer.  
Jacob Snelder, 1 mill.  
Frederick Louser.  
John Sneringer, 1 still.  
Henry Segrist.  
Henry Swart.  
George Segrist.  
John Springer.  
Conrad Springer.  
Michael Shell.  
Martin Shuko.  
John Seaver.  
George Shank.  
Metiphor Segrist.  
Michael Stake.  
John Spikler.  
James Sarret.  
Widow Scott, 2 negroes, 1 mill.  
John Sherer.  
Michael Shelly, 1 still.  
Frederick Shreier.  
Sebastian Seidenstricker.  
Henry Tielnger.  
John Wehler.  
Baltzar Walker.  
Charles Walker.  
Stephen Wenger, 1 still.  
Christian Wenger.  
Michael Wenger.  
Jacob Werner.  
John Witmer, 1 still.  
John Wenger.  
Jacob Welty.  
Neal Welsh.  
Isaac Wagoner.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

SADSBURY TOWNSHIP.

SADSBURY was the first settled and the earliest organized township in Lancaster County. Prior to the erection of this county it was a part of Sadsbury, Chester Co., and included the present townships of Bart and Eden. As now constituted, it is bounded on the north by the townships of Paradise and Salisbury, on the southeast by Chester County, and on the southwest by Bart and Colerain townships. The surface of the township is rolling, and the soil is fertile and well adapted to agriculture, which is the

chief pursuit of the inhabitants. It is well watered by the numerous tributaries of the Octorara Creek, which flow across it toward the west. On these streams numerous saw-mills were erected at an early period. Many of these have gone to decay since the country has become denuded of the forest growth which the original settlers found here. A fulling-mill was built near where the town of Christiana now is, about the year 1775, by Calvin Cooper, who, it is said, brought the machinery from England. From the earliest settlement of the country till near the middle of the present century nearly all the cloth worn by the people in the rural districts was of domestic manufacture; and fulling-mills, within reasonable distances of each other, were almost indispensable. The spinning-wheel and the loom are now no longer, as of old, portions of the furniture of every house; and the wool-carding and cloth-dressing mills have gone out of existence because their "occupation's gone." Grist-mills, that soon superseded the primitive mortar in which corn was converted into meal, did not disappear, but increased in number and capacity as the forest was cleared away and the area of arable land grew larger. Moore's, Sterrett's, and Taylor's grist-mills were erected soon after the organization of the county.

According to old deeds, the portion of Sadsbury lying south from Gap Ridge was called Penn's Manor of Springtown, while that to the northward of the Gap, including the Pequea Valley, belonged to his Manor of Conestoga, in Chester County.

It is believed that John Kemmerly located the first land taken up in Sadsbury township, and probably it was the first in Lancaster County. This was in 1691, and afterward William Penn located directly south from the Gap a tract of one thousand acres, which included the old Shawnee village, and which is still known as the William Penn tract. At the same time his surveyor, Isaac Taylor, located a tract near Nobleville, and William Clayton, an ex-member of Penn's Council of State, took up another tract adjoining the old Sadsbury meeting-house property. Thomas Story, a member of Penn's Council, and James Logan, his Secretary of State, also located large tracts in the Pequea Valley, northward from the Gap. These locations were made in 1700. The tract of one thousand and fifty acres, on a part of which Christiana stands, was taken up as "servants' land" under warrants issued in 1702 and 1703, and was surveyed in 1709. The title-deed recited that: "Whereas, John Thomas, Margaret Thomas, Anthony Morgan, Elizabeth Morgan, John Jones; Richard Kanthroll, Daniel Thomas, Elinor Thomas, John Floyd, Humphrey Edwards, Jeremiah Osburne, Elias Curne, Jacob Willis, Evan Williams, Margaret Williams, Edmund McVeigh, Alice McVeigh, Abraham Pratt, Jane Pratt, Thomas Pratt, and John Pratt, all of the province of Pennsylvania, having come over servants into the province at the settlement thereof,

and thereby having severally rights to fifty acres of land each in said province by virtue of the Proprietary's promise in England," etc.

The original settlers of the township were Friends and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Both had left their native countries because their religious sentiments were not in accord with those of the prevailing sect there, and, as usual in such cases, their difference of opinion in religious matters engendered bad feeling between them as citizens. The Quakers were averse to war, while the Scotch-Irish were active, and even aggressive, in the maintenance of their rights, and in their dealings with the Indians, and subsequently in the war of the Revolution, these differences of opinion led to bitter animosities, which were long remembered.

During the period that intervened between the Indian wars and the war of the Revolution several companies of emigrants from Sadsbury and adjoining townships went to what is now Guilford County, N. C., and since the development of the region west from the Mississippi, many from this region have gone thither.

Of the early settlers whose families were represented in the township of Sadsbury from half a century to a century since, the names are remembered of the Coopers, Moores, Pownalls, Williamses, Longheads, Sprouls, Irvins, Heard's, Morgans, Borlands, Millers, Brookses, Smiths, Chamberlins, Slokoms, Kennards, Brintons, Walkers, Musgraves, Rokeys, Townsends, Thompsons, Whistons, McGowans.

The following lists gleaned from various sources include most of these names, as well as many others.

From old wills of people in Sadsbury it appears that Nathan Reid, who died in 1739, left one son, Thomas.

John Ashleman, 1740, left children,—Mary, Francis, John, William, Susannah.

William Shannon, 1741, left James, Hugh, Gressel, Jean, William.

Isabella Gray, 1742, left Robert, Henry, William, Thomas.

John Musgrave, 1745, left John, James, Thomas, Abraham, Esther (married John Griffith), Martha (married Benjamin Miller), Sarah (married Theophilus Owen), and two others who married John Ferree and Thomas Powell.

William Tate, 1746, left James, Samuel, Margaret.

Alexander Work, 1749, left Hannah, a son Henry, Martha, Elizabeth, James, John.

James Anderson, 1749, left John, Margaret, Mary, George Anderson, 1767, left Margaret, a child.

Robert Bailey, 1798 (aged ninety), left Francis, Jacob, Lydia, Elizabeth, Abigail, Janet.

The following are the names of persons who owned land in Sadsbury, as appears by old title papers: James Musgrave, Daniel O'Connell, William Smith, 1740; James Thompson, 1750; Andrew Thompson, 1800; Joseph Tweed (a soldier in the Revolution),

Gen. James Steel, 1816; Calvin Cooper (blacksmith), Evan Jeffries, Garner Pierce (innkeeper), 1808; Amos Slaymaker, William Ramsey, Benjamin Irwin, William Rea, John Cooper (fuller), Jeremiah Cooper (fuller), 1810; James Noble, William Noble, George Cooper, 1805; William Noble, William Black, 1810; Joshua Chamberlain, Samuel Houston, 1809; Levi Pownall, 1811; Josiah Kennedy, 1811.

The following were taxables in Sadsbury in 1756:

Thomas Haladay.	Adam Hope.
Samuel Pebels.	James Joans.
John Joans.	Enon Hery.
Elizabeth Duncan.	Jonas Chamberlain.
John McCumsey, Sr.	John Walker.
John McCumsey, Jr.	John Colter.
William Kish.	John Wilson.
John Giley.	Samuel Hall.
Archibald Gay.	Calvin Cooper.
Joseph Cotter.	Samuel Arnén.
Charles Hail.	Samuel Williams.
William Gay.	Jacob Eshleman.
Jean Heard.	Caleb Worley.
Thomas Heard.	Robert Gaston.
James Heard.	Joseph Elet.
John Heard.	Alexander Carne.
James Moor.	Robert Williams.
William Thompson.	John Musgrave.
Colin Brown.	William Wogan.
William Webster.	Ralph Martin.
Robert Gay.	John Lealor.
William Farr.	Robert Tweed.
Jonathan Cumins.	Samuel Patterson.
William Garner.	William Ross.
John Welch.	Fame Moor.
Robert Bealy.	John Shannon.
Thomas Gay.	John Hathorne.
Easter Williams.	Thomas Williams.
Solomon Ferree.	David Amen.
John Carr.	Charles Adams.
George Long.	Daniel Parks.

*Freemen.*

Thomas Simpson.	Joseph Guy.
William Walker.	Stephen Hurd.
John Bilgum.	John Brown.
John Scott.	Robert Thompson.
Enoch Hastens.	Gideon Irwin.
William Cooper.	William Rimons.
Joshua Chamberlain.	Samuel Peoples, collector.

TAXABLES IN 1758.

Calvin Brown, weaver.	Robert Gaston, cooper.
Robert Bayley.	John Gilland, weaver.
Benjamin Blythe.	Thomas Holiday, Esq.
John Boyd.	John Herd.
Alan Barber.	James Herd.
Calvin Cooper, fuller.	Stephen Herd.
Jonas Chamberlain, tanner.	Charles Hall.
Alexander Camble.	Samuel Hall, chairmaker.
Jonathan Camanie.	John Hathorn.
John Cutter.	Adam Hope.
William Camanie.	Thomas Herd.
Joseph Cutter, cordwalner.	Joseph Hastings.
John Dandle.	Thomas Hothorn.
Elizabeth Duncan.	Samuel Irwin.
Nail Duncan.	James Jonas.
Joseph Ellet, miller.	John Karre.
William Farr, carpenter.	Josiah Karre.
Solomon Ferree, tavern.	John Laughhead.
William Gay.	George Long.
Thomas Gay.	James Moore, miller.
Robert Gay.	Andrew Moore.
Archibald Gay.	Alexander McCumsey.
Thomas Garvin.	Francis Moore.

Ralph Matin.  
John Murray, carrier.  
John Mitchell.  
John McIlhelling.  
John Muscrove.  
Samuel Peoples.  
Leonard Pickle.  
Samuel Patterson.  
Daniel Parker.  
William Ross.  
John Shanau.  
John Taylor.

Robert Tweed.  
William Thompson.  
William Vogan.  
Robert Williams.  
John Williams.  
Samuel Williams.  
John Welsh.  
William Widow.  
John Widow.  
John Walker.  
Thomas Williams.  
William Webster.

*Freemen.*

George Boyd.	Thomas Lard.
William Cooper.	Patrick McGuire.
Andrew Douglass.	Matthew Paterson.
Andrew Franklin.	Nathan Paterson.
William Farr.	John Pope.
Joseph Farr.	Robert Ross.
Joseph Gay.	Thomas Simson.
William Gordon.	Robert Thompson.
Thomas Hathorn.	Andrew Thomson.
Thomas Keith.	William Walker.

TAXABLES IN 1775 AND 1779.

James Brown, 1779; Jacob Bailey, Robert Bailey, 1779; Calvin Cooper, Esq., George Cooper, 1779; John Cooper, Nathan Cooper (wagon-maker), 1779; George Cresinger, George Cooper, Thomas Cooper, 1779; Joshua Chamberlain, John Craig, 1779; Alexander Campbell, Widow Cummins, James Craig, 1779; James Coop, 1779; Joshua Deal, John Donnel, 1779; Joseph Elliot, Robert Evans, 1779; William Farr, Joseph Gust, Archibald Guy; Robert Guy, William Guy, Sr., William Guy, Jr., Thomas Garner, Joseph Gess, 1779; Joseph Guy, Mike Gander, 1779; John Griffith, 1779; Thomas Hathorn, John Heard, Jr., Stephen Heard, John Heard, James Heard, John Hood, 1779; Charles Hall, William Hancey, Isaac Irwin, John Johnson, Samuel Irwin, 1779; Benjamin Irwin, 1779; Hugh Jarman, Jacob Kerns, 1779; Mike Kerns, 1779, George Leech, Jr., John Lergen (weaver), 1779; George Lackman, James Laughhead, 1779; William Laughhead, 1779; James Laughhead, Thomas Lee, John McFarson, 1779; Robert Moody, David Miller, 1779; John McCreasg, Robert Moore, 1779; James Moore, John Megrath, 1779; Andrew Moore, George Money, 1779; George Money, Jeremiah Moore, Robert Moore, Widow McComsey, Widow Mesar, Samuel McWilliams, Alexander McHatten, James Noble, William Noble, George Oxer, Leonard Pickle, Peter Pickle, 1779; Henry Pickle, 1779; John Patterson, Samuel Patterson, John Richie, Phillip Rockey, John Ross, James Rea (reed-maker), Samuel Smith, 1779; John Street (farmer), 1779; Matthew Simpson, Thomas Steal (mason), 1779; David Spear, 1779; Samuel Simmons, John Tweed, Matthew Thompson, John Taylor, Widow Tweed, William Vogan, Samuel Williams, Robert Williams, Joseph Walker, Robert Mason, James Ray, Jonathan Cumins, William Guy.

*Freemen in 1775.*

John Culbertson.	Nicholas Keenan.
George Kennedy.	David Davidson.
Andrew Houseman.	John Coventry.
Samuel Moody.	James Walker.
Thomas Fulton.	Jacob Lowry.
John Mason.	Carroll Coopland.
John Elliot.	Walter St. John.
James Leech.	James Beater.
William Hand.	James Taylor.
Samuel Benson.	Robert Anderson.

*Freemen in 1779.*

John Grilland.	John Ritter.
John Wason.	Thomas Fulton.
Robert Lee.	Thomas Maxel.
John Cumins (mason).	John Barry.
Ezekiel Irwin.	James Wallace.
William Tweed.	Stephen Herd.
William Cummins.	James Rhay.
Robert Guy.	Stephen Hall.
William Herd.	

## TAXABLES IN 1782.

Robert Bailey.  
James Brown.  
David Brown.  
James Calvin.  
Widow Crook.  
John Cooper.  
George Cooper.  
James Cooper.  
John Craig.  
Nathan Ceap.  
James Craig.  
Josiah Chamberlin.  
Widow Common (two stills).  
Jonathan Common.  
John Coventry.  
John Donald.  
James Dunn.  
Robert Evans.  
Joseph Elliot.  
Thomas Fulton.  
William Farr.  
William Gay, Sr. (one negro).  
William Gay, Jr. (two negroes).

Joseph Gest.  
Michael Gander.  
John Griffith.  
Thomas Gay.  
Thomas Hathorn.  
John Hiard, Jr.  
Stephen Hiard.  
James Herd.  
John Herd, Jr.  
Charles Hall.  
Samuel Irwin.  
Isaac Irwin (one negro).  
Benjamin Irwin.  
John Johnston (one negro).  
Jacob Koens.  
Michael Koens.  
John Largen.  
James Loughhead (one negro, one still).  
George Leech.  
William Loughhead.  
John Lee.  
Robert McClellan.

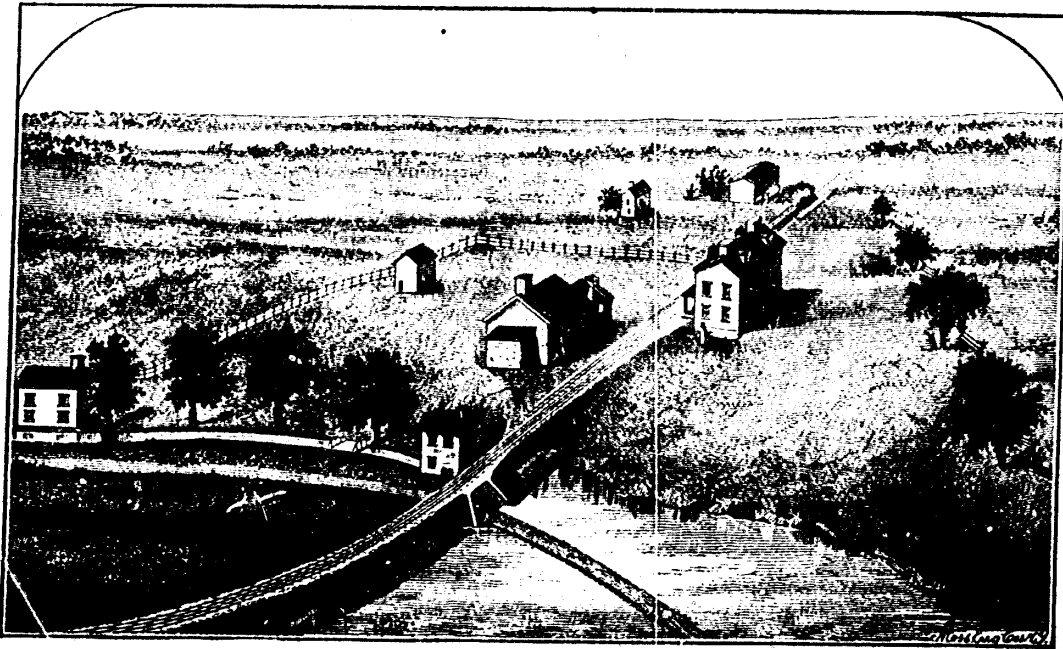
William Tweed.  
Robert Gay.  
William Herd.  
James Ray.  
Stephen Herd.  
John Herland.  
Stephen Hall.

John Mowry.  
Samuel Vogan.  
William Boons.  
William Atlee.  
David Loughhead.  
James Cane.  
James Boyle.

Christiana, the principal town in Sadsbury township, is at the junction of the Octorara and Pine Creeks, on the eastern boundary of Lancaster County. It is on land that was granted to twenty-one servants, so called, and which has hence been known as "servants' land," or the "servants' tract."

The accompanying illustration shows an exact view both of the configuration of the site, and also of the location of the buildings, which formed the nucleus around which Christianiana has grown.

The dwelling to the right of the railroad track, the double building to the left, and nearly opposite, foundry and blacksmith-shop, with the third, having the



CHRISTIANA IN 1846.

John McCrea.  
James Moore.  
John Moore.  
Andrew Moore.  
Robert Moore.  
Jeremiah Moore.  
George Money.  
Daniel Miller.  
Michael Mason.  
Aronemus Miller.  
James Noble.  
George Oxer.  
Leonard Pickle.  
Peter Pickle.  
Henry Pickle.  
George Pierce.  
James Ray.  
Phillip Rockey.  
George Ross.

John Gribben.  
John Weaver.

Samuel Smith.  
Matthew Simpson.  
Moses Starr.  
Thomas Simpson.  
Matthias Slaymaker.  
Samuel Simons.  
Nathan Thompson.  
James Taylor (three negroes).  
Widow Tweed.  
Joseph Tweed.  
James Tweed.  
Christian Taffy.  
William Vogan (two negroes).  
Robert Williams, Sr. (one negro).  
Robert Williams, Jr. (one negro).  
Joseph Walton (one negro).  
Thomas Wason.  
Robert Wason.  
James Wason.

## Freemen.

John Cumings.  
Ezekiel Erwin.

railroad to form the dam-breast, constituting the water-wheel-house and machine-shop, were all erected at the same time by William Noble, in 1833, and were put in operation the following year.

This was at the time the State was constructing the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, to connect with the line of canals westward.

Mr. Noble, for many years previous to that time, was engaged more extensively in general manufacturing enterprises than any one else in the southern section of the county. A little distance south of the site of his foundry-works, on the same stream,—the Octorara,—was his merchant-, grist- and saw-mill, store, wheelwright- and blacksmith-shops, and at about the same distance farther down, and in close proximity to his farm buildings, was located his woolen-factory, with its necessary out-buildings and

tenements. With the farm was connected the manufacture of lime. Shortly after the completion of the railroad, he built the warehouse which for many years was included in the category of Noble's foundry, Noble's mills, Noble's factory, and Noble's warehouse, the latter more recently named North Bend, from the abrupt bend in the road at that point.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Noble had concentrated and successfully developed a number of the most useful and needed enterprises, such as were calculated to supply the actual wants, and went far towards advancing the general interest and welfare of the communities for many miles from his works.

To revert to the foundry: Mr. Noble's own manufacturing facilities rendered such facilities an absolute necessity, while ordinarily such repairs as could not be made in the mills Lancaster could supply, yet Philadelphia was his main dependence, having his own teams transporting his flour and woolen fabrics to the city, made it available.

The inconvenience thus labored under, along with the prospective needs of the railroad, were the incentives which brought into existence the original improvements which are shown in the engraving, and for several years following, Mr. Noble, with a practical foundryman as a partner, continued to carry on the business of making castings for mills, factories, and farm machinery, as well as that of building and repairing railroad cars, etc. Finally, Mr. Noble withdrew from the foundry business, and leased the works to Col. James Boon and William Dripps, who continued to operate the work until the spring of 1838, when Mr. Dripps secured a site and erected a foundry and machine-shop at Midway, just west of the railroad bridge over the Brandywine at Coatesville, where, from the increasing iron-works, he did an extensive and successful business, and took the principal part of the business from Noble's works to his own. After that Mr. Noble did not succeed in getting men who were possessed of practical skill and business energy, and by the middle of 1844, from a gradual running down and general dilapidation of the works, all operations had ceased.

In 1844, Hugh McClarron built a warehouse near where the railroad warehouse now stands. There Mr. McClarron was during some years engaged in the grain and produce business. These were the first business enterprises in the town of Christiana, which was then known as McClarronville.

In the summer of 1846, S. L. Denney purchased from Mr. Noble the foundry and twelve acres of land. He revived the foundry, and also erected and put in operation a machine-shop, which subsequently grew to be the important industry known now as the Christiana Machine Company. The establishment of this business, of course, brought an influx of workmen to the place.

At that time there were in the town the farm buildings of Samuel Slokom, a hotel, now J. D. Har-

rar's store, Edward Lamney's house, now Franklin Humphrey's, Thomas McClarron's dwelling, the warehouse, foundry, and machine-shop. In the spring of 1847, Moses Pownall and Joseph C. Dickinson purchased land here from Mr. Denney, and built a warehouse where the establishment of Brinton Walter now stands. At that time the town was named Christiana, in honor of Christiana Noble, the first wife of William Noble. In addition to the warehouse, Pownall and Dickinson erected two brick dwellings, a brick store, which is now a part of the store occupied by Samuel Carter.

The railroad at that time ran through the town some distance farther east than at present, and its change to the present route, in 1854, has of course had its influence in shaping the development of the place. From this commencement till the present time the town has had a steady growth, except in times of financial depression, and it is one of the most active business towns in Lancaster County. Many of the buildings here were erected by Samuel Slokom and J. D. C. Pownall. The present population of the town is estimated at eight hundred. It has four general stores, one hardware store, one grocery, three millinery-stores, two drug-stores, two physicians, two restaurants, a bakery, three shoe-shops, one merchant tailor, one barber, two tin-shops, two blacksmith-shops, one agricultural implement warehouse, one coal- and lumber-yard, and three livery stables.

**Christiana Lodge, No. 417, F. and A. M.**, was first instituted at Kirkwood in 1868, as Colerain Lodge, No. 417, with James P. Andrews, W. M.; Pennington Moore, S. W.; Simon W. Swisher, J. W.; Jeremiah P. Swisher, Treas.; James P. Andrews, Sec.; Ebenezer Rogers and William Webb, charter members.

In 1873 the lodge was removed to Christiana, and its name was changed to Christiana Lodge. The communications of the lodge are held in Masonic Hall, a building owned by a stock company, which is largely composed of members of the lodge. The Worshipful Masters have been James P. Andrews, Pennington Moore, Simon W. Swisher, Ebenezer J. Rogers, William S. Hastings, Bordley S. Patterson, Horatio S. Kerns, John D. Harrar, Philip S. Bush, Benjamin H. Pownall, George M. Knight, Cyrus Singerfield, and Isaac N. McGowan. The present officers are Thomas J. Marsh, W. M.; Thomas R. Hirst, S. W.; Henry Hoover Hamilton, J. W.; Samuel Slokom, Treas.; and Edwin Garret, Sec. The present membership is sixty.

**Christiana Lodge, No. 52, I. O. of G. T.**, was first organized Dec. 5, 1863, H. C. Herr acting as first Worthy Chief, and Hannah W. Brinton as first Worthy Vice. The lodge started with a membership of twenty, afterwards increased to more than one hundred. This was for a number of years a successful and highly interesting lodge, but it decreased in numbers, and finally gave up its charter.

In the winter of 1877 a few of the old members reorganized and procured a new charter. Under the reorganization the first Worthy Chief was James D. Reed, with Josephine Williams, Worthy Vice, and Mary Plooper, secretary. The lodge has been in successful operation since its reorganization, and it now has a membership of fifty-three.

**Christiana Library Association.**—In 1880 a literary association, termed a Reading Circle, was formed in Christiana. This was quite successful, and a small library was accumulated. Fully impressed with the importance of a library that might be more generally accessible, these ladies solicited the cooperation of some of the citizens of the town, and the result was the formation of this association. It is a voluntary stock company, with shares at five dollars each. The organization was effected in the autumn of 1881, and John Pownall was made president; Emma Brinton, secretary; Brinton Walter, treasurer; and Dr. E. Plank, librarian. The enterprise has thus far been successful, and the number of volumes in the library is constantly increasing.

**Christiana Masonic Hall.**—In 1871 a joint stock company was organized under the title of the "Christiana Building Association," with an authorized capital of seven thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each. In that year this company erected the building known as Masonic Hall. It is a brick building, three stories in height above the basement, and seventy by thirty-two feet in size. The basement and first story are finished off for residences, the second story is a public hall, and the third is a Masonic lodge-room, with the usual parlors and anterooms. The cost of the building was seven thousand five hundred dollars. At the organization of the company J. D. Harrar was chosen president, Edwin Garret secretary, and Samuel Slokom treasurer. There has been no change in the officers since the first choice.

**Christiana Ledger.**—The first issue of this paper was on the 26th of May, 1883. It is a weekly sheet of six columns, devoted to local and general intelligence, independent in politics. The proprietors are A. J. Milcher and J. M. White, under the firm-name of Milcher & White. The paper is printed on a steam-power press.

**The National Bank of Christiana.**—This was organized on the 28th day of December, 1882, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. The directors are Samuel Slokom, president; James D. Reed, vice-president; A. Brackbill, A. Roop, A. Hartman, T. J. Phelps, and Thomas McGowan. T. D. Slokom is the cashier. The banking-house is in the hotel building at Christiana.

**Walter's Warehouse.**—In 1847 a warehouse was erected and a lumber-yard established in Christiana by Pownall & Dickinson. It was afterward owned by several parties, and in 1878 it became the property of Brinton Walter, who enlarged the buildings and increased the capacity of the establishment. He laid a

double track from the Pennsylvania Railroad, and erected coal-bins with a railroad track on trestles above them. An elevator was built in this warehouse at an early date, and was at first operated by horse-power, but in 1882 a wire cable for working the elevator and driving a corn-sheller was extended from Davis' lumber-mill to the warehouse. Brinton Walter is the present proprietor.

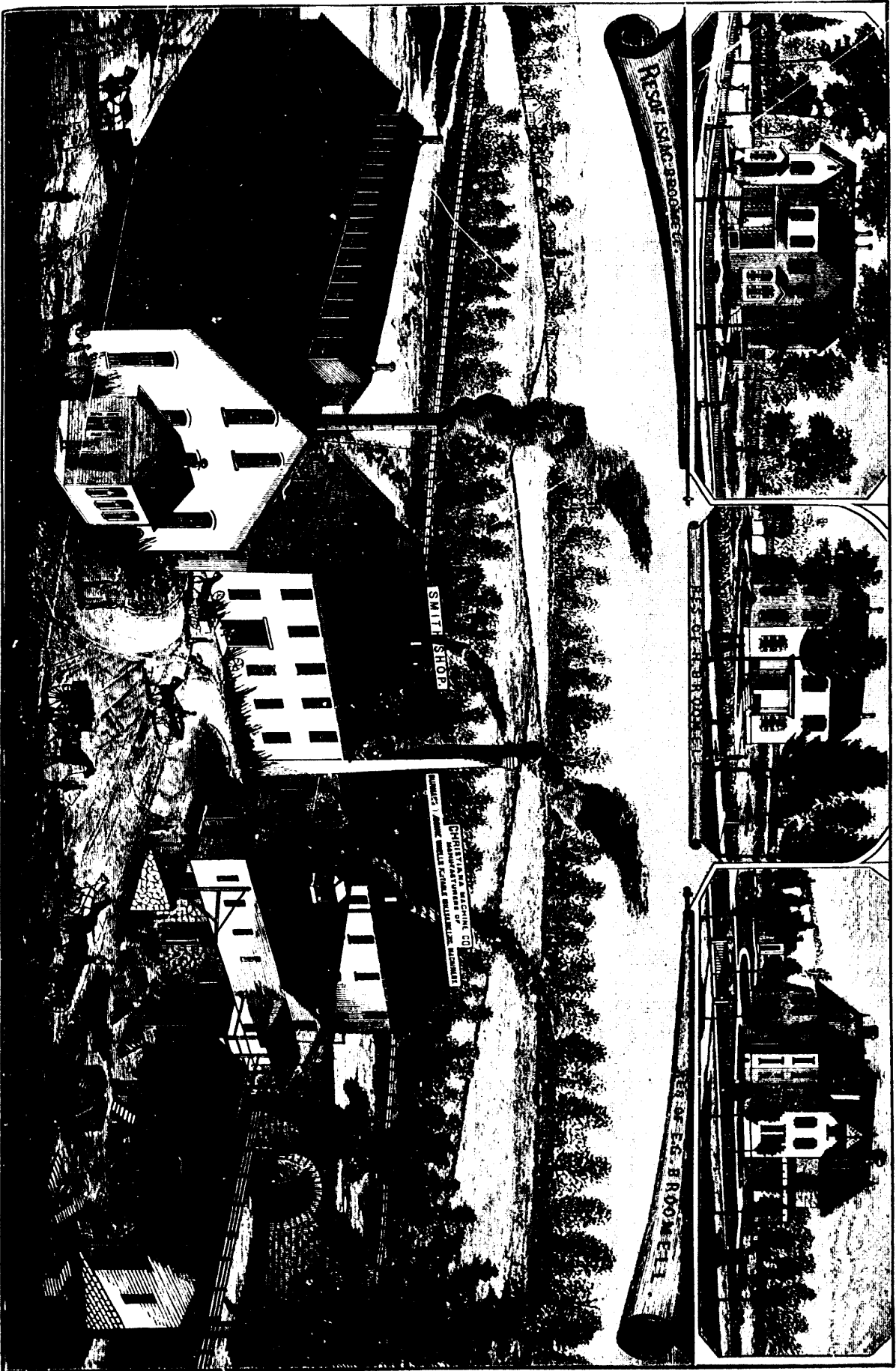
**Christiana Machine Company.**—The foundry erected by William Noble in 1833 and abandoned in 1844 was, as elsewhere stated, revived by S. L. Denney in 1846. In 1847, Lammey & Boon commenced operations in the establishment, followed, after a few years, by Slokom & Baker (then Slokom & Boon), Slokom, Baker & Whitson, and F. Brush & Co., who operated the works, with some changes, by the connection of J. D. Reed and Amos Townsend with the business.

In April, 1863, Isaac Broomell purchased the property, and at about the same time the tools and fixtures.

This being in the midst of civil-war times, prices of all commodities had advanced very much, and among these articles was molasses and syrups, which it was almost impossible to get at any price, hence the matter of manufacturing these from sorghum was claiming much attention. S. L. Denney, quite a noted mechanic and a resident of Christiana, had invented and secured letters patent for a mill or machine for pressing the juice from the sorghum cane, the right of which he sold to Isaac Broomell, and the manufacture of them was at once commenced, and it proved to be an important addition to the list of articles already manufactured at these works. The demand was great, and the mill sold rapidly at very remunerative prices, and continued to do so until the end of the war, when the demand suddenly ceased, leaving quite a number of machines to be remelted and converted to other uses. But Mr. Broomell had reaped a good harvest, and the doubts of himself and family as to whether they could, with their limited means, hold the property and establish a good paying business was henceforth removed.

In the spring of 1864, E. G. Broomell was associated with his father, and the firm was known for some time as I. Broomell & Son. Subsequently other sons were admitted, and it went by the name of I. Broomell & Sons until Jan. 15, 1878. Previous to 1868 the business was chiefly manufacturing of various kinds of agricultural implements, together with a general line of castings. Among the best customers to the foundry were the old forges on the Octorara, all driven to their utmost capacity during the war and for some years thereafter, each requiring many tons of castings yearly to keep them in good repair.

In 1868 arrangements were made with N. F. Burnham, of York, Pa., for the manufacturing of a portion of his turbine wheels, which were rapidly growing in favor. This rendered necessary the enlarging of the



WORKS OF THE CHRISTIANA MACHINE COMPANY,  
CHRISTIANA, LANCASTER CO., PA.

works, which was done by building large stone additions to the east side of the old shops. The growing demand for these water-wheels soon made it necessary to abandon the agricultural branch of business, and at the same time created a demand for a general line of mill work, shafting, pulleys, etc., and as rapidly as possible complete sets of patterns were made for this class of work, and the necessary tools and appliances put in for turning them out to the best advantage.

On the 15th of January, 1878, Mr. Burnham purchased an interest in the real estate and business, which was reorganized, and took the name of "The Christiana Machine Company," which is its present title, and the members of the firm are Isaac Broomell, N. F. Burnham, E. G. Broomell, and Henry Broomell.

In the spring of 1869 a large new stone foundry was built, almost entirely surrounding the ancient one built by William Noble in 1833, and which remained on duty up to within a short time of the christening of the new one, when it was torn out and the stones used in building large additions to the machine-shop. These works are now among the best of their class in the county, are well furnished with modern tools, and the character of the work turned out is second to none. For many years the North Branch of the Octorara Creek furnished the necessary power, but it being no longer sufficient, steam has been introduced, and is used almost exclusively.

**Christiana Carriage Manufactory.**—About 1850 the Miller Brothers erected a carriage-shop in Christiana. They manufactured light carriages, and five workmen were employed in their establishment. After some years Thomas Ghrist purchased the property, and conducted the business during five years. He was succeeded by Enos Frame, who carried on the shop for two years, when Lingersfield Hirst purchased it, and conducted the business till the spring of 1877. The present proprietor, J. D. Harper, then purchased the stock, and he has since conducted the business. In the spring of 1882 Mr. Harper removed to a new building which he had erected on Bridge Street, in the southern part of the town of Christiana, where the business is now carried on. During the first year Mr. Harper manufactured nine carriages, and two hands were employed. The business has increased, till now nineteen workmen find constant employment, and two hundred carriages are built annually. Many of these are sold in Eastern, Western, and Southern markets. A large business in repairing is also done at this factory.

**Christiana Brick-Yard.**—In 1850, Henry Pownall established a brick-yard at Christiana, near to where the present manufactory of brick is. It was afterwards conducted by different parties till 1870, when it became idle.

In 1878, J. D. C. Pownall commenced the manufacture of brick in a yard a short distance from the original one, and here he has continued the business

till the present time. About five hundred thousand bricks are annually manufactured here, and most of these are sold at the yard. Ten hands are employed in the yard during the season of making brick.

**Hotel.**—The hotel of Hope Hershberger is worthy of mention as one of the most convenient and pleasant hotel buildings between Philadelphia and Lancaster. It was built by Joseph C. Dickinson in 1854.

**Christiana Nursery.**—In 1859, William P. Brinton erected a small green-house at Christiana, and commenced the cultivation of flowers for the home market. From that time to the present the business has steadily increased, and additions have from time to time been made, till now there are eight green-houses here, requiring a total of six thousand square feet of glass to cover them. A large portion of the produce of these green-houses is shipped to other markets.

At the time of building the first green-house the cultivation of fruit and ornamental trees was commenced, and this business has increased, till now twenty-five acres are devoted to the cultivation of trees. Eight hands are employed at the establishment.

**Christiana Furniture Manufactory.**—In 1866, John G. Fogle commenced the manufacture of furniture in a small way in Christiana. The business gradually increased till 1877, when Joseph H. Fogle, the son of John A., purchased the establishment, and at once increased the facilities for business. In 1878 and again in 1882 he enlarged his buildings, till now five workmen are employed, and the business is still increasing.

**Christiana Planing-Mill.**—In 1870 a planing-mill, driven by horse-power, was established in Christiana by Joseph H. Fogle. The rapid increase of the business soon necessitated greater facilities, and in 1872 an eight horse-power engine was substituted for the horse machinery. In 1879 the increase of the business had come to require still greater facilities, and a brick mill, two stories in height, forty by fifty feet in size, was erected, and an engine of thirty horse-power replaced the former one. A saw-mill was at this time added to the planing-mill. In the spring of 1883 the mill was purchased by Harry Davis, the present proprietor. Sixteen hands are employed at this mill.

**Threshing-Machine Manufactory.**—In 1877, J. L. Garner, who had been a wheelwright in Christiana, commenced the manufacture of threshing-machines. He invented what he terms the triple-gear machine, and since his machines have come to be known and appreciated by farmers in the vicinity of his manufactory they have become popular, and the demand for them has increased, till now three hands are employed, and ten machines are annually manufactured.

**Hamlets.**—Smyrna is a hamlet of about twelve houses, and it has a post-office, a store, a blacksmith-shop, and a carriage-shop. At this place is a stone meeting-house and hall, which was built by voluntary contribution of labor and material nearly half a



century since by the people in the vicinity. Rev. Easton held services here during many years, though there was never a church organized. Mr. Easton became the owner of the building, and after his death it was purchased by a company of twenty citizens, and it is now used for religious meetings, festivals, concerts, entertainments, etc.

Coopersville is a hamlet of a few houses on the Valley road, one mile south from Smyrna.

X Nobleville, on the Valley road, near Octorara Creek, which took its name from William Noble, is now a mere hamlet. Prior to 1844 this was a place of some importance, having a store, a tavern, a mill, and a factory. The growth of Christiana, near it, prevented its development into a town by the diversion from it of business that might have sprung up there.

**Schools.**—The common school system was accepted in Sadsbury in 1843, and there are now in the township eight sub-districts. One of these is in the extreme southern part of the township; two, known as Nos. 1 and 2, south from the central portion; the Cooperville District at Cooperville; the Smyrna District at Smyrna; Buck Hill District in the north-western part; Simmonstown District in the northeastern part, and the Christiana District at Christiana.

The Simmonstown school-house, that in the southern part, and the Christiana house are of brick; the others are built of stone. In these schools are taught during eight months of each year.

The school-house at Christiana, which was erected in 1871, is thirty by forty-five feet in size, three stories in height, and it has three school-rooms. Three teachers are employed in this school. Several school-houses in this village have been built and abandoned as the increasing number of children has required greater accommodations. Private schools have from time to time been kept in Christiana.

**Sadsbury Friends' Meeting (Hicksite).<sup>1</sup>**—In 1724, Andrew Moore and Samuel Miller petitioned for the establishment of a meeting of worship in Sadsbury. It was done in 1725, and twelve years later, or in 1737, the Sadsbury Monthly Meeting was established. A log meeting-house was built in 1725, and this was the place of worship till about 1760, when the present house was erected. It was a stone building of a sufficient height for two stories, and the carpenter-work was done by Joseph Guest. About the time of the Revolutionary war the wood-work of the building was burned, and Joseph Guest was again the carpenter who rebuilt it within the same walls. At first there were high galleries in this building, but when it was rebuilt a floor was put in place of the galleries, converting it into a proper two-story building. It has had only ordinary repairs since that time.

Among the ancient members of this meeting the

names are remembered of Andrew and James Moore, Nail Mooney, James Clemson, James Clemson, Jr., Anthony Shaw, Jane Jones, and her daughter, Sarah Metcalf, Isaac Taylor, Samuel Miller, John, Aaron, and Thomas Musgrave, Robert Moore, Calvin Cooper, John Truman, and Asahel Walker. The lot on which the church was originally built was purchased from the "Servants' Tract," now called the Christiana tract. To this an addition was afterward purchased from Thomas Richard and John Penn, increasing the amount of land owned by the meeting to about seventy acres. When the division into Hicksite and Orthodox branches of the Friends occurred the former retained control of this property.

**Bart Meeting (Friends).**—An indulged meeting was in existence in Bart and the western part of Sadsbury as early as 1823, and was held in the school-house that stood on the land of Jeremiah Cooper, near Cooperville. In 1825 the present meeting-house on the State road, near the line between Bart and Sadsbury, but in the latter township, was built, and this became a branch of the Sadsbury Monthly Meeting, which it continues to be. It is a stone structure about thirty feet square, and it has undergone no change beyond ordinary repairs since it was built.

Truman and Jeremiah Cooper were active and efficient in the erection of this house, and it is worthy of note that Morris Cooper, the son of Jeremiah, and Phebe Barnaby were the first couple married in this house. They were married in 1827, and they are still living at the advanced age of eighty. A large majority of this meeting adopted the views of the Hicksite Friends. The Orthodox branch erected a house of worship near, but no meeting is now held there.

**Sadsbury Friends' Meeting (Orthodox).**—After the separation of the Friends into Hicksite and Orthodox branches, the latter branch erected a meeting-house near the line between Sadsbury and Bart, a short distance from the house that had been built in 1825, where they worshiped till 1880, when the meeting was laid down, and a meeting-house was built at Christiana, where the society has since worshiped. It is a brick structure, thirty feet square and one story in height. The meeting has six families.

**Methodist Episcopal Church.<sup>2</sup>**—In the northern part of the township several persons embraced Methodism prior to 1820. Their number continuing to increase, they formed a society. The most zealous and influential member was Jacob Swartzwelder. Charles Simon and William Shaw were also active members. They procured ground for a church and graveyard, and erected the building in 1821. This was the first Methodist Church in this township. It was a stone structure, thirty-six by forty-six feet. It was named Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church. The preacher in charge was Samuel F. Griffith, and assistant Daniel Fidler. This became a prosperous society,

<sup>1</sup> Acknowledgments to Isaac Walker.

<sup>2</sup> Furnished by Rev. Lorenzo D. McClintock.

and its members assisted in introducing Methodism into other parts of the township, in Wasteland and Christiana.

This church continued in use until 1873, when it had become so dilapidated as to need a large outlay for repairs or a new building. Gap, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, having become a centre of business and population, and many of the members of Asbury residing in its vicinity, the society decided to abandon the old building and erect a church at Gap.

The continuation of the history of Asbury Church will be found in the history of the church at Gap. (See history of Salisbury.)

#### Wasteland Methodist Episcopal Church.—

There were a number of Methodists in the neighborhood of Wasteland, who held meetings at private houses in 1822. Rev. Joseph Holdich<sup>1</sup> preached that year at the house of Jacob Gibson. His house became a regular place for preaching, and was known on the plan of Cecil Circuit in 1825 as "Gibson's." A society was then in existence. The active members were Jacob Gibson, Joseph Gibson, James Anderson, William Boot, and Henry McRay.

The origin of the church building is known by the following extract from the minutes of the Third Quarterly Conference of Cecil Circuit convened at Martie Camp-Meeting, Oct. 8, 1825: "*Resolved*, That William Boot, James Anderson, Henry McRay, and Joseph Gibson be appointed a committee to form an estimate of the amount necessary to build a meeting-house in Sadsbury township, near Wasteland Factory, for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church; to do all things necessary according to the Discipline, page 160." At the next Quarterly Conference, held at North East, Feb. 4, 1826, the committee presented their report, which was accepted. They then proceeded to the erection of the house of worship. Gen. Steele, being a Methodist and deeply interested, donated a lot of ground upon which to build the church and form a graveyard.

The building was completed and dedicated in the beginning of 1827. It was named Wasteland Methodist Episcopal Church. The house was built of stone, and would accommodate about two hundred people. This was a prosperous society. They continued to worship in this house until 1868, when a better church building was needed; and from the improvements of the neighborhood, the change of business and population, it was thought that a change of locality would be to the advantage of the society. They therefore abandoned the old site, and selected a new one about one mile distant; erected the present house of worship, and gave it the name of Mount Pleasant.

Mr. Thomas Dean, a member of the society, do-

<sup>1</sup> Joseph Holdich became a member of Philadelphia Conference, was transferred to New York Conference, received the honor of Doctor of Divinity, and was for a number of years agent of the American Bible Society of the State of New York.

nated one acre of ground for the site of the church and for a graveyard. The building committee consisted of the following persons: William McGowan, George F. Baker, Jesse Davis, Thomas Dean, John Limans. Duly appointed collectors were, viz.: Jesse Davis, Thomas Dean, Sarah Seltzer, Alexander M. Martin, and Mary A. McGowan. The building was commenced in 1868. It was completed in 1870, and was finally dedicated Oct. 4, 1874.

This is a stone edifice, thirty-five by forty-five feet. It has a seating capacity of three hundred and twenty-five, and its cost was two thousand two hundred dollars. It is a prosperous society. It has a flourishing Sunday-school. Alexander Mulvaney is its superintendent. Much credit is due Rev. S. Pancoast for his earnest efforts in the building of this church. The society is incorporated. The trustees are Emma Jones, William McGowan, Esq., George Baker, John McLimans, William McLimans, Jesse Davis, M. R. Hindman, and Ellis Oatman.

**Christiana Methodist Episcopal Church.**—The Methodists organized a class in Christiana in July, 1851, with A. M. Kemble for its leader. They held public meetings in the carriage-shop, and next in the old tavern and in private houses. They purchased the old school-house for a place of worship, and instituted regular preaching. The society became more permanently organized under the administration of Rev. John Cummins, in 1859, by the appointment of a board of trustees of the following persons: John Beatty, Alexander Robinson, Thomas H. Pownall, George McNeal, Martin Thompson, John Clark, B. W. Horton. The same year they purchased a lot of ground of Samuel Slocum, Esq., sixty-five by one hundred and sixty feet. A building committee was appointed, viz., A. M. Kemble, Frederick Bush, James Devine. They proceeded to erect a church edifice. The corner-stone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, Sept. 8, 1859.

After considerable delay the building was so far advanced that they commenced to worship in the basement in 1861. The entire building was completed and dedicated Aug. 10, 1862.

The church is a stone building with basement, thirty-six by fifty feet, and is capable of seating two hundred and fifty people. It cost two thousand five hundred dollars. It was named Christiana Methodist Episcopal Church. It was included in Cochranville Circuit until 1867, when it became an appointment on Penningtonville Circuit. It continued in this connection until 1876, when the circuit was again changed, and it became an appointment on Atglen Circuit. It remained in this relation until 1879, when it was associated with Georgetown and Gap, in which relation it still continues.

The society has forty members, and maintains a good Sunday-school. The superintendent is Samuel Irwin. This is an incorporated society. The trustees are B. W. Horton, George Helmn, Samuel Irwin,

Evan A. Mercer, Martin Helms, S. H. Townsend, D. L. Keiser.

Ministers have been in charge of these churches as follows:

1. *Asbury*.—In 1821, Samuel F. Griffith, Daniel Fidler; 1822, John Smith, William Lummas; 1823–24, William Ryder, Jesse Thompson, James Long; 1825, Thomas Miller, John Talley.

2. *Asbury and Wasteland*.—1826–27, Henry Boehm, W. W. Wallace, Daniel Parish; 1828–29, George Wooley, John Nicholson, T. McCarroll; 1830, Daniel Best, Nathaniel Chew; 1831–32, Thomas Miller, E. Reed, R. W. Thomas, John Caldwell; 1833, Thomas Miller, William Ryder; 1834–35, John Lednum, R. E. Morrison, John Edwards; 1836, John Edwards, J. A. Watson; 1837, Robert Anderson, Dallas D. Lore; 1838–39, E. R. Williams; 1840–41, Samuel Grace, J. D. Long; 1842–43, G. Oram, G. D. Carrow; 1844–45, W. K. Goentner, H. Sanderson; 1846–47, Allen John, J. A. Whitaker; 1848, James Harman; 1849–50, John Bayne, John Thompson; 1851, W. L. Gray, J. J. Jones; 1852–53, S. G. Hare, F. B. Harvey, John O'Neil; 1854–55, Thomas Newman, J. L. Kilgore, A. Howard; 1856–57, J. B. Dennison; 1858–59, John Cummins, N. B. Durell.

3. *Asbury, Wasteland, and Christiana*.—1860–61, W. H. Burrell; 1862, Joseph Dare, R. W. Jones; 1863–64, H. B. Mauger, R. W. Jones; 1865–66, V. Gray, L. B. Hoffman; 1867–68, Samuel Pancoast; 1869, Joseph Aspril.

4. *Asbury, Christiana, and Mount Pleasant*.—1870–71, J. Aspril; 1872, William McMichael.

5. *Christiana and Mount Pleasant*.—1873, W. McMichael; 1874–75, E. Potts, F. B. Harvey; 1876–77, I. M. Gable; 1878, W. P. Howell.

6. *Christiana*.—1879, J. A. Cooper; 1880–82, E. C. Yerkes; 1883, L. D. McClintock.

7. *Mount Pleasant*.—1879, D. H. Shields; 1880, H. U. Sebring; 1882–83, D. T. Smyth.

**Christiana Presbyterian Church.**—Prior to 1859 there was no Presbyterian Society in Christiana and no house of worship of that denomination, and the few Presbyterians residing there belonged to the church at Atglen. In that year a chapel was erected in Christiana, and a Sunday-school was established there. This chapel was built by general subscription, and Rev. James Latta, then of Atglen, was actively instrumental in the accomplishment of the work. Services were held in this chapel on alternate Sundays during many years without the organization of a society here. Mr. Latta was succeeded by Rev. W. F. P. Noble, and he by Rev. J. W. Edy, he by Rev. William Albert, all of whom are deceased. The present pastor is Rev. Calvin D. Wilson.

About ten years since a society was organized here, and by an arrangement between the Presbyteries of Donegal and Chester it was annexed to the latter in order that both congregations might be served by the same pastor. The chapel that was at first built is

still the place of worship, and it has had only ordinary repairs.

**Manufactories.**—A woolen-factory was built by William Noble on the east side of the road, leading north from Christiana, half a mile below Hannum's grist-mill. It was a large and well-built stone building, and the machinery was propelled by water taken from the Octorara a short distance above. It was carried on by Mr. Noble till about 1845, when it was burned and was not rebuilt. Not a trace of the establishment now remains.

About 1820, Gen. Steele erected two cotton-factories on the Octorara at what is now called Steeleville. In these the manufacture of cotton fabrics was extensively carried on by Mr. Steele for more than a decade, and afterward used extensively by his son, Wallace Steele. These mills are now in ruins.

Gen. Steele also built a paper-mill prior to the erection of the factories, and for many years carried on the manufacture of paper. The mill has not been operated during many years. At a very early time Calvin Cooper built a fulling-mill on Valley Run, one mile south from Coopersville. It was used as a wool-carding and cloth-dressing mill till 1825, when it was taken down, and a woolen-factory was erected on its site by Jeremiah Cooper, a grandson of Calvin. It was burned, and was rebuilt by Lewis Cooper, a son of Jeremiah. It has been converted into a chopping-mill, and it is now owned by Cyrus Brinton.

**Forges.**—Prior to the Revolution, Michael Withers built a forge on Octorara Creek, between Christiana and Steeleville, near where Sprout afterwards built his forges. Of this establishment the old stone coal-house alone remains.

About 1815, James Sprout built two forges on the same stream, two miles south from Christiana, where he carried on the manufacture of iron successfully during thirty years and became wealthy. The forges were run for some time after Mr. Sprout ceased to work them by James Goodman and his son Charles, but they have not recently been worked. They were known as the Sadsbury forges.

About a mile below these, Ringwood Forge was built by Clement and Brook Buckley, a few years subsequent to the erection of the Sadsbury forges. They conducted it for some years, and were succeeded by the well-known John McGowan, who carried on the business a number of years. It also has ceased to be operated, and, like the others, is going to decay.

**Hannum's Mill.**—This was built by James Moore about the year 1868, and Asahel Walker was the millwright who constructed the machinery. Tradition says that a temporary log-mill, on the same site, was previously built by Mr. Moore and his father, Andrew.

Mr. Moore owned and conducted this mill till his death, in 1810, after which it became the property of his son John. After the death of John, about 1820, his son Robert succeeded him in the ownership.



*Portrait of [Name]*

*[Handwritten signature]*

About five years later it was purchased by William Noble, who held it till his decease, about 1850. Mr. Thomas Whiston purchased the mill from the executors of Mr. Noble, and conducted it during several years. The building was made higher, but aside from this it has had only ordinary repairs, and it is essentially the same mill as at first, and its machinery is of the primitive fashion. In the upper part of the mill was a carding-machine, and on the north side was a saw-mill.

**Mercer Mills.**—About the year 1781, James Sterritt and his brother erected each a mill on the Octorara Creek, about midway between Christiana and Steelville. These were afterwards known as Mercer Mills. About forty years since they ceased to be used as flour-mills, and one of them was converted into a paper-mill.

**Irwin's Mill.**—On Valley Run, south from Coopersville, a brick grist-mill was erected about 1825, by Samuel Irwin. It was afterwards owned by his son, Ellis P. Irwin, and was used as a grist-mill till 1853, when it was burned, and it has not been rebuilt. It had a run of burr, and another of chopping-stones.

**Townsend's Saw-Mill.**—Near Smyrna, on a branch of Octorara Creek, is a saw-mill that was built by John Townsend in 1841, and was owned by him many years. It then became the property of his son, Jacob R. Townsend, the present owner. It is a stone building, and unless taken down it will remain long after its "occupation is gone."

**Spring Mill,** on a branch of the Octorara, one mile from Smyrna, was built by John Townsend, Sr., in 1841. It was operated during many years by his son, William Townsend, and in accordance with the conditions of the will of its builder it continued to be a portion of his estate till 1877, when it was sold to D. W. Bissell, who operated it three years, and sold it to the present owner, J. F. Reed. It is a stone mill, with two runs of burr-stones, and it has had only ordinary repairs, the original wooden machinery remaining still.

**Christiana Mill.**—This mill, which is on the same branch of the Octorara that turns Spring Mill, was built by Dr. Agnew, Sr., the father of the present Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, in 1816. It was conducted for a time by Dr. Agnew, and afterwards by others till about 1840, when it was purchased by George Ernst, who erected an addition to the building and added a run of stones. In 1857 he sold the property to the present owner, S. J. Hanway, who has conducted the mill since.

It is a stone building, and it has three runs of stones. The machinery has had only ordinary repairs. It is both a merchant and a custom mill. A saw-mill is attached to this mill, but it has ceased to be used.

The following is a list of the justices of the peace elected in the township of Sadsbury since 1840:

1840, Adam Fogle, James Noble; 1842, Asahel

Walker; 1845, Joseph D. Pownall; 1846, Moses Pownall; 1847, John Jones; 1851, Joseph D. Pownall, William M. Chamberlin; 1857, Mahlon Fox; 1858, Samuel Slokom; 1862, Brinton Walter; 1863, Lewis Brinton; 1867, J. D. Carothers; 1868, Brinton Walter; 1871, William McGowan; 1873, Brinton Walter; 1875, Ambrose Pownall; 1878, Brinton Walter; 1880, William McGowan, William Noble; 1883, J. S. Wallace.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### SAMUEL SLOKOM.

Samuel Slokom was born in Sadsbury township, Lancaster Co., Pa., Feb. 5, 1817. His grandfather, Isaac Slokom, after marriage, emigrated from England, first settled in the Wyoming Valley, and prior to the Indian massacre moved to Virginia. He had three children, to wit: Thomas, Jane, and Nancy. Jane was wife of James Heath, and after the death of her husband moved to New Holland, Lancaster Co., and died there; Nancy was married to Isaac La Rue, and after the death of her husband she moved with her family to Ohio, and settled at Skeel's Cross-Roads, Washington township, Mercer Co. Her son, Uriah La Rue, is still a resident of that place.

Thomas Slokom, father of Samuel, moved from Virginia in 1798, and first settled in Providence, Lancaster Co. He married Susanna Miller, a descendant of Jacob Miller, who was born in 1663, emigrated from Germany, and purchased a large tract of land in Pequea Valley, in Strasburg township. His son, Samuel, was the first child born in the Swiss colony. Henry Miller, one of his descendants, was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

In 1816, Thomas Slokom moved to Sadsbury township, where he erected the Red Lion Hotel, which he kept to the time of his death, which occurred Aug. 1, 1833. He was buried in Miller's graveyard, Strasburg township. His wife died at the residence of one of her daughters, Mrs. Cross, in Redford, Oakland Co., Mich., in 1842.

Of the eight children born to Thomas and Susanna Slokom, all are deceased except Samuel.

Upon the death of his father, Samuel came into the possession of the hotel and forty acres of land connected with it, and was its landlord for six years. In 1841 he sold the property, and purchased an improved farm in Wayne County, Mich., with the intention of moving upon it, but finally deciding to remain in his native State, he purchased a farm in Bart township of one hundred and eight acres, which he carried on for about six years. He then purchased a farm of thirty acres adjoining the village of Christiana, the birthplace of the renowned physician and surgeon,

Dr. D. Hayes Agnew. During his three years' residence here he carried on the Noble Foundry in Christiana, the last year in company with William F. Baker, to whom he sold his interest in 1853. He then purchased a farm at Cooperville of one hundred and two acres, with three residences, store, and blacksmith-shop, where he remained one year; then purchased the Boone farm of one hundred and eight acres, which he also carried on one year. He next purchased of Junius P. Marshall the old Pownall farm at Christiana, of one hundred and twenty-eight acres, and moved on to it in 1857, where he has since resided. A large portion of Christiana village lots have been sold off from this farm.

Mr. Slokom has been a large operator in real estate, having executed three hundred and eight title-deeds for lands. He was a Democrat in politics to the time of the Fremont campaign. He voted for the latter, and has ever since been an active worker in the interests of the Republican party. He has filled the office of justice of the peace fifteen years, and served one term as commissioner of the county. He came within one vote of receiving the nomination of his party for the Senate in 1855.

In 1882 he was chiefly instrumental in the organization of the National Bank of Christiana, of which he was elected president, which position he now holds. The bank has been successful beyond the expectations of its founders. He has been for twenty-one years a director in the Lancaster County Mutual Insurance Company, and for the last two years its president.

He joined the Society of Friends in 1844. He married Jan. 4, 1837, Mary, daughter of Isaac and Deborah Walker. Mrs. Slokom was born in Sadsbury township, April 6, 1806. Their children living are Susan, Dora D., Isaac W., and Mary R.

Susan is wife of Thomas J. Houston, general manager of the Chester Rolling-Mills, in Delaware County.

Dora is the wife of William H. Sproul, connected with the same works. They have two children, Samuel E. and William C.

Isaac W., cashier of the National Bank of Christiana, married Laura V. Shyrock, of Newtown, Va. Children,—Samuel and Charles.

Mary R. is the wife of James Sproul, farmer, residing in Highland township, Chester Co. Children,—Dora and Anna.

Mr. Slokom is a man of strong practical sense, and as a business man has few superiors; of great force of character, wonderful energy, and an untiring worker in whatever he undertakes. His judgment in matters of every-day life is greatly superior to that of the average of men, and is so recognized by those who know him. An intuitive knowledge of human nature is a marked feature of his character, and has been an important agency in his career. No man in the community where he lives wields a wider influence or is more universally respected.

#### COL. JAMES THOMPSON.

Col. James Thompson was born in Sadsbury township, in February, 1745, and died there in 1807. He married Lydia, daughter of Robert Bailey, born July, 1750, died Dec. 11, 1806.

Col. James Thompson was born and resided upon the farm now owned by John W. Thompson, one of his descendants, near Smyrna, in Sadsbury township.

The Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania commissioned James Thompson, Esq., colonel of the first battalion of militia in the county of York, Sept. 15, 1777. His command was attached to Brig.-Gen. James Potter, who had command of the Pennsylvania militia. In the action at White Horse, Pa., Sept. 16, 1777, Col. Thompson was badly wounded while making a charge upon the British line. Gen. Potter dismounted and threw Col. Thompson upon his horse, and sent him to the rear.

Col. Thompson was elected councilor for York County, Feb. 13, 1779, defeating Gen. James Ewing. After the expiration of his term as councilor he returned to Sadsbury township.

He engaged in business with Col. John Steel, who also married a daughter of Robert Bailey. Col. Thompson purchased several hundred acres of land at Steelville, along the Octorara Creek. He engaged in the manufacture of paper, and after carrying on the business successfully for a number of years he retired to his farm in Sadsbury.

Col. Robert Thompson, brother of James, was appointed sub-lieutenant of the county, and died in Sadsbury township in the fall of 1783.

Capt. Andrew Thompson, a brother of James and Robert, commanded a company of militia in Chester County. He was commissioned by Governor Simon Snyder major of the First Battalion of the Ninety-seventh Regiment of Militia. During the Revolution Andrew Thompson moved to York County, where he was appointed a justice of the peace. At the close of the war he returned to Sadsbury township with his brother James.

## CHAPTER LXXV.

### SALISBURY TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

THE township of Salisbury embraces the Pequea Valley at its eastern or upper end. The Welsh Mountain forms its northern boundary, and the Mine and Gap hills lie on the south. The two ranges meet on the east, inclosing the valley on three sides. The tributaries of the Pequea Creek have their origin in the surrounding hills, and, joining the main branch, flow into Leacock township at Hunsecker's mill. The surface of the country is rolling and is underlaid with limestone, thus securing a soil rich in the inorganic elements of plant food and also good drainage.

<sup>1</sup> By John C. Livvill.

The immense trap-dike that crosses the county from northeast to southwest passes through the villages of Springville, Spring Garden, Buyerstown, and Bethania. The soil in this "dike" is, when cleared of stones, particularly well adapted to the growth of wheat and other cereal crops. Tradition has it that the lowlands were covered with heavy forest, but the tops of the hills were partly bare. It is said that the hill north of Kinzer's was destitute of large trees, and a spectator on its summit might see deer grazing on the Mine Ridge.

**Thoroughfares.**—The Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the southwestern part of the township, and affords, at the Gap Station, the chief outlet for the produce of the valley. The Newport road, Lancaster and Philadelphia turnpike, old Philadelphia and Lancaster road, and Peter's road were formerly the great thoroughfares of travel, and are still in use.

**Settlement.**—Salisbury township derived its name from Salisbury in England, and was organized in 1729 out of a part of what was Pequea.

The early settlers were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Quakers. In the years 1700 and 1701 large tracts of land on the Pequea were surveyed for James Logan, Rebecca Shaw, Elizabeth Pace, John Marlow, and Thomas Story. Few, if any, settlements were made prior to 1710. From that time settlers continued to arrive from England and Ireland. The tax-list for 1720 shows that the resident land-owners at that time were few in number.

After the organization of the township, in 1729, the immigrants came in rapidly. The pioneers had many hardships to endure. After building a log house, the next thing was to clear a spot of ground for corn and potatoes, as these gave the first return for their labor. The hominy-block was a necessary article in every family. After they had succeeded in raising some wheat, it had to be taken many miles on pack-horses to mills in Chester County. Frequently the supply would run out in winter, and the family would be for weeks without bread. Gourds were largely used for drinking-cups, and in some cases the family took their milk and hominy from these rustic basins.

The oldest house in the township is probably the stone house now occupied by Rebecca Clemson. It was built about 1735 or 1736 by James Clemson, and still remains in the hands of the Clemsons.

List of non-resident land-holders on Pequea in 1708, with the number of acres:

James Logan, 1000 acres; Rebecca Shaw, 300; Elizabeth Pace, 250; John Marlow, 250; Thomas Story, 1768.

The following is the tax-list for Pequea for 1720,—it was then a portion of Chester County,—and the annexed valuation (in pounds) given to their estates:

John Barger, 20; William Richardson, 10; Thomas Faulkner, 40; James Gault, 15; Thomas Clark, 20; Robert Gault, 12; Josiah Ridgway, 10; Morgan

Jones, 15; Daniel Cookson, for John Gosling, 35; John Williams, 15; William Clark, 15.

ASSESSMENT-LIST FOR 1724.

Daniel Cookson.	Hugh Thomson.
William Clark.	John Thomson.
Joseph Jervis.	Samuel Robinson.
John Whiteside.	Isaac Low.
Joseph Heman.	Joseph Row.
William Richardson.	Thomas Clark.
William Richardson (smith).	John Barnett.
John Barger.	William Wilson.
Thomas Clark.	David Cowan.
Morgan Jones.	John Hastings.
John Williams.	James Cole.
James Varner.	Frederick Foulk.
James Gault.	James Gauston.
John Clemson.	William Cowan.
Benjamin Heath.	John Miller.
James Whitehill.	Thomas Faulkner.
Morgan Brian.	James Mitchell.
Samuel Varner.	Caleb Copeland.
Henry Cowan.	

NON-RESIDENT LAND-HOLDERS IN 1724.

James Logan.	Rebecca Shaw.
Thomas Story.	Thomas Hockley.
John Moore.	William Clark (collector).
James Clemson.	

LAND-OWNERS IN 1750.

Land. Cleared.	Acres.	Land. Cleared.	Acres.		
Robert Armor.....	187	100	Benjamin Hoar.....	50	30
James and George			Jonathan Hoar.....	30	15
Anderson.....	125	80	Jas. Henderson (tau-		
William Anderson...	40	20	ner).....	2	2
George Boyd.....	280	100	Hugh Jenkins.....	400	150
George Boyd.....	150	50	James Johnson.....	500	160
Samuel Boyd (black-			Samuel Johnson.....	160	50
smith).....	150	80	Mary Johnson.....	100	40
Andrew Bell.....	150	60	James Keys.....	105	50
John Brady.....	130	70	James Leech.....	200	70
James Brown.....	140	70	Thomas Livvill.....	100	40
John Clemson.....	200	100	James Little.....	123	50
Thomas Clemson.....	150	100	Andrew Little (lock-		
Joseph Cookson.....	135	80	smith).....	123	50
William Clark.....	211	60	John Miller & Son		
Thomas Cochran.....	150	60	(innkeepers).....	150	40
Samuel Cowie, Sr....	170	80	Christ. McClelen.....	300	100
Samuel Cowie, Jr.			James and Isaac Mc-		
(store-keeper).....	50	10	Camant.....	215	80
John Cope (cutter)...	50	20	William McCamant..	170	50
Henry Cowen, Jr....	311	60	John and James Mc-		
William Cowen.....	158	70	Calap.....	259	60
John Cowen.....	100	40	Robert McCalap.....	200	50
Thomas Cowen.....	100	40	Daniel McPerson.....	400	200
Daniel Cookson.....	240	100	John Miller.....	93	40
Andrew Caldwell... ..	200	100	Hugh McIlvain.....	50	40
Andrew Canble.....	300	100	George McDill.....	100	50
Jonas Chamberlin... ..	106	60	James Moore (black-		
John Cochran.....	100	50	smith).....	10	10
Henry Cowen.....	122	60	James McDill.....	100	40
J. Douglass (miller)..	150	60	Wm. Moore (miller) ..	400	200
John Douglass.....	20	60	Daniel McNell.....	100	40
Jos. Dicklan (wool-			Malcom McKown....	133	60
comber).....	150	70	John Mackey.....	70	4
George Duffield.....	100	40	James McCurly.....	150	60
Ed. Douglass.....	100	60	James and Matthew		
Archibald Douglass..	200	100	Peterson.....	200	60
John Elliot (store-			William Plumstead,		
keeper).....	50	15	Esq.....	250	50
William Fullerton..	200	100	I. Richardson, Esq... ..	200	80
Humphrey Fuller-			Patrick Reed.....	100	50
ton.....	100	60	John Skiles.....	113	60
David Finley.....	150	60	Alexander Simpson... ..	133	60
James Galt & Son... ..	310	120	Thomas Stiemens.....	120	45
Mike Graham.....	170	80	William Stiemens... ..	150	40
John and William			James Smith.....	240	100
Galt (millers).....	25	1	Rev. Robert Smith... ..	100	40
Thomas Green.....	100	60	Thomas Sharp.....	230	60
William Glikeson... ..	269	120	Robert Thompson... ..	250	80
James Galt (weaver)	80	30	Jean Taylor.....	70	20
Robert Huey.....	200	80	Alex. Wilson & Son..	200	40
James Hughes.....	212	60	J. Whitehill (black-		
Joshua Haines.....	125	60	smith).....	400	60
Stephen Haines.....	150	60	Robert Whitehill... ..	100	35
Thomas Henderson... ..	150	60	James Way.....	50	20
Matthew Henderson..	100	25	Hugh Wilson.....	236	120
John Hastings.....	100	40	J. Whitehill (black-		
Thomas Hastings... ..	160	60	smith).....	300	100
William Hamilton... ..	200	100	Hugh and William		
J. Huston (miller)...	125	60	Wilson.....	100	50
John Hawkins (inn-			J. Williams (weaver)	80	10
keeper).....	60	40	John Walter.....	78	60

*Names of Persons Farming on the Shares.*

<i>Furmer.</i>	<i>Landowner.</i>
Andrew Allison.	George Boyd.
Wm. Bentley.	Jos. Cookson.
Peter Buffington, Inn.	John Walter.
James Carr.	Robert Whitehill.
Alex. Camble.	James Smith.
Thomas Dunn.	James Smith.
Neal Deveny.	James Johnson.
John Green, Inn.	Daniel Cookson.
Thomas Henderson.	John Skiles.
James Knox.	John Huston.
Robert McNeil.	John Huston.
Wm. Scott.	James Hopston.
John McCullough.	Wm. Plumstead.
James Erwin.	Humphrey Fullerton.
John Boyd.	Jonas Chamberlin.
Mary Boyd.	Wm. Clark.
John Bereared.	Isaac Richardson.
Joshua Jones.	Wm. Moore.
Phillip Gillen.	Thomas Hastings.
Peter Lowrey.	James Way.
Samuel Park.	Andrew Caldwell.
James Ross.	Samuel Johnson.
Wm. Sniley.	Hugh Jenkins.
David and Jacob White.	Daniel McFerson.
James and Wm. Cooper.	Wm. Moore.
James Walker.	Hugh Jenkins.
James Gilmore.	Wm. Moore.

*Young Men's Names.*

Samuel Hughs.	Thomas Kennedy.
James Hughs.	Martin Kiser.
Joshua Cope.	James Wilson.
John Andrew.	John Keys.
Henry Cowen.	Samuel Lawrie.
John McCloy.	William Porter.
Wm. Griffith.	Samuel Andrew.
Wm. Orr.	William Thompson.
Thomas Orr.	Arch. McCurdy.
Joseph Box.	Joseph Hour.
James Slemens.	Robert McCurdy.
Robert Barr.	Thomas Jones.
Martin Johnson.	John Falkner.
Thomas Sargaret.	Nicholas Hite.
John Cowie.	John Wagoner.
James Money.	

*Boaters.*

John Huey.	Benjamin Miller, carponter.
William Beggs, weaver.	John Eaton, wheelwright.
William Carmichael.	James Jervis.
John Murland.	Ed. Richardson.
James Russel.	Joseph Harper, storé-keeper.
Joseph Vernor.	William Keys.
Alexander Johnson, weaver.	William Buntan.
John Maxwell, shoemaker.	Robert Orr.
James Hair, schoolmaster.	John Hackett, tallor.
Gilbert Smith.	James McNeil.
Rev. John Miller.	John Bradley.
William Dickvill.	James Mackle.
Thomas Cookson, Joiner.	Rob't Drinnen (fled from Indians).
John Buntin.	William Ramago.
Matthias Camblo.	Robert Duncan.
William Runshaw, shoemaker.	John Hughs.
John Williamson, weaver.	Dennis Mackey.
James Curry.	William Brian.
Thomas Gallacher.	Henry Bealoy.
William Brown.	John Hite.
John Gilblan, weaver.	George Home.
James Hopkins, carponter.	John Simpson.
John Johnson, shoemaker.	Robert Groff.

**TAX-LIST OF SALISBURY FOR 1770.**

Robert Armor, 400 acres, 1 negro.	James Henderson.
Andrew Allison.	Benjamin Hoar.
James Allison.	Jonathan Hoar.
John Andrew, 1 mill.	John Halston.
John Anderson.	John Holey.
Samuel Atlee, 134 acres.	Joshua Haines.
Rebecca Anderson.	Stephen Haines.
William Brisly.	Jacob Jack.
Robert Buyers.	Samuel Johnson.
Fréderrick Baker.	Mary Johnson.
John Boyd.	Jacob Kizer.
James Boyd.	James Little.
John Bready.	James Little.
Jos. and William Boyd, 150 acres.	Andrew Little.
John Cope.	Thomas Linvill.
William Camble, 400 acres.	— McGowen.
William Cowen.	John McCullough.
David Cowen.	Robert McClellon.
Jacob Curtis.	Archibald McCurdy.
Abe and Jacob Curts.	Alexander McClintock.
Andrew Camble.	Mary Maguire.
Henry Cowen.	William McCurdy.
Shuana Cowen.	Robert McNall.
Edward Crosby & Son.	Robert McCally, 200 acres.
Isabelle Coughran.	James McCally, 310 acres.
James Clemson, Esq.	George McDill.
Daniel Cookson, 100 acres.	James McDill.
Joseph Cookson.	James McDill, Jr.
Thomas Clemson.	Joseph Mackey.
John Clemson.	Afee Miller.
John Coughran.	Joseph Miller.
Jacob Coffman.	James Miller.
William Donalson.	John McCamant.
John Dought.	James and Isaac McCamant.
James Douglass.	Rev. James Proudfoot, 200 acres.
Thomas Douglass, Jr.	John Plank & Son.
Thomas Douglass, Sr.	George Rutter.
James Douglass, Jr.	— Richardson.
George Duffield.	William Runshy.
Joseph Dickinson.	William Slemans.
Neal Delap.	Henry Skiles.
John Douglass.	Rev. Robert Smith, 104½ acres, 2 negroes.
John Elliot.	Thomas Slemans.
Thomas Erwin.	Thomas Sharp.
Leonard Ellmaker.	Harmon Skiles.
William Fullerton.	Michael Tryer.
Humphrey Fullerton.	Isaac Taylor, 220 acres.
Michael Graham.	John Wilson.
James Galt, 300 acres.	James Wilson.
Adam Galt.	George Wecke.
John and William Galt, 485 acres, 2 mills.	John Walker.
James Gibson.	George Wardnor.
John Griffith.	Robert Whitehill, 200 acres, 2 negroes.
Thomas Green.	David Whitehill, 200 acres.
William Gilkeson.	Joseph Whitehill, 200 acres.
Robert Huey.	John Whitehill, 300 acres, 2 negroes.
Samuel Hughes.	Mary Wilson.
Sarah Hopkins.	Hugh Wilson.
Matthew Henderson, 1 mill.	William Wilson.
Daniel Huston.	Robert Young.
James Hamilton.	Henry Wunderly.
Thomas Halston.	Christian Zually.
William Hamilton.	
Archibald Henderson.	

*Tenants.*

*Landlord.*

*Trade.*

William Johnson.....	Michael Graham.....	Cordwainer.
Alexander Mores.....	John Wilson.....	
John Camble.....		
James Hopkins.....	Sarah Hopkins.....	Carpenter.
William Levyton.....	William Proudfoot.....	Weaver.
John Baxter.....	Andrew Camble.....	Tallor.
William Beggs.....	Widow Wilson.....	Weaver.
Alexander Brown.....	Samuel Conre.....	
Daniel McCee.....		Tallor.
George Kehney.....	Robert Byers.....	
James Tarbet.....	George McDill.....	Weaver.



Tenant.	Landlord.	Trade.
James McBea.....	Matthew Henderson.....	Weaver.
Robert Coughran.....	Arch. Henderson.	
Daniel Miller.....	John Boyd.....	Cooper.
John Hummen.....	John Clemson.....	Wheelwright.
John Reed.....	John Clemson.....	Cardwainer.
John Langan.....	Thomas Haiston.....	Weaver.
Robert Rea.....	On the shares with John Clemson.	
Robert Huxton.....	Joseph Dickinson.....	Weaver.
Samuel Holiday.....	Joseph Dickinson.	
John Miller.		
Michael Haun.....	Daniel Cookson.	
Christ. Piper.....	Daniel Cookson.	

ISAAC McCAMANT, Assessor.

Freemen.

James Galt.	Samuel Johnson.
Robert Usher.	Hugh Harkins.
James Evans.	Alexander McGee.
Dr. John Kennedy.	William Kelley.
Samuel Hammol.	Roger McGee.
Charles Dallas.	John Brown.
Robert Proudfoot.	John Hopper.
Daniel Proudfoot.	Henry Chestnut.
Thomas Beggs.	John Mullen.
John McCain.	John Tarbot.
John Boyd.	Thomas Gilmore.
Peter Koor.	Edward Mathers.
Samuel Jennings.	James Cullon.
Evan James.	Howard Moor.
Michael McCloskey.	Robert Barr.
John Anderson.	James Allison.
William Bradley.	William Griffith.
John Kirk.	Hugh Neal.
Dr. Daniel Fullerton.	James Kennedy.
Dr. Phillip Connel.	Matthew Glass.
Patrick Keen.	Henry Monroe.
John Mullin.	William Bready.
James Lemon.	Henry Good.
Thomas Withrow.	Joseph Matthews.
Joseph Hoar.	Daniel Shreiner.

TAX-LIST OF SALISBURY FOR 1780.

Land. Value.		Land. Value.			
Acres.	£.	Acres.	£.		
Atlee, Samuel.....	100	7,100	Caldwell, Andrew.....	100	2,120
Arnor, Robert.....	...	...	Dunlap, James.....	100	5,000
Arnor, John.....	100	5,700	Doughlass, Thomas.....	250	12,500
Arnor, James.....	150	7,500	Doughlass, James, Sr....	45	2,250
Arnor, Samuel.....	100	5,000	Doughlass, John.....	29	1,450
Anderson, James.....	147	6,615	Doughlass, James, Jr....	190	6,800
Anderson, John.....	220	10,170	Dickison, Joseph, Sr....	100	5,000
Armstrong, William (weaver).....	...	...	Dickison, Joseph.....	200	10,000
Andrew, Sarah.....	50	1,250	Danagh, John.....	...	...
Allison, Andrew.....	170	8,500	Dickey, William.....	...	...
Allison, James.....	200	12,000	Erwin, Thomas.....	200	11,000
Allison, James (shoemaker).....	...	...	Krwin, Josiah.....	480	21,600
Addleman, Andrew.....	...	...	Eilmaker, Leonard.....	300	16,500
Boyd, John.....	601	33,030	Elot, Mary.....	100	3,600
Boyd, William.....	289	7,360	Euroch, Lewis.....	...	...
Boyd, George.....	175	9,625	Evans, Josiah.....	90	2,260
Boyd, James.....	172	8,000	Fullerton, William.....	218	10,900
Boyd, Thomas.....	...	...	Fullerton, Ann.....	200	4,000
Byers, Robert.....	144	7,200	Fullerton, Thomas.....	100	5,000
Brisben, William.....	241	10,840	Fleming, Jean.....	200	9,000
Brown, Alexander.....	400	10,500	Green, Thomas.....	195	7,975
Baker, Frederick.....	225	11,250	Gilkeson, William.....	190	5,700
Beggs, William.....	100	3,000	Graham, Michael.....	282	7,916
Bifford, Joseph.....	...	...	Graham, William.....	...	...
Berry, Edward.....	...	...	Gault, Adam.....	...	...
Biaser, Jacob.....	...	...	Gault, William.....	440	16,480
Brody, Josiah.....	...	...	Gault, James.....	316	11,060
Clemson, John, Sr.....	567	18,000	Green, Jonathan.....	...	...
Clemson, James.....	201	11,053	Gamble, Hamilton.....	...	...
Clemson, Thomas.....	136	4,080	Goudy, William.....	...	...
Clemson, John.....	...	...	Gibb, James.....	...	...
Chamberlin, William.....	100	4,000	Harris, John.....	200	9,000
Caldwell, Charles.....	44	1,980	Hastings, John and	...	...
Caldwell, Robert.....	160	8,000	Enoch.....	300	15,750
Cowan, William.....	180	9,000	Hastings, John, Sr.....	111	5,700
Cowan, David.....	160	7,520	Hamilton, William.....	200	10,000
Cowan, Henry.....	170	7,400	Happer, John.....	...	...
Camble, Andrew.....	200	10,000	Halt, Joseph.....	...	...
Crosby, Edward.....	220	9,300	Hear, Benjamin.....	100	5,000
Curtz, Jacob.....	125	6,500	Hoar, Jonathan.....	50	2,500
Curtz, Christian.....	125	6,500	Henderson, Archibald.....	150	7,500
Gullin, James.....	...	...	Henderson, James.....	60	3,000
Coop, John.....	60	3,000	Henderson, Matthew.....	503	27,550
Curtz, Abram.....	60	1,250	Hopkins, John.....	371	14,000
Carver, Joseph.....	...	...	Holiday, William.....	150	7,800
			Hugh, James.....	149	3,725
			Holey, John.....	220	6,000

Land. Value.		Land. Value.			
Acres.	£.	Acres.	£.		
Hamilton, James.....	180	9,900	McCloy, John.....	...	...
Haines, Jacob.....	150	8,250	McComrey, Arch.....	...	...
Haines, Joshua.....	150	8,250	Moos, Robert.....	...	...
Hughes, Samuel.....	200	5,400	Middleton, John.....	...	...
Hughy, Robert.....	200	5,400	McAfee, Archibald.....	...	...
Hemphill, John.....	190	2,500	Proudfoot, Rev. James.....	193	2,720
Henderson, James and Archibald.....	150	6,750	Plank, John, Sr.....	...	...
Houston, Robert.....	...	...	Plank, John, Jr.....	200	6,000
Hanah, John.....	...	...	Patton, Thomas.....	212	6,360
Houston, William.....	30	1,500	Rutter, George.....	150	7,500
Hopkins, John.....	...	...	Runshaw, William.....	180	2,000
Johnston, Samuel.....	160	8,800	Rachford, Edward.....	...	...
Johnston, Thomas.....	293	13,460	Richardson, William.....	204	11,220
Johnston, James.....	220	8,800	Ranck, Valentine.....	255	4,375
Jack, Jacob.....	...	...	Skiles, Herman.....	...	...
Jack, Michael.....	...	...	Sharp, Thomas.....	144	7,200
Kizer, Jacob, Sr.....	155	6,200	Stamet, James.....	...	...
Kizer, Jacob.....	...	...	Slemons, William & Son.....	150	6,000
Kennedy, Michael.....	...	...	Slemons, Samuel.....	...	...
Linville, William.....	170	7,650	Smith, Rev. Robert.....	274	3,640
Lytle, Andrew.....	122	6,100	Slemons, Thomas.....	122	6,100
Lytle, James.....	122	6,460	Stover, George, Jr.....	...	...
Lee, William.....	...	...	Slaymaker, Amos.....	202	12,120
Lemon, James.....	...	...	Shanon, Joseph.....	...	...
McCullough, John.....	...	...	Taylor, Isaac.....	290	8,000
McCullough, William.....	...	...	Umble, Christian.....	...	...
McDill, James, Sr.....	150	7,500	Whitehill, David.....	242	13,100
McDill, James, Jr.....	...	...	Whitehill, Joseph.....	232	13,100
McDill, George.....	150	4,500	Wallace, William.....	...	...
McCalley, James.....	340	17,800	Watt, John.....	...	...
McVea, James.....	...	...	Welch, Joseph.....	138	5,400
McCurdy, Archibald.....	100	10,450	Wilson, William.....	236	7,080
McNeal, Margaret.....	...	...	Wilson, James.....	150	3,750
Murry, Charles.....	...	...	Warner, George.....	...	...
McCament, James and Isaac.....	220	12,100	Wilson, John.....	353	8,478
McCown, John.....	100	3,000	Whitehill, John, Esq.....	374	16,840
McFadden, James.....	100	8,000	Weaver, Henry.....	125	3,375
McCoub, John.....	100	2,500	Wike, George.....	150	8,250
McKinley, John.....	...	...	Watt, James.....	...	...
Murphy, John.....	...	...	Whitehill, John, Jr.....	100	3,500
Martin, Robert.....	...	...	Wilson, John, in Leacock.....	340	17,000
			Wondt, Samuel.....	...	...

Freemen.

Jacob Miller.	Charles McElheney.
William Camble.	William Boon.
Thomas McNeal.	John Miller.
Daniel McAfee.	George McEntire.
Henry Smith.	Samuel Holiday.
Joseph Hoar.	Stewart McEnth.
Robert Cowan.	Neal Samons.
William Henry.	James Lusk.
Michael McCloskey.	James Watters.
Andrew Smith.	William Patton.
Edward Runshaw.	Robert Grier.
Colen Martin.	John Roberson.
James Watson.	Hugh Forgey.
William Jones.	James Graham.
Robert Houston, Jr.	William Armstrong.
John Allison.	John Mullen.
James McCaserty.	Thomas Henderson, Jr.
David Harris.	Thomas Henderson, Sr.
James Patterson.	Bernard Lavery.
William Livingston.	— Malholme.

The following is the muster-roll of the Fifth Battalion of Lancaster County militia, in the province of Pennsylvania, commanded by Col. James Crawford and Capt. Robert Buyers, located at Bergentown Camp, Sept. 4, 1776:

Field and Staff Officers.

James Crawford, colonel; William Fullerton, first major; George Stewart, second major; James Montgomery, standard bearer; John Whitehill, quartermaster; William Scott, adjutant; J. D. Woodhull, D.D., chaplain; Leckley Murray, sergeant; James Wood, sergeant-major; James Forsythe, quartermaster-sergeant.

Privates.

Michael Graham.	John Renshaw.
William Campbell.	William Cowen.
Samuel Slemons.	William Runshaw.
Michael Jack.	John Watson.

William Boyd.  
 William Wilson.  
 John Wilson.  
 Edward Renshaw.  
 James Rogers.  
 James Wilson.  
 Thomas Stemons.  
 William Fleming.  
 John Armor.  
 James Johnston.  
 James Watson.  
 Archibald McCurdy.  
 William Henry.  
 John Evans.  
 Samuel Johnston.  
 John Wallace.  
 Adam Gault.  
 Thomas Johnston.  
 David McBride.  
 James Mackey.  
 William Richardson.  
 John McGowen.  
 James Fleming.  
 Jacob Pee.  
 Samuel Hughes.  
 James Richardson.  
 James McFadden.  
 Thomas Stemons, Jr.  
 James Gault.

Alexander Brown.  
 William Brislin.  
 Robert Cowen.  
 Samuel Finley.  
 James Wilson.  
 Thomas Johnston.  
 John Herbison.  
 Robert Marshall.  
 Alexander Wilson.  
 Thomas Gault.  
 John Campbell.  
 William Patton.  
 Samuel Armor.  
 Jacob Martin.  
 David Gilkeson.  
 James Borland.  
 Charles McClelan.  
 Thomas Henderson.  
 James Patterson.  
 Daniel McAfee.  
 David Harris.  
 James Dickey.  
 John Baxter.  
 Robert McNeil.  
 Francis Holmes.  
 Joseph Mayer.  
 Moore Baggs.  
 William Armstrong.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE SINCE 1840.

John Myers, April 14, 1840.	R. W. Martin, April 14, 1863.
A. L. Henderson, April 14, 1840.	Joseph C. Walker, April 14, 1868.
Henry Dickinson, April 16, 1846.	Daniel E. Lee, April 14, 1868.
John Myers, April 16, 1846.	John Seldomridge, April 14, 1873.
John Myers, April 9, 1850.	A. F. Slaymaker, 1874.
A. L. Henderson, April 13, 1852.	A. F. Slaymaker, 1875.
John W. Irwin, April 10, 1855.	S. J. Henderson, 1878.
R. W. Martin, April 13, 1858.	S. J. Henderson, 1879.
Sylvester Kennedy, April 13, 1858.	A. F. Slaymaker, 1880.
Joseph Umble, April 14, 1863.	

**Early History of the Gap.**<sup>1</sup>—The Gap has been a place of considerable importance ever since the first settlement of the Pequea and Conestoga Valleys. It was situated on the main thoroughfare, leading from the landing place at New Castle, Del., to the new settlements to the westward, and one day's journey from the former place, and consequently it was the stopping place over night of the large parties of immigrants from the "Emerald Isle," and from the valleys of the Rhine. Here in the Gap is the traditional Penn Rock, the Penn Spring, and the Shawnee Garden, and the bed of the old Indian *reliquia*, from which fifty-seven cart-loads of coal and ashes were hauled out in the year 1878. That William Penn visited the Gap in the year 1700, while on his journey to Conestoga, there cannot be any doubt. Here he reserved for his own use two hundred acres of land, besides a larger tract to the southward, in Sadsbury township, which was surveyed about the year 1701.

This tract remained unsold by the proprietors for more than thirty-five years after the first surveys. Francis Jones was permitted to erect suitable buildings thereon for the accommodation not only of the throng of immigrants who came by way of New Castle, Del., but for the accommodation of parties of

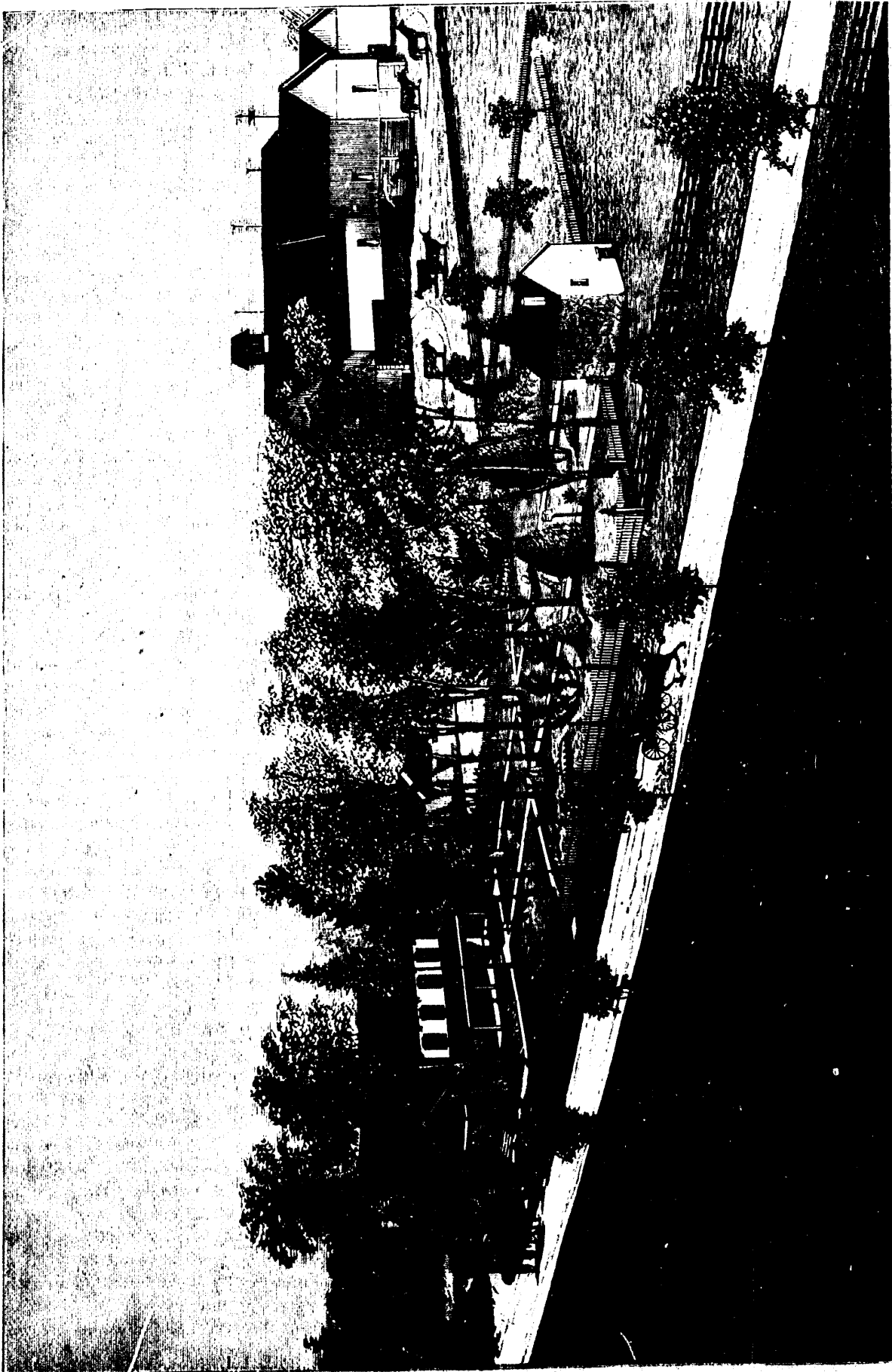
hunters and visitors from Philadelphia by the same route.

Francis Jones obtained license for his public-house from the court of Chester County at the November sessions in 1726. On the 30th day of the 2d month (April), 1736, a warrant was first granted by the heirs of William Penn for this two hundred acres of land in the Gap to the said Francis Jones (on which his hotel buildings had long been erected) under certain conditions in the warrant specified, but Francis Jones having died before the said conditions had been complied with, the warrant and the survey made in pursuance thereof was declared null and void, and the Penn family once more became possessed of the Gap, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, but on the 9th day of October, 1746, at the instance and request of Isaac Taylor, the third husband of Jane, the widow of Francis Jones, eighty and one-half acres of this land, with all the buildings in the Gap, was conveyed to him by the heirs of William Penn, as a part of *their manor of Conestoga* in the county of Lancaster, and it was so recorded in the office for the recording of deeds for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Patent Book A, vol. xliii., page 128, on the 11th day of the 8th mo. (October), 1746, where it will more fully appear.

The descendants of Isaac and Jane (Motcalf, Jones) Taylor held this tract of land until about the time of the Revolutionary war, when it was sold by Isaac Taylor, Jr., excepting ten acres, to George Leech, and in the year 1813 he sold the said ten acres to William Power, Jr., who resold it to William Lytle. After the decease of George Leech the tract of seventy and one-half acres was purchased by William Bulla, and after the decease of William Bulla it was purchased by John Barkman, then by William Lytle and by Samuel Houston, Esq. After the decease of Squire Houston, it was owned for several years by his son, James H. Houston, and after his decease it was purchased by the late George H. Rutter, and it is now owned by his widow, Mrs. Annie Rutter, excepting ten acres, which was laid off in building lots, and sold by George Diller and Dr. John Martin in the year 1872, and which has now been dotted over with stately residences and smiling cottages.

The upper, or western hotel, is a three-storied stone building, the main or western end of which was erected for a private residence by Isaac Taylor (1st) about the year 1747. By his will, bearing date in 1756, he bequeathed all his landed estate in the Gap to his son Isaac Taylor (2d), who was a worthy member of the society of Friends, a recommended minister of the gospel, and at one time the clerk of Sadsbury Monthly Meeting. He was joined in marriage, in 1764, with Mary Bulla, the daughter of Thomas Bulla, Sr., of Chester County, and lived with her about forty-nine years. Their son, Jacob Taylor, was appointed by the Yearly Meeting of the Friends in Philadelphia, near the beginning of the present century, to superin-

<sup>1</sup> Contributed by Isaac Walker.



"SHADY GLENN."  
RESIDENCE OF THE LATE ISAAC S. McCAMANT,  
SALISBURY TOWNSHIP, LANCASTER CO., PA.

tend the civilization and education of the Cattaraugus tribe of Indians, in Western New York. There he purchased land and settled, and there he spent the remainder of his days. He was a man of gigantic stature, being over six feet tall and weighing fully three hundred pounds.

The old Eastern Hotel was erected by Francis and Isabella Leech, about the year 1750. He had emigrated from Ireland, and married Isabella, the rich young widow of Christopher Griffith, who had resided at the old stone mansion (which was afterwards burned) near the present residence of Isaac Stauffer, and with her fortune he was enabled to purchase a part of the Thomas Hayward tract, then owned by Samuel Garret, on which land he erected a large two-storied stone building, which is now owned by Isaac W. Rutter, and which was long known as the old Gap Tavern. When the Philadelphia and Strasburg road was first laid out in 1770, it was (according to the Colonial Records) located forty-nine feet from the front door-step of the public-house of Francis Leech, in the Gap, near which was erected the first log school-house, where the old Irish schoolmaster, with his birchen rod, plied his vocation. Francis and Isabella Leech were the grandparents of the late Ann and Elizabeth Leech, who recently died near the Gap, aged over ninety years. George Leech, the son of Francis and Isabella, held the property, and kept the old hotel during his lifetime, and also purchased the upper Gap, with seventy and one-half acres of land, from Isaac Taylor, Jr., and, having built an addition at the eastern end of the house, he established therein another hotel, and for many years both houses were kept for the accommodation of the public. After the decease of George Leech, the Eastern Hotel property—about the year 1808 and near the time when the Gap and Newport turnpike was erected—was purchased by the well-known Thomas Henderson, Esq., who had been united in marriage with Eleanor, the daughter of Moses and Eleanor Brinton, of Leacock township. Squire Henderson owned this property, and had the hotel and a store for general merchandise kept there for nearly thirty years, and after his decease it was owned by his son, James G. Henderson, who was elected a member of the Legislature about the year 1841. He did not long survive, and, having no heirs, the property was sold.

About the time the railroad was completed, Henry F. Slaymaker and the Kennedys each erected large brick buildings on the line of the road for hotel purposes, which were kept for some time as public-houses, but in both of which the business has been discontinued.

About 1843, Col. Joseph B. Baker purchased land in Gap which had belonged to Henry F. Slaymaker, Esq., on which he erected a very fine residence, a large warehouse, and a store for general merchandising, where he and James Hopkins carried on the business; but Col. Baker being appointed general

superintendent of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the storehouse was sold to H. S. Kerns, who, after continuing the business for some years, resold it to Dr. John Martin, of Bart.

The warehouse was purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the residence of Col. Baker was sold to George Diller, and was known as the Mansion House Hotel. George Diller resold it to the late George H. Rutter, and it is now owned, together with the Upper Gap Hotel, by his widow, Mrs. Annie Rutter. The upper brick hotel property of Henry F. Slaymaker was purchased about the year 1837 by Hathorn Freeland, who erected a warehouse and also a store for the sale of general merchandise, which were afterward owned by W. Penn Kinzer, William Easton, and others. Both the hotel and store have been changed to private residences, and they are now owned by Mrs. Portner and her friends, and the warehouse was burned down.

The old stone mansion-house of the Kennedys, which is yet standing, was erected probably about the year 1760 by a man named Johnston (who, it was said, tempered his mortar with whiskey), on land originally owned by Thomas Faulconer, and was purchased by James Kennedy.

Jehu Murray's old smith-shop is gone, but his old stone still-house, which had been heard of in Ireland, yet remains a standing monument of the "dark age."

For the space of about one hundred years old Sadsbury was the only house for public worship within four miles of Gap. There the Friends had three and sometimes four regular ministers at one and the same time, and the Presbyterians frequently attended and listened attentively to the sermons.

In the year 1823 a house for public worship (called Bellevue) was erected in Gap by the Presbyterians and others. It had not been an organized Presbyterian Church for the space of about nine years, but in the year 1832, as the Presbyterians had contributed the largest amount towards the erection of the house, it was chartered as a regularly organized Presbyterian Church. The land was then in possession of Mrs. Elizabeth Kennedy, and she devised one acre beside contributing one hundred dollars in money. Col. Maxwell Kennedy contributed one hundred and fifty dollars; Samuel Houston, Esq., one hundred and fifty dollars; Henry F. Slaymaker, Esq., one hundred dollars; Robert McIlvaine, one hundred dollars.

The first elders appointed were Henry F. Slaymaker, Hamilton Roney, and William S. Kennedy, and the first regularly installed minister was the Rev. Dr. Timlow, who still resides at Gap. The house has since been enlarged and very much improved.

The Methodists erected a fine commodious house for public worship in Gap in the year 1875. It is an incorporated church, and being situated on an elevation, it makes a fine appearance.

In the year 1872 the Knights of Pythias erected a

fine brick building, and named it "Penn Monument Hall," and the citizens purchased a grand tower-clock for the dome, costing them over six hundred dollars, and Isaac Walker contributed one hundred dollars towards purchasing a bell for the same. In the year 1872 the Hon. John B. Livingston erected for himself a palatial residence near the Presbyterian Church, costing him over seven thousand dollars, but in 1882 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, wishing to lower the bed of their road in Gap, were obliged to encroach upon his ground, and in consequence he sold the whole property to the company.

The Gap was originally settled by the Friends. The Joneses, the Metcalfs, the Richardsons, and the Taylors were members of that religious sect, and the place was known to be peopled by a moral and religious community. It must, however, be admitted that from the close of the Revolutionary war, and from the time when Isaac Taylor, Jr., transferred the property to others, the place became known for many years as the reverse of what it had been before, and also of what it now is, and that period may be considered "the middle" or "dark age" of Gap. More than fifty acres of ground had been cleared and set apart for horse-racing, and this is known at the present day as the "old race-ground," where the clans from distant parts met, and carried on all manner of wickedness.

After the Philadelphia turnpike had been tapped by the Gap and Newport pike large quantities of wheat and other grain were delivered at the Brandywine mills, and many Conestoga wagons made this their stopping-place.

**Gap Methodist Episcopal Church.**<sup>1</sup>—This society formerly worshipped at Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church in Sadsbury, but it removed to Gap in 1878. The trustees purchased in 1872 a lot of ground from George H. Rutter, for six hundred and fifty dollars, on which to erect a church building. A building committee was appointed, consisting of B. P. Livingston, W. Robinson, Samuel R. Linvill, and S. S. Linvill.

They rented Gap Hall, and the pastor, Rev. J. R. Merrill, commenced regular preaching there in April, 1878. They proceeded to erect the house of worship, which was completed and dedicated Feb. 6, 1876. The church is a frame structure, thirty-five by sixty-five feet, with basement story. It is of modern architecture, with stained-glass windows and a tower. It cost five thousand two hundred dollars.

This society has sixty members. It has an excellent Sunday-school. B. P. Livingston is superintendent. The society is incorporated. The trustees are H. H. Hamilton, C. Fox, B. P. Livingston, Jacob Pickel, Samuel R. Linville, Samuel Booth, Rev. V. Gray.

This society was connected with Georgetown Meth-

odist Episcopal Church, constituting Georgetown and Gap Circuit, in 1878. It was in Susquehanna District, with Rev. C. F. Turner, presiding elder, and J. R. Merrill, preacher; 1874-75, William Downey; 1876, A. J. Amthor; 1877, G. Cummins, presiding elder, and A. J. Amthor, preacher; 1878-79, Rev. J. A. Cooper; 1880, E. C. Yerkes; 1881-83, J. Dickerson, presiding elder; 1881-82, E. C. Yerkes, preacher; 1883, Rev. L. D. McClintock.

There are at present in the village a public school, blacksmith- and wheelwright-shops, a store, owned by David Houston, a greenhouse, by Peter Eby, and Houston post-office.

Gap is the most important business place in the township. The Pennsylvania Railroad passenger station and warehouse and the Adams Express office are here, and also the Western Union Telegraph office. A. F. Slaymaker, justice of the peace, surveyor, and conveyancer, has his office in the place. J. C. Walker & Son do an immense business in grain, lumber, coal, salt, etc. J. Marsh & Sons, Isaac Walker, and Baily & Martin sell large quantities of dry-goods and general merchandise. Henry Fox is notary public and merchant tailor, and Kauffman & Livingston extensive hardware and agricultural implement dealers. In addition to these there are smith-shops, tin-shops, shoe-shops, broom manufactories, restaurants, and two hotels. The milkman and the baker go their daily rounds, giving the citizens of Gap the comforts of an urban population with the privacy of a country village. Gap National Bank was chartered in the winter of 1883, with a capital of \$50,000, and commenced business on the 2d of March following. It is in a prosperous condition. J. C. Walker, president; B. Maurice Herr, cashier.

**Bethania** is situated on the West Chester and Strasburg road, near the western border of the township. The place was at first named Puddingtown, because of a supposed partiality for puddings on the part of its citizens. It was rechristened Jacksonville, in honor of Gen. Jackson, but outside parties never took kindly to the name. When Reuben Chambers first published the *Palladium*, he called the village Bethania, the name by which it is now generally known. Samuel Hoar erected several houses here about the year 1825. A smith-shop and wheelwright-shop had been there previous to that time. About the year 1831, Reuben Chambers established a printing-office and book-bindery, and also a pottery. At one time a public-house was kept in the place, but it has long been discontinued. For many years carpet-weaving was carried on by Anthony Wilkinson. His rag-carpets were justly celebrated for the superiority of their finish and the good taste displayed by the manufacturer in his patterns. Mr. Wilkinson closed out his business in the spring of 1882, on account of his old age, and moved to Christiana, where he now lives.

**Buerstown** is a quiet hamlet on the Newport

<sup>1</sup> Sketch furnished by Rev. L. D. McClintock.

road, three miles northwest of Gap. A store was kept here in 1816 by John and James Buyers. It has passed through several hands, and is in a prosperous condition at the present time. James McCachren conducted a wheelwright-shop here for nearly half a century. His wagons were noted for their superior finish and lightness of draught. He died in 1875. The shop was converted into a cigar-factory by J. M. Hershey, merchant, of the place. Blacksmithing was carried on for many years by James Hoar, and afterwards by his son William. There is a public school and a post-office in the place.

**Rising Sun** is a small village at the intersection of the Lancaster and Philadelphia turnpike and the Newport road. It is the northern terminus of the Newport turnpike. The buildings were erected by the late Col. Maxwell Kennedy, and an inn with the sign of the rising sun was established there when the Lancaster and Philadelphia turnpike was the great thoroughfare of trade. It was much frequented by teamsters. At that time there was a smith-shop in the place, and at a later date a store. No business is done in the place at present. The property is owned by W. S. and Sylvester Kennedy.

**South Hermitage** is a hamlet in the northern part of the township. It contains a store, owned by W. H. Bunn, and a post-office; also the Pequea Church parsonage, and the residence of Daniel Lee, Esq., for many years justice of the peace. Not far from here are the coach-works of B. M. Roseboro.

**Mount Airy** is situated on the southern slope of the Welsh Mountain. Most of the inhabitants own the property they live on, and deserve credit for their energy and perseverance in subduing the stony soil. Truck-raising for the Lancaster market is carried on to some extent. There are two public schools and an Evangelical Church in the place.

**Springville** is situated one mile north of Old Road, and has a public school, blacksmith- and wheelwright-shops, and the store of Worst & Shertz, who do an extensive business. Salisbury post-office is located here.

**Spring Garden Hotel** was erected by Henry Worst, Sr., in 1852. Since that time Dr. H. M. Diller and Peter Worst have built snug cottages, and quite a number of houses have recently been erected. John R. Wilson's store is near this place.

**The White Horse Hotel** was built prior to the Revolution. It was owned and kept at that time by John Hopkins. When the British army occupied Philadelphia, and Congress sat in Lancaster, George Washington and wife, on their way to the latter place, stopped and stayed over night at the White Horse. The elections are held here, and most of the township business is transacted at the White Horse Hotel. The present landlord is John Mason. White Horse village is a place of considerable business. It contains a merchant- and grist-mill, wagon- and smith-shops, furniture-store, cigar manufactory, res-

taurant, the large store of Weiler & Robinson, harness manufactory, and tin-shop. Dr. Aaron Martin's residence and office and Pequea post-office are here.

**Limeville** takes its name from the leading business of the place. Lime-burning has been extensively carried on for many years by Jacob Barr & Sons. The smith- and wagon-shops of John H. Robinson are at this place.

**Roseneath**, now owned by William G. Livingston, was once an active business place. "Archy" Owens had a distillery here early in the present century. The property was then purchased by Enoch Passmore, and a chopping-mill erected and a distillery and brewery established, and several dwelling-houses were built for the accommodation of the workmen. Subsequently the property came into the possession of C. & H. Umble, who, about the year 1850, supplemented the water-power by a steam-engine. Cornmeal was ground and packed for exportation, and the distillery business revived. They also erected a store building, and for several years did a large business in the sale of general merchandise. The present owner of the property is an extensive dealer in live-stock.

**Salisbury Village** was the principal business place in the township in the early part of the present century. A large hotel, now the property of Clinton Hines, was erected by Amos Slaymaker, soon after the turnpike was completed. The stage passengers took supper and breakfast here, and the accommodations were second to none on the road. A store was also kept at the place, and Salisbury post-office was the only one for miles. But the glory of the place has long since departed, and the business houses are all used as private residences.

**Cambridge** is partly in Lancaster and partly in Chester County. It was laid out in 1811 by Abraham Dierdorf. It is part of a tract of two hundred acres of land which Thomas and Margaret Pierce conveyed to Dierdorf in 1802. Although it has been laid out for nearly three-fourths of a century, but few of the lots are occupied by buildings; and the hopes of the founder have never been realized. There are two stores, smith- and wagon-shops, carpenter, butcher, shoemaker, tailor, and painter in the place.

**Schools.**—Of the earlier common schools there are no records to be found. In the early part of the present century an old log school-house stood in Brinton's Hollow, on land now owned by Joshua Brinton. It was for a time taught by an Irishman named Hambleton Locker. He had a patch of tobacco near the school, which he sedulously hoed during recesses, and manufactured his own chewing tobacco. He married a girl in the vicinity, and all went well until a "surprise party" of a wife and eight children arrived from the "Old Country."

Salisbury was one of the first districts to adopt the public school system, and the schools at present are not inferior to any in the county.

Prior to or about the time of the Revolution a classical and theological school was conducted by Rev. Robert Smith, D.D., near Pequea Church. The property is now owned by Jacob Wanner, and the part of the house used for a school is removed. Many eminent men received their instruction here. Three sons of Dr. Smith—Samuel Stanhope, John Blair, and William—were his pupils, and also Dr. Martin, John McMillan, D.D., and David Caldwell, D.D.

In the spring of 1839 a school was commenced at Salisbury village by Miss Lydia Haines, and successfully continued one year.

From 1840 to 1843, Rev. P. J. Timlow conducted a school in the basement of Bellevue Church. It numbered from thirty-five to forty pupils, many of whom are now eminent in the various walks of life. Thomas M. Crawford, D.D., George Whitfield, D. O. Timlow, J. Hayes Linvill, John Brinton, Peter Reist, Rev. W. C. Best, Judge John B. Livingston, and the late Rev. William Noble were some of his pupils.

**St. John's Episcopal Church.**—The following, from the *Lancaster Examiner* of Jan. 13, 1882, by Samuel Evans, Esq., is a brief history of the founding of the church:

"A few days ago I came across a curious item in connection with St. John's Episcopal Church at Compassville, at the line between this county and Chester County. There have always been a number of members belonging to this church who reside in Salisbury township, and previous to the organization of the Bangor Episcopal Church at Churchtown, between the years 1744-48, a number of Welsh Episcopalians from that valley attended St. John's Church until the organization of the former. This church is located a few yards east of the Lancaster County line, and in West Caln township. It is beautifully situated, and at present a very attractive spot, but in its earlier days it must have been a wild-looking place and not easy of access. To the east and north side the Welsh Mountains tower up several hundred feet, which must have rendered travel in that direction hard indeed. I presume this church was erected near the heart of the Episcopal community. It was built in 1729, the structure being a log one. It was rebuilt and enlarged in 1763, and again rebuilt and enlarged in 1838. The present building is stone, forty by fifty-five feet. As this building is in Chester County, I am not able to state when or from whom they purchased the land. But the parsonage being in this county its history can be traced.

"In 1718, William Clark was the owner of three hundred and fifty acres of land on branch of Pequea Creek, near Waterloo. After his death fifty acres of this land came to be owned by his son-in-law, Jonathan Jones, who sold it to Moses Minshall, and he to John Cowen and William Darlington, trustees of St. John's congregation, for the use and behoof of a clergyman 'rightly ordained and regularly licensed and authorized to officiate in said church, under the juris-

dition of the Lord Bishop of London.' This land was to be used by the minister and church wardens, with the approbation of Martha Bizaillon, who was a 'principal benefactrix' of the church, and there were to be no other trustees appointed to manage and execute their trust without first consulting her. She was the wife of the old Indian trader, Peter Bizaillon, who resided in East Caln, Chester Co. Both are buried in St. John's churchyard." The witnesses to this trust deed were Thomas Halliday, Richard Lee, Gabriel Davies, Henry Hetherston, and Jacob Morgan.

The lot of land, containing one acre and one perch, on which the church stands was deeded in trust by John Miller and wife to Rev. George Craig, Thomas Holliday, Esq., John Cowen, William Darlington, Thomas Dawson, John Douglass, Esq., Isaac Richardson, and Thomas Douglass.

In the old record-book, now in possession of John W. Wagner, vestryman of the church, is the following quaint entry:

"We, adventurers from those parts of His Majesty's dominions called England, Ireland, and Scotland, transplanting ourselves and families into America, and taking up our first settlement in the township of Pequay, Lancaster Co., and in the township of Salisbury, Chester Co., both in the province of Pennsylvania, we, from a due sense of duty to God, and finding no part of the universe agreeable to us without a place of public worship, wherein we might perform divine adoration to the great Creator of the universe after the manner and form of the Episcopal Church of England, and that for the good of our own immortal souls, as well as those of our posterity; we, therefore, according to our small abilities, did erect in the year of our Lord 1729 a wooden frame church, of about twenty-two feet long and twenty feet broad, upon a plot of ground containing about one acre."

Rev. Richard Blackhouse,<sup>1</sup> living at Old Chester, was the curate, and conducted services at St. John's on the first Tuesday of each month for ten years, at the expiration of which time, 1739, Rev. John Blackhall became the rector of the parish, and continued in that position for three years, when he moved to Lancaster, and the Rev. Mr. Blackhouse resumed the charge, and continued until his death in 1750. For a year the parish was without a rector, but lay services were held. In 1751, Rev. George Craig came from England as a missionary, and he was able to officiate at St. John's eight Sundays a year. Notwithstanding the irregular supply of clergymen the parish continued to grow, and in 1758, twenty-four years after it was organized, a new and larger church was commenced of stone, twenty-two by forty-eight feet in size, more than double the size of the first one. The parish was ten years in building this church. In 1769, Rev. Mr. Craig was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Barton, who was rector of this parish, as well as those

<sup>1</sup> From the History of Chester County.

of Caernarvon and Lancaster, until 1776. At that time, his health failing, he started home to England, but died on the passage. From 1776 until 1783, the Revolutionary period, the pulpit was vacant. In 1784, Rev. J. Frederick Illing, of the Lutheran Church, was made pastor of St. John's, but in 1788 the Rev. Elisha Riggs was installed as rector, and continued until 1793, when he was succeeded by Rev. Levi Heath. In 1799, Rev. Joseph Clarkson took charge of the parish, and remained until his death, thirty-one years afterward. In 1822 he obtained an assistant, Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, who, after two years' service, was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Bowman, who remained until 1827. Rev. John Baker Clemson then became assistant rector, and continued so until 1831. In that year Rev. Richard Umstead Morgan succeeded Rev. Joseph Clarkson as rector, and had charge of the parish three years.

In 1835, Rev. Edward Young Buchanan began his rectorship, which lasted until 1845, when there was a vacancy for a year. In 1846, Rev. Henry Tullidge assumed charge of the parish, and remained eight years. In 1854, Rev. E. P. Wright became rector, and after two years was succeeded by Rev. William G. Hawkins, who after two years was followed by Rev. George G. Hapburn, who resigned in 1860. Rev. Henry R. Smith then became rector, and remained ten years. He also held services at Intercourse, Parkesburg, Churchtown, and Morgantown. During his rectorship St. John's Church was remodeled and renovated. In 1872 he resigned his charge, and in 1875 was drowned while bathing at Beach Haven, N. J. For two years after his resignation St. John's had no regular clergyman, when, in 1874, Rev. Thomas Mee became rector, but left the next year. Rev. Henry Tullidge, who had been rector from 1846 to 1854, was recalled, and still remains in charge.

The present church building is of stone, forty by fifty-five feet, and was erected in 1838. It is an imposing-looking structure from the outside, and the interior is very beautiful. During the Revolutionary war a troop of English cavalry occupied the old church building as a barracks. In the graveyard adjoining the church several hundred persons have been buried; and, although the inclosure is quite a large one, it is almost an impossibility at this date to open a new grave without exhuming parts of human remains. There are many quaint and curious headstones, with skulls and cross-bones and angels' heads and old-time epitaphs engraved upon them.

**Pequea Church.**<sup>1</sup>—Of the early history of Pequea Church but little is known. From what can be gleaned from tradition and the few records extant it appears that the Rev. Adam Boyd, who emigrated from Ireland about the year 1722 or 1723, was the

first minister. The church was probably organized in 1724. Mr. Boyd was succeeded in the fall of 1733 by his father-in-law, Rev. Thomas Craighead. It is thought the first meeting-house was built about this time. It was a log structure, and stood in the present burying-ground. Mr. Craighead died in June, 1739, and was buried where the church now stands.

April 11, 1738, Rev. David Alexander accepted a call, having been promised his "lodgings for a year." He ministered here until his death, in 1749 or 1750. It was during his ministry that the celebrated Whitefield labored here, preaching either from or under some of the trees which still stand in front of the church.

The influence of the revival element at that time produced a schism or division in the ranks of Presbyterianism. It lasted for seventeen years, from 1740 until 1758.

Oct. 9, 1750, Pequea and Leacock united in a call for Rev. Robert Smith, who was ordained and installed over these churches March 25, 1751. Robert Smith was born in Londonderry, Ireland, 1723, and came with his parents in boyhood to America and settled at the head of the Brandywine. At the age of fifteen he was converted under the preaching of Whitefield on his first visit to America. He studied with Rev. Samuel Blair at Fagg's Manor. His ministry terminated only with his life, in 1793.

He received the degree of D.D. from Princeton College in 1760. It was during Dr. Smith's ministry here that the church at Cedar Grove was organized, about 1785.

Feb. 8, 1785, Pequea Church obtained a charter. The trustees appointed were Isaac McAlmont, Amos Slaymaker, James Armor, Thomas Slemons, Andrew Caldwell, Robert Buyers, David Jenkins, Thomas Patton, and the Rev. Robert Smith, D.D., under the title of "The trustees of the Presbyterian Congregation of Pequea, in Salisbury township and county of Lancaster." At a meeting of the board, held June 30, 1785, Dr. Smith informed them that he had received last January, according to order, from James Galt, son of Thomas Galt, twelve pounds ten shillings, being a legacy bequeathed by said Thomas Galt, in his last will and testament, for the support of the gospel ministry in this congregation.

April 6, 1784, a congregational meeting was held, when Dr. Robert Smith and the Hon. John Whitehill reported that, according to order, they had received of Jasper Yeates, attorney-at-law, one hundred pounds, being a legacy bequeathed to the Pequea congregation by Robert McCally, in his last will and testament. All this is included in the meeting of the board of trustees, under date of June 30, 1785. "Ordered that the sums bequeathed to the congregation be received by the corporation and applied to the use of the congregation. It was unanimously agreed by the members present to appropriate the annual interest of the aforesaid sum for the support of our

<sup>1</sup> Condensed from historical sermons by Rev. P. J. Timlow and Rev. W. C. Alexander.



pastor, the Rev. Robert Smith, and to let him have the use of the principal upon a mortgage of the place he lives on. Accordingly, Mr. Smith gave a mortgage upon said place."

At a trustees' meeting, held May 6, 1793, "it was moved, seconded, and unanimously agreed to, that on the first day of October next, the trustees do pay to Mrs. Sarah Smith, widow and relict of Dr. Smith, late pastor of this church, the sum of fifty pounds as a donation from the congregation, in testimony of that respect and esteem justly due to singular merit."

For two years after the death of Dr. Smith, the church was without a pastor.

His successor was the Rev. William Arthur, born in April, 1769, in the south of Scotland, in the town of Peebles. Receiving his education at Edinburgh, he was ordained to the gospel ministry at Paisley. Jan. 5, 1796, he was installed pastor of Pequea Church; May 1, 1818, his pastoral relation with that congregation was dissolved. He died near Zanesville, Ohio, in February, 1827.

The first records of the church bear date June 10, 1806. The number of members in communion April, 1819, was seventy-four.

Mr. Arthur was succeeded by Mr. Amazi Babbit, who was ordained and installed April 5, 1821.

The successor of Mr. Babbit was Rev. John Wallace, who was born about four miles from Parkesburg, Chester Co. He assumed the pastorate of Pequea Church Nov. 5, 1833. He resigned Sunday, July 8, 1866, and preached his farewell sermon October 3d, following. The last sermon Mr. Wallace preached was at Conrardville Hall. He died Oct. 29, 1866, aged seventy-five years.

The successor of Mr. Wallace, the Rev. Thomas S. Long, was born near Sadsburyville, Chester Co. He was installed May 7, 1867, and was succeeded by Rev. Robert Ennis, of Schenectady, N. Y., in September, 1871, who, after four years, was succeeded by Mr. W. C. Alexander.

**Methodist Church.**—The Methodists had no place of public worship in Salisbury prior to the year 1847, when the Mount Airy Evangelical Church was organized. Jacob Swartzwelder, an early and zealous member of the society, was largely instrumental in founding Asbury Church in Salisbury township, and many of the most influential persons connected with that congregation were from Pequea. Four or five miles was not, at that time, considered a very long distance to walk to church.

**Millwood United Brethren Church.**—The United Brethren Mission held meetings at Millwood school-house during the years 1877-79. In the fall of the latter year they elected a board of trustees consisting of seven members, viz., Z. C. Mower, A. Benedic, John Berkeheiser, David Doutrich, Daniel Warfel, Jeremiah Futer, and William Hamilton. Under their superintendence a church was built, and was dedicated Nov. 30, 1879.

**Limeville United Brethren Church** was dedicated May 21, 1882. Trustees, John H. Robinson, Israel Doutrich, C. K. Kurtz, Millard E. Barr, and Z. C. Mower, minister.

**Mount Zion United Brethren Church** was dedicated 1881. Trustees, Daniel E. Lee, Esq., John Berkeheiser, Samuel Berkeheiser, George W. Martin, Whitehill Reel, and Z. C. Mower, minister.

**Mount Airy Evangelical Church** was erected in 1848 or 1849. Nicholas Harting donated the ground for the building and graveyard. Nicholas Harting, Elias Diem, Jonathan Kurtz, and William Dewees were the founders of the church. The roof was blown off in 1878, and the building was repaired and rededicated.

**Pequea Church of the Evangelical Association** was chartered April 29, 1874, and dedicated in 1877. Charter members, Albert V. Hurst, Thomas F. Spence, Reuben Martin, George S. Kauffroth, Peter Reeser, Josiah March, Samuel Rife, Daniel Warfel, John Yoder, David M. Groff, Jonathan Kurtz, and Benjamin Keenen.

**Mennonite Church.**—It is only within the last half-century that the Mennonites have become numerous in Salisbury. Peter Eby, afterwards Bishop Eby, moved into the township in 1791, and the Hersheys soon afterwards. For a time they held meetings in private houses. A church building was erected near Hess' mill in 1837, and rebuilt and enlarged in 1877. The meeting-house at Old Road, east of White Horse, was built in 1841. The society has now large congregations at these places.

**Amish Church.**—The Amish were few in number here at the beginning of the present century. The tax-list of 1770 contains the names of three or four persons who were probably of that sect. The church has now a large number of adherents in this township. Their meetings were formerly held in private houses, but there has recently been a schism in the church, and a portion of the members have erected a neat and commodious house for their meetings. The other portion continue to meet in the private houses of the members. Those who took an active part in building the new church were Samuel L. Kauffman, C. L. Kauffman, Jac. Umble, Gideon Stoltzfus, and Samuel Lantz. The last two are ministers.

**Pequea Baptist Church.**—This church was founded in 1844 by Rev. John Jenkins. The Baptists have but one place of public worship in the township. The congregation at present numbers about one hundred.

**Philos Lodge, No. 152, K. P.,** at White Horse, was chartered May 25, 1869. Charter members: I. Diller Worst, Isaac H. Mason, Joshua Roop, Phillip D. Handwork, William Baxter, Samuel S. Bissel, George F. Shultz, D. Roseboro, John H. Diem, Isaac Diller, John Mason, George Duchman.

**Salisbury Township Mutual Insurance Company** was chartered in January, 1877, and has its

office at White Horse. The first policies were issued on the 6th of March following. The following are the charter members: David F. Stultzfus, John C. Linvill, William Mentzer, Joseph Hamilton, Christian Wanner, John K. Miller, Henry Souders, Jacob Umble, William Martin, John Mason, B. S. Weller, George G. Worst. Present board of directors: John K. Miller, Jacob Umble, A. J. Montgomery, B. F. Weaver, Peter Souders, George G. Worst, William Martin, M. P. Cooper (president), and John C. Linvill (secretary).

**Mills and Manufactories.**—The exact dates of the building of the first mills have not been obtained. Daniel Cookson undoubtedly built the first mill on the Pequea. It was a log structure, and was on the site of the fine mill built in 1832 by Thomas G. Henderson near White Horse. Galt's mill was built at an early time by one of the Galt family. A mill was erected near the Leacock line by John Houston in the year 1752 or 1753. The present building was erected by Christian Hess about 1800. Frantz's mill was built by John Anderson, probably between 1791 and 1800. Wilson's mill was erected by John Wilson about 1825, on the site of an old distillery. Shippen's fulling-mill was built prior to 1820 by Samuel Martin. The water-power was afterwards used for grinding corn. The building was burnt some years ago, and has not been rebuilt. Joshua Haines' clover-mill once did a large business hulling clover-seed. It is now used as a saw-mill. It has lately been renewed by M. P. Cooper, and is the best saw-mill in the eastern part of the county. Eby's mill, at Millwood, was built by David Henderson, date not known. It was rebuilt by F. Diller Baker in the year 1844. Seldomridge's mill was erected by Leonard Ellmaker, and rebuilt by John Newhauser about thirty years ago (1858). Buckley's forge was built by Daniel Buckley, probably before the year 1800. The iron business was continued for many years by his son, George W. Buckley. The property is now owned by David F. Stultzfus, and the water-power is no longer used.

**Early Settlers and Prominent Families and Persons.**—Samuel J. Atlee was born in 1739, of English parents. At the age of sixteen, by reason of his ambition and daring, he became the commander of a company in the provincial service (1755), and he was present at the defeat of Gen. Braddock. He remained in the service eleven years, and was twice made a prisoner, once by the French and once by the Indians. On leaving the service he engaged in the study, and afterwards in the practice, of law, and at the breaking out of the Revolution he became a drill-master among his fellow-citizens in Lancaster County. Early in 1776 he raised, in the Pequea and Chester Valleys, the first regiment of State infantry, of which he was made the colonel. At the battle of Long Island he made a very honorable record, and was taken prisoner. He suffered a severe imprisonment of eighteen months, and after his release, in 1778,

was made a member of the Continental Congress, in which he served till 1782. In 1780 he was appointed lieutenant of Lancaster County, and in 1783 he was elected councilor of the same county. In 1784 he was one of the commissioners to ratify the Indian treaties of Forts Stanwix and McIntosh. He was elected to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1782, 1785, and 1786. He died suddenly in November, 1786. His wife, to whom he was married in 1762, was Miss Sarah Richardson.

Robert Armor emigrated from Ireland, when a boy, with his grandfather, Robert Gault. Jan. 8, 1734, he took up a tract of two hundred acres of land near the head of Pequea Creek, between James Gault and William Wilson. His children were John, Mary, Samuel, Martha (who married Robert Jenkins), James (who served with distinction as lieutenant in the Revolution), and Jane (who married Robert Buyers, grandfather of James A. and the late John M. Buyers).

Robert Baldwin came from Chester County in the year 1827, and taught school until 1830, when he turned his attention to mercantile business. In 1843 he erected a large brick store and dwelling, where he has continued in business to the present time. He was elected a member of the Legislature in the years 1849 and 1850. He was also elected to the State Senate in 1857. Mr. Baldwin is a public-spirited citizen, and has long been identified with the moral, intellectual, and social advancement of the community in which he resides.

Moses Brinton moved to Salisbury from Leacock in 1789, and purchased a part of the James Whitehill tract. His first wife was a Whitson, and their children were Caleb, who married first Ann Fox, and second Ann Richards; Elinor; Elizabeth, married Robert Eby; Hannah; Mary; and Jacob, married Ann Bernard. His second wife was Hannah Chamberlin, and they had children,—Samuel, married Elizabeth Lewis; Joshua, married May Passmore; and Joseph.

Daniel Buckley built Buckley's forge, and carried on the manufacture of iron for many years. He was elected to the Legislature in 1794, 1798, 1799, and 1800. He married Sarah Brook, and had children,—Clement, George W., Brook, Harriet, married Grubb; Anna Maria, Sarah, and Eliza, married John Yeates.

John Buyers married Letitia Patton in Ireland, and came to this country in 1735. The warrant for the Buyers property was issued, in 1733, to John Barnard, but became null and void because of non-compliance with the conditions on part of the purchaser; and in 1744, John Buyers received his patent from John and Richard Penn for two hundred and thirty acres. The larger part of this grant has remained in the hands of the Buyers' family to the present time. John Buyers' son Robert married Jane Armor, great-granddaughter of Robert Gault, one of



members down to the present time. The house now occupied by A. W. Gault was built by a Mr. Wilson about the year 1753, and is a quaint piece of architecture with paneled partitions.

Jacob Haines, of East Nottingham township, Chester Co., purchased a large tract of land from Richard Evanson in 1734. He was probably the father of Joshua Haines. Joshua Haines had children: by first wife,—Jacob, Jesse, Stephen, Mary (who married a Hackett); by second wife,—Elizabeth, Sarah (who married a Moore, and afterwards William Fisher), and Isaac (who married Hannah Gest).

The children of Isaac and Hannah Haines were Hannah, deceased; Ruthanna, married James Dickinson; Sarah, married to Samuel Walker; Isaac, who married Ruth Esther Dickinson; Josiah; Deborah, married to John M. Dickinson; Elizabeth, married to William Webers; Mary Ann, married to John Moore; and Lucretia.

Thomas Henderson emigrated from Ireland about 1727, and had children,—Archibald, William, and Thomas. Thomas had a son Matthew. The children of Matthew Henderson were James (who married Miss Skidmore), Sarah, Thomas, Mary, Archibald, Clemson, Matthew, John, David, Barton (who married Miss Slaymaker), and Mary Ann.

The late Thomas G. Henderson was the son of James, and Amos S. Henderson, Rev. Matthew Henderson, and Barton Henderson, are sons of Barton.

Archibald Henderson, probably a son of Archibald or William, had children: William, married to Rachel Lightner, and Thomas, married to Mrs. Ellmaker. The children of William and Rachel Henderson were A. Lightner Henderson, who married Margaret A. Linvill; Dr. Lorenzo N. Henderson, married to Susan C. Ellmaker. Thomas Henderson had children,—Thomas W., married to Mary Clarkson; Julia, married to Thomas K. Bull; Caroline, married Mr. Boyd.

Thomas Henderson (of the Gap) married Elinor Brinton, and had a son, James G., who was elected to the Legislature in the year 1839.

Jacob Hershey moved here from Middletown in 1794. Sons of Jacob Hershey: Joseph, married Magdalena Roop; Abraham, married Annie Eby; Christian, married Miss Hershey; and John.

Samuel Houston emigrated from Scotland, with his father, in boyhood, and married in 1787, Sarah, daughter of John Hopkins. He held the office of justice of the peace for more than forty years. In 1829 he was elected to the State Senate, and held the position three years. He kept store at the turnpike, and afterwards at the Gap for many years. Names of children of Samuel Houston, Esq.: John; Samuel; James, married Jacobs; William; Benjamin F., married a Shannon; Sarah, married Harris; Martha, married William Baker.

John Hopkins, a prominent public man, owned the "White Horse Hotel" during the Revolution,

and was a member of the Legislature in the years 1787, '88, '89, '96, '97, '98, '99, and 1800. He was also elected to the State Senate in 1814.

Margaret Hoar, widow, of Wallingford, County of Berks, England, purchased two hundred and fifty acres of land on Pequena Creek from John Marlow, in 1728, and leased it to her son Robert, who, with his wife Sarah, emigrated and settled on it. Their children were Benjamin, married Prudence Davidson; Jonathan, married Mary Kennard; Joseph, married Margaret Linvill; Margaret, married Mr. Wilson; Mary, married Mr. Brunton; Sarah, married Mr. Hoyt; and Rachel, married Mr. Blackley.

Benjamin and Prudence Hoar had children,—Benjamin, married Grace Lightfoot; John; David, married Mary Lightfoot; Elizabeth, married William Linvill; and Lydia, married first, William Linvill, and second, James Clemson. Jonathan and Mary Hoar had children: James, married Ann Chamberlin; Isaac, married Mary Chamberlin; Robert, married Mary Rowan; Jonathan, married Mary Brison; Susan, married John Fletcher; Elizabeth, married Joseph Wike; Ruth, married Daniel Pecher; and Mary, not married. Joseph and Margaret Hoar's children were Joseph, deceased; William, married Harriet Jenkins; Sarah, not married; Adam, married Eliza Linvill; Mary, married Thomas Morgan; Margaret, married John Linvill; and Francis, deceased.

William and Robert Kennedy emigrated from Ireland, and settled in Bucks County in 1730. William died in 1778. He married Mary Henderson, who was also a Presbyterian. Their children were Thomas, born 1729, died 1794, and James, born in Bucks County in 1730, died Oct. 7, 1799. James married, first, Jane Maxwell, who was a daughter of John Maxwell, and sister of Gen. Maxwell, of the Revolutionary army. She was but nineteen years old when married, and died Sept. 7, 1784. They had children: Ann, married to Phineas Barber; had fifteen children.

Thomas, born 1764, died 1847; married to Margaret Stewart, of Stewartsville, N. Y. They had eight children.

William, born 1766, died 1850; married to Sarah Stewart. They had eight children. When fifteen years old William Kennedy served as an aide to his uncle, Gen. Maxwell. He resided in New Jersey, and for many years was a representative in the State Legislature. He was also a judge.

John, born 1768; married Elizabeth Llan; had seven children.

Lucy, born 1770; died young.

Jane, born 1772; married Samuel Kennedy, and had eleven children.

Elizabeth, born 1774, died July 24, 1847; married, first, John Young; second, William Moorehead. Their children were Jane, Elinor, and James Kennedy Moorehead. J. Kennedy Moorehead was born Sept.

7, 1806, and married Jane Logan in 1829. At sixteen he was apprenticed to William Linvill, of Salisbury, to learn the art of tanning. In 1827 he engaged as a contractor on the Susquehanna and Juniata Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, in which business he continued until 1838. About this time he became interested in the Pioneer Packet Line between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. In 1839 he was appointed by President Van Buren postmaster at Pittsburgh. In 1846 he was elected president of the Monongehala Navigation Company. He has also been president of several railroad and telegraph companies. In 1858 he was elected a representative to Congress from Pittsburgh, and was re-elected for four successive terms.

James, born 1776; married Elizabeth Maxwell; had children,—Jane and William S., who married Margaret Buyers.

Robert, born July 4, 1778, died Oct. 31, 1843; married, first, Jane Herron, and second, Mary Davidson. Robert Kennedy was an eminent Presbyterian minister.

Mary, born 1780, married John Logan; had five children.

Maxwell, born 1782, died 1844; married Margaret Maxwell. He was a member of the Legislature in 1835. His children were Elinor, who died unmarried; Robert T., who married Charlotte Hambricht; Winfield Scott, who married, first, Mary Melvina Slaymaker, and had two sons, and, second, Esther J. Dickin; Sylvester, who married Martha A. Kinzer, and had seven children,—Maxwell, Henry, Margaret A. (married Smith P. Buyers), Philip Timlow, G. Clemens, Alonzo Potter, and H. Elliot; William Maxwell, who married Henrietta Bryan, and died 1836; and Jane, who married Andrew Buyers, and had children,—Josephine Y. (married R. S. McIlvaine), Maxwell K., Letitia A., Patton L., Margaretta (married Edwin Ewing), and four others.

George McIlvaine. His children were Robert (married Sarah Slemons), Mary (married William Dickson), Elizabeth (married Boyd), Jane (married Slaymaker).

Robert and Sarah's children were Thomas (married Susan Lightner), George (married Sarah Stauffer), William, Jane, John, Sarah. Robert's second wife was Abigail Whitehill, and their daughter Mary married James McHalley. Thomas and Susan's family were Maria, Susanna, Thomas, George, Ferree, Jane, Edwin, Kate.

The Robinson brothers, John, William, and Hugh, with one sister, emigrated from the north of Ireland at or about the close of the Revolution. The two elder brothers purchased farms in East Nantmeal, Chester Co. Hugh, the youngest of the three, settled in Dauphin County, and married Jane Wilson, a native of that county. Soon after his marriage, in 1784, Hugh bought at sheriff's sale a tract of three thousand acres of land in what is now Cambridge, Lancaster Co. Here he lived until his death in

1800. The children of Hugh and Jane Robinson were William, Hugh (who married Martha Stanly, and died 1831), Mary (who married Isaac Buchanan), Ellen (who married Jehu Rambo, miller), Agnes (who married Samuel Black), and Margaret, Betsey, and Martha, not married.

John married Isabella Gault, and had two sons and three daughters. He was born Aug. 11, 1780, and died in May, 1861. He was commissioned captain of a company of militia in the war of 1812, and was appointed justice of the peace in 1825. In 1829 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1833 he was elected ruling elder of the Pequea Church, which office he filled with untiring zeal and fidelity until the close of his life. His property is still in the possession of his two sons, H. W. and William Robinson.

Jacob Reeser moved here from Dauphin County in 1790 or 1795, and married Barbara Plank. Their children were Nicholas (married Mast), Jacob (married Potter), Peter (married Mast), John (married Mast), Martha (married Hartzler), Christiana (married Daniel Plank), Francis (married Jacob, Mast), Barbara (married C. Hartzler).

Christian Umble emigrated from Germany prior to 1780. He married Barbara Garber (widow) and had children,—John (married Mary Kurtz), Henry (married Anne Stoltzfus), and Christian, not married.

Peter Worst married Barbara Weaver, and moved here from Fairville in 1785. Their children were Elizabeth (married Garber), Barbara (married Landis), Peter (married Ferree), Annie (married Greenleaf), Henry (married Kurtz), Catherine. Peter had children,—Henry W., George, Mary, Margaret, Anne, Elizabeth, Catharine, and Ferree. George's children were Isaac, Jacob, Mary, Anne, Eliza, George G. Henry's family were Barbara, Peter, Samuel, Elias, Mary, Elizabeth, Susanna, and Henry, Jr.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### NATHANIEL BURT.

To the mixed population of the United States, made up as it has been by emigration from all parts of the world, it may be said with truth, none have contributed a more substantial or more desirable element than has come to us from the border-lands of Scotland and Ireland. In whatever locality the Scotch-Irish are in the ascendant there will most surely be found a community conservative of good laws and morals. Untiring industry and unflinching honesty, with their inseparable accompaniment of thrift, have always characterized them. Prominent among these families in North Ireland whose descendants sought home and fortune in the New World is the one that heads this article.

Arthur Burt, the grandfather, lived and died in the



By J. W. H. H. H.

*Wm. J. Smith*

province of Western Ireland. His children were William, Alice, Arthur, Hannah, and Nathaniel. William and Hannah died in early life. Alice was married to Thomas Ingraham in Ireland, and emigrated and settled on a farm within the present limits of the city of Pittsburgh. Her descendants are still prominent in that locality. Nathaniel was a member of the order of "United Irishmen," and took a part in the contest of that order with the English government, he and his brother Arthur being arrayed on opposite sides. He was born at the homestead of "Glenarg," near Belfast, in 1770. Upon the defeat of the Rebellion he was obliged to flee the country, and came to America in 1801. He at first and for several years engaged in the fur trade, making in the years 1802 and 1803 two trips to the then extreme West, as far as Fort Independence (now Kansas City). His acquaintance with the Indians was extensive, being on each trip nearly a year among them. He always spoke of them in kindly terms. He laid the foundation of his fortune in the fur trade, and his intercourse with prominent business men of the West on these journeys was of great advantage to him in subsequent years as a merchant. In 1805 he opened a dry-goods store in Philadelphia, first in what is now Church Street, soon after at the corner of Second and Market, and subsequently at the corner of Sixth and Market, continuing to do a leading business in that line without a partner for about thirty years. As early as 1822 he opened a branch store in St. Louis, under charge of his nephew, Arthur Ingraham, a venture considered bold by his contemporaries.

He withdrew from active business about 1840. He died at his residence, corner Twelfth and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, March 12, 1850. His wife was Mary Lehman, who survived him many years, and died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Clara Ashmead, in Germantown. Her brother, William Lehman, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, was for many years the leader in the State Legislature of the measures for the internal improvement of the State. Their children were Alice, Arthur, Clara, Mary, Nathaniel, and Eliza.

Nathaniel Burt was born in Philadelphia, southwest corner Sixth and Market Streets, July 21, 1822. He received his primary education under the tutelage of Samuel Crawford, a noted pedagogue of his day, who made his mark, as many a pupil still living will bear witness. He prepared for the sophomore year in the college course by four years' attendance at the Amherst Classical Institute, Massachusetts. He entered the sophomore class of Princeton, N. J., in 1836, and was graduated from that institution in 1839. He studied law with the well-known real estate lawyer, Thomas I. Wharton, of Philadelphia, but on account of his eyes failing was obliged to give up the practice of the profession. In 1844 he purchased the Thomas G. Henderson farm in Salisbury township,

Lancaster Co., upon which he erected a residence and buildings, including one of the largest and finest conservatories in that part of the State, which make "Waterloo" (a name given the place by Mr. Henderson) one of the finest country-seats in the county. The summer months are passed at this delightful home, and in this way Mr. Burt has become prominently identified with the people of Lancaster County. During the late war he took an active interest in everything looking to its efficient prosecution. He was one of the earliest members of the Union League. In 1862 he raised in Lancaster County the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment, of which he became the colonel, and though he did not enter upon active service, yet throughout the continuance of the war he spared neither time nor money in promoting the cause of the Union.

Though Mr. Burt, by his many years of summer residence in Lancaster County, has become identified with the people of that county, it is in his native city he is best known and his influence most felt. He is largely occupied in the management of his extensive real estate. He has also taken an active part in building up and fostering the benevolent institutions of the city. He is a member of the board of directors of the Athenaeum, of the Children's Hospital, and the Union Benevolent Association of Philadelphia. In politics he has been identified with the Whig and Republican parties, but, with a single exception, has never been a candidate for political office. In 1858 he was before the district convention of his party in Lancaster County as the representative of its conservative element for the nomination for Congress. Thaddeus Stevens became the successful candidate. He has been a member of the Episcopal Church for many years. He married, Jan. 8, 1845, Jeannie, daughter of Charles and Jane (Bard) Brooke. Mr. Brooke was a well-known ironmaster of Chester County, Pa. Their children are Arthur, Horace Brooke, Jeannie, Mary T., Alfred F., and Edith.

#### THE WALKER FAMILY.

"The Walker family is one of great respectability, being derived from Anthony Walker, of St. Andrew's Wardrobe, in London," a landed estate family, and agricultural in pursuit. The lineage from the origin of the name runs as follows, viz.: The ancient surname was De Forrester, derived at a very early period from their various occupations in the royal forests as walkers, or verders; that is, they were officers of the king's forests, kept the assizes view, kept and enrolled the attachments and all manner of trespass, and subsequently, in order to distinguish a numerous progeny, one of its members adopted the name of

<sup>1</sup> History or genealogy of the Walker family, as recorded in Burke's "History of Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland," page 1490. Henegge, Walker. Compton Bassett, Co. Wilts.

Anthony Walker, and died May 11, 1590, possessed of lands held *in capiti*, as appears by his will. He left several children, among others Thomas Walker, Esq., of Westminster, hereditary chief usher of Court of Exchequer and marked proclinator, a baron of the Court of Common Pleas. He died Oct. 12, 1613, leaving a son, Clement Walker, Esq., of Middle Temple, Hydon, County Somerset, who had special livery of his father's lands; died 1651.

His son, John Walker, "celebrated as the person who first introduced the system of fallowing land and of thoroughly revising wheat crops far more extensively than formerly, was a person of great intelligence and enterprise, and set an example of superior farm culture to his neighbors." He was married into the very ancient and celebrated family, "Heneage," descendants of Sir Robert Heneage, who is mentioned in history as living in the reign of Henry III. in the thirteenth century.

The following description of coat-of-arms, family motto, etc., conferred to the Heneage family was also conferred by marriage upon the Walker family:

Arms. First, Heneage; second, Walker.

Crest. A demi-heraldic tiger, salient, per pale indented A. R. and S. A. armed and langued, G. U. named and tufted.

Motto. Walk in the way of God.

Seat. Compton Bassett; Wilts.

The family were members of the Established Church, and their motto would infer that they were a pious one.

Lewis Walker, one of the descendants, became a follower of George Fox, who was at this period establishing the Quaker or Friends Society, and thereby was disowned by his kinsmen and ancestry, and in every manner separated from them in social, secular, and religious interests, and deprived of all government honors heretofore inherited or possessed; or, in the language of a follower of George Fox, "he laid down these honors conferred by government."

He left his mother-country about 1684, settling at or near Valley Forge, Chester Co., purchasing from William Penn (his particular friend and companion and co-worker in establishing the doctrines of the Society of Friends or Quakers) one thousand acres of land, continuing to pursue his original occupation, that of husbandry, in a style much like his ancestors of England.

Asahel Walker, Esq. (2d), son of Asahel Walker (1st), was born 2d mo. 7, 1788, in Sadsbury township. He was a man of marked intellect and energy, and set the same example of superior husbandry to his neighbors as his English ancestry; was justice of the peace for many years. He married Sarah Coates, the daughter of Samuel and — Coates, of Chester Valley, near Coatesville, a family of English descent. She had brothers Warrick, Samuel, Levi, Joseph, George, and Richard. Samuel and Levi were recommended ministers of the Society of Friends. Joseph, a medical

doctor, practiced his profession at Downingtown, Chester Co.

Asahel Walker (2d), died 12th mo. 5, 1856. Sarah Walker, his wife, died 5th mo. 5, 1869, in her seventy-eighth year of age.

They had children as follows:

Anna, married to William P. Cooper, 1838.

Susanna, married to Moses Pownall, 1838.

Susanna (widow), married to Pusey Barnard, 1860.

Phebe, married to William P. Cooper, 1848.

Sarah, married to S. D. Linvill, 1849.

Samuel, married to Sarah L. Haines, 1855.

Asahel (3d), not married.

Joseph C., married Lucy H. Ellmaker, 1856.

Mary Alice, married to Alfred Ellmaker, 1858.

Margaretta, married Frank J. Pennock, 1859.

Joseph C. Walker, Esq., son of Asahel Walker, Esq. (the second), was born in Sadsbury township, Lancaster Co., April 4, 1832, spending the days of his boyhood until his majority with his parents, becoming thoroughly schooled in the science of agriculture. At that period, 1853, he embarked in the mercantile pursuit with Messrs. Baker and Hopkins at Gap, Pa. (Mr. Baker being at the time superintendent of the old Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad). In 1855 he removed to Christiana, Pa., remained until 1857, then returning to the Gap, entered into the general transportation, grain, coal, and lumber business, where he is has been engaged in the same occupation for a term of over twenty-seven years. He has during this period served in the positions of postmaster, revenue collector, justice of the peace, etc., and is now president of the Gap National Bank.

He owns the mansion, residence, and farm occupied by his grandfather, Asahel Walker the first, Asahel Walker the second, and Asahel Walker the third successively, the ancient stone mansion thereon being a house of historic record in the time of the Revolutionary war.

He married Lucy Hiester Ellmaker, daughter of Enfield Esaias and Sarah (Watson) Ellmaker, of Earl township, March 13, 1856, they being a family of German ancestry. She was the great-granddaughter of Leonard and Margaret (Hornberger) Ellmaker, who migrated from Nulenburg, Germany, in the year 1726, landed in Philadelphia, and settled in Earl township in the same year. Margaret Hornberger was a graduate in medicine, and practiced her profession after coming to this country.

Joseph C. and Lucy H. Walker have children as follows: E. Enfield, Sallie Watson, Susan Pusey, Joseph Coates, and James Chester. Joseph Coates died Jan. 21, 1878, in his twelfth year.

Mr. Walker, being of Quaker parentage, was raised under that faith, but afterwards became allied with the Presbyterian Church; is of the old Anti-Slavery-Whig type in politics, leaving the party of his ancestry, the Democratic, at as early a date as





*John W. Wether*



Isaac Walker.

the campaign of Governor Ritner (1838), and well remembers being derided by some of his Republican associates as late as 1854 for his anti-slavery doctrines.

In the year 1880 he associated with him his son, E. Enfield Walker, trading as Joseph C. Walker & Son, they being the oldest house in their line of business on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

#### • ISAAC WALKER.

Isaac Walker was born in Sadsbury township, Lancaster Co., Pa., Jan. 27, 1808. He is the son of Isaac and Deborah (Dickinson) Walker, the grandson of Asabel and Anna (Moore) Walker, the great-grandson of Isaac and Sarah (Jerman) Walker, and the great-great-grandson of Lewis and Mary (Morris) Walker. The English ancestry is given in the biographical sketch of Joseph C. Walker.

Lewis came originally from the border of Scotland, but directly from Wales. He settled first at Philadelphia, and afterward at Valley Forge, where he purchased from Penn one thousand acres of land. He erected the first stone residence (still standing, though enlarged) at Valley Forge, and gave the ground for a Friends' meeting-house and cemetery. The house was used by Gen. Washington for his quarters, and the meeting-house for a hospital in the Revolution. The tract is still owned by his descendants, all of whom have been Friends.

In the female line Mr. Walker is descended from the Moores, the Newlins, and the Dickinsons. James Moore came from the county of Antrim, in Ireland, in 1728, and was the progenitor of the Moores in Sadsbury. His daughter Anna was the grandmother of Isaac.

Nicholas Newlin emigrated from Ireland about 1683, and settled in Delaware County. His great-great-granddaughter, Mary Newlin, married Gains Dickinson. They were the parents of Isaac's mother.

Gains Dickinson was the son of Joseph Dickinson, who came to America from Ireland, though he was said to be originally from England. He settled on Pequea Creek, in Salisbury township, and his sons, Gains and Joseph, inherited his estate. Deborah Dickinson, the daughter of Gains, was the mother of Isaac Walker. The celebrated Anna Dickinson, of Philadelphia, was the great-granddaughter of Gains. Isaac was reared on the homestead of his ancestors, in Sadsbury, on which his father had erected a school-house, in which he taught a school during portions of several years. In this house Isaac received the rudiments of an education which was afterwards improved at the Friends' Grammar School in old Sadsbury. In accordance with the earnest solicitation and advice of his mother he learned the trade of a tanner and currier, and in 1830 he purchased a tannery in Sadsbury, where during a number of years he

carried on the manufacture of leather in connection with the mercantile business. He erected a number of new buildings, and founded the village of Smyrna, in Sadsbury. In the winter of 1839, under the administration of Governor Porter, he was appointed to the charge of the difficult Gap Division of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, in which position he continued during five years, after which he was for three years engaged in mercantile business at Smyrna. In October, 1847, he purchased the mansion farm of his ancestors, near Gap, and during more than thirty years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1872 he purchased a square of ground in Gap, including the "Penn Spring" and the "Shawnee Garden," the home of his mother's ancestor, and he has since endeavored to assist in building up the village of Gap. He now (1883) is engaged in the business of general merchandise on the place which he purchased eleven years since.

Mr. Walker was married Nov. 2, 1831, to Eliza Ann, daughter of Abner and Mary (Kinsey) Brooke, of Sadsbury. She was of the highly respectable families of Brooke, in Montgomery, and Kinsey, in Bucks County, that were among the very early settlers in those counties. The eleven children of Isaac and Eliza Ann Walker, only six of whom are living, were born as follows:

Anna Maria, 3d of 8th month, 1832; Mary Louisa, 2d of 6th month, 1835; Isaac Buchanan, 7th of 2d month, 1838; Eliza Josephine, 26th of 6th month, 1839; Mercy Brooke, 10th of 1st month, 1842; James Madison, 1st of 5th month, 1843; Esther Jane, 22d of 12th month, 1845; Sarah Francis, 13th of 7th month, 1849; Abner Brooke and Deborah Dickinson (twins), 25th of 7th month, 1852; Isaac Lewis, 14th of 4th month, 1854. Of these, Isaac Buchanan, Mercy Brooke, Abner Brooke, and Deborah Dickinson died in infancy. Eliza Josephine married Isaac Diller, of Sadsbury, and died 7th month, 1873, leaving three children,—Anna Louisa, Isaac Walker, and Daniel Coleman Diller.

Anna Maria is unmarried.

Mary Louisa took an active part on the side of the Southern Confederacy in the late civil war. She crossed the lines in 1860, and was at once appointed chief matron of the Howard Hospital, at Richmond. To procure medical supplies she volunteered to run the blockade, and did so from Wilmington, N. C., though chased by a man-of-war. She visited the West Indies, Halifax, Quebec, and Montreal. At the latter place she was detained till the St. Lawrence was frozen over, and she was compelled to transport her supplies on sleds through Lower Canada and New Brunswick, a distance of five hundred miles, to Halifax. Thence she sailed, in January, 1865, and ran the blockade at Galveston, Texas. Though closely pursued by gunboats, she took her cargo one hundred and ninety miles up the Brazos River to Port Sullivan, in Milam County. The war had then closed,

and she engaged in teaching a classical school at Port Sullivan. In 1866 she was married to Col. John Coleman Roberts, of Texas, a wealthy young Kentuckian, who had been an officer in the Confederate service, and had made her acquaintance in Richmond. They have one son, Edward Walker Roberts.

James Madison Walker is a practicing attorney at the Lancaster County bar. He married Eliza Ann Fawkes, of Sadsbury, and they have four sons: Wade Hampton, William Edmund, James Marshall, and Joseph Lewis. Esther Jane married Isaac Diller Worst. Their children are Jacob Rutter, Mary Pauline, George Walker, Newton Kelso, Anna Virginia, Marie Antoinette, and Esther Cora.

Sarah Frances married Henry B. Hershey. They had three sons, two of whom, John Coleman and Henry Eugene, are living.

Isaac Lewis Walker is a graduate of Millersville Normal School. He is now conducting the homestead farm of his ancestors in Sadsbury.

Mr. Walker has always been an active, energetic man, both mentally and physically. It is related of him that he once walked from Philadelphia to his tannery in Sadsbury, fifty-two miles, in eleven hours and fifty-five minutes. He is still hale and active, though at the age of seventy-five, and attends in person to his business.

#### WINFIELD S. KENNEDY.

The name of "Kennedy" is an ancient and honorable Scotch one. Its meaning is the head of a sept or clan. The family descend from the ancient Earls of Carrick, in Ayrshire, and changed the name from Carrick to Kennedy in the fourteenth century. The chief was Kennedy of Dunewe, afterwards Earl of Cassilis (now Marquis of Ailsa). The power of this great house in the shires of Ayr and Galloway was set forth in a popular rhyme,—

"By Wigton and the town of Ayre,  
Port Patrick and the Cruves O'Creec,  
Nae man need think to bide there  
Unless he court wi' Kennedie."

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, is the present Earl of Carrick.

Robert and William Kennedy, brothers, who emigrated from Ireland and settled in Bucks County, Pa., in 1730, were the descendants of Col. Gilbert Kennedy, who was with Cromwell at the battle of Marston Moor. John Kennedy, brother to Col. Gilbert, was the sixth Earl of Cassilis. Robert and William, the emigrants above named, were either sons or grandsons of the Rev. Thomas Kennedy, eldest son of Col. Gilbert, who accompanied as chaplain Gen. Monroe, who came to Ireland with his army in 1642.

Winfield Scott Kennedy descends in direct line, first from William Kennedy, youngest of the emigrants, who was born in the north of Ireland in 1695, married Mary Henderson, a name also prominent in Scotch

history, Rev. Alexander Henderson being a leading delegate from Scotland to the Westminster Assembly, and the principal author of the assembly's catechism.

To William and Mary Kennedy were born seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom James Kennedy, grandfather of Winfield S., was the second child, born in Bucks County, Pa., in 1730, soon after his parents' arrival in America. He married, in 1761, Jane, daughter of John Maxwell, and sister of Gen. Maxwell, of the Revolutionary army. She died Sept. 7, 1784, and was buried in Bucks County. He married for his second wife, Jane McCalla. Both died October, 1799, and were buried in one grave at Pequea Church, in Salisbury township. In 1788 he purchased a farm of four hundred and eighty acres at the Gap. By his first wife, Jane Maxwell, he had twelve children, of whom Maxwell Kennedy, father of Winfield S., was the youngest. He was born in 1782, and married Margaret Maxwell in 1802. He inherited from his father one-half of the estate at the Gap, and about the time of his marriage erected thereon the Rising Sun tavern, which he kept for several years, and afterwards engaged in farming. He entered the war of 1812 as first lieutenant in a company which went to Fort Deposit, and continued in the service about six months, coming out of it as colonel. He built the house near by the Rising Sun Hotel, now owned and occupied by his son Sylvester, in 1817-18, where he resided until his death. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1835-36. In politics he was an Anti-Mason and Whig. He dealt largely in cattle, and was one of the most enterprising, and energetic men of his day. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church, and their home, so often frequented by them, was known as the "clergymen's home." He died Aug. 1, 1845; his wife, February, 1857. They were buried at Bellevue Cemetery, at the Gap. They had twelve children, five of whom died in infancy. Those who reached adult age are as follows: Eleanor, born Aug. 6, 1803, died 1855. James, born Oct. 20, 1806, died May 28, 1832. William Maxwell, born Jan. 22, 1809, married Henrietta Bryant, one child, Anna Margaret, wife of the Rev. Mr. Marquis, of Chicago; William M. died June, 1836. Robert T., born May 9, 1811, settled in Pittsburgh at an early day, where he became one of its leading merchants and manufacturers; married Charlotte Hambright, of Lancaster; nine children living,—Margaret, Lillie E., Emma L., Frederick H., Alice M., William M., Bessie E., Sarah S., and Jeannie M.; Robert T. died in Pittsburgh in 1873. Jane, born Sept. 12, 1813, widow of Andrew C. Byers, formerly a merchant at the Gap; three children, Josephine, Letitia, and Margaret; Mrs. Byers is living with her daughter in Bloomington, Ill. Sylvester, born Jan. 2, 1818, married Martha A. Kinzer, owns and occupies a portion of the homestead farm; children, Maxwell, Margaret M., George C., Alonzo P., and Horace E.



Wesley S. Kennedy



Isaac Livingston

Winfield Scott Kennedy was born in Salisbury township, Lancaster Co., Pa., Sept. 13, 1815. He spent his childhood at the home on the farm. When twelve years of age he entered the Moscow Academy, Chester County, then under the charge of the Revs. James and Francis Latta. In 1830 he entered Jefferson College, where he remained during the junior year, at the end of which time he was obliged to leave on account of failing eyesight. In 1831 and 1832 he was clerk in the hardware-store of Logan & Kennedy, the next three years worked for his father on the farm, and in 1836 commenced farming for himself. He married, May 4, 1837, Mary M., daughter of Matthias and Rebecca Slaymaker, who was born in Williamstown, April, 1816. From 1836 to 1849 he lived in the house below the "Rising Sun Hotel," now owned by Samuel Kauffman. During the latter of these years he dealt largely in cattle, making frequent trips to Kentucky and Ohio, and sometimes returning East with droves of a thousand head and upward. From 1851 to 1856 he engaged in merchandising at Bellevue (now part of the Gap) in company with his brother Sylvester. In 1857 he went to Pittsburgh, where he became interested with his brother Robert in carrying on the Pearl Flouring-Mill, at that time one of the largest in the country, with capacity of from seven hundred to one thousand barrels per day. This partnership continued until 1870, when the mill was burned. During the most of the time he made his headquarters at Cincinnati in the purchase of wheat. His wife died in 1843. He married again, Dec. 5, 1866, Esther J., daughter of James and Rebecca Dickinson, who was born in Salisbury township, Sept. 22, 1821.

As early as 1846 he became interested in the Penn Cotton-Mill of Pittsburgh, and still retains his interest in that factory, first under the name of Kennedy, Childs & Co., now Penn Cotton-Mill Company. From 1870 to 1873 he spent at home on the farm. In the latter year he became a partner in the Black Diamond Steel-Works (Park, Brother & Co.), one of the largest establishments of its kind in the country, and still retains his interest therein. In 1864 he purchased the Fassett farm and mansion, situated near Cane's post-office, on the Old Road, in Salisbury township, which he has made his home ever since. Mr. Kennedy has always taken an active part in politics, being identified with the Anti-Mason and Republican parties, but has always been too busy with the management of his own affairs to accept of public office. Though not a member, he is a supporter of and attendant upon the Presbyterian Church. He is a director in the Gap National Bank. His wife died April 28, 1880. He had two children by his first wife, viz.: William Maxwell, born July 19, 1833, died at Mackinaw, Mich., in 1864; John Matthias, born March 26, 1840, married Florence Graddy, of Versailles, Ky. Five children,—Willie Maxwell, Jessie Graddy, Winfield Scott, Thomas G., and John M.

## ISAAC LIVINGSTON.

Isaac Livingston was born in Salisbury township, Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1812, the seventh in a family of nine children of William and Jane (Allison) Livingston. His grandfather, William Livingston, emigrated with his family, consisting of wife and four sons, to wit: William, John, Isaiah, and James, from Ireland in 1766, and settled in Lancaster County. John lived with his brother William in Salisbury until his death, and was buried in the Salisbury burial-ground. He was never married. Isaiah and James moved to the West.

William Livingston, father of Isaac, was twelve years of age when the family came to this country. He married Jane, daughter of James and Margaret Allison. After his marriage he carried on a farm in Paradise township, and next rented the farm belonging to James Boyd, in Salisbury township, now owned and occupied by the widow of John Newhauser, where he remained six years. He then rented another farm of James Boyd, now owned by Henry Eby, and lived upon it until 1832. In the latter year he purchased of James Boyd the farm in Salisbury township now owned by his son Isaac. Here he lived until the time of his death, which occurred March 19, 1836. His wife died June 9, 1838.

To William and Jane Livingston were born children, as follows: John, James, Elizabeth, William, Thomas, Henry, Margaret, Anna, Isaac, and Jane. All were married except Thomas, Henry, Anna, and Jane. Anna died in infancy. John died in Salisbury in 1863. He left ten children, nine of whom are living. Judge John B. Livingston, of Lancaster, was one of his sons. James died in 1874; he had eight children, five of whom are living. Elizabeth, wife of Samuel L. Hoar, moved to Quincy, Ill., and died there. She had four children, only one of whom is living. William died in 1840, leaving four children, two of whom are living. Margaret, wife of Dr. James Purcell, moved to New Orleans, where her husband died. She died at the homestead in 1872, aged sixty-seven. Jane died at the homestead in 1838, aged eighteen. Thomas and Henry owned, in common with their brother Isaac, the homestead farm, and assisted in carrying it on to the time of their death. Thomas died in 1863, aged sixty-three; Henry, Oct. 30, 1882, aged seventy-eight. Isaac Livingston has spent his whole life on a farm. His education was limited to an attendance upon the common school.

No farmers in Salisbury township, a township noted for its good farmers, were more successful or thorough than the "Livingston boys," a term by which they were familiarly designated. To the original homestead tract, consisting of a hundred acres, the three brothers added by purchase the Adam Hoar farm adjoining, one hundred and forty-one acres, another tract of one hundred and four acres, twelve acres in Bethania, and five acres of timber land, in all three

hundred and sixty-two acres. Upon the death of his brothers without heirs Isaac became the sole owner. He married, Dec. 22, 1853, Mary E., daughter of William and Anna Linvill. Mrs. Livingston was born in Salisbury. Her family was among the early settlers of the township.

The children of Isaac and Mary E. Livingston are as follows: Harriet E., born Feb. 18, 1857, wife of Dr. C. I. Reese, dentist, living at Atglen, Chester Co., Pa.; Thomas Henry, born March 24, 1861; Isaac Newton, born Aug. 13, 1862; and Sarah Ann, born March 4, 1869, the three latter living at home.

In politics Mr. Livingston has been identified with the Whig and Republican parties. Though not a member of any religious society, his predilections are towards the Friends, a sect of which his parents were members.

An event worthy of recording in the life of Mr. Livingston was a trip on horseback, in company with Jacob H. Linvill, Christian Umble, and John Hurst, in 1837, upon which occasion they visited, with others, the cities of Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Columbus. The trip was a memorable one in their lives, but they saw nothing in their journeyings sufficiently attractive to wean them from their homes in the "Garden of Pennsylvania."

#### ISAAC S. McCAMANT.

Isaac S. McCamant was born in the township of Salisbury, Lancaster Co., Pa., Oct. 1, 1815. His great-grandfather, Alexander McCamant, emigrated from Scotland in the early part of the seventeenth century, landing at Philadelphia, where he remained for some time.

In 1733 he purchased of John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, a tract of land of about four hundred acres in the township of Salisbury, the letters patent for which are still held by his descendants. He had married before leaving Scotland Mary Black, of a pious Scotch family. He died November, 1748. He and his wife are buried at Pequea Church. They had four sons and two daughters, viz.: William, married Mary Simpson; Mary, wife of a Mr. Brown; Alexander and Captain James, unmarried; Elizabeth, married James McCauley. Her grandson, John McCauley, left a legacy to the Pequea Church of ten thousand dollars, and five thousand dollars for a library; Isaac, youngest child, and grandfather to Isaac S., married Rebecca Smith, May 27, 1779. He was born and spent his life at the homestead. He was a man of good education for the times, and was often called upon to transact the legal business among his neighbors. The children of Isaac and Rebecca McCamant were: Mary, wife of David Jenkins; Isaac, married Elizabeth Jenkins; Alexander, Jedediah, and James, not married; Sarah, wife of Samuel Bunn; and Elihu, who married Mary Shaner. He was born at the homestead June 12, 1788, and died March 20, 1854, aged sixty-six. His wife died Aug. 27, 1840, aged forty-six.

After his marriage a division of the homestead tract was made, and the large mansion and other farm buildings (a representation of which appears on another page of this volume) were built upon the portion assigned to him, and here he lived until 1848, when, upon the marriage of his son, Isaac S., he purchased the Dr. Shippens property, where he lived until his death.

To Elihu and Mary McCamant were born one son and six daughters, as follows:

Christiana, wife of Thomas Griffith, a retired merchant at Honey Brook, Chester Co.; Rebecca, wife of William McConnell, retired farmer of the same place; Mary, deceased; Hannah, deceased; Sarah, owning and occupying the Shippen homestead; Eliza, wife of Michael Montgomery, farmer in New London, Chester Co.; and Isaac S., their second child and only son. He received his primary education under a private tutor at home, and his academic and preparatory at Moscow Academy, under the management of the Rev. Latta. He entered the junior year at Jefferson College, and completed in due time the full college course, but on account of failing health was obliged to leave before receiving his diploma. His ill-health followed him seven years after leaving college. After regaining his health he carried on merchandising at Mount Pleasant for five years. He then sold out and settled on the home farm, which had been given him by his father. He married, May 11, 1848, Mary A. daughter of James and Lydia McPherson, who was born in Upper Marion township, Montgomery Co., Oct. 12, 1825. Her family is among the oldest and most prominent in Montgomery County. Mrs. McCamant was a graduate of Phelps Female Academy, Rahway, N. J. Mr. McCamant carried on the home farm until 1868, and thereafter engaged extensively in stock dealing in connection with other business. He carried on also the lime business. In later years he became interested in the store at Compassville, Chester Co., which is still carried on by his only son. In politics he was a staunch Republican, but too much occupied with his own business affairs either to seek for or to desire public office. From the time he was ten years old he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, for most of his life of the Pequea Church, and was one of its most liberal supporters. The poor always found in Mr. McCamant a friend. In his own family he was the devoted husband and affectionate parent. Four years prior to his death he practically retired from his business, devoting much of his time to assisting his son at the store in Compassville. He died at his home, of typhoid pneumonia, after an illness of only five days, April 10, 1883.

The children of Isaac S. and Mary A. McCamant are Manie, wife of Davis Menough, merchant at Oxford, Chester Co.; Lydia, wife of Thomas J. Gibson, farmer in Cochransville, Chester Co.; James M., merchant at Compassville; Lidie, living at home; and





*L S Clement*



John Lincol

Sallie, wife of Dr. L. W. Reading, of Hatboro', Montgomery Co., Pa. They had one child, Gladdys, born July 26, 1882, died Nov. 15, 1882.

## JOHN LINVILL.

John Linvill was born in Salisbury township, Lancaster Co., Pa., Aug. 28, 1794, the fifth in a family of twelve children of William and Elizabeth (Hoar) Linvill. The tradition in the family is that the first settlers of the name in this country emigrated from England about the year 1680.

William Linvill, grandfather of John, by trade a shoemaker, married Mary Donaldson, Jan. 17, 1753, and lived near Philadelphia, in a place then called Darby. Their children were Frances, Margaret, James, Thomas, William, Arthur, Edward, and Elizabeth. William Linvill, the grandfather, died April 25, 1786. His wife died Aug. 6, 1801. Both are buried in the Friends' burying-ground at the old Salsbury meeting-house.

Soon after the close of the war of 1812 he purchased a large tract of land in Western Virginia, and held it for a number of years, visiting the region on horseback a number of times. Upon one of these occasions he was accompanied by his son, John Linvill, the latter with a view, if pleased, of settling upon it, but he was not sufficiently attracted by either the people or county to induce him to remain there. He subsequently purchased a tract of land in Columbia County, near Catawissa, which was held in the family after his death.

William Linvill, father of John, was born in Darby, Dec. 2, 1763. When a boy he accompanied his uncle, William Donaldson, who was an officer in the army of the Revolution, as a fifer. He first came to Salisbury, and spent a winter there with a relative while the army was in winter-quarters at Valley Forge. By trade he was a carpenter, and followed that calling for many years. After the war he moved to Salisbury township, where, Dec. 7, 1786, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Prudence Hoar, who were among the earliest residents of Salisbury township. Mrs. Linvill was born March 16, 1768. He subsequently moved to Paradise township, where he built a tannery, and carried it on up to the time of his death, which occurred April 15, 1833. His wife died Aug. 7, 1843. Both are buried in Salsbury Friends' burying-ground. Their children were Benjamin, Mary, William, Arthur, John, Joshua, Lydia, Eliza, Solomon, Sarah, Thomas H., and Joseph. All were married and raised families except Lydia, Sarah, and Joseph. Lydia and Joseph died in infancy. All the children (1883) are deceased. Benjamin, the eld-

est son, represented his district for one term in the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

John Linvill spent his whole life in the neighborhood of his birthplace. A common school education was supplemented by attendance at a select school at New Garden, Chester Co., Pa., under Enoch Lewis as principal. He learned the carpenter's trade of his brother Benjamin, and followed it about eight years. He married Feb. 15, 1821, Margaret, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Linvill) Hoar. Mrs. Linvill was born Sept. 27, 1795.

Mr. Linvill worked one year after marriage at the carpenter's trade, then purchased a farm of eighty-six acres of Adam and William Hoar, his brothers-in-law, which he carried on till the time of his death. He was progressive in his ideas, being among the first in his neighborhood in adopting improvements in farm implements and machinery. He was a great reader, and a good conversationalist. He took a variety of periodical literature, and kept well posted in the current events of the day. He was not easily moved from his opinions once formed of either men or measures. He was politically identified with the Whig and Republican parties, and took an active part in their support. He was a charter member of the Lancaster County Mutual Insurance Company, and a director for a number of years. He took out the first policy issued by the company. He took a deep interest in all educational matters, and was a staunch supporter of the free school system, and a school director in his locality for a number of years. He enjoyed society, and always contributed his share to its enjoyment. His religious predilections were with the Friends, a sect of which his father was a member, as were also his wife's family, the Hoars. He died at his residence in Salisbury, Nov. 19, 1874. His wife survives him, living at the homestead with her son, John C. Linvill, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, a venerable old lady, with mental and physical powers remarkably well preserved. To Mr. and Mrs. Linvill were born children, as follows: Sylvester D., born June 7, 1823; farmer; residing in London Grove township, Chester Co., Pa.; married Sarah Walker; nine children, six living.

Sarah A., born June 14, 1825; wife of Samuel L. Denney, machinist, living near Strasburg. Mrs. Denney died April 20, 1873; eleven children.

Margaret Ann, born April 8, 1827; wife of A. L. Henderson, farmer, in Salisbury township; four children.

Adam H., born July 27, 1829; farmer; living in Nebraska; married Margaret Hurst; four children.

Joseph D., born Nov. 7, 1832; died July 4, 1834.

John Comly, born Oct. 29, 1834, carrying on the home farm.

Aguila K., born Jan. 10, 1837; died Sept. 5, 1848.

James B., born Oct. 12, 1839; died Sept. 6, 1848.

## CHAPTER LXXVI.

STRASBURG TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

THIS township lies in the south central part of Lancaster County, and is bounded on the north by East and West Lampeter, on the east by Paradise and Eden, on the south by Eden and Providence, and on the west by Providence and West Lampeter. The boundary line between Strasburg and East and West Lampeter townships is the natural course of Pequea Creek, and between Strasburg and Providence townships is Big Beaver Creek. From the southern extremity of the township a direct line extends northward about one mile, and thence eastward along Eden township about two miles to the southwest corner of Paradise township; thence northward along Paradise township about four miles to Pequea Creek. The creek boundaries are very irregular and winding. Its greatest length from east to west is about six miles, and from north to south about five and one-half miles, and it has an area of about twenty-one square miles.

**Surface.**—The surface of Strasburg township is very undulating, and in some portions hilly. The general slope of the surface is from east to west, and is divided by the separate ridges extending from east to west. Commencing at the north, the first might be called Strasburg Ridge, upon which is situated Strasburg borough, with an elevation of probably one hundred feet above the surface of Pequea Creek. The top of this ridge is about one-half mile wide on an average, the sides sloping gradually to the north and south; the next is the Bunker Hill Ridge, which, near the eastern boundary, is divided into two spurs, having a general elevation of about one hundred and fifty feet. The tops of these two spurs are rather narrow, in many places less than one hundred yards, then sloping off very abruptly towards the valleys below. The most southerly and most elevated of these ridges is the Mine Hill Ridge. It has an elevation of about two hundred feet. The top has a width of about one-fourth of a mile, and the sides slope rather abruptly towards the valleys below.

That portion of the township lying north of a line running nearly east and west through the borough of Strasburg slopes northward, and is drained by Pequea Creek directly and by several small tributaries flowing into it. The greater portion of the valley lying between the Strasburg and Bunker Hill Ridges is drained by Walnut Run, a fine stream of pure spring water flowing almost due west emptying into Pequea Creek near Lime Valley.

Little Beaver Creek and its branches drain that portion lying between the Bunker Hill and Mine Hill Ridges. The north branch of it is formed by the union of Calamus Run which enters this township from Paradise township and Hawthorn's Run

on the farm of Christian Huber. Its course thence is westward and southward to its union with the south branch on the farm of Jacob Hartman's heirs. Thence it continues its course westward and northward and enters Pequea Creek on the farm of Andrew Shaubach.

That portion of the township lying south of the Mine Hill Ridge is drained by Big Beaver Creek and a few small tributaries flowing into it.

**Soil.**—That portion of the township lying north of the Bunker Hill Ridge is of the most fertile calcareous or limestone soil, particularly that portion bordering on Pequea Creek, which is known throughout the county under the enviable title of "Pequea soil." Near the northern boundary, and extending across the township from east to west, is a narrow belt of silicious or flinty soil which is nevertheless generally very fertile and productive, except in very dry seasons. Bunker Hill Ridge is of sandstone formation, yet is capable of being made very fertile and productive. That portion lying between Bunker Hill and Mine Hill is also limestone soil but of a more sandy nature, very fertile and productive. Mine Hill Ridge has also soil of a sandy formation, a mixture of silex to such an extent that many of the rocks are fusible under great heat, while those of Bunker Hill Ridge are infusible, and are largely sought for lining lime-kilns and other furnaces where great heat is required. South of Mine Hill along Big Beaver Creek is another belt of limestone soil of limited extent.

**Thoroughfares.**—Probably the oldest road in this township is the Gap road, which was doubtless laid out in the early part of the eighteenth century as a road from Lancaster to the city of Philadelphia.

Another road of importance, doubtless laid out about the same time, is the Lancaster and Charlestown road, extending from Lancaster City through Lampeter Square, crossing the western part of Strasburg township, through the villages of Martinsville and New Providence, to Charlestown, Md.

The Big Spring and Beaver Valley turnpike road, constructed in the years 1858-59, crosses the western part of the township from north to south, and forms a link in one of the main thoroughfares leading from the county seat to the southern part of the county.

The White-oak road is a continuation southward of the Strasburg and Smoketown road, making a direct route from Smoketown, on the Old Road, through the borough of Strasburg to the southern and southeastern part of the county.

Owing to the hilliness of the country, the roads in general are not what might be called first-class, but only fairly good.

**Name.**—The name of this township was no doubt imported, as a number of the first settlers in this vicinity, namely the Lefevres and Ferrees, came from the eastern part of France, in the vicinity of Strasburg, and doubtless brought with them the name of

<sup>1</sup> By H. G. Book, Esq.

their native town. Until 1843 the territory now embraced in Paradise township was included in the township of Strasburg, and was sometimes called East Strasburg.

**Early Settlers.**—The following is a copy of the receipt for the annual quit-rent for two thousand acres of land:

"Recd, Philadelphia, 11: 7: 1712, of Maria Warenbauer, twenty shillings sterling for one year's quit-rent of two thousand acres of land laid out to her at Strasburg, in this Province.

"JAMES LOGAN, Receiver."

This tract of land was patented by the Proprietaries to Daniel Ferree and Isaac Le Fevre, the son and son-in-law of said Maria Warenbauer, and borders on the borough of Strasburg, and several farms taken therefrom are yet in possession of Lefevres, who are descendants of the above-named Isaac Le Fevre, the name now being spelled Lefever. The name Lefever is very numerous all over the county, doubtless all are descendants of this family. The name Ferree has become almost extinct, there being but two of the name in the "County Directory," published in 1875, but the name Ferree is quite common as a Christian name instead. On the farm of Jacob L. Ranck, which is part of the original Ferree tract, is the old family graveyard. Jacob Miller, in the year 1711, received a patent for one thousand acres which lay west and northwest of Strasburg borough. The southeast corner of this tract is now owned by Jacob Miller, a descendant of the original Jacob Miller.

About the same time one thousand acres were patented to Peter Taylor, upon which a large portion of Strasburg borough now stands. The balance of the tract lies south and east of Strasburg borough. There are none of his descendants of the name occupying any portion thereof. Nearly all the best land in the township was settled about the same time or a few years later.

In 1736 eleven hundred acres were patented to John Taylor on Beaver Creek, southern portion of the township. This tract is largely owned and occupied by the Eckmans, but no part of it is owned or occupied by a Taylor, a fact which leads to the belief that the Taylors were probably not inhabitants of the county. The remainder of the township was settled by the Herrs, Grasss, Eshlemaus, Brenemaus, Neffs, Kendigs, Brackbills, Brubakers, Buckwalters, Leamans, Howrys, Lantzs, Funks, Hostetters, and Barges. Probably the oldest house now in the township is the one on the farm of John G. Tanger, about one mile southeast of Strasburg borough, lately occupied by Dr. Abraham Eshleman, a descendant of the original Eshlemaus. It is a large frame two-story building with a mansard roof. It is said to have been completed about the first or second decade of the last century, but there are some doubts about its being as old as this, though it certainly is a very old building. An attachment was built to it in 1741.

A few hundred yards south of this, on the road from Strasburg to Mine Hill, stands what in the early days of the colonies was known as "Eshleman's Big Mill," now known as the "Little Red Mill." It was built by Jacob Eshleman in the early part of the last century, and it is doubtless one of the oldest, if not the oldest, mill in the county. But it is rather striking to know the difference between the present ways of looking at things and the ways of one hundred and fifty years ago. Then it was "Eshleman's Big Mill," now it is the "Little Red Mill." The first French burrs used in the county are still in use in this mill.

Assessment-roll of Strasburg township for 1780, at which time it included the present township of Paradise:

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| John Andrew.                 | Philip Free.                 |
| Moses Beard.                 | Jacob Foutz, Jr. (1 mill).   |
| Balsor Bookman.              | Jacob Fritz (1 still).       |
| John Bookman.                | John Free, farmer (1 negro). |
| Michael Bower (1 still).     | Valentine Fondersmith.       |
| Benjamin Brackbill.          | Jacob Fraelich.              |
| Jacob Bruah, Sr.             | David Free.                  |
| Jacob Bruah, Jr.             | Joseph Free.                 |
| James Brown.                 | Daniel Free.                 |
| Henry Bushman (1 still).     | John Graft.                  |
| Phillip Bear (miller).       | Eberhart Gruler.             |
| Henry Bowman (1 still).      | Benjamin Graft.              |
| John Brackbill.              | Widow Graft.                 |
| Michael Bower, Jr.           | John Grubb.                  |
| Jacob Bookman.               | Nicholas Holl.               |
| Daniel Bowman.               | Jacob Hill.                  |
| John Barley.                 | Daniel Houston (1 negro).    |
| Henry Brangoner.             | Peter Holl.                  |
| John Bear (weaver).          | Emanuel Hare.                |
| John Buckley.                | Noah Hauge.                  |
| Willow Barge.                | Abram Hare (2 mills).        |
| Jacob Brubaker.              | Michael Haas.                |
| John Brubaker.               | Jacob Hoover (weaver).       |
| John Bear.                   | Martin Hare.                 |
| John Bruah.                  | Jacob Howry.                 |
| John Bear (miller).          | John Howry.                  |
| Michael Buck.                | John Hare, miller (2 mills). |
| Christian Bower.             | Jacob Hoover (farmer).       |
| Houser Bernard (1 saw-mill). | Conrad Hoak.                 |
| Henry Bear.                  | Henry Hoover.                |
| Jacob Bear.                  | John Hare, Sr.               |
| Conrad Cram.                 | Samuel Hathorn.              |
| Richard Copeland.            | Alexander Hunter.            |
| William Clark.               | William Huggons.             |
| Robert Charlton.             | Samuel Huggons.              |
| John Carpenter.              | Andrew Heikes.               |
| John Creamer.                | John Helm.                   |
| Abram Carpenter.             | Henry Icebarger.             |
| Casper Copelanger.           | Negro Johnson.               |
| Torence Duffy.               | Martin Kendrick (1 servant). |
| Frederick Davis.             | Jacob Kendrick.              |
| Jacob Drum.                  | Abram Kendrick.              |
| Daniel Deen.                 | Jacob Kinney (1 negro).      |
| John Driver.                 | Phillip Kessler.             |
| Jacob Eckman.                | Jacob Ludwig (miller).       |
| Henry Eckman.                | John Longenecker.            |
| John Eckman.                 | Edmund Lindnor.              |
| Jacob Eshleman (2 mills).    | Pefer Lefevre (1 mill).      |
| Samuel Finley.               | John Lefevre.                |
| David Foster.                | Samuel Lefevre.              |
| Israel Free.                 | Thomas Love.                 |
| Cornelius Free (1 negro).    | William Logan.               |
| John Free (1 negro).         | Jacob Ludwig, Jr.            |
| John Fondersmith.            | James Messor.                |
| Michael Foutz (1 still).     | Peter Moser.                 |
| Isaac Free (1 negro).        | Christian Martln.            |

George Meikley.  
 Samuel Miller.  
 Cronimus Miller.  
 Jacob Mosser.  
 Michael Myer.  
 Jacob Miller.  
 Jacob Miller (rent).  
 Constantine Minich.  
 George McIlvain.  
 Andrew McIlvain.  
 John Miller.  
 David Miller.  
 George McCullough.  
 John McPherson.  
 Jacob Mourer.  
 Jacob Mellinger.  
 Matthias Miller.  
 Widow Miller.  
 John Miller (1 negro).  
 John Manley.  
 John Moor.  
 George May.  
 Nicholas Mackey.  
 Daniel McCarter.  
 Jacob Neff (1 mill).  
 Nicholas Neaser.  
 Nicholas Nible.  
 Joseph Otterbach (1 still).  
 Balsor Pitterman.  
 Abram Pitchey.  
 Charles Phillips.  
 Jacob Peck.  
 Phillip Packer.  
 James Patton.  
 Daniel Peck.  
 George Pusley.  
 James Quigley.  
 Peter Rush.  
 Harvey Road.  
 John Rush.  
 Jacob Rush.  
 George Ruhrman.  
 John Richardson.  
 Francis Rowe.  
 Daniel Slaymaker.  
 Christian Shultz.  
 Christian Shaap.  
 Henry Stoner.  
 George Smith.  
 George Swartzley.  
 Jacob Stoutzelarger.  
 Widow Stoutzelarger.  
 Peter Shofstall.  
 Mathew Slaymaker.  
 John Slaymaker.  
 William Slaymaker (1 mill).  
 John Slaymaker, Jr.  
 Henry Slaymaker.  
 Jacob Shertz.  
 John Sarchus.  
 Christopher Speck.  
 John Stoutzelarger.  
 Nicholas Sarraus.  
 Widow Souder.  
 Peter Stoneman.

John Shertz.  
 Jacob Stambach.  
 Andrew Shertzer.  
 Jacob Sides.  
 John Small.  
 William Smith.  
 Capt. Peter Shoemaker.  
 Wendal Trout.  
 Paul Trout (1 servant).  
 Peter Taylor.  
 John Taylor.  
 John Tenlinger.  
 Daniel Vancouver.  
 Walker Valentine.  
 Christian Wenditz.  
 Michael Wither (2 slaves, 1 still).  
 John Withers (1 slave, 1 servant,  
 1 oil-mill).  
 Frederick White.  
 Thomas White.  
 William White.  
 David Whitmore (3 mills).  
 Isaac Widows.  
 John White.  
 George Walk.  
 Lawrence Walker.  
 Yodder.  
 William Free.  
 Joseph Allison.  
 John Hare.  
 John Kendrick.  
 John Warner.  
 Philip Houser.  
 Christian Beyers.  
 Christian Ehternach.  
 Abram Brubaker.  
 William Hunter.  
 Henry Hare.  
 Thomas Lackey.  
 Jonas Coffman.  
 Valentine Franck.  
 Martin Holl.  
 John McMullin.  
 Cronimus Byerly.  
 George Carpenter.  
 Ludwig Road.  
 Jacob Bower.  
 Abram Bower.  
 Thomas Kenny.  
 James King.  
 Samuel Lefevre.  
 Alexander White.  
 John Wagoner.  
 John Resor.  
 Peter Eckman.  
 Christian Roade.  
 George Jack.  
 James Rodgers.  
 John McConsey.  
 Peter Haas.  
 Robert Weel.  
 William Watson.  
 Henry Stambach.  
 James Molston.

was divided into lots, and disposed of by lottery, a very common way of transacting business at that time. It may be difficult to reconcile such acts with the traditional piety and religion of our ancestors, but each must solve the problem for himself. No apology is here offered for this species of gambling. The town has flourished under various names, among them Sorrel Horse, probably from the name of the inn at the place, which had painted upon its sign a sorrel horse. Its present name is Martinsville, doubtless from the name of the post-office in the place, which was named after Jacob Martin, who kept store there and was postmaster. It contains about twelve houses. The business interests of the town are a large country store, wagonmaker-shop, and blacksmith-shop.

**Refton.**—This village lies in the southwestern part of Strasburg township, on the Lancaster and Quarryville Branch of the Reading Railroad, about nine miles south of Lancaster City. The Big Spring and Beaver Valley Turnpike also passes through the place. It was laid out in the year 1877, by Daniel Herr (Pequea). It is a beautiful small town, built principally of wood, there being but one stone and one brick building in it. The business institutions of the place are a country store, post-office, railroad station, coal- and lumber-yard, cigar-factory, blacksmith- and coach-shop, and confectionery. The "Green Tree Hotel" is about one-eighth of a mile south of the place. It also contains an undenominational church. Large quantities of white lime of very superior quality are shipped from here by B. F. Herr, who has extensive quarries and kilns about three-fourths of a mile northeast of the town. It contains about twenty-five houses and a population of about one hundred.

**Education and Schools.**—Strasburg township has long ago taken a leading position in educational matters, and the general intelligence of the people of the township to-day attests this fact. Years before any organization like a County Teachers' Institute existed, the teachers of this township, in connection with those of the borough, under the leadership of David Kieffer and Amos Rowe, who were leading teachers at that day, held regular meetings in District Institute, in the township and borough, for the purpose of mutual improvement and interchange of opinions, and as a direct result of these meetings we have the largest and most earnest and enthusiastic County Institute in the State. The school-houses of the district are among the most complete and ornate in the county, and the older ones are being rebuilt as rapidly as possible without making taxation burdensome. The board of directors will employ no teacher who does not hold either a Normal School diploma or permanent certificate, so that for the past five or six years there has been no examination of teachers held in this district. The district furnishes freely all books and educational appliances used in the schools, so that they are in the fullest sense of the word free

**Villages and Hamlets.**—About the year 1835 the village of Leeburg, in the southern part of the township, was laid out by John Neff, son of Jacob Neff, or Nieff, who was the original of that name in this locality. Previous to that time a few houses had been built there. He purchased the land from Christian Shaub, a descendant of the original *Schaup*, who came here in the early part of the last century. The land

schools, where the son or daughter of the humblest and poorest hewer of wood stands on equal footing with those of the millionaire.

Probably the oldest school-house in the district of which there is any record was the "Old Dutch Church," which until a few years ago stood on the cross-roads about one and a half miles southeast of Strasburg borough, where the Mine Hill road and the road from California Store to Soudersburg cross each other. It is about impossible to ascertain just when it was built, but there are records in existence which show that it was used as a place of worship by the Lutheran and German Reformed Churches, and as a school-house prior to 1795. After the enactment of the common-school law it was rented by the district, and kept as a free school.

Another very old house, long since removed, was situated in the German Reformed churchyard near New Providence; it was built by the church about 1797 or '98. It was under the auspices of the church, but was not a denominational school. An old man, now in his ninety-sixth year, says that the benches and desks were made of saw-mill slabs.

About one mile north of this, on the farm now owned by Martin Shirk, was another house, made of hewn logs, of about the same pattern as the last named.

On the premises now owned by Benjamin Flora, about one and a half miles south of Strasburg, was another of the same kind.

About this time much of the teaching was done in the family by itinerant teachers in the employ of several adjoining families. Some few farmers had the required literary ability to teach, and took pupils into their own houses during the winter season, and here probably a little romance may not be amiss. A certain farmer, whose name need not be mentioned, kept a school of this kind in his dwelling. Having bought a pig from one of his patrons, he asked that it be sent to his house by one of the pupils, a boy. The next morning, bright and early, the little fellow put the pig in a bag and carried it off to school; arriving there and entering the house, he saw to his utter astonishment a tiny girl-baby in a basket behind the stove. The teacher proposed that he should have the baby for the pig, the baby to be his wife when they both grew up to be man and woman. The sequel was that they actually did become man and wife, and raised a numerous and highly-intelligent family. The man is living to-day, surrounded by loving children and grandchildren, and though the frosts of seventy-three winters have whitened his hair, he is blessed with all his mental faculties and all the comforts of life, and in the best of humor told this little episode himself. The woman has long since been gathered to her fathers.

At the time of the enactment of the common school law there were seven schools in the district which is now Strasburg township, namely, North Star, Beaver

Valley (Dutch Church), Bell, Winter Hill, Sandstone, Fairview, and South Prospect. To these have since been added South Prospect Primary, North Prospect, and Walnut Run. Of these, Walnut Run, North Prospect, Winter Hill, and Sandstone are models in all their appointments. They have basements, in which large heaters are placed, from which the heat is conveyed to different parts of the room in pipes, thus giving the room an equal temperature in all parts. They have ante-rooms, in which all extra clothing and dinner-kettles are left as the pupils arrive in the morning. All the houses in the district have first-class furniture.

**Religion and Churches.**—This township was originally settled by Swiss Mennonites, and their descendants inhabit the place to-day. In 1812 were added to the colonies the families of Daniel Férree and Isaac Le Fever, who were Walloons of Steinmeister, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, who came here armed with a certificate of church membership from the pastor and deacons of the Reformed Walloon Church of Pelican, in the Lower Palatinate.

In churches, as with schools, the first one of which we have any authenticated record is the old Dutch Church above mentioned. It was built by the Lutheran and German Reformed Churches in the latter part of the last century, and both worshiped in it until 1795, when dispute arose and they dissolved the partnership, the Lutherans retaining the property. Prior to this time the German Reformed Church had become strong in the southern part of the township, worshiping in houses and barns. In 1795 or '96 the original Zion's Church was built, about one-fourth mile north of New Providence. It was built of sandstone and had a gallery. This served the congregation until 1868, when it was still in good condition but too small for the congregation. In 1868 the old building was torn down, and a fine brick edifice was erected in its stead. It contains a lecture-room, where the Sabbath-school meets, and a regular service-room. The choir-gallery is supplied with a fine cabinet organ. The church and Sabbath-school are both in flourishing condition.

The regular Old Mennonite Church is situated a few hundred yards west of Strasburg, and has a very large congregation and Sabbath-school. It is more fully described in another part of this work.

Prior to the erection of this church the Mennonites worshiped in houses and barns, one of which, about one-half mile south of the present church, is now owned by Henry Keefer. It was built about the middle of the last century by Rev. John Herr, a son of Emanuel Herr, who was one of the five sons of Hans Herr, who came here in 1710. In building it he obeyed the scriptural injunction, and founded his house upon a rock.

There is an undenominational church in the village of Reston, which has no regular pastor assigned to it. There is a Sabbath-school regularly held in it.

**Burial-Places.**—Prior to the erection of churches numerous small burial-places existed in the township. There is one on the farm now owned by Jacob L. Ranck, wherein no doubt lie the remains of the original Ferrees who came to this country. Beside the North Star school-house is the old Lefever burial-ground, where rest the original Lefevers. About three-fourths of a mile north of Strasburg, on the Smoketown road, is the old Hovery graveyard. The original Graffs who came to this country are buried in the old Methodist graveyard in Strasburg borough. There is also a graveyard where the old Dutch Church stood. Probably the largest isolated burial-place is Brackbill's, which is on the farm now owned by Elias Brackbill, about one mile southwest of Strasburg borough. Prior to the erection of the German Reformed Church, and for some time afterwards, the Reformed burying-ground was on the original Neff farm, now owned by Phares Weaver; one on the farm of Daniel Herr (Pequea), and one on the farm of Christian Good, and there are doubtless some smaller ones entirely lost. All of these except Hovery's are sadly neglected, and it is only a matter of time when they will be entirely lost, and the plow will turn the dust of those who centuries ago carried on the industries of the world.

The churches are all provided with burying-grounds, which are well preserved.

**Branches of Industry.**—B. D. Moyer's mill was erected between 1759 and 1769, the exact year cannot be ascertained. The land was originally patented to Jacob Miller, June 30, 1711. Joseph Haines sold it to John Herr, June 28, 1759, at which time there was only a saw-mill on the ground. On April 6, 1769, John Herr and wife conveyed to their son, Abraham Herr, the mill and saw-mill. He held it until the time of his death, in 1800, when it came into the hands of his son John, who died in 1822, while the mill was being rebuilt, and it descended to his son Samuel, his only heir. He held it until 1836, and died without issue, leaving a widow, Fanny, who held the property until 1839, when she married Henry Herr. On Feb. 10, 1845, Henry Herr and wife conveyed it to Henry Miller, who the same day reconveyed it to Henry Herr. On March 30, 1860, Henry Herr and wife conveyed it to Daniel K. Herr, who on April 1, 1874, conveyed it to B. D. Moyer, its present owner. Its machinery is driven by two improved turbine-wheels, running four pair of French burrs, two for flour and two for chopping, and it has all the most improved machinery for a general merchant business.

Emanuel Neff's mill is situated on Pequea Creek, immediately below Moyer's. It is a three-story stone structure, with its power furnished by Pequea Creek and a twenty horse-power engine. It was built in 1797 by Wendal Bowman, who failed, and the property was sold. In 1820 it came into the possession of Christian Brackbill, in whose name it was

kept until 1874, when it was purchased by Henry Neff, who held it until his death, in 1881. In April, 1881, it was conveyed to its present owner, Emanuel Neff.

B. F. Musselman's mill was built about the year 1810, by Jacob Groff. It is a three-story structure of stone to the square, and frame above. It is propelled by Little Beaver Creek, or rather the north branch of it, upon an overshot-wheel. On April 8, 1811, Jacob Groff and wife conveyed it to John Groff. On April 1, 1816, John Groff and wife conveyed it to Abram Groff. Abram, by deed dated Feb. 1, 1837, conveyed it to Henry Musselman, who held it until the time of his death. On April 1, 1872, Henry Musselman's executors conveyed it to Henry Neff, and Henry Neff and wife, on March 27, 1873, conveyed it to B. F. Musselman, the present owner.

B. B. Herr's is another very old mill, located in the extreme northeastern part of Strasburg township. It is propelled by Pequea Creek. The records are difficult of access, and no definite account can be given concerning it. The original mill is still standing, and must be at least one hundred and twenty-five years old. About the beginning of the present century the present mill was built a few rods below the old one. The premises have been in the Herr family for at least one hundred and twenty-five years, and there is not much doubt that the mills were both built by them.

C. W. Shultz's mill, on Big Beaver Creek, about one-half mile west of Martinsville, was built about the year 1790 by John Barr. He was succeeded after many years by Benjamin Barr, who was succeeded by Christian Shultz, who died in 1876, when it passed into the hands of Christian W. Shultz, its present owner. From the first it has been operated by its owners, and never on lease. It is both a merchant and custom mill; is three-story, built of stone to the square, the top is wood. It was entirely rebuilt and remodeled in 1881. Its power is Big Beaver Creek, on two overshot-wheels.

Hawthorn's mill was built about the beginning of the present century, near the head-waters of the south branch of Little Beaver. It is three-story, built of stone. It was rarely operated by its owners, but nearly always on lease. It has since been owned by B. B. Gouder and Thomas E. Franklin, Esq., its present owner. It has two runs of stones, one for flour, and one pair of choppers.

Trout's mill, formerly Neff's, was built in the early part of the present century by John Neff, who was after some years succeeded by his son, John Neff, who emigrated and joined the Mormons near the close of the first half of the present century. In 1872 the property was conveyed to its present owner, Henry F. Trout. The mill is a two-story stone and frame structure, with one pair of burrs and one pair of choppers, propelled by a branch of Little Beaver Creek, upon an overshot-wheel.



At the east end of the borough, just outside the borough limits, are two large leaf tobacco establishments, one owned by A. J. Groff and E. C. Musselman, trading as Groff & Musselman, and the other by Philip Lebzelter. They are both large two-story brick buildings, and a large amount of leaf tobacco is annually packed therein.

About midway between New Providence and Martinsville are quite extensive coach-works, carried on by the Baldwin Brothers. A little farther south, on the same road, was, until a few years ago, a large tannery, owned and carried on by Philip Miller. The business was a few years ago discontinued, and the vats have been torn up.

The leading public men of the township are Daniel Herr (Pequea), who was born about 1815, in West Lampeter township. His father was the Rev. Christian Herr. He married Ann C., daughter of Henry Breneman, late of Strasburg township, deceased. He served for many years as school director, and always took great interest in the advancement of the schools of the township. In 1856 he was elected to the office of county treasurer. About 1867 he was elected one of the directors of the poor. He is also a director of the Northern Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and also of the Lancaster County Mutual Hail Insurance Company. He has always been a leader in new enterprises, most of which were successful, while a few failed. The poor and deserving around him always found his hand and purse ready to help when help was needed and deserved. John F. Herr was born about the year 1820. He has always been a prominent public man. His father was John Herr, who was the founder of the New Mennonite Church, an offshoot of the Mennonite Church, the germ of which was planted here in 1709. He was educated in private schools and at the old Strasburg Academy.

From his earliest days he was an apt student, eagerly devouring everything literary which came into his possession, and he is to-day one of the best-read Scripture students in the county, excepting college-bred students of theology, and he has repeatedly crossed swords with those, and not unfrequently to their discomfiture. He served for a number of years on the school board of Strasburg township, and the common schools have always found in him a strong advocate and a firm friend. He was elected to the Legislature in 1854, and served one term. For a period of about twenty years he was at the head of the management of the Strasburg Railroad, and would doubtless be there yet but for the destructive conflagration of Jan. 16, 1871, which destroyed their depot, grist and merchant-mill, planing-mill, and machine-shop, destroying in one night upwards of fifty thousand dollars' worth of property, from which loss the firm never recovered.

When, in 1875, the Strasburg Railroad and the shops were sold, he retired to his farm, about one mile north of Strasburg, to the cultivation of which

he has since given his closest attention. His wife was Martha Musser, daughter of Dr. Martin Musser, by whom he has three sons and two daughters.

Daniel Helm, another representative man of Strasburg township, was born in the year 1810. He diligently availed himself of such means of education as the very rudimentary schools of his early days afforded. He served in almost every office which the citizens of the township could give, commencing with road supervisor. For many years he was assessor, and from our own youngest days at school, now about thirty-five years ago, we remember of Mr. Helm visiting the schools as director, and he has served almost continuously since. He always had a kind word for the boys and girls and the teacher, and no one was more welcome as school visitor than he. He has been twice married, and has reared a large and more than ordinarily intelligent family, two of whom are merchants, one a doctor, and several teachers.

From his boyhood he has been a member of Zion's Reformed Church at New Providence for many years past, standing in close relation to the pastor, and has succeeded in drawing nearly his entire family into the church.

The leading farmers of the township are the Bachmans, Brenemans, Books, Bishops, Eshlemans, Eckmans, Esbenshades, Groffs, Herrs, Hoovers, Hostetters, Leamans, Mellingers, Lefevers, Shanbachs, Tangers, and with soil and facilities as are here at hand, there is no reason why Strasburg township should not lead her sister townships in almost everything that inures to the benefit and happiness of mankind.

About the year 1855 Daniel Herr (Pequea) commenced the burning of white lime or building lime on his premises in the southwestern part of the township. When he erected his first perpetual or draw-kiln a great many of his neighbors shook their heads in distrust, and feared that it would financially injure "Pequea Dan," as he was familiarly known in this part of the county. But he knew that there were immense deposits of white limestone lying useless on his lands, and also that there would be a ready sale for all he could burn at remunerative prices. His first effort was not a success, as the wiseacres knew it wouldn't be; but after making some changes in his kilns they proved all right, and he commenced turning out an article of very superior quality for building purposes, and Herr's Pequea lime soon came to be almost a household word throughout the county, and even from beyond the borders of the State came teams for it. Soon his success was envied by others, who commenced burning an inferior article of Pequea lime, being, of course, obliged to drop the distinguishing name of Herr's. In 1861 he transferred the enterprise to his son, Enos B. Herr, who carried it on successfully until the time of his death, in 1869. He was succeeded by his brother, R. D. Herr, who con-

tinued the business until 1872 or 1873, when he transferred it to B. F. Herr, who conducts it at the present day in a set of kilns erected on the farm of Andrew Herr, near the old stand.

**Mines.**—There are in the township four iron ore mines, the oldest being what is generally known as Eby's, about two and one-half miles south of Strasburg, which was worked in the early part of the present century, and was then abandoned. About the year 1862 or 1863 work was again commenced by the Phoenix Iron Company, who had leased it from the owner, Christian Eby. It was then worked for a period of about eight years, and was again abandoned, since which nothing has been done. The ore is of very superior quality, but is difficult to mine.

The next mine opened in the township was that of Daniel Herr (Pequea), adjoining the present town of Refton. It was opened about the year 1845, but was not extensively worked until about 1862 or 1863, when it was worked for several years rather extensively.

About the same time a mine was opened on the adjoining farm by Martin Pfoutz, and was worked for several years; since then neither of these mines have been operated. In 1879, Peacock & Thomas opened a mine on the farm of Daniel Helm, about one-half mile northeast of Martinsville, and it has been successfully worked most of the time since, turning out a superior quality of ore which is hauled to New Providence on the Quarryville Railroad, whence it is shipped to their furnace at Lancaster.

**Justices of the Peace.**—1844, Isaac Girvin, Isaac Myers; 1849, Isaac Myers; 1854, Isaac Myers; 1860, Henry N. Breneman; 1864, J. Witmer Fritz; 1865, Henry N. Breneman, Henry Hoak; 1867, J. H. Zercher; 1869, Isaac L. Groff; 1870, Henry N. Breneman; 1875, Henry N. Breneman, David E. Mayer; 1876, F. S. Hoak; 1877, John Eckman, Samuel Miller; 1882, John Eckman, E. G. Book.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### HENRY NEFF BRENEMAN.

The Breneman family is of Swiss origin. Rev. Henry Breneman, a preacher in the Old Mennonite Church, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born Sept. 8, 1764, and in 1792 removed from Manor township and purchased one hundred and forty-seven acres of land from Henry Bowman, in Strasburg township, about three miles south of the borough. In 1795 he erected the barn which is still in use by our subject, and in 1803 built the residence also now occupied by him. He added one hundred and eighty acres of land to his original purchase, including a portion of the farm now occupied by his son, John Breneman, and passed his days in farming, dying in October, 1847. He married Anna Musser

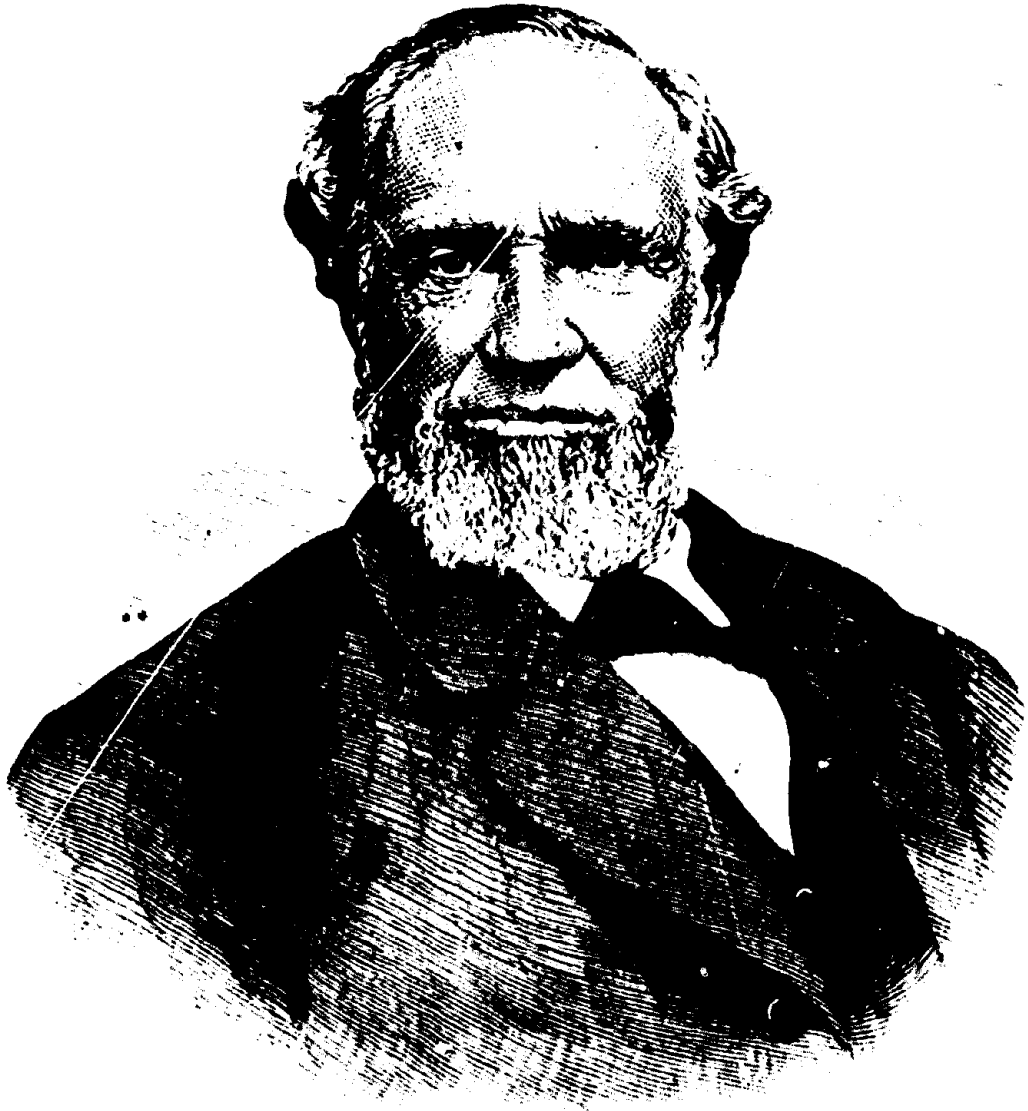
(born Oct. 25, 1772, died April 13, 1857), daughter of Dr. Benjamin Musser, and had children,—Elizabeth (who married John Breneman, of Donegal township), John, Henry, Benjamin (born Nov. 15, 1797), Ann (born July 1, 1801, married Rev. Benjamin Herr, present bishop of the Old Mennonite Church, died April 28, 1872), and John (born April 8, 1810, married Maria Hess, December, 1839), the only one surviving.



*Henry N. Breneman*

Henry Breneman, father of our subject, was born on his father's homestead, in Strasburg township, on Jan. 25, 1795. On June 1, 1819, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Herr) Neff (born July 8, 1796, died Nov. 8, 1870), and in 1833 purchased of his father two hundred and three acres of land, including the present homestead of his son, where he spent his life in farming pursuits. He died May 10, 1859. The children were Ann C., wife of Daniel Herr (Pequea), of Strasburg township; Elizabeth, deceased, wife of Henry Musser, of West Lampeter; Henry N.; and Susan, deceased, wife of Amariah Herr, of Strasburg.

Henry N. Breneman was born in his present residence in Strasburg township, Jan. 13, 1830. He grew up on the paternal farm, attending the district schools of the neighborhood, and finished his education at the Lititz Academy. When about twenty-one years of age he went to learn the milling business at the mill owned by his father at Camargo, Pa. (now owned by C. W. Shultz), and remained there for five



Isaac H. Hoff

years, also engaging in trade in the store of Henry H. Breneman & Co. at that point. On March 17, 1858, he married Anna M., daughter of Joseph and Eliza Potts, of Strasburg, and in the spring of 1859 began farming the homestead tract. A few months later his father died, and the farm passed into the possession of our subject at the appraisal valuation. He has continued to reside thereon since with the exception of one year, during which he lived in Strasburg, and was a member of the commission firm of Herr, Breneman & Co. In 1866 he erected a shop for the manufacture of agricultural implements near his residence, and has since been engaged in mechanical pursuits, for which he always had a natural taste. He has also done considerable work as a builder and millwright, and has cultivated his farm by proxy since 1866.

Mr. Breneman has always taken an active part in the politics of the county, and has held the leading offices of his township, such as assessor, member of the school board for twelve years, and justice of the peace for fifteen years. He was a warm supporter of the late war, and served for nine months in the field in 1862 as first lieutenant of Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Immediately after the battle of Gettysburg he raised a company of three-months' men, which was attached to the Fiftieth Regiment of Pennsylvania militia, and was known as Company B. With this company Mr. Breneman served in the field in defense of the State, holding the rank of captain. He was elected sheriff of Lancaster County in 1875, and served for three years in that office. He is recognized as one of the enterprising men of his township, and is held in general respect. His children are Winona S., Park P. (attending lectures in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania), Anna M., Joseph P., Lizzie M., Maud M., Herbert N., Jennie May, and E. Lida Breneman.

#### ISAAC GROFF.

The Groff family is of German origin. John Groff, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, resided at an early day on the farm now owned by Francis Mylin, near the village of New Providence. He married and had a large family of children, among whom were Henry, Simon, Isaac, Daniel, Joseph, Martin, Jacob, Michael, John, Susan (who married John Heckman), Elizabeth (who married Frederick Grall), and another daughter (who married Martin Grall).

Isaac (1779-1849), father of our subject, was a mason by trade, but engaged in farming pursuits for the greater part of his life. He occupied the farm where Benjamin Fritz now lives, in Strasburg township. For nearly forty years he engaged in the business of distilling. His wife was Elizabeth Eshleman (1785-1861), who bore him a family of thirteen chil-

dren, of whom eleven attained adult age, viz.: Susan, who married Benjamin Groff, of Providence township; Abraham, deceased; Fanny, who married Abraham Groff, of the same township; Eliza, who became the wife of David Mowery, of Eden; Michael, deceased; Mary, who married Benjamin Fritz, of Strasburg township; Ann, who married William Heagy, of Strasburg; Isaac; Martha, who became the wife of Jacob Leaman, of Providence; John, deceased; and Lydia, who married Henry Lintner, of Millersville.

Of this large family of children Isaac Groff is the only surviving member. He was born March 11, 1819, on his father's homestead, where he spent the earlier years of his life, enjoying only a common-school education. In 1850 he married Barbara M., daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Martin) Showalter, of Drumore township, and soon thereafter began farming the homestead on shares, and upon its sale subsequently, in settlement of his father's estate, he became its owner at the assessment valuation. This tract comprised one hundred and nine acres, and Mr. Groff lived upon and cultivated it for six years. He then traded it for the Green Tree Tavern, Strasburg township, with his brother-in-law, Benjamin Fritz. At that point he made large improvements, building the present brick hotel, the barn, and other outhouses, and remained for seventeen years. He then disposed of the tavern, and farm of seventy-eight acres connected with it, to Levi L. Brush. In 1874 he purchased of Michael Refton his home-place on the Strasburg turnpike, added other tracts to it, made great improvements, and resold the same to Mr. Refton for nearly three times the original cost in 1882. He then purchased other land and real estate in and around Strasburg borough, and is still actively engaged in successful business enterprises.

Mr. Groff is one of the most widely-known and popular farmers of Lancaster County, public spirited, progressive, liberal, and of strict integrity. He has engaged extensively in the purchase and sale of land and stock, especially horses, and is noted for his genial and uniformly happy temperament. Although his father was a distiller for nearly forty years, and he himself engaged in hotel-keeping for seventeen, he has never touched a drop of spirituous or malt liquor, nor used tobacco in any form. He has not aspired to public office, although he served as a member of the Council of Strasburg borough for two years. His children have been Bolonius E. Groff, who is still living; Horace Washington, deceased; and Clara Elett, who died in 1876, in the nineteenth year of her age.

#### SAMUEL L. DENNEY.

His father was Samuel Denney, a native of Chester County, Pa., where he was carefully reared in the family of Samuel Lewis, of Sadsbury township. He was a natural mechanic, and upon attaining his ma-

majority located near Christiana, Lancaster Co., where he established a cabinet-shop and manufactured various useful articles for farming and domestic use. He died at that place in 1868, aged seventy-eight years. His wife was Edith, daughter of John and Lydia Dabree, of Sadsbury township, Lancaster Co., by whom he had a family of thirteen children, viz.: Mifflin P. (deceased), a well-known mechanic and designer of machinery in this country; Lydia L., wife of Ephraim Romans, of Illinois; Sarah, who married Sylvester Williams, of Sadsbury; Samuel L.; Hannah, who married David Randolph, of Leacock township; Dewitt C., a machinist of ability in Philadelphia; Margaret A.; William, a railroad engineer, killed in the performance of duty on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; Joanna, married Ambrose Powell, of Sadsbury; Rachel, who became the wife of David Bear, of Lancaster County; John Q., in the iron business, Harrisburg and York, Pa.; Susan, who married, first, Richard Marshall, and is now the widow of William Miller; and Washington, a machinist, of Harrisburg.

Samuel L. Denney was born in Sadsbury township Nov. 3, 1820. He received only a common school education, and in early life learned the general principles of mechanics with his father. Soon after becoming of age he carried on the machine business in a small way near Christiana, and remained there until July 20, 1846, when he purchased of William Noble twelve acres of land, including residence, foundry, and machine-shop, at Noble's Foundry (now Christiana), and removed there. This business had been established in 1833, but was in a depressed condition when purchased by Mr. Denney. The latter immediately began the manufacture of machinery, and by January 1st following had erected a car-shop in addition, taking in Edward Lamme as a partner, and employing sixteen men. The firm of Denney & Lamme continued together until the following spring, when Lamme took the foundry, and Denney the machine-shops. Here he remained until 1851, when he purchased a farm and erected a machine-shop one mile farther up the creek, and there remained until 1868. He then purchased a farm near the Quaker meeting-house, Sadsbury township, and in 1870 removed to the Gap, where he remained ten years attending to the manufacture and sale of his inventions on royalty. He then took the Valley Machine-Shops, about one mile southeast of Strasburg borough, where he is now engaged in perfecting his inventions. He has taken out twenty patents on various machines relating to agriculture and railroad affairs, and is now perfecting a combined horse-rake and hay-tedder.

Nothing was known of the village of Christiana prior to Mr. Denney's location there in 1846. While at Noble's Foundry he bought four acres of land in the present heart of the town, for lots and houses for mechanics, and in connection with Noble laid out

Chestnut Street, connecting with the main road from Newport turnpike to Noble's mill. He sold the foundry to Philip T. Boon in 1849, the car-shop to William Huyey, and to Moses Pownall and Joseph C. Dickinson a lot for a store and warehouse. He established the railroad station, the post-office, and made a public-house of his dwelling. He may thus be said to have been the founder and projector of Christiana.

He married, March 20, 1851, Sarah, daughter of John and Margaret Linvill, of Salisbury township, who died April 20, 1873. The children are William, foreman of the machine department of the Lancaster Watch Company's Works; Harmer, a superior mechanic, of New York City; Margaret, wife of Harry K. McClelland, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Mifflin, who resides in New York; Samuel L., Jr., in Philadelphia; Sarah; Edith, wife of Charles Heston, Brooklyn; Thaddeus S., Alice, John, and Edward S. Denney.

#### BENJAMIN BROWN MYERS.

Benjamin Brown Myers was born in Strasburg township, on March 3, 1817. His grandfather, John Myers, emigrated from Switzerland during the latter half of the eighteenth century, and made a settlement in Eden township, in the locality in which the heirs of Jacob Myers still live. There he passed the remainder of his days engaged in farming pursuits. His sons were Henry, John, Frederick, David, Benjamin (died young), and Jacob, all of whom settled in Eden township, where some of their descendants are still to be found.

John was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was a maker of posts and rail-fences by trade, and followed that occupation during the greater portion of his life. Near its close he purchased a small farm in Strasburg township. He married Barbara Brown, and had children as follows: Abraham, who resides in Strasburg township; John, in Drumore township; Elizabeth, widow of Benjamin Groff, of Strasburg; Susan (deceased), who was the first wife of Joseph Groff, of Drumore township; Benjamin B.; Fanny, widow of Joseph Groff; Isaac, who lives in Colerain township; and Frederick (deceased), late sheriff of Lancaster County.

Benjamin B. Myers spent the earlier years of his life, until his majority, with his father, engaged in cutting posts, rails, and timber. He enjoyed but meagre educational opportunities.

At the age of twenty-two he entered upon the business of a post-and fence-rail-maker on his own account, also engaging in quarrying stone, and doing any laborious and useful work that he found to do, until he attained the age of thirty-two, when he purchased the White Oak tavern, in the southern portion of Strasburg township, of Jacob Potts. He has continued to keep a public-house at that point ever since, being known far and wide as an affable and



*Samuel L. Derrney.*



*Benj B Myers*

popular host, of strict integrity, generous impulses, and liberal and progressive spirit. He has also engaged extensively in other legitimate business enterprises, and has by patient assiduity, and an economical and plain course of living, acquired considerable property, and ranked himself among the successful, self-made, self-educated residents of his native county. He owns his father's homestead farm in Strasburg township, besides several fine tracts of land in Eden township, and has the satisfaction of knowing that what he has gained has been in the face of unfavorable circumstances of birth and education, and by the exercise of a persistency of purpose and force of will and character that would do any man credit. He is a staunch Democrat, but has never been an aspirant after public position. He is a regular attendant of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Mount Eden, and has been a liberal supporter of that and other elevating and worthy institutions. His wife is Julia A., daughter of William and Sarah (Rowe) Hagans, of Strasburg township. The children who attained adult age are Aaron H., who occupies his father's farm in Eden; John H., who tills the old homestead in Strasburg township; Mary, wife of Elias King, of Eden; and Benjamin, William, and Charles, who reside at home.

## CHAPTER LXXVII.

## WARWICK TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Warwick is one of the original townships laid out at the formation of Lancaster County. After the act of Legislature was passed setting off Lancaster from Chester County on May 10, 1729, the magistrates then living in that portion of the county set off met at the house of John Postlethwait, together with a number of the inhabitants, to decide upon and define the territory for the several townships, and to give them names. The township of Warwick was the eleventh township set off, and was named by Richard Carter in honor of the portion of England from which he had emigrated. There was at the time some contention in regard to the name, particularly upon the part of John Huber. The description of the territory comprised within the original township is as follows: "Warwick township, beginning by Conestogoe Creek, at a corner of Manheim township, by Peter's road; thence up by the west side of Conestogoe to Hans Graff's mill; thence by a northerly branch to David Priess' mill; thence westerly along the mills by Lebanon township to Derry; thence southerly by Donegal to the aforesaid road, easterly to the place of beginning." The meeting for the above-mentioned purpose was held on June 9, 1729, and the action of the magistrates and citizens constituting the meeting was approved by

the Court of Quarter Sessions, at a regular term of court, on August 5th of the same year.

The territory comprised in the boundaries as originally laid out included all the land now known as Warwick, Penn, Elizabeth, and Clay townships. The boundaries of the present township of Warwick have been so often changed, and the descriptions of the tracts of land in original grants or patents are so indefinite that it is difficult to trace the property of any of the original proprietors. The only boundary of the original township remaining unchanged in the present one, is that between Warwick and Manheim townships.

The original township contained 62,533 acres, from which at the formation of Elizabeth township, in 1757, was taken 25,342 acres. In 1845, when Penn township was erected, came another loss of 25,521 acres, leaving in the present township 11,670 acres.

**Boundaries.**—The boundaries of the present township are: north by Elizabeth and Clay, east by Clay, Ephrata, and West Earl, south by West Earl and Manheim, and west by Penn. It is separated from Clay by Hammer Creek, from Ephrata by Hammer and Cocalico Creeks, and from West Earl by Cocalico Creek.

**Water-Courses.**—The township is traversed by many streams and brooklets, which make a varied and pleasant landscape, and produce a condition of soil well calculated for a perfect farming country. Its principal streams are Hammer and Cocalico Creeks, forming its eastern boundaries, and New Haven Creek, which rises in the central southern portion. The direction of all the water-courses is from north or northwest to south or southeast, and their termination is Conestoga Creek. There are many other smaller streams, such as Carter's Run, which has its source in the Lititz Spring, and others that may have been of note in an early day, but are now only continuous streams during the spring or in rainy weather.

**Railroads and Thoroughfares.**—The Columbia and Reading Railroad passes directly through the township from east to west, touching the villages of Lititz, Warwick, Rothville Station, and Millway on its course. The township is traversed in all directions by roads and turnpikes, which are well laid out and kept in good condition, making intercourse between the different localities a matter of pleasure, and giving an impetus to local traffic. The principal roads are the Lancaster and Lititz turnpike, the Lititz and Lexington turnpike, and the "Old Newport road."

**Natural Features.**—The face of the country, while being far from flat and prairie-like, is not by any means mountainous or rugged. There are slight undulations in all parts of the township, which in the north take the name of Pine Hills, while in the south Rabbit Hill and Kiesel Hill are the prominent features. The soil is a rich calcareous mixed with



clay, and underlying it in some parts may be found a fine species of limestone, which is largely used in local buildings. The farming has been done in such an intelligent manner that the original qualities of the soil have in no way deteriorated, but in most of the territory improved by a judicious system of cultivation.

**Products.**—The principal product is wheat, which is largely and successfully cultivated. All of the general cereals, vegetables, and fruits are abundant, and the growing of tobacco is becoming a large and constantly-increasing feature in the productions of the township.

**Early Settlers.**—The first settler that can be located with any accuracy was Richard Carter, who probably came from Warwickshire, England. He located a tract of about two hundred acres on the west side of Conestoga Creek, about a mile from its mouth. He remained at this place about a year, and then moved farther up the creek, and located about where Millport now stands. He was a bachelor, and was a wheelwright by trade. He did not take out a patent for the land, and only occupied it as a squatter. In 1729, upon the formation of Warwick township, he was appointed magistrate, and the township name was selected by him. The small stream having its source in Lititz Spring is called Carter's Run in honor of him. John Wister, of Philadelphia, took out two patents for a part of the land located by Carter in 1741 and 1745, though it does not appear that he ever lived on it. Carter died July 2, 1750, and was about eighty years of age at the time of his death. A large part of the land taken up by Carter is now owned by Levi S. Reist.

Christian Bomberger, or Bambarger, as it was originally spelled, came to Warwick in 1722, and settled upon the land now owned by Christian Bomberger, Jacob Bomberger, and Levi B. Brubaker. He was a native of Eshelbrun, Baden. He did not take out a patent for the land till March 22, 1734. The land was taken up under two patents, one of which was for five hundred and forty-eight and three-quarter acres, and the consideration was eighty-five pounds one shilling sterling, and an annual quit-rent of one-half pence sterling per acre. The original patent is now in the hands of Rev. Christian Bomberger, a preacher of the Mennonite Church in Warwick township.

It is impossible to obtain the exact date of the arrival of George Kline, but it is certain that he reached Warwick prior to 1740. He came from Kichart, Baden, and took up land where the present village of Lititz now stands. He took out patents for two hundred and ninety-six and one-half acres, dated July 14, 1741, and for thirty-two and one-half acres, Dec. 12, 1747. It is probable that he took out other patents, for about 1753-55 he conveyed to the Moravian Brethren six hundred acres of land. He was a member of the first Lutheran congregation in War-

wick, but was subsequently converted under the preaching of Count Zinzendorf to the Moravian doctrine. He removed in 1755 to Bethlehem, where he died in July, 1783.

George Eby was the first member of the Eby family to settle in the present Warwick township. He came here prior to 1733, as at that time a tract of land was surveyed to him. The land was situated on Hammer Creek, at the junction of the Cocalico. A patent was not taken out for the land till 1760, and was in the name of Christian Eby. The name was spelled Ebi, as is evidenced by an inscription on a door in the house built by Christian Eby, as follows:

"Christian Ebi  
Magdalena Ebistin  
1769."

This property was sold to Jacob Sheaffer in 1793.

Among the other early settlers are Jacob Huber, who took up land in 1743; John Gingerich, 1735; Michael Pfautz, 1743; John Wister took out patents, 1741, four hundred and forty acres; 1745, eighty acres, but did not live here; Christian Hershey, 1739; Jacob Hershey, 1742; John and Daniel Brubaker, 174-. Most of their land was in Elizabeth township.

**Old Deed.**—The Rev. Christian Bomberger has in his possession the original patent granted to the first Christian Bomberger (Bambarger). It is written on sheep parchment, size twelve by twenty-four inches, in a bold hand, something between a printed text and a running hand script. The writing is still distinct and perfectly legible. At the bottom of the parchment, laced through it and around the signature of Thomas Penn, is a blue ribbon. To this is attached a large beeswax seal, originally about three inches in diameter. Though this seal is now much broken, upon one side the words "Truth" and "Love," and on the other "Mercy" and "Justice" can be distinctly traced, as also a general design for the seal.

ASSESSMENT-ROLL FOR WARWICK TOWNSHIP IN 1759.

Freeholders.	Acres.	Freeholders.	Acres.
Bender, John, Sr.....	50	Dussing, Peter.....	50
Barr, Martin.....	200	Dohuff, Henry.....	100
Benkendorf, Christian.....	30	Deerdorf, Abraham.....	127
Bugar, Martin.....	200	Doyer, John.....	150
Bamberger, Christian, Sr.....	200	Barr, Isaac.....	100
Bamberger, Christian, Jr.....	200	Erb, Jacob.....	200
Brendel, Marx.....	70	Erb, John.....	130
Bausman, William.....	100	Eby, Christian.....	150
Bets, Michael.....	100	Erist, John.....	100
Bam, Rudy.....	200	Euck, John.....	100
Bam, Michael.....	200	Eby, Andrew.....	200
Barr, Jacob.....	100	Ehrman, John.....	150
Bullmer, Christian.....	100	Eby, Christian.....	50
Brumer, Henry.....	68	Eby, John.....	150
Balo, Henry.....	100	Eby, George.....	50
Brumback, John.....	60	Erb, Christian.....	50
Borchart, Jacob.....	100	Ehrman, Peter.....	60
Burchart, Uly.....	100	Eberhard, Nicholas.....	60
Buckart, John.....	100	Fred, Christian.....	120
Backer, Arnold.....	100	Forting, David.....	200
Bets, Fred.....	50	Falts, Henry.....	70
Baylor, David.....	100	Ferling, Jacob.....	60
Brubacher, John.....	195	Fetter, Bernard.....	300
Brubacher, Daniel.....	195	Grass, Mich.....	70
Blattenberg, John.....	200	Geyer, Jacob.....	200
Boyer, Phillip.....	50	Geyer, George.....	100
Borgholder, Christian.....	200	Gyngery, Jno., Jr.....	150
Caldwell, David & Co.....	700	Gyngery, Dan'l.....	250
Camrer, Peter.....	40	Gyngery, Christ'n.....	160
Camrer, And.....	40	Garber, Adam.....	40

WARWICK TOWNSHIP.

1073

Freeholders.	Acres.	Freeholders.	Acres.
Graybill, Christ'n.....	120	Mock, Henry.....	90
Gyngery, Ulrich.....	200	Miller, Leonk.....	100
Good, Jacob.....	100	Miller, Nicolaus.....	200
Gelger, Christian.....	60	Marret, Nicolaus.....	150
Grosse, John.....	200	Muselman, John.....	200
Giles, Jacob & Co.....	800	Muselman, And's.....	90
Hegy, Martin.....	180	Muselman, Jacob.....	177
Hanson, John.....	100	Nessee, Henry.....	40
Hollinger, Ch'n.....	140	News Wenger, Em.....	100
Hochstatter, John.....	208	Oberlin, Adam.....	50
Huber, Andrew.....	50	Oblinger, Ch'n.....	100
Hoog, Andr.....	50	Pforzer, Geo.....	50
Huber, Dan'l.....	100	Plesterer, Henry.....	100
Herschelroth, Catherine.....	100	Pfeiffer, Joseph.....	20
Hackman, Henry.....	140	Pfeil, Peter.....	50
Hirshy, Christian, Sr.....	226	Pattly, Mich.....	150
Haus, Henry.....	100	Pfauz, Mich.....	190
Habecker, John.....	150	Reb, John.....	100
Habecker, Jacob.....	230	Ricksecker, Peter.....	150
Hock, George.....	150	Rudy, Henry.....	80
Hus, John.....	115	Royer, Geo.....	200
Hus, Christian.....	115	Roth, Geo.....	50
Hoyl, Jacob.....	50	Sees, Valentine.....	190
Huber, Abraham.....	150	Steg, Arnold.....	171
Huber, Samuel.....	150	Stouffer, Dan'l.....	50
Huber, Peter.....	100	Scheibly, Casper.....	100
Houser, Martin.....	40	Stouffer, Jacob.....	50
Haller, Henry.....	400	Schill, Geo.....	285
Huber, Jacob.....	150	Schanz, Jacob.....	70
Hackman, Abraham.....	130	Schitz, John.....	145
Haise, Martin.....	10	Selman, John.....	170
Hoffarth, Math's.....	150	Shrauts, John.....	115
Herricke, Nicolaus.....	60	Stouffer, Jno, Jr.....	140
Horshey, Christian, Jr.....	250	Sensnich, Mich.....	125
Hollinger, Jacob.....	70	Snyder, Henry, Jr.....	200
Helden, David.....	30	Scheibley, Christian.....	150
Kline, Peter.....	50	Spedler, Martin.....	100
Kinzi, Jacob.....	80	Stauffer, John, Sr.....	197
Keener, Adam.....	100	Schauck, Martin.....	300
Koffman, Isaac.....	275	Selbe, France.....	25
Keah, Mathew.....	130	Sherzer, Jacob.....	50
Kreiner, Valentine.....	130	Spanbauer, Jacob.....	50
Kreiner, Adam.....	100	Trabinger, Susanna.....	100
Kerman, Math's.....	50	Waller, Jacob.....	25
Klick, Philipp.....	80	Waymar, Casper.....	100
Kilne, Mich'l.....	137	Weaver, Lorenz.....	50
Koch, George.....	100	Wendling, Peter.....	30
Koch, John.....	50	Wittmer, John.....	100
Krub, Casper.....	199	Wolf, Samuel.....	80
Kissel, Fred.....	80	Wolf, Abraham.....	25
Kissel, Nicolaus.....	50	Wegerle, Paul.....	40
Langnaker, Jacob.....	90	Welfler, John.....	100
Langnaker, Christ'n.....	130	Wayland, Peter.....	200
Langnaker, Christ'n.....	200	Wuchard, John.....	30
Leshor, Bastian.....	100	Witter, Christopher.....	100
Lehner, Jacob.....	100	Wolf, Michael.....	40
Laye, George.....	200	Zartman, Jacob.....	75
Layder, Jacob.....	200	Zartman, Alexander.....	180
Lawman, Stephen.....	100	Zug, Jacob.....	175
Laugenecker, Ch'n.....	80	Zug, Michael.....	175
Leoron, Dan'l.....	50	Zeiger, Jacob.....	30
Miller, Jacob.....	133		
Meier, George.....	50		
Marck, Conrad.....	170		

Tenants.	Acres.	Owners.
Kaisser, Frederick.....	50	Lenz, Christ.
Elbe, Math.....	190	Brubaker, John.
Revensberg, Peter.....	100	Giles, Jacob & Co.
Reidel, Jost.....	140	Bender, John.
Sherzer, Stephen.....	150	Erb, John.
Pfauz, Michael.....		

A true return, taken by me,

NICOLAUS HENCKE.

**Justices of the Peace.**—John F. Hummer, 1840; Christian H. Rauch, 1841; John F. Hummer, 1840; Christian H. Rauch, 1845; Samuel Frey, 1846; Christian H. Rauch, 1850; Levi S. Reist, 1851; Christian H. Rauch, 1855; Levi S. Reist, 1856; Francis W. Christ, 1860; Jonas N. Stauter, 1861; Francis W. Christ, 1865; Andrew B. Hackman, 1866; A. B. Reidenbach, 1870; A. B. Hackman, 1871; R. R. Tshudy, 1874; A. C. Frey, 1876; A. B. Reidenbach, 1879; John F. Ruth, 1881.

**Old Houses.**—The early settlers in this territory evidently knew how to build good houses, or, at least, houses that would stand the ravages of time. There are too many of them now standing to be described in detail. George Kline's house at Lititz was built in 1754, and was in good condition in 1864, when it was torn down to make way for a modern structure. It occupied the site of the present residence of P. S. Reist.

The "Brothers' House" was built in 1760-61, and the walls seem as strong now as when first built. It is now being remodeled.

The "Sisters' House," built 1760-61, still presents a good appearance.

A house opposite Church Square, built in 1792, is now used as the Lititz Academy. It was built by Christian Schropp, one of the pioneer school-teachers.

The Moravian Church, built in 1786-87, was remodeled in 1857, but the old walls are still in the building, and seem strong enough for another century.

The Lutheran St. Jacob's Church, built in 1741, was removed to Lititz in 1771 and used in building a fulling-mill on Carter's Creek. This mill still stands, though changed in formation, and is used as a tobacco warehouse.

**Old Mills.**—The Lititz saw- and grist-mill was erected in 1756 by the Moravian Brethren, and the first miller was probably Samuel Fry. This mill was burned in 1775, but a new one was immediately rebuilt. Milling in those days was profitable, as shown by the fact that in 1777 the profits made by this mill were two thousand five hundred dollars. It was subsequently sold to John Keller, and was owned by the Keller family for three generations; was bought by Benjamin Ritter, Sr., about 1865, afterwards owned by Benjamin Ritter, Jr., and is now the property of A. W. Shober.

Freemen.

Caldwell, Samuel.	Wolf, Andreas.
Comrer, Christ.	Miller, William.
Edwards, John.	Miller, Jacob.
Hallmer, Michael.	Stouffer, Christ.
Richler, Peter.	Gingerick, Jacob.
Sender, George.	Baer, Jacob.
Regbie, Thomas.	

Tenants.

Armstrong, Christ.	Hollinger, Daniel.
Bochner, Lorence.	Lickart, Bernard.
Bondor, Leonh.	Hoot, George.
Beddor, John.	Black, Peter.
Bush, John.	Jacob, Simon.
Old, John.	Rep, Michael.
Martin, Frederick.	Derik, Frederick.
Scott, Joseph.	Hubig, Jacob.
Hair, Peter.	Walter, Jacob.
Sees, Em.	Juncker, Jacob.
Sulvan, John.	Hackman, Ulrich.
Wissel, Isaac.	Eigelberg, Michael.
Graber, Philipp.	Staber, Jacob.
Leibrock, Palthas.	Draxel, George.
Hoffman, Philipp.	Philippi, John.
Lanz, Andrew.	Schreiner, Frederick.
Engel, William.	Miller, Daniel.
Schnurenberg, George.	Thomas, Phillip.

In 1765 a fulling-mill was built at Lititz, and it was also used as a snuff-manufactory. In 1813 it was sold to John Keller. In 1827 it was burned, with the exception of the walls; was rebuilt and furnished as a carding-mill, and is now standing.

The first mill built in the township was erected by George Eby at the junction of Hammer and Cocalico Creeks. It is impossible to locate exact date, but it was between 1733 and 1760. It was torn down about 1835, and near its site was erected by Jacob Shaeffer, Jr., the mill now owned by Levi Brubaker.

**Schools.**—The first school in Warwick township was in the Warwick Church and school-house, and was erected in 1748, though school did not commence till May 13, 1749. Its first teacher was the Rev. Leonard Schnell, a Moravian minister. In 1762 this school-house was taken down and removed to Lititz, opposite the present Moravian Church. There was no other school at this time near Lititz, and the children from the adjoining country attended school at this place. It was conducted by Bernard A. Grube, and later by Christian Schropp. In 1815, John Beck took charge of the school, which was held in an old blacksmith-shop built in 1754. It occupied the site of the present Lyceum building, on the west side of the Church Square. In 1818 the school was taken from under the control of the church authorities and placed under Mr. Beck's personal management. He took no scholars outside of the village till 1819, when he began taking outside scholars. In 1822 a new building was built, and shortly after that a small building to be used as a primary school. Mr. Beck conducted this school till 1865. Up to 1843 there were but few schools, and those were in most cases poorly attended and badly taught. The custom was for a teacher to obtain a list of scholars, and if he obtained a sufficient number to warrant the venture to open a school.

The school-houses were built by subscription, and a board of trustees elected to take charge of school affairs. The tuition was paid by the parents of the scholars, and those too poor to pay were put upon the poor-list (after 1809) and their tuition paid for by the county. After the school law of 1828 and those of 1834 and 1836 the establishment of district schools became general, though Warwick township did not accept the district system till 1843. The first school board that there is any record of met at Jacob Zeigler's, and was composed of Samuel Frantz, Christian Stehman, Daniel Rudy, Jacob Shitz, and Benjamin Pennel. Samuel Frantz was elected president, Benjamin Pennel secretary, and Jacob B. Tshudy treasurer. After obtaining a list from the assessor it was found that there were two hundred and fifty-four children of school age in the township. The first schools under the new system began second Monday in June, 1843. The first rate of taxation for school purposes was assessed at five cents on a hundred dollars. Among the resolutions passed was one that no child should

receive at the public expense more than six months' schooling per year. This was afterwards rescinded. The first teachers were Abraham B. Schiffler, Eli Pickel, Philip Thratz, Jacob Singer, Abraham Balmer, Elizabeth Whiteford, Samuel Caldren, Mordecai Davis, Samuel Zintmeyer.

When Penn township was set off, in 1845, it became necessary to elect new directors, as most of those then in office were in the new township. The new directors were Jacob Loose, Christian Hostetter, Joseph Brubaker, Jr., Henry Hess, Henry Baker, Samuel Lichtenthaler. In 1848 the school-houses were Warwick, Kissel Hill, Millport, Rabbit Hill, Fillest, and Lexington. The two treasurers who have held office the longest periods of time are Jacob B. Tshudy, 1842-48 and 1851-52, and P. S. Reist, 1857-63. In 1852 there were seven school districts and five hundred and fifty-three scholars.

The following comparative table shows the advancement from the time the county superintendent first held office:

	No. of Schools.	Teach- ers.	Pupils.	Total Tax Received.	Total Receipts.	Expended.
1856.....	9	10	575	\$1700.00	\$1876.89	\$1290.00
1866.....	10	12	657	3618.00	4011.52	4235.48
1882.....	14	14	586	6130.53	6130.53	6956.43

The present school districts are Buch's, Warwick, Rome, Martin's, Fairview, Lexington, Union, Brunnerville, Lookout, Sunnyside, Millport, Pleasant View, Upper Rothsville, Lower Rothsville. F. S. Hackman is president, P. Witmer treasurer, and Henry S. Miller secretary of the present school board.

The village of Lititz is a special school district, having a separate organization.

**Lititz.**—The name of this village was formerly spelled Litiz, and the correct spelling has been a matter of dispute. Some years since the postmaster-general ordered the change of the spelling of the post-office from Litiz to Lititz. The settlement at Lititz began in 1754, though the village was not laid out until 1757. The plan of the village was made by Rev. Nathaniel Seidel and John Reuter, and was named from a village in Bohemia. The property was owned entirely by the Moravian Brethren, and all its early interests, both religious and secular, were controlled by them.

**EARLY INDUSTRIES.**—About the first manufacturing of any note was the making of organs by David Tanneberger. Tanneberger was a native of Germany, and manufactured organs in Lititz as early as 1765. Among the organs made by him was one used by the Moravians of Lititz, built in 1787 and used till 1879, a period of ninety-two years.

Early in the nineteenth century Matthias Tshudy was engaged in the manufacture of chip hats. They were quite celebrated at that time and were shipped as far south as New Orleans, a distance at that day which was a much greater obstacle to successful trade than in this age of steam and electricity. About



*John B. Erb*

1810, William H. Rauch began the manufacture of the "Lititz pretzel," or pretzel, as it is more generally called. He was succeeded in business by his son, H. A. Rauch, who continued its manufacture until 1865, when he failed. Jusius F. Sturgis, the present proprietor, made some improvements in the article and now conducts the business.

Between 1820 and 1824 a malt-house was built on Broad Street, near Carter's Run, where the residence of Dr. Roebuck now stands. Its first proprietor was Michael Greider, who sold to Jacob B. Tshudy about 1830; was burned in 1856, but immediately a new one was built, a large brick building, now standing on West Main Street. Mr. Tshudy conducted it till his death in 1866, and was succeeded by R. R. Tshudy; was used as a malt-house till date of Mr. R. R. Tshudy's death in 1878; is now used by Buch & Brother as a tobacco warehouse.

In 1833, John Kreiter applied to the town trustees for permission to build a brewery and malt-house. This was given in the hope that the use of malt liquor would take the place of spirituous liquors then in use (church records). It was owned in succession by Christian Kreiter, Michael Muicke, John Hamm, and Rauch & Tshudy (F. M. Rauch and R. R. Tshudy); was burnt in 1865, and immediately a new one was built by Keller & Tshudy. This brewery is now the property of Henry Zortman, and stands just southwest of Lititz Spring.

The first store-keeper who owned his stock of goods in Lititz was Jacob B. Tshudy, and up to 1843 there was but one other store, the one owned by the Moravians, and at that time kept by Ferdinand Lennert. In 1843, N. S. Wolfe bought from the Moravians the store kept by Lennert, and continued in the business, being succeeded by his son.

In 1843 there were in Lititz two shoemakers, Jacob Greider and George D. Thomas; two tailors, Jacob Rock and Charles W. Sturgis; two harness-makers, Frederick Keller and Daniel Kryder; two tinsmiths, James Miksch and Jonas Meyer; two cabinet-makers, Samuel Lichtenthaler and Alexander Sturgis; two tobacconists, John Graeff and John Hamm; one chairmaker, Aaron Traeger; one blacksmith, Charles Grosh; one doctor, Levi Hull; one potter, Jacob Sturgis; one postmaster, Frederick Zitzman; one baker, William F. Rauch; one stone-cutter and J. P. Christian, H. Rauch; one cooper, Samuel Kryder; one wheelwright, John McIlhenry; one tanner, Jacob Geitner; one brewer, Jacob Weitzel; two watchmakers, Christian Hall and F. L. Lennert; one malt-house, owned by Jacob B. Tshudy, who also owned the only lumber-yard.

**PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS.**—The Lititz National Bank was organized in February, 1880, and began business March 1, 1880. Its president was John B. Erb, and its cashier M. T. Huebner. It began business in a building next door to Haydn H. Tshudy's store, and remained there for about one year, when its

present building was completed. Capital, seventy thousand dollars. Its officers are the same now as upon its organization. The only banking interest in Lititz prior to its organization was a private deposit bank, which began business June 1, 1867, operated by John Evans, William Evans, Emanuel Kauffman, Samuel E. Keller, R. R. Tshudy, and M. T. Huebner, which closed its business when the new bank began operations.

**JOHN B. ERB.**—Jacob Erb, the great-grandfather of John B., emigrated from Switzerland, and settled in that portion of Lancaster County now known as Clay township, where he was both a farmer and a thriving miller. He was a member of the State Legislature when its sessions were held in the city of Philadelphia. Among his children was John, who served during the war of the Revolution as teamster for a period of three years, having left his home for that purpose at the age of sixteen.

He was married to a Miss Holl, whose children were John, Samuel, Isaac, Joseph, Jacob, David, and three daughters. Mr. Erb followed the occupation of his father, and was a man of much influence in the county. His son John was born in Elizabeth township Nov. 3, 1786, where his life was spent as farmer, miller, and, for a period of thirty-five years, as a popular landlord in the same township. In politics he was an Old-Line Whig, and served a term of three years as county commissioner. He married Miss Barbara Bergelbach, of Lancaster County, and had children,—Hiram, John B., Henry B., and a daughter, Priscilla, who became Mrs. George W. Steinmetz. Mr. Erb's death occurred in June, 1862, in his seventy-seventh year.

His son John B. was born Jan. 5, 1812, at the paternal home, where his boyhood was spent. The limited advantages of education afforded at the public school were supplemented by more careful study at a later day, while both the farm and mill meanwhile occupied his attention. In 1837 Mr. Erb purchased the farm of his father, and in November, of the same year, was married to Leah, daughter of Samuel Keller, of Warwick township, to whom was born a son, John K., who died in his seventeenth year.

Mrs. Erb's death occurred in September, 1858, and he contracted a second alliance, in 1861, with Matilda, daughter of Abram Lane, of Manheim township.

He resided upon the farm until 1858, when Lititz became his home and is his present residence. Mr. Erb in early life engaged in teaching, and also made himself proficient in conveyancing and surveying, which has for thirty-five consecutive years engaged his attention. He was also, when a representative of the principles of the Whig party, for two terms justice of the peace. He has since that time joined the ranks of the Democracy, though not actively participating within party lines. On the organization of the Lititz National Bank he was elected and still remains its president. In religion, he is a supporter

of all evangelical denominations, Mrs. Erb being a member of the Moravian Church at Lititz. Mr. Erb is a man of excellent judgment whose wide experience and large acquaintance enables him to wield an extended influence in the community. His life has been a scene of great activity and usefulness, which the advance of years has done little to modify.

The Lititz Plow Company (Limited), is a stock organization. Capital, twelve thousand dollars. P. S. Reist, president; A. W. Shober, treasurer; N. S. Althaus, secretary.

Seaber & Grube are manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds, etc., established in 1876, succeeding Bomberger & Grube.

S. & H. Grosh manufacture carriages, buggies, etc.; William Nies, wagon-maker.

Barr's mills are conducted by E. J. Barr. The building was erected in 1865 for a distillery; was bought by I. F. Bomberger in 1871, who sold to A. M. Bruckart, who in turn sold to Mr. Barr.

Dry-goods and groceries are represented by Hayden H. Tshudy and R. N. Wolle, who carry on, respectively, the stores originally owned by Jacob B. Tshudy and N. S. Wolle.

The tobacco interest is a large one, and is represented by M. M. Fry, Fry & Miksch, Stauffer & Reist, Buch & Brother, Sauders & Brother, Baker & Sons, Bruckart & Snavelly, Kreider & Frederick, Roland & Habecker, H. E. Miller, A. B. Reidenbach, Daniel Sauders, William Smith.

The original Lititz Bretzel interest is carried on by Julius F. Sturgis.

There are two hotels,—the Lititz Spring House and the Sturgis House.

Hardware.—Bomberger & Co., W. H. Regennas, and James H. Miksch.

Furniture.—W. H. Enck.

There are also two bakers, H. L. Eschbach and T. H. Keller; two merchant tailors, Buch & Son, S. L. Diffenderfer; one miller, Eli J. Barr; one cigar-box manufacturer, Samuel Stark; two tailors, Wilson Baum, Elias Buch; three shoemakers, Samuel L. Delbo, A. T. Litch, Jacob D. Witters; two harness-makers, Herman Fisher, Samuel Workman; one brick manufacturer, John Kahl; coal and lumber, Kaufman & Beckler, H. C. Seldomridge, Evans & Bear; one watchmaker, Thomas A. Milchsack; three blacksmiths, Lewis N. Murr, A. C. Pfautz, and John Sanders; two barbers, Michael D. Roth, Henry Oehm; one confectioner, John A. Smith; one general store, Jeremiah Stump; one stationer, John G. Zook; one druggist, J. C. Brobst.

Population in 1880 was eleven hundred and thirteen.

POSTMASTERS.—The postmasters of Lititz have been Christian Hall, 1806-22; Frederick Zitzman, 1822-49; George T. Greider, 1849-53; Daniel Kroider, 1853-61; N. S. Wolle, 1861-67; Mrs. Catharine Hull, 1867-69; F. W. Christ, 1869-83. Mrs. F. W. Christ is the present incumbent of the office. The first post-

office was kept at the hotel. Prior to 1806 the mail was distributed from Lancaster.

THE LITITZ SPRING.—Up to 1780 the spring was in a wild state, and nothing had been done to improve it. At that time Tobias Hirte set out the large willow-trees which now adorn the grounds. The place had evidently been a resort for Indians at an early period, for a great many relics have been found near its borders. A broad swamp extended for some distance upon its northern side, and in the spring-time the water was of sufficient depth to admit of boats being rowed upon its surface. In 1792 a meeting of the citizens was called to take steps towards its improvement. At this meeting it was decided that something ought to be done, and accordingly work was commenced. The assistance was all voluntary, and was done by the people upon Saturday afternoons and moonlight nights. At first the swamp was filled in and a wall built around the spring, a bridge across the creek was built, then a summer-house, and afterwards a bath-house. After this was done, trees were planted. These, however, all died excepting the locust-trees. There was considerable objection made to these improvements by the farmers who had been in the habit of watering their cattle at the spring, and the death of the trees and other discouragements so disheartened the workers that the improvements were discontinued, and the spring again relapsed into its former state.

It was not until 1835 that the people again took heart, and the men began to improve and beautify the spring and grounds. At this time they asked leave of the town committee to build a fence. This was given, and thirty dollars was collected from the citizens to pay for materials, the work, as before, being done voluntarily. Work was done each year, and from 1835 to 1840, first one thing and then another was added to the place, which was already becoming a "thing of beauty." The walk was laid out, and the trees which now border it were planted in 1840. The spring is now walled in an elliptical form, and the water bubbles up at the foot of a ledge of rocks which forms its western terminus. From this source it flows directly east through a narrow, walled channel, being shaded on both sides by beautiful trees. On the ledge of rocks, at the north of the spring, is carved a lion's head in bas-relief, which was done about 1860. The spring is a constant source of enjoyment to the Lititz people, and is kept lively during the season by a constant succession of picnics from the surrounding country. From the Lititz Spring to where it empties into the Conestoga, Carter's Run travels a distance of six miles.

SCHOOLS IN LITITZ.—The first school established was in 1762, and was conducted under the auspices of the Moravian Church by Rev. Bernhard A. Grube. It was subsequently carried on by Christian Schropp, and in 1815 was taken charge of by John Beck.

Mr. Beck may be called the most important factor

in the schools of Lititz. He taught from 1815 to 1865, a period of fifty years, and his "school for boys" was known far and wide as one of the best institutions of its kind. Mr. Beck was born in Graceham, Md., June 16, 1791. In 1797 his parents moved to Lancaster County and settled near Mount Joy. He attended school at Nazareth Hall till fifteen years of age, when he was sent to Lititz and apprenticed to a shoemaker. In 1813 he began his career as a teacher by instructing five boys in the evenings. He was asked to take charge of the parochial school, but refused till 1815, when he began teaching with twenty-two scholars. In 1822 the blacksmith-shop was taken down and the school moved into a new building. In 1832 the school had increased to such an extent as to necessitate greater accommodations, and it was removed to the large stone building known as the "Brothers' House," erected in 1762. But one of the two thousand three hundred and twenty-six scholars taught at this school from 1815 to 1865 died while attending the academy.

Lititz became a special school district in 1852.

Prior to 1866 there was only a primary school; the advanced pupils were sent, the girls to Linden Hall, and the boys to Lititz Academy, their tuition being paid for by the district. The primary school opened Jan. 5, 1853. In 1855 there were thirty-two pupils in attendance; 1861, fifty-two pupils; 1871, eighty-two; 1882, two hundred and twenty. In 1870 there was a new school-house built for advanced pupils at a cost of \$8502.50. The present school officers are Haydn H. Tshudy, president; I. F. Bomberger, secretary; N. C. Fry, treasurer. The officers at its organization were Samuel Lichtenthaler, president; Francis W. Christ, secretary, and Jacob B. Tshudy, treasurer.

After Mr. Beck ceased teaching, in 1865, the school was conducted by Ferdinand D. Rickert and George W. Hepp. Mr. Rickert and Mr. Hepp had been teachers in Mr. Beck's school many years. In 1881 Professor Rickert retired on account of failing health, and Professor Hepp now conducts the school in the house built by Christian Schopp in 1792. This house faces the Church Square, and has been remodeled to suit modern ideas.

In 1865 Mr. A. R. Beck, son of John Beck, established Beck's school for boys at Audubon Villa, which is now in successful operation.

A complete history of Linden Hall and the Moravian schools will be found in the history of the Moravian society.

In 1862 J. D. Bechler organized the Sunnyside College, which was continued till 1878, when it suspended, and the building was bought and converted into a residence by P. S. Reist. This building is on the site of one of the first houses in Lititz,—George Kline's house.

**HOTELS.**—The first hotel in Lititz was built by the Moravian Brethren prior to 1761, and was kept

in connection with the Brethren's store. Upon the site of the present Lititz Springs Hotel, in 1762, a log structure was erected. In 1803 a brick addition was made on the western side, which was two stories high. At an early day this house was called the "Anchor Hotel." The present building was built in 1848, and in it was used the western part of the old building, the entire building being made three stories in height. It was owned and carried on by the Moravians till 1852, when it was sold "under the lease" to Samuel Lichtenthaler. The first owner in fee simple of the property was George T. Greider, who purchased the property in 1868. About 1799 the hotel was in charge of William Lanius, whose predecessor's name was Touze, or Touse, and before him Clause Coellen. From 1803 to 1822 it was superintended by Christian Hall, then followed in succession Michael Greider, Frederick Zitzman, John Kaufman, Jacob Zeigler, Francis Schroeder, Israel Reinhart (1850), Samuel Lichtenthaler, George T. Greider (1868). The present owner of the ground and building is Owen P. Bricker, and the hotel is operated by A. G. Killian.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—In 1838 there occurred a large fire, consuming several buildings opposite the church square, and endangering the whole village. After this occurrence the people saw the necessity for an organization, and accordingly the Assistance Fire Company was organized. There were in the village at this time two old fire-engines, one of them imported from Germany and one bought in Philadelphia. The engine ordered in Germany was from John Grossman, of Neuweid, who made the metal parts only. The box was made, and the engine put together, by Peter Getz, of Lancaster. The order for the engine was made Sept. 14, 1791. It was shipped Aug. 14, 1792, and reached New York in January, 1793. It was not completed ready for service till 1795. Leather fire-buckets were ordered at about this time, some of which are in existence at the present time. The engine imported from Germany had been rebuilt by Martin Schreiner, of Lancaster, and was called "Assistance," and the one bought in Philadelphia was called "Friendship."

The first officers of the company were Samuel Lichtenthaler, president; Rufus A. Greider, secretary; Levi Hull and Francis W. Christ, vice-presidents; Frederick A. Zitzman, treasurer; and Aaron Treager and William Keller, engineers. The original members were William J. Kreider, John Greaff, L. F. Levering, H. W. Hall, Jacob Greaff, George T. Greider, Joseph Shoenlein, Charles M. Berg, Henry A. Busse, Abraham Hackman, Daniel Kreider, John Regennas, Permanio Ricksecker, John A. Imhoff, Jacob Fetter, John Thomas, Rudolph Christ, Timothy Maslich, George D. Thomas, Philip Conn, Alexander Sturgis, Jacob C. Sturgis, Charles A. Grosh, Jonas Meyer, Levi Geering, John Shenk, Levi Ricksecker, Abraham Grosh, Henry Regennas, Henry

Stark, Edward Keller, Abraham F. Miller, Timothy Bauman, Jacob Romig, Daniel Moore, David Bricker, Charles H. Kreider, Andrew P. Grosh, Timothy Grosh, Henry Rickert, Ferdinand D. Rickert, Christian Kautz, Charles Stark, Elias Bomberger, William Deam, Martin Manderback, Jr., Francis L. Lennert, Edwin T. Fetter, Frederick G. Lennert, John Kreamer, Augustus Sturgis, Ambrose Rauch, Francis M. Rauch, William Zortman, Henry Dean, Andrew Enck, Lovine Clewell, James Miksch, William Miller, William Albright, William Hornberger. Of these only George T. Greider, Alexander Sturgis, Henry Regennas, Edward Keller, David Bricker, F. D. Rickert, William Deam, Henry Deam, and James Miksch are now living in Lititz. The engines are still in existence, though there is no complete organization at present.

**THE PRESS.**—The *Lititz Record* is the oldest paper published in the township. It is a weekly paper, neutral in politics, and its first issue was Sept. 14, 1879. It is conducted by J. F. Buch. Was at first a six-column paper, but has been enlarged twice, and is now an eight-column folio.

The *Lititz Express*, established September, 1881, by J. G. Zook and C. N. Derr, is a weekly, independent in politics.

**IMPORTANT FIRES.**—The largest fires that have occurred in Lititz are those of July 16, 1838, and of 1873. At the former were burned six buildings. These were Jacob Rock's house, Timothy Maslich's house and barn, Widow Rauch's house, Philip Conn's house and barn, and the upper part of Alexander Sturgis' house. Linden Hall was on fire, but the fire was extinguished. The house of Widow Rauch was the old Warwick Church, built in 1748.

About 1862-63, Samuel Lichtenthaler bought the Wabank Hotel, a large house situated on the Conestoga a few miles below Lancaster. This he took down and removed to Lititz, and rebuilt just south of the present Lititz Springs House. It was a large frame structure, with porches all around it, and a tall cupola surmounting the building. In 1873 it took fire near the top of the building and burned to the ground.

**SOCIETIES.**—On May 20, 1870, was organized Lodge No. 253, Knights of Pythias. The charter members were John Kohl, Isaac Pfautz, R. R. Tshudy, Dallas Flory, J. F. Diehm, H. H. Tshudy, William M. Bollinger, Aaron Hybecker, John Breneman. Its officers were John Kohl, W. C.; I. G. Pfautz, V. C.; W. H. Bollinger, R. S.; J. F. Diehm, F. S.; H. H. Tshudy, Banker; D. B. Flory, Guide; Aaron Habecker, I. S.; John Breneman, O. S. Its present officers are J. G. Zoog, P. C.; William Diehm, C. C.; N. O. Sturgis, P.; E. C. Sturgis, M. of F.; H. H. Tshudy, M. of E.; J. G. Weltner, K. of R. S.; John Steffy, M. at A.; G. A. Kemper, I. G.; George T. Greider, O. G.; J. G. Weltman, R. to G. L.

An organization of American Mechanics was insti-

tuted Aug. 10, 1869, and was discontinued in 1877, being merged into the Manheim Chapter of the same body.

A Saving Fund and Building Association was organized in 1869, and commenced operations Jan. 1, 1870, and was continued till 1879. At the last report in January, 1879, its assets were \$87,330.62. Its officers were I. F. Bomberger, president; N. S. Wollen, secretary; M. T. Huebner, treasurer.

The Lititz Lyceum was organized about fifteen years since. There is a library in connection with it containing about five hundred books. Its present officers are F. P. Hart, president; Miss S. Stormfeltz, secretary; I. F. Bomberger, treasurer; L. Grosh, librarian.

An important historical character is buried at Lititz, in the Moravian graveyard, who died on June 18, 1880. This was Gen. John Augustus Sutter, who is noted as being the first discoverer of gold in California. Gen. Sutter was born at Kendern, Baden, Feb. 28, 1803. He graduated at the age of twenty from the military college at Berne, and entered the "Swiss Guard" of the French army. He served in the French army from 1823-30, then in the Swiss army till 1834. He emigrated to America in 1834-35, and after a short stay at St. Louis, settled at Westport, Mo. In 1838, accompanied by six men, he set out across the plains for California. He made his way via Forts Hill, Baisi, and Walla Walla to Oregon, and descended the Columbia to Vancouver. Finding no direct communication with California, he sailed to the Sandwich Islands. After a stay of six months he freighted a ship for Sitka, Alaska, and after disposing of his cargo sailed to the Bay of San Francisco, where he arrived July 2, 1839. He settled some distance up the Sacramento River, built a grist-mill, a tannery, and erected a fort, calling his new colony New Helvetia.

In 1848, while a mill-race was being dug upon his ranche, a workman named Marshall discovered shining particles in the sand, which upon examination by Mr. Sutter proved to be gold. Upon the news becoming known the country was overrun with gold-diggers, and Gen. Sutter was dispossessed of the land. Gen. Sutter was one of the most important personages in California at this early date. Before the cession of California to the United States he was a captain in the Mexican army and a magistrate under the Mexican government. After California became the property of the United States he was elected by the people to be the first alcalde of his district, was Indian commissioner, and delegate to the convention for framing the Constitution of California. He filed a claim before the United States land commissioner for thirty-three square leagues of land, covering the sites of the present cities of Sacramento and Marysville, and it was allowed; but upon the claim being carried to the Supreme Court of the United States the decision was reversed, and Gen. Sutter found himself despoiled of all of his property.



To him more than any other one man is the United States indebted for the conquest of California. He presented a claim to Congress for damages on account of the spoliation of his land, but it was never allowed. Coming East to look after his petition to Congress, he came to Lititz in 1871, and, being pleased with its appearance, decided to take up his residence there. In 1864 the California Legislature granted him a pension of two hundred and fifty dollars per month. He died at Washington, D. C., June 18, 1880, leaving a host of friends in all parts of the country. He was a genial, generous, open-hearted gentleman, and while he once owned property now valued at over one hundred million dollars, he died with only the annuity granted him by the California Legislature.

**Brunnerville.**—This village is situated ten and a half miles north of Lancaster and two and a half north of Lititz. About 1820-25 a store was opened by Maelhorn, and it became a stopping-place for teamsters on their way from Pittsburgh and Harrisburg to Philadelphia. About 1832 a meeting of the inhabitants was called by Abraham Eichler to decide upon a name for the village. The name of White Hall was suggested by Jacob Erb, and it was known by that name for about thirty years. When the post-office was established, in 1861, the name was changed to Brunnerville, in honor of the Brunner family.

In 1850, Peter Brunner established a blacksmith-shop and wagon-factory, and after about five years enlarged it by adding a machine-shop. Later he supplemented these by a foundry, and conducted the enlarged establishment till the date of his death. In 1865 the works were conducted by his son, Elias Brunner, and in 1868 were sold to Aaron Wissler, who is the present proprietor of a large and successful business.

The present population is one hundred and thirty-five, and its business interests represented by one general store, kept by John B. Wissler; foundry and machine-shop, Aaron Wissler; carriage manufactory, M. F. Hartranft; the Brunnerville Hotel, kept by Mrs. Reuben Becker. The post-office was established in 1861, with John B. Wissler postmaster. He has retained the office up to the present time. The village contains about thirty houses.

**Millway.**—The first settler of Millway was George Eby, who, about 1733, took up land on Hammer Creek at the junction of the Cocalico. At this place he built a grist-mill, which is said to have been the first mill on Hammer Creek,

The village is located on the Reading and Columbia Railroad, ten miles north of Lancaster. It contains about two hundred inhabitants. The name was given it by the Reading and Columbia Railroad. A post-office was established in about 1854, with John Nissley as postmaster. It contains two blacksmiths, Samuel Baum and Samuel Sanders; three millers, Henry Zook, John Stoll, Abraham B. Snyder; one tobacconist, J. D. Hummer; one baker, John Fahrenstock; one shoemaker, Abraham Erkman; one general store,

kept by Simon U. Eichenberger; one undertaker, John Good; one coal dealer, Barton Wenger. The mill is owned and conducted by Levi Brubaker. There is now established here a station of the American Transfer Company. They have two immense oil-tanks, one hundred feet in diameter and eleven feet high, together with engines and apparatus for forcing the oil to the next station.

**Rothsville** is situated nine miles north of Lancaster and three miles southeast of Lititz, on the Old Newport road. About 1845 the stage-route from Lititz to Reading was changed to run over Rabbit Hill, and a post-office was formed and named Rothsville. The property east of the town was mostly owned by Foltz and Landis. Landis' land extended from the Cocalico Creek, near the Fahrenstock mill, below the Reading Railroad bridge, to Pfautz's mill, now owned by Hess & Pfautz. This mill was originally owned by Geyer, and was a hemp- and oil-mill. The settlement southeast of Rothsville was called the "Dutch Settlement." The one between the Cocalico and Pfautz's mill, on Lititz Creek (Caster's Run), was known as Rabbit Hill, so called from the German settlers having a large number of European hares.

The first postmaster at Rothsville was Samuel B. Myers, and the second I. F. Bomberger. The name of Rothsville was given to the village in honor of the Roth family. Philip Roth, about 1790, bought a tract of land of about eighty acres, and started a tavern at the junction of the Lititz and New Holland with the Newport road. After the post-office was founded the Myers built three brick houses, one of which was a large store-house. This was the starting-point of the present village. Upon the building of the Columbia and Reading Railroad the Rothsville station was built, about one-fourth of a mile north from the post-office. The railroad gave the town a fresh impetus, and it grew rapidly. The village now contains about seventy-five houses, two churches (Lutheran and Evangelical Methodist), two blacksmith-shops, one coach-maker, one butcher, two stores, one tailor, fourteen tobacconists, one vineyard. The soil is a fine red shale and very productive. Its population in 1880 was three hundred and forty-four.

**New Haven** is situated two miles directly south of Lititz, on the Lancaster and Lititz turnpike. The land was taken up by Nicolaus Kissel in 1762, and the village was called Kissel Hill for a great many years. About 1845-50 the name was changed to New Haven. The hotel and store is kept by M. S. Groff. There is no post-office, the mail being distributed from Lititz. Population, one hundred and ninety-four.

**Pine Hill** is a collection of houses two miles north-east of Lititz; has a hotel called the Pine-Hill Inn.

**Warwick.**—The village of Lititz was owned entirely by the Moravian Brethren, who would allow no one to settle there who were not Moravians. The people of other denominations formed a settlement adjoining the Moravian tract on the north. This

village was called Warwick, and was laid out in lots in 1813. The first store in the village was opened in 1814 by Peter Bricker; after his death it was conducted by David Bricker. The Kemper House was first established about 1814. It is now kept by Emanuel Carpenter.

**Lexington.**—A settlement was begun here at an early date, and about 1805 was called Dundee. When the post-office was established the village was named Lexington. Samuel D. Shreiner is the postmaster. The population of the village is one hundred and fifty-six. It contains a hotel, conducted by Elias Scheets, a wagon-maker (Henry Enck), a saddler (John H. Phillippi), an undertaker (Israel Zartman), seven carpenters, two shoemakers, five butchers, one tailor, and two blacksmiths. The village is situated two miles due north of Lititz, on the Lititz and Lexington turnpike, which is a continuation of the Lancaster and Lititz turnpike.

**Millport** is situated four miles southeast of Lititz, and one mile north of Oregon. The last is part of the Carter tract, taken up by the Wisters, and deeded by them to Christian Kaufman, who laid out the village in lots in 1813. The village contains about forty houses. The nearest post-office is Oregon.

**Rome** is a small settlement about one-half mile east of Lititz; contains about fifteen houses and the Rome Inn. It contains a distillery established in 1815, and now operated by D. D. Burkholder.

**The Moravians.**<sup>1</sup>—In the month of December, 1742, in the course of a farewell visitation of the various groups of German settlers, among whom itinerant ministers from the Moravian settlement at Bethlehem had for several years been laboring, Count Zinzendorf came to the house of Jacob Huber, in Warwick township, a farmer residing near Carter's Run (now usually called Lititz Creek, having its head in the large spring), where he delivered an address in the evening. George Klein,<sup>2</sup> Huber's next neighbor, knew of the meeting, but, having a prejudice against Zinzendorf, did not attend. It was a time of religious awakening among the Germans, and during the night Klein was disturbed on account of his conduct, and resolved to follow the count to Lancaster on the following day. This he did, heard Zinzendorf preach in the court-house, and was deeply moved. At the meeting at Huber's house, Zinzendorf had been requested to send the people a minister. This he soon afterwards did, in the person of Jacob Lischy, a Swiss, and a very gifted preacher, who also took charge of the mission work<sup>3</sup> among the Reformed at Muddy Creek.<sup>4</sup> Many persons were awakened under his

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. H. A. Brickenstein.

<sup>2</sup> A native of Kirchart, Baden. Settled in Warwick township about 1740. He died at Bethlehem in July, 1783.

<sup>3</sup> No attempt was made at proselyting. Zinzendorf entertained the hope that at least a spiritual union could be accomplished among the many discordant sects, and he labored energetically for this end. For a time the plan seemed to succeed, but it failed eventually.

<sup>4</sup> Near the present Reamstown.

preaching, among them old George Kiesel and his two sons, who occupied the farm adjoining Klein's to the south. Lischy gradually became first estranged and then (1747) an open enemy of the Moravians. Other itinerants were sent from Bethlehem to take up the work he had relinquished, among them Christian Henry Rauch (afterwards a noted missionary among the Indians and the negroes in the West Indies), David Bruce (formerly a Scotch Presbyterian), Abraham Reinke (a Swede), and others.

In the year 1744 a log church was built on Klein's land, at the instance of Rev. Lawrence Nyberg, a Lutheran minister from Sweden, who was stationed at Lancaster. His preaching was very acceptable; under it a number of persons in this neighborhood, belonging to the Lutheran Church, were awakened, and desired stated preaching. The building stood near the road to Lancaster, on the land now occupied by the old graveyard on Broad Street. It was called St. James' Church, having been dedicated by Nyberg on the festival of St. James, July 25, 1744. Here he preached statedly once a month for two years. In 1746 he was suspended from the ministry, owing to his independent course and the character of his preaching, so that during this year he preached every Sunday at St. James' Church, and opened his pulpit to the various itinerant Moravian ministers on their visits to this vicinity.

At a Synod of the Moravians, held in the court-house at Lancaster in 1745, a request was presented by a number of awakened souls in Warwick township, that they might have a pastor to reside among them. In September of that year Rev. Daniel Neibert and his wife, from Philadelphia, were sent to them. They took up their quarters first at the house of Henry Stoehr, afterwards with Peter Kohl. Neibert's work was entirely pastoral, consisting in visits from house to house, and in the keeping of private meetings on week-day evenings.

In May, 1746, Neibert moved into a small room which Jacob Scherzer had built for his use, and in it these meetings were held. In September of this year a meeting was held at George Klein's house to consider the question of building a school- and meeting-house. The following were present: Nicholas and Frederic Kiesel, Hartman Vertries, Michael Erb, Jacob Scherzer, Jacob Neil, John Bender, Sr., Christian Palmer, Jacob Scheffler, besides Revs. Nyberg, Rauch, and Neibert. The unanimous conclusion was that they would each contribute towards building a "*Gemeinhaus*"<sup>5</sup> (literally "Congregation House") to serve as a dwelling for the minister and

<sup>5</sup> This house stood on the eastern edge of the land now owned by Benjamin Badarf, on the declivity of the hill. Subsequent to 1763 it was used as a school and as a stopping-place for members from the neighborhood when they came to church on Sunday. In February, 1766, it was taken down (being built of logs) and re-erected on the square opposite the present church. In 1768 an infant-school was commenced in the upper room. The building was destroyed by fire July 16, 1838, when three other houses were consumed.

as a school- and meeting-house. Klein donated three and three-quarter acres<sup>1</sup> of his land, at the eastern end of his farm, for this purpose and for a garden and meadow. In November the cellar was dug.

March 29, 1747, the corner-stone was laid by Revs. Nyberg and Neibert.

May 24, 1748, Rev. Leonard Schnell, the successor of Neibert (who was called to Heidelberg), occupied the house, and commenced the school with four boys and three girls, his wife teaching the latter. June 28th, Rev. Reinhard Ronner and wife arrived from Bethlehem as assistants in the school and the pastoral work here, Schnell being also charged with the work of preaching and visiting at Muddy Creek, Heidelberg, Lancaster, Tulpehocken, Quittopshille, Donegal, and beyond the Susquehanna. August 11th the first love-feast was held in the *Gemeinhaus* by Bishop Nathaniel Seidel, from Bethlehem. September 4th, the first Wednesday evening meeting was held. November 13th, George Klein and Leonard Bender, who lived on the Conestoga, were received into the communion of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem, the first to be so received not only in Warwick, but in the colony, all the other members at Bethlehem and Nazareth being recent emigrants from Europe. November 24th the following were received into the church while attending special services at Heidelberg: George Kiesel, Sr., and his wife; Frederic Kiesel and wife; Jacob Scherzer and wife; Anna Klein, wife of George Klein, and Verona Rudy. (Henry Rudy was received at Bethlehem, January 26th, and Nicholas Kiesel and wife, May 26, 1749.)

Feb. 9, 1749, Bishop Seidel and others from Bethlehem were present to dedicate the *Gemeinhaus* and to organize "the Warwick country congregation." The first communion in this building was held on this day.

From November 20-23d a Provincial Synod was held in Warwick. During its sessions the following were received as members of the church: Paul and Louisa Lessons, Christian and Barbara Palmer, Jacob and Catharine Heil, Andrew and Susan Frey, Christopher and Mary Frey, Valentine and Barbara Grosch, Christian and Eva Mary Kling, Gottlieb and Christina Veil, Francis Seib, Margaret Bihler, Barbara Plattenberger, the Widows Elizabeth Bechtel, Stoehr, and Elizabeth Palmer. During this year the following itinerant ministers preached here: Christian Henry Rauch, Leonard Schnell, Samuel Utley, and Abraham Reinke. Teachers of the school until 1756 were Reinhard and Elizabeth Ronner (already mentioned), until June, 1751; George and Susan Nixdorff, until September, 1753; Frederic and Barbara Schlegel, until February, 1755, who were succeeded by Michael and Regina Zahm.

<sup>1</sup> A draft of the land belonging to the "*Gemeinhaus*," made in 1754, gives the area as eight acres, twenty-three perches, so that Klein must have made an additional grant.

Sept. 5, 1751, the first marriage in the congregation took place, that of Peter Ricksecker, from Donegal, to the Widow Barbara Bort.

August, 1757, Bishop Matthew Hale arrived on a visitation.

Nov. 7, 1753, on the occasion of the burial of Michael Erb in the graveyard at the St. James' Church, a beginning was made in dividing off the ground into sections, so that those of the same sex and "class" might be interred together, an arrangement which is found in all the older Moravian cemeteries. Before this time interments had been made promiscuously. Sections were also reserved for "society" members and for strangers. On December 9th, Bishop Peter Boehler organized a "society" here, that is, a class of persons who, whilst not members of the Warwick Church, were still to be under its pastoral charge, and entitled to the privileges of the various services in the same.

Oct. 7, 1754, the church council was organized by Bishop Spangenberg. At this first meeting the Brethren George Klein, who had in fact acted as such from the beginning, and Valentine Grosch were elected stewards of the congregation, an office corresponding to that of trustee at the present time.

The Warwick congregation was thus fully organized as a "country congregation," that is, a congregation composed of members who lived scattered on their farms, and not in a close settlement, as was the case at Bethlehem and Nazareth. These latter congregations were peculiarly constituted in many particulars, a circumstance which had its origin in the special purpose which they were to serve as centres of the activity of the Brethren among the Indians, and in what we should now call their home mission activity in Pennsylvania and the neighboring colonies. In a new country, with a large number of missionaries to provide for, and at constant and large expense in the establishment of mission stations among the Indians, the West Indies, and even in Surinam, in South America, it was only possible to raise the necessary means by living in close quarters and with the greatest economy, surrendering many individual rights, and putting their earnings into a common purse. Not every one was fitted for the labors, restrictions, and self-denials of such a social and religious community, and as emigrants continued to arrive from Europe who might not be suitable members of it, or might object to submitting themselves to the necessary conditions of residence there, it was resolved by Zinzendorf to provide a third church settlement (*Gemeinort*) in Pennsylvania.

In the year 1753, George Klein had made an offer to Bishop Spangenberg to donate his entire farm of about six hundred acres for the use of the church. Upon the return of Spangenberg from Europe, in the spring of 1754, Klein repeated this offer in positive terms, announcing his purpose to retire with his wife (they had only an adopted daughter) to Bethlehem.

Aug. 20, 1754, the legal transfer of the property<sup>1</sup> to the Unity of the Brethren was made.<sup>2</sup> In the spring of this year, before he had fully formed the above-mentioned plan, Klein had built a two-story stone house<sup>3</sup> beside his log house, without having any definite purpose in regard to it. This house afterwards gave the direction to the main street of the village, and accounts for the fact that it does not run due east and west. It was used as a dwelling for the ministers,<sup>4</sup> and as a meeting-place for the congregation until December, 1761.

The general superintendence of the country church in this section had been committed to Bishop Hehl, and as the new church settlement was to be a centre for them, it might have seemed natural that Hehl should take up his residence here.<sup>5</sup> The question, however, was again formally decided in a conference of the elders of the church on the 18th of August, 1755. Bishops Spangenberg, Boehler, and Hehl were proposed, and the reasons *pro* and *con* for each one's appointment were stated. Finally, after the invariable custom of the church at that time, the decision was left to the Lord by the use of the lot. Four folded slips of paper were provided, on one of which the Latin word *est* (he is the one) was written, so that it was possible that neither of them might be designated. After a fervent prayer each one took up a slip, Bishop Hehl receiving the one with the *est*. He was accordingly charged with the organization and guidance of the new settlement, in external as well as spiritual affairs, as also the supervision of the various country churches.<sup>6</sup> November 9th he arrived from Bethlehem and took up his residence in the

stone house,<sup>7</sup> which it was the custom thereafter to call the *Pilgerhaus* (house of the pilgrims).

In the beginning of the year 1756 a number of refugees arrived from Donegal and Bethel,<sup>8</sup> fleeing from a threatened incursion of the Indians. Some of them brought a portion of their effects with them, which were stowed away in the apparently never crowded *Pilgerhaus*.

June 12th letters had been received from Zinzendorf in which he gave the name *Lititz*<sup>9</sup> to the new settlement, after the barony (*Lititz*) in Bohemia, where the infant church of the Ancient Brethren, by permission of George Podiebrad, king of Bohemia, had found a refuge in the year 1456. During this year Rev. Daniel Neibert commenced the building of a small stone house for the possible use of some member of the congregation.

The above-stated *Lititz* was established as a "church settlement," that is, the land could only be owned by members of the church, and these agreed to govern themselves personally and as a community by strict religious and moral principles. The whole social, business, and even in some particulars the domestic life were placed under the supervision of the church authorities, practical affairs being attended to by a warden, who was an ordained minister, assisted by a committee of laymen chosen annually by the congregation. Each individual controlled his own earnings, but was liable to be removed from his place and from the community in case of negligence, or for any moral delinquency, and the number of tradesmen was limited so that there should not be undue competition. The pastors and the warden were maintained, and the church expenses were met, partly by voluntary contributions, partly, and after a time, mainly, from the rents of the farms and "out-lots," any surplus being devoted to general church causes, principally that of foreign missions. No strangers were at first permitted to live permanently in the settlement, and when this restriction was removed, they could not own property until the entire abolition of the old system was accomplished, in the year 1855. Each family that chose could rent small lots of ground and a meadow at low rents.

It is, of course, easy to find faults in such a religious social system, and in the course of time the members themselves came to see that it had outlived its purpose and utility; but it was unquestionably of

<sup>1</sup> In the church diary of 1756 mention is made of the fact that three families lived in the house, Bishop Hehl, Bishop David Nitschman, and Rev. D. Neibert. It served, besides, as mentioned above, also as meeting-place for the congregation.

<sup>2</sup> From Donegal came the Baumgertners, Paul Lepons, and Tachudy families; from Bethel, the Jungblut, Williams, and the widows Spittler and Alberts families. The majority of these remained here permanently.

<sup>3</sup> The original spelling was *Lütitz*, as it is in Bohemian. In German it is pronounced as *tz*, and for convenience in writing the *t* was often dropped, just as Warwick was frequently written *Warwick*. The two spellings were used interchangeably in early times. For English tongues the original spelling is necessary for correct pronunciation.

<sup>1</sup> George Klein held three proprietary patents, dated 1741, 1747, and 1755, in all for five hundred and eleven acres. In 1752 he sold twenty acres to Jacob Hehl, so that four hundred and ninety-one acres remained, which comprised the land donated to the Unity. He received a pension of seventy pounds, which was charged as the rent of the land, and paid by the *Lititz* Church to the administrator for his use.

<sup>2</sup> Aug. 1, 1755, Henry Haller arrived from Allemaengel (or Lynn) to take charge of the farm. He took up his quarters in Klein's log house "at the spring." Brother Nixdorff, from Lancaster, had had temporary charge since June, and was the first occupant of the stone house.

<sup>3</sup> This house was torn away in the year 1860. It occupied the site of the house now owned by Peter S. Reist.

<sup>4</sup> The first of these was Rev. David Bischoff, a carpenter by trade, who assisted in finishing the inside wood-work and making the necessary furniture.

<sup>5</sup> His supervision extended over the following churches: *Lititz*, Warwick, Allemaengel (Lynn township, Northampton Co.), Mill Creek (twelve miles from Heidelberg), Muddy Creek (near the present Reamstown), Donegal (near Mount Joy), Heidelberg and Oley (in Berks County), Quittopohille, Hebron, and Bethel (in Lebanon County), Lancaster, Yorktown (now York), Monocacy (now Graceham, Md.), and Carroll's Manor (Md.). Bishop Hehl labored at *Lititz* for twenty-eight years, visiting the churches of his district regularly. He was also a member of the provincial board at Bethlehem. He died Dec. 4, 1787, and was buried on the 9th, at the upper end of the *Lititz* graveyard. He was a man of great theological learning, a graduate of the University of Tübingen, in Württemberg, an eloquent preacher, a fine hymn-writer, a judicious counselor and faithful pastor.

<sup>6</sup> "In hoc respectu sedem Ignatianum," Zinzendorf had called the new settlement, referring probably to the church at Antioch, over which Bishop Ignatius presided, and which was a centre of early Christian activity in the country roundabout.

very great practical service in a new and poor community in a thinly-settled country, and it presented some special advantages in the way of religious culture and the maintenance of correct morals. So long as the membership accepted cheerfully the conditions of the system and the average standard of religious feeling was high, so that there was a willing surrender of individual rights for the sake of the general good, it subserved many admirable uses. The moment it no longer commanded general consent its real power and usefulness ceased.

In such a condition of things the history of the church and the community became one. This is most briefly and clearly proven by a few extracts from the church diary :

1756, Aug. 13. Rev. David Bischoff, of his colony, from Bethlehem for North Carolina, arrived here and proceeded on the 16th.

Aug. 14. Brother Nathaniel (Bishop Seidel, from Bethlehem) inspected the site of the proposed mill. It was decided to erect the house for the workmen on the hill between the school-house and Heil's.

Aug. 20, 21. Brother Haller, with his assistants, removed the old house from the large spring to this spot. On the 23d the logs were put in place.

Nov. 6. Brother Christian Frederick Stehman and his wife, A. Regina, from Bethlehem, occupied the house. They are to board the workmen at the mill.

Nov. 26. We had bread baked from the flour made in the North Carolina mill, brought here by the two returning wagons.<sup>1</sup>

Dec. 24. The Litz members kept a love-feast, at which several invited guests from the Warwick society were present.

At the close of the year the membership at Litz and Warwick numbered one hundred and twenty-four adults and one hundred and twenty children.

1757, Jan. 10. George Klein concluded the purchase of a small piece of land below Jacob Heil's, on which John Bender's sons had built a small saw-mill. Our grist- and saw-mill is to be built on this rice.

Feb. 9. Brother Nathaniel and Brother Reuter began the surveying and measuring out of the streets and lots. On the same day Brother Christensen arrived from Bethlehem to superintend the erection of the mill. Feb. 12th the site was finally determined, and on the 13th the felling of trees was commenced. On the 22d quarrying was begun. April 18th four unmarried men occupied the house, which was included in the purchase of the mill-site. A special liturgy was arranged for them.

April 18. Lewis Cassler arrived from Philadelphia and took up a house lot, and made an agreement to build a house, the first private house in the place (probably on the site of Israel Erb's present residence).

May 2. Nicholas Jungblut and family arrived as refugees from Hebron (near Lebanon), and occupied the little house on the upper side of the large spring.

May 28. John Garrison, carpenter, from Bethlehem, arrived, in order to assist at the building of the mill.

Aug. 15. The mill was raised without injury to any one.

Aug. 24. Bishop Spangenberg, with the assistance of Brother Reuter, laid out the square and the lots in front of the houses which are to be erected for the single brethren and single sisters. In the evening, after service, the young men with Brother Spangenberg repaired to the ground which had been staked off for the new building, and sang a number of hymns.

In October, Brother Neibert commenced to wall up the cellar of his new house, a few lots beyond the Pilgerhaus.

Nov. 11. The mill<sup>2</sup> was started, and on the 18th our Litz family had bread from some of the first flour made.

At the close of the year the whole membership at Litz and Warwick, children included, numbered two hundred and fifty-three.

<sup>1</sup> Similar entries occur frequently. The North Carolina wagon passed through Litz regularly every few months to and from the Moravian colony there.

<sup>2</sup> This mill (a log structure) was destroyed by fire early in the morning of Nov. 25, 1775. Over one thousand bushels of grain were destroyed, — a great loss. It was immediately rebuilt of stone.

1758, Jan. 18. A council was held and the members were asked what building timber each one would contribute for the two "choir houses,"<sup>3</sup> as also what labor in quarrying stone.

Feb. 12-18. The Warwick Brethren were busy hauling wood to the saw-mill for the choir-houses. Nicholas Henry Eberhard arrived April 1, as superintendent of building operations at these houses, and other workmen arrived to continue work at the building of the mill. Eberhard was also charged with the special pastoral oversight of the boys and young men.

In April a number of refugees arrived from Donegal, the Indians having again threatened hostilities.

April 20. The saw-mill on Litz Creek went into operation and worked well.

April 27. Frederick Weiser and family arrived as refugees from Tulpehocken.

June 7. The corner-stone of the Single Sisters' House was laid by Bishop Spangenberg.

In August and the following months an epidemic fever and dysentery prevailed. Ten persons died.

Oct. 15. The class of the single Brethren was organized with six members. They occupied the house east of the village which had been used by the mill workmen.

Nov. 5. The child, John Baumgärtner, the first child born in Litz (September 26), died, and was the first one to be interred in the new graveyard, which was laid out on the hill to the south of the present church. The congregation assembled before the *Pilgerhaus*, where Bishop Hehl made an address, and then went in procession to the place of burial. After the Litany had been prayed he fell on his knees, and in a solemn prayer dedicated the new cemetery.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> In the church settlements, such as Litz was, the membership was divided into classes (in German "choirs"), according to sex and condition in life,—the children, the older boys and girls, the unmarried men and women, the married people, widows and widowers. For each class frequent special services were held in order that it might keep in mind the special privileges and duties which belonged to it, and for the furtherance of spiritual fellowship among the members and a close oversight over them one of the ministers was assigned as its *Pflegger* or pastor. The unmarried men had their own *Pflegger*, who lived in the house, as did also the unmarried women one of their own sex. In the case of both the latter no vows were taken, as is popularly supposed, and no obligation in the least resembling this was assumed. The whole plan proceeded from the idea which from the very beginning characterized the early Moravian Brethren of the importance of the individual soul and the need of close spiritual sympathy in a living church of Christ,—two principles which have not lost and never can lose their importance and application. At first these class divisions prevailed also in the country congregations, and they were each, even in the case of the children, frequently visited by various *Pfleggers* at Litz. Here the system remained in operation until the beginning of the present century, in the case of the unmarried Brethren; in the case of the Sisters until the year 1840. In a very much modified form the arrangement still subsists.

In the Brethren's House various mechanical occupations were pursued. The inmates had a common table and slept together in a large dormitory, as was the case also in the Sisters' House. The older boys and girls of the village had a room in the respective houses for their special use, and were under the care of the *Pfleggers*. In the evening school was kept for them, and religious instruction was also imparted. These houses for the Brethren and Sisters afforded a safe and comfortable home for the inmates at almost nominal rents, afforded a means of livelihood for them, and were a safeguard and help spiritually and morally. By and by the necessary restraints became distasteful, and the system was abolished.

<sup>4</sup> Interments after this date were made indifferently, apparently according to individual preferences, either in the graveyard at St. James' Church or in the new one, until the year 1770, when the terms "the graveyard for outside Brethren" and "the Warwick graveyard," came into use, and residents of Litz proper were buried altogether in the new graveyard. In the first years the funeral invariably took place the day after the death. The old graveyard is still preserved and kept under fence, but is otherwise in a much neglected condition. Many of the first settlers of Litz and several of its ministers are buried here. In the new graveyard the same divisions were made as in the old one, interments being according to "classes." The first two grave-diggers were the Brethren Heil and Baumgärtner.

Nor. 10. Baumgartners occupied their new house.

Nor. 11. The statutes for the government of the community were publicly read.

By the end of this year the Sisters' House was furnished as far as the third story, and Cas-ler's house was almost ready to be occupied.

1759, April 14. *Easter*. Early in the morning a liturgy was held, first in the graveyard at St. James' Church, and immediately afterwards in that at Lititz.

May 4. Lewis Cassler and family, from Philadelphia, occupied his new house.

May 14. Bishop Spangenberg announced that hereafter the two congregations of Lititz and Warwick were to be united into one.

July 4. The corner-stone of the Single Brethren's House was laid by Rev. Gottlieb Petzold, the architect and superintendent, after an address by Bishop Boehler.

Aug. 6. The Brethren from Heidelberg brought two thousand shingles for the Lititz choir houses.

Aug. 7. The residents in Lititz subscribed the statutes and their leases and bonds.

Aug. 22. The rafters of the Sisters' House roof were raised. All the Warwick Brethren who were not sick (an epidemic fever was prevailing) assisted.

Aug. 23. Dr. Schmidt, from Bethlehem, arrived to look after the sick.

Nor. 14. Brother Golkowsky arrived from Bethlehem to revise and renew the lines of the Lititz land, and to lay out the out-lots. (The draught of the land and town made by him is still in existence.)

Dec. 24. The children had their first Christmas-eve service.<sup>1</sup>

1760, Oct. 16. Brother Haller moved into the new farm-house and across the creek, and the house at the spring vacated by him was occupied by Dr. Frederick Otto, the first physician of Lititz.

Dec. 23. Melchior Conrad, carpenter and wagoner, accepted a call to the mission on the island of St. Thomas.

1761, Feb. 25. The new road from Reading to Anderson's Ferry on the Susquehanna, which passes through Lititz, was laid out.

May 3. Mention is made of Mr. Bullitt's clerk, the tailor.

May 21-24. A Provincial Synod was held on the second story of the Brethren's House, the first use to which it was put, although not in a finished condition, only the floor being laid.

June 20. The single Brethren removed from their temporary quarters above mentioned into the new house, one of them being David Zeisberger, afterwards the famous missionary among the Indians.

Nor. 19. The new organ arrived from Bethlehem. (It had been bought with the voluntary contributions of the members for forty pounds.) Brother David Tanneberger put it up in the meeting-hall on the first floor of the Sisters' House, which was used for the general meetings of the congregation for some time (until September, 1763). The organ was used for the first time on December 1, the organist being Brother John Thomas.

Dec. 5. The Brethren's House was consecrated.<sup>2</sup>

Dec. 8. A "Committee for Temporal Affairs, or a "Committee of Arbitrators," as it was also called, was appointed, consisting of nine members.

Dec. 15. Bishop Hehl moved out of the *Pilgerhaus* and occupied rooms on the first floor of the Sisters' House, and Sister Hannah Sperback, the superintendent of the class, moved into a room on the second floor.

1762, Jan. 8. First communion in the chapel of the Sisters' House. The surplice used for the first time.

Feb. 2. Brother Horn received his license from the court as innkeeper. The inn was kept at first in the Klimes' stone house (the *Pilgerhaus*).

March 29. John George and Christina Margaret Kiesel celebrated their golden wedding-day.

May 14. Seven single Sisters arrived from Bethlehem, but one returned immediately.

March 17. The corner-stone for the *Gemeinhaus* (the present parsonage) was laid by Bishop Hehl, assisted by Bishops Boehler and Spangenberg. The document placed into the stone makes mention of the *Sides Episcopalis Ignatiana*, and is dated "the second year of the reign of the most glorious George III. of Great Britain, and the three hundred and sixth year after the building of the Ancient Brethren's settlement of Lititz, in Bohemia."

June 26. Dr. Otto occupied the apothecary's house, the building of

<sup>1</sup> The custom of presenting each child with a lighted wax-taper was introduced in 1765.

<sup>2</sup> In 1763, twenty-two single Brethren, six youths, and six boys were inmates of the house.

which was commenced by Brother Neibert, but finished by the Economy (the church authorities).

Oct. 14. The roof of the *Gemeinhaus* was raised.

1763, Aug. 9. The day of thanksgiving appointed by the civil authorities, in view of the conclusion of peace (with France), was duly observed, many of our neighbors being present.

Aug. 22. Bishop Hehl occupied the *Gemeinhaus*, and on the 24th his assistant, Rev. John C. Franke, also moved into it.<sup>3</sup> The latter also acted as physician, Dr. Otto having returned to Bethlehem.

Sept. 16. The first meeting was held in the *Gemeinhaus*, and the organ was removed to it from the Sisters' House. On the 18th the house was consecrated, three hundred persons being present.

Sept. 26-30. Raising of the roof of the new inn (a log house, on the present site).

Oct. 30. The mulatto-girl Margaret<sup>4</sup> entered service with Brother Horn's family, at the inn.

Dec. 15. Received the terrible news of the massacre of the Manori Indians by white men, first at their settlement, eight miles from Lancaster, and then in the work-house at Lancaster.

1764, Jan. 3. Brother John Thomas received permission to commence a bakery.

Jan. 4. At the day of appeal at Lancaster we presented a memorial against our excessive taxation. In consequence two-thirds of it were remitted, and the whole of Lititz is hereafter to be taxed as one family.

Feb. 2. Received the news of the dangers threatening our Indians in the barracks at Philadelphia at the hands of the Paxton Boys.

April 6. Andrew Horn and John Klein went to Philadelphia to be naturalized.

April 12. Our new (recast) bell<sup>5</sup> was hung on a scaffold before the Brethren's House.

May 24. Two families arrived here from Hebron with all their effects, the Indians having made an attack only six miles from Bethel, murdered three persons, and carried off two boys.

May 25. Brother Horn moved out of the stone house, where the inn had been temporarily located, to the new inn, *Zam Anker* (Anchor Inn),<sup>6</sup> out on the Lancaster road (the present site).

July 15. Regular Sunday collections were instituted, the boxes being placed at the doors of the chapel.

Brother Westhoefer was made *Fremdenliener* (his office being to conduct visitors about the place).

Sept. 1. Christian Fenstermacher arrived from Philadelphia in order to open a store.

Sept. 21. John Brown, from Philadelphia, became assistant to Brother Horn at the inn.

Nor. 24. David Zeisberger gave an account of the massacre of the Indians on the Mahony, of which he had been a witness.

1765, Jan. A boys' and girls' school<sup>7</sup> were commenced.

Feb. 21. The Brethren Grosch and Thomas were appointed fire inspectors.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>3</sup> For several years three ministerial families occupied this house and had a common housekeeping.

<sup>4</sup> She was afterwards received into the church.

<sup>5</sup> We find no previous mention of a bell.

<sup>6</sup> In *Scribner's Magazine* for January, 1880, in a paper based upon the diary of the Hon. William Ellery of his journey, in the year 1777, on horseback from Dighton, Mass., to York, where Congress was then in session, Mr. Ellery being a member, the diary has this notice of Lititz:

"Nov. 14. Crossed the Schuylkill, dined at Miller's, near the town of Ephrata, *ad. dic.* [*alii dicunt = alias*] Dunkard's Town, and lodged at Leditz, a little Moravian settlement, where we lodged in clover.

"We lodged in cabins [no doubt the old-fashioned German 'box-beds'] about three feet wide. A straw bed was at the bottom, a feather bed on that, sheets, a thin soft feather bed supplied the place of blankets, and a neat calico coverlid covered all; and our lodging-room was kept warm during the night by a neat earthen stove, which in form resembled a case of drawers."

<sup>7</sup> This appears to have been in addition to the school in the old Warwick *Gemeinhaus*, which was probably now intended only for children from the neighborhood. In May, 1769, the corner-stone of a separate school for girls was laid, which was occupied in November of this year. Before this the girls had had school in the Sisters' House.

<sup>8</sup> In April, 1790, a subscription paper was circulated, at the instance of the church authorities, in which the necessity of having a fire-engine was stated, and donations were solicited. The cost was estimated at from seventy to eighty pounds. It was to be procured from Brother

March 22, 23. Snow fell without interruption, so that it was impossible to get from one house to another, and only one service could be held on the latter day (Sunday) towards evening.

March 28. The ground was staked off for our wool-carding mill<sup>1</sup> on the creek. (Work was commenced immediately. In June the mill was put into operation.)

April 7. The Easter sermon was preached in St. James' Church.

June 4. Brother Grosch was appointed steward for the Sisters' House.

June 27. There was so hard a frost that garden vegetables and fruit were much damaged.

June 30. The subscription towards paying the debts of the Unity was opened. (There seems also to have been some difficulty in making up the expenses of the church here.)

July 3. The rye harvest commenced, and the single Sisters were busy cutting it (with sickles).

Sept. 3. Various gentlemen were here, among the rest Col. Clayton, who had had much to do with our Indian affairs, and found much to talk about with Brother Gruber (who had been a missionary among the Indians).

1766, Oct. 1. Several of our Brethren went to Lancaster to the election, which, thank God! turned out peaceably.

Oct. 14. A large bear was seen in the evening in the yard of the Brethren's House. It was followed, but not caught.

Nov. 11. On this day town lots were to be sold on Jacob Huber's land, immediately adjoining ours, but the project came to naught.

Dec. 25. An unusual crowd of persons was present at the Christmas sermon, mostly young people.

1767, Feb. 2. The wish was expressed by the conference that our people might be more attentive to strangers present at our services, and in general to our neighborhood.

May 21. On a pastoral visit in the country, Brother Grube lost his way near Manhelm, and came upon an old Indian woman (her husband was absent), who was happy as a child that Brother Grube could speak the Delaware language, a little of which she understood. This pair are remnants of the Conestoga Indians.

Oct. 16. Brother Payne, from Bethlehem, moved into the Fenstermacher house and took charge of the store, which is henceforth to be the property of the church.

1768, Oct. 2. Brother Francke went to Lancaster to get the loan of household utensils and furniture for use during the approaching Synod.

Nov. 17. Various musicians from Lancaster came to inspect Brother David Tanneberger's<sup>2</sup> new organ (built for a church in Maxatany).

1769, March. A smallpox epidemic broke out, prevailing mostly among the children, so that the girls' school was closed for several months.

In April. Brother Spruge made under the steps at the *Gemeinhaus*, by which the male portion of the congregation entered, a vault for the reception of dead bodies until the funeral. (This vault still remains under the present parsonage.) The builder's body was the first to be deposited in this "corpse chapel," as it was called, in the next month. (Such an arrangement was probably occasioned by the smallness of the houses or their crowded condition in many instances.) When the present corpse-house was built could not be learned.

Wahl, in Neuwied, a famous maker. It was, however, made by Brother Schmuz, of the same place; was finished in August, 1792, at a cost of three hundred and forty-five florins. The hose cost seventy florins, and packed in the same box, in a wax-cloth bag, were half a dozen silk neckerchiefs, which cost sixteen florins. The engine was shipped, "by the grace of God," as the bill of lading reads, in September, reached New York in January, 1793, Philadelphia in February, the whole freight amounting to £10 19s. 9½d. It needed extensive repairs already in 1795. It is still in existence.

<sup>1</sup> In 1771 the St. James' Church, a log structure, being unused and out of repair, was removed to the carding-mill, to serve as a house for the miller. A portion of the mill is still standing.

<sup>2</sup> Tanneberger was a skillful organ-builder, and had quite an extended reputation as such. Besides various places in Pennsylvania, we find from a loose memorandum his organs were sent to Baltimore, Madison, Va., Salem, N. C. He also made pianos, the cost of one being £22 10s. He built the organ for the new church, which was built in 1780. This organ was used until 1880; its cost was three hundred and fifty pounds (about one thousand dollars). Tanneberger was the designer of the neat steeple of the present church.

1770, Sept. 28. A church council resolved that each householder should lay a pavement of some kind before his house.<sup>3</sup>

Dec. 3. The printing<sup>4</sup> of a portion of the smaller hymn-book for the use of the children was ordered at Ephrata.

Dec. 26. Brother Bill Henry (justice of the peace) spent the day here, and attended to the indenturing of six boys as apprentices.

1773, July 1. The church council resolved that it should not be permitted to our young people to wander around on the farms in fruit-time, as they are in the habit of doing, often without any companions or older persons; and that during harvest no improper conduct shall be allowed.

1774, January. As there had been trouble in meeting the interest on the loan made for building the *Gemeinhaus*, the pastors had a consultation with ten of the laymen on the subject, who expressed their willingness to attend to this matter, in conjunction with the other Brethren.

March. A quantity of yarn and wash, which had been left to dry over night in the yard of the Sisters' House, was stolen, and it was recommended that a watch be kept on suspicious persons who are passing to and fro.

April. Sister Polly Penny went to Lancaster to learn the art of making some new kind of embroidery.

A meeting of the Brethren was held to consider the question whether anything could be done to prevent the running at large in the streets of cows.

Mr. Rebsdorff, formerly Governor of the Island of St. Croix, and Capt. Barge, arrived here on their way from Chartertown, via Salem, N. C., to Philadelphia. They were well acquainted with our missionaries on that island, and spoke of them in high terms.

May 3, 4. From six to eight inches of snow fell, followed by severe frosts during the next two nights. Much damage was done to fruit-trees, and grain and grass.

July 7. A public advertisement having summoned all the freeholders of this county to meet at Lancaster on the ninth for an election of a committee and deputies to Congress, in Philadelphia, a meeting was held with all our freeholders to consult what should be our position in the serious conjuncture which has arisen between the colonies of the mother country. The conclusion reached was that Brother Horn should be our representative; that we would seek to be quiet and not permit party-spirit to come up among us; and that we will answer those who wish to know our feelings that we desire peace to be maintained. (The Brethren, like their neighbors, the Dunkards and Mennonites, were non-jurors and non-combatants, and had been recognized as such by the British Parliament.)

July 20. A printed notice was received that at the meeting of the freeholders in Lancaster it had been resolved, in order to assist the army in Boston, that a collection should be taken up in this county in order to purchase supplies for it, and that a collector would shortly arrive to receive our contributions. After a good deal of discussion in the council it was determined that each Brother should give or not give as he felt disposed, or had the means, and that no Brother should enter into any argument with the collector concerning his giving or not giving, for we will not make cause with either party.

Dec. 26. To-day the organ, lately built by Brother Tanneberger (it has twenty registers) for the Lutheran Church at Lancaster, was consecrated. Dr. Adam Kuhn was here several days ago to ask that our trombone players<sup>5</sup> might assist on this occasion. Accordingly five Brethren with trombones and hautboys started early in the morning and took part in the tunes at two preaching services.

<sup>3</sup> Several of these still remain, if their present broken and uneven state is to be taken as an indication of their antiquity. For the rest the sidewalks of the village are very creditable to its people, there being no compulsion in regard to making them, as it is still unincorporated.

<sup>4</sup> Almost every trade except printing was carried on in the village or the Brethren's House. There was a smith, tailor, baker, nailmaker, tanner, mason, tilemaker, tinsmith, saddler, linen and wool weaver, locksmith, book-binder, potter, shoemaker, carpenter, wheelwright. In the Sisters' house stockings were woven and linen cloth was made, besides needlework of various kinds and confectionery.

<sup>5</sup> The first mention of church musicians occurs in 1765. In 1766 the rendering of a choir-piece is mentioned. Brother Gruber, one of the pastors, was director of the choir and orchestra. In 1768 a formal organization took place, and a collection was taken thereafter regularly for the purchase of instruments and music. In 1775 a new set of trombones was received from Europe. The cost was £7 17s. 6d., which was covered by a voluntary subscription.

1775, Feb. 27. In a council attention was drawn to the measure adopted by Congress regarding the use of tea, which is now strictly enforced throughout the land. It was resolved that the sale of tea in our store shall cease.

June 2. Bishop Seidel wrote from Bethlehem that in the present serious times it became us to be quiet and inactive, but that because of our conscientious convictions regarding going to war and bearing arms a declaration had been presented to Congress through Mr. Franklin, which had been favorably received.

June 11. The two township committeemen have appoluted a meeting at the Inn and have asked for the appointment of six advisory members, the purpose being to promote peace, quiet, and equality among the inhabitants of the township, and to prevent and put down any disturbances of the peace which may occur or be threatened. Brother Horn was chosen as one of the members. It was understood that those who would personally have nothing to do with the war would pledge themselves to assist in gifts of money for the necessary expenses of the country.

July 29. Congress and the Assembly having ordered that non-associators, i.e., those who refuse to bear arms, shall contribute in money to the expenses of the country, the Brethren David Tanneberger, of Lititz, and Christopher Frey, from the country members, were appointed collectors.

Aug. 2. The militia company of the township had this time chosen Lititz as the place to drill, which they did on the Lancaster road near the Inn. Everything passed off in good order.

Oct. 14. The township company, after their drill, made such a disturbance that further drills here were forbidden.

1776. The diary, without going into particulars, mentions that a spirit of seducement to evil found entrance into the church, was discovered, and removed. It was, no doubt, occasioned by the political excitement of the times. Mention is also made of the rise in prices and the scarcity of many necessaries of life. During this and the following year the membership decreased by fifty-five. Of the events of the year 1777 the diary communicates nothing except the regular church events.

1778. From December 19th of the previous year until August 28th of this year, a hospital for about two hundred sick and wounded American soldiers was established in the Brethren's House, which had to be vacated for the purpose, and various officers and doctors were quartered in houses<sup>1</sup> in the village. The Brethren and older boys meanwhile took up their abiding-place in the school-house and the store. The weaving-shop, the smithy, and the kitchen could be continued. Soon after the establishment of the hospital, camp-fever broke out in the village, many were infected, and five died, among them one of the pastors of the church. Familiarity with the soldiers had an injurious influence, especially upon the youth of the village, the effects of which were experienced for many years. Over one hundred of the soldiers died. They were buried in a field to the east of the village. No traces of these graves remain. Dr. Allison, who had the chief direction of the hospital, preserved the best order, and kept the people from molestation.

In August there came a report that the whole of Lititz was to be vacated and used as a general hospital. A deputation from the Bethlehem authorities waited on Gen. Washington in regard to the matter,

<sup>1</sup> The following: Payno's, Tanneberger's, Blickenslofer's, Geitner's, Clausen's; and the whole of the Tschudy house, which was standing empty, was so occupied.

and were directed to consult Dr. Shippen, the general director of the hospitals, who was at that time in Manheim. A written memorial from here was addressed to him, to which he replied in very friendly terms, saying that he would spare us as much as possible, and that he saw no prospect at present of any such step becoming necessary. In any case he would first consult with us. Soon after a new source of anxiety revealed itself in the Test Act, which had been passed by Congress the year before, and the conditions of which had now been made very much more severe. It required the abjuring of the king, his heirs and successors, and an oath of allegiance to the new government, under penalty of imprisonment, confiscation of property, and banishment. In Northampton County the act was carried into execution, and twelve of our Brethren were arrested and thrown into prison, as were also two from Lebanon. Through the intercession of Brother Schweinitz, from Bethlehem, with the Council at Lancaster their release was effected. Place is found in these anxious moments to record the procuring of a spinning-machine by the single Sisters, with which one person can spin twenty-four threads of wool at one time, and which was of excellent service. In May, Bishop Ettwein took a petition, which was accepted by all our members, *namine contradicente*, for a release from the abjuration to Yorktown (York), where it was presented to Congress. It was favorably received, and he was dismissed with good hopes and a letter from the President of Congress to the Assembly, which was in session at Lancaster. The latter body received him in a very honorable way, invited him to be present at their sittings, and gave him a seat among their members so that he could give verbal explanations. The death of their president postponed definite action.

A pleasing incident occurred during this time in the arrival of an American lieutenant, Abraham Boemper, who handed us a package of (manuscript) church reports, which had arrived in Philadelphia, had been seized in the camp, opened, and when found to be very innocent matter had been rescued by the lieutenant, who took the trouble to deliver them to us himself.

On the 27th of May the resolution of the Assembly, in adopting the report of a committee appointed for the purpose, was published, saying that "although the Assembly cannot grant the petition in the way in which it is intended, the House is, nevertheless, ready and willing to grant the petitioners every encouragement and protection in their power which may appear consistent with the duty they owe their constituents and the welfare of the United States of America." The diary goes on to describe the painful discovery that was made that twelve of the adult members and a considerable number of the younger men had, before the resolution of the Assembly was published, secretly taken the test oath, a step to which they had been in



part persuaded by the officers and soldiers quartered here. Soon after several Brethren were ordered to join the militia. When they appeared on the "bail-day," in order to procure exemption, they were asked whether they had taken the test oath. They replied that they had not, but nothing more was said to them, and they were not again molested.

On June 12th one of the older boys, Gottlob Jungmann, who had a great desire to be a soldier, left the place and repaired to Lebanon, where he enlisted. The two English-speaking Brethren, Joseph Willey and Greenbury Peddycourt, were appointed to visit the sick soldiers in the hospital and speak "a good word to their hearts," which the soldiers gladly received.

August 28th the hospital was broken up and removed to Lancaster. Dr. Allison, on his return to the army, begged that his wife and two children might remain here until he could find comfortable quarters for them with himself. (They remained for ten months.) In November ensued an entire reconciliation among the members who had been alienated from each other, and the communion, which had not been held for several months, was again celebrated. In December the Assembly repealed all the penalties attached to the Test Act, excepting that which denied the right of voting or being voted for to those who refused to take the oath. On the 30th the church observed the appointed day of fasting and prayer.

Of the year 1779 the diary says that it was distinguished by a great rise in the prices of provisions and labor, and a constant depreciation of the paper currency. "Still," it continues, "we have not only had a sufficiency, but have been able to give to others." The taxes paid by the church were over four hundred pounds, and the citizens paid as much more. At the close of the year the whole membership was two hundred and seventy-three, of whom fifty-one were children. This shows a loss in membership (in 1773 there were three hundred and forty-two members), mainly from the falling away of the country members.

After the restoration of peace in 1783 the church and community flourished. Four new houses were built in that year. May 25, 1784, the corner-stone of an addition to the Sisters' House (on the east side) was laid. This building was finished in the summer of the following year. July 26, 1785, the chapel on the second story was dedicated. June 17, 1786, the corner-stone of the present church was laid by Rev. John A. Klings Ohr, the pastor, and Rev. Ferdinand Dittmers, the warden. The building was finished the next year, and was dedicated Aug. 13, 1787, in the presence of very large congregations. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. A. Klings Ohr, whilst Bishop Ettwein kept the love-feast and communion. The new organ was played by Rev. John Herbst. Musicians from Bethlehem and Nazareth assisted.

The total cost of the church, not including materials that were donated, was \$5326.58. Collections made amounted to \$2360.64. From 1788 to 1821 legacies from deceased members to the amount of \$1241 were received, and "from the sale of the Warwick school-house, which was donated to the church building by the Warwick Brethren," \$400. In 1824 a legacy from Andrew Kreiter, amounting to \$1000, reduced the debt to \$404.78 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

In 1802 a clock for the steeple was procured. The subscription-paper shows that about one hundred and twenty-five pounds, or three hundred and seventy-five dollars, were collected for this purpose.

In 1792 a night-watchman was appointed, there having been a good deal of thieving in the neighborhood and an attempt at robbing the store. He went on duty at ten o'clock, and after midnight called out the hours. His salary was twenty-four pounds,—about seventy-five dollars.

Concerning the life of the church and community at and after the commencement of the present century, nothing of special interest is recorded. It was a period of transition from the old times to the new, characterized by a tenacious clinging to customs and regulations that belonged to the past on the one hand, and an indifference or opposition to them on the other. Financially the community was, on the whole, not prospering, business being depressed, as was the case throughout the country.

Aug. 13, 1806, the church celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its organization with special services, and in 1837 the fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of the church.

In 1855 the so-called lease system was abolished by a vote of the council, not without considerable opposition, and thus Lititz ceased to be an exclusive church settlement. A charter of incorporation was procured in November of that year. The first board of trustees elected under it consisted of the following: Francis M. Rauch, Ferdinand D. Rickert, Nathaniel S. Wolle, George T. Greider, John William Rauch, Samuel Lichtenthaler. The Sunday-school was organized in February, 1856, during the pastorate of Bishop Peter Wolle. In 1857 the church building was remodeled within and without, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, which included repairs and changes in the parsonage. A recess was built for the pulpit, pews took the place of the old movable benches, and a vestibule was added in front. The dedication took place December 20th and 21st. The present organ, built by Hook & Hastings, of Boston, was put up in 1880. Its cost was two thousand two hundred dollars. The old organ was presented to the mission church in South Bethlehem. In 1883 the Brethren's House was remodeled and adapted for Sunday-school purposes, and a wing was added on the south side for the same uses. At the close of the year 1882 the congregation numbered three hundred and sixty-six communicants, two hundred and forty-

two young people and children, a total of six hundred and eight persons. Besides meeting its own expenses, the congregation contributed during this year \$2270.19 for other church and benevolent causes.

The following is a list of the ministers and assistant ministers since 1742: Count Nicholas L. v. Zinzendorf, 1742; Jacob Lischy, 1743; Lawrence T. Nyberg, 1744; Daniel Neubert, 1745; Leonard Schnell, 1747; Christian H. Rauch, 1749; Abraham Reinke, Sr., 1748-53; Matthew G. Hehl, 1755-87; Francis Christian Lembke, 1755; David Nitschman, Daniel Bischof, Daniel Neubert, 1756; George Neisser, 1757; Jacob Till, 1759; Abraham L. Rasmus, Godfrey Roesler, 1760; Christian Otto Krogstrup, 1762; Bernard Adam Grube, 1763; Nicholas Henry Eberhard, 1765; Godfrey Roesler, 1774; John Augustus Kling Ohr, 1784; John Andrew Huebner, Abraham Reinke, Jr., 1790; John Herbst, John Meder, John Fred. Frucauff, 1801; John Van Vleck, 1811; Andrew Benade, John Martin Beck, Abraham Reinke, Jacob Fred. Loeffler, Constantine Miller, 1812; Thomas Langballe, 1822; John Christian Bechler, Samuel Reinke, 1823; Andrew Benade, 1829; William Eberman, Charles Fred. Kluge, Peter Wolle, 1836; Levin Theod. Reichel, 1853; Samuel Reinke, 1854; Peter Wolle, *ad interim*, 1860; Edmund de Schweinitz, 1860; Lewis F. Kampmann, 1864; Edward T. Kluge, 1867; Charles Nagle, 1876.

**Linden Hall Seminary.**—As is mentioned above, the church from its very first establishment provided schools for the children of the membership, besides being very exact in its attention to their religious instruction and training. The schools for boys and girls were held separately, though it seems at first in the same building, the old Warwick Gemeinhaus, or, as it got to be called, the "old school-house." Besides the regular parochial schools there was an infant school, and a school for the children from the neighborhood, the latter being kept in the old school-house. Separate houses were built both for the boys' and the girls' schools, as noted above. Until the year 186— the older girls attended school at Linden Hall Seminary. Of the Lititz Academy a notice will be found elsewhere.

Linden Hall Seminary, known until its incorporation by the Legislature in 1863 as the Lititz Boarding-School, came into existence in the year 1794. September 7th of that year Mrs. Marvel, of Baltimore, brought her daughter Kitty, nine years old, to Lititz, in order to place her under the care of the Brethren. The same year two other scholars from abroad arrived. The first years, until 1804, the scholars lived, one class or "room" in the Weavers' House (built in 1770, and still standing), adjoining the Sisters' House, and in the northwest room of the latter building. They lodged and boarded in the Sisters' House, forming a part of their family. In 1804 the school had so increased that a wing was added to the stone house quite close by (built, if we are not mistaken, in

1766), and now forming the principal's study and a part of the dining-room. From that time to this various additions have been made, and in 1857 the Sisters' House became the property of the school, and is now occupied by it, after having been restored and modernized within.

It is not considered necessary to enter into a detailed account of the system of management and instruction pursued in this school. For particulars inquirers are referred to the annual circulars. The school has maintained an excellent reputation, and has given to Lancaster County many of its best-cultured women. The whole number of scholars, not including day-scholars, to June, 1883, has been three thousand two hundred and seven, who have come from all parts of the country, but mainly from the State. During the past year eighty-two scholars were in attendance. The number of teachers is eleven. In April, 1883, Mr. George W. Dixon, of Bethlehem, donated to the seminary a chapel, as a memorial of his daughter Mary, the estimated cost of which is twenty thousand dollars. The list of the principals of the school is the following: Rev. John Herbst, 1794-1802; Rev. John Meder, 1802-5; Rev. John F. Frucauff, 1805-15; Rev. Andrew Benade, 1815-22; Rev. Christian Beckler, 1822-24; Rev. Samuel Reinke, 1824-26; Rev. John G. Kummer, 1826-30; Rev. Charles F. Kluge, 1830-36; Rev. Peter Wolle, 1836-38; Rev. Eugene A. Frucauff, 1838-55; Rev. Julius T. Beckler, 1855-62; Rev. William C. Reichel, 1862-68; Rev. Eugene A. Frucauff, 1868-73; Rev. Hermann A. Brickenstein, 1873.

**Churches.**—The Hess Mennonite Church.<sup>1</sup>

Salem Church, at New Haven, was built in 1823, and dedicated May 30, 1824. Its ministers have been Daniel Hertz, 1824-30; Jacob Laymeister, 1831-33; Samuel Seibert, 1833-37; Christian Weiler, 1837-49; Henry Habliston, 1849-51; Isaac Gerhart, 1851-59; W. T. Gerhard, 1859-70; D. C. Tobias, 1870, who is the present minister. In 1881 they had one hundred and five members. The church has been a Union Church since its organization. The New Haven Union Sunday-school has been carried on in connection with the church for some time.

Union meeting-house at Millport was built in 1846, and has been used by the Methodist and United Brethren denominations. There is a Sunday-school in connection with it, which is conducted during the summer months.

The first society of the Jerusalem Church of the Evangelical Association at Lititz was organized in 1871, and was under the instruction of A. Shultz during 1871-72. After this the society was administered to by R. Dreiblebis and C. S. Brown for some time, but had no settled minister. In 1874, J. F. Sturgis donated a lot upon which to build a church, and the

<sup>1</sup> See history of Mennonite Churches.



*Fig. by A. H. Hatch*

*G. B. Shober*



*Peter S. Peist*

erection of the present fine brick building was commenced. The building committee was D. R. Buch and C. Essig, and the trustees J. D. Withers, D. R. Buch, and James Kreider. The ministers who have served this charge are J. M. Oplinger, 1876-78; Joseph Specht, 1879-81; B. D. Albright, 1881. The present trustees are D. R. Buch, W. H. Buch, J. D. Withers, C. Essig, John Kreiner, and Solomon Beaver. The membership in 1883 is one hundred and ten. Valuation of lot and church property, five thousand five hundred dollars.

The church of the United Brethren at Brunnerville was built in 1869. It has never had a settled preacher, but has been served by itinerants. Its board of trustees are Abraham Eitneier, Elijah Bull, John Keeler, and Andrew Minnich.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### PETER S. REIST.

The progenitor of the Reist family in America was Peter, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, who emigrated from Germany about the year 1723, and settled in Warwick township. Among his sons was John, who married and had a son Peter, who married a Miss Stauffer, of Penn township. After this event he removed to a farm purchased by him, and located in Warwick township, near Millport, where his life was passed. In politics he was in early years, a Democrat, and later became a Whig. As a neighbor and citizen, he commanded general confidence and esteem, and was frequently honored in the settlement of important trusts. In religion he espoused the belief of the Mennonite Church. His children were John, for many years justice of the peace, county surveyor, and conveyancer; Jacob, and Elizabeth (Mrs. George Rudy). Jacob was born in Warwick township, and spent his early life on the homestead farm. He was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Shaeffer, of the same township, and had children,—Simon S., Levi S., Peter S., Elizabeth S. (Mrs. Royer), Anna S. (Mrs. Bear), Barbara S. (Mrs. Greybill), Lavinia S. (Mrs. Oberholtzer). Jacob Reist was a citizen of much influence, and of superior executive ability. He was in politics an Anti-Mason, a Whig, and later a Republican. His death occurred during the year 1868, in his eighty-third year, his wife's death having taken place during the year 1858. Their son, Peter S., was born on the 7th of March, 1823, at the family home near Millport, where the years of his boyhood were spent, chiefly at school or actively employed in tilling the soil, and also in teaching. At a later period he removed to the western portion of Illinois, where, having secured a tract of land, he engaged in farming, and also in banking, establishing, in conjunction with other parties, a pri-

vate bank, which was afterwards merged in a national bank. The year 1848 found him again a citizen of Lancaster County and established upon the family heritage, where he remained for twenty years.

He was married, in 1850, to Miss Susan, daughter of George Stock, of Leacock township, Lancaster Co., and has children,—Sallie (Mrs. Stauffer) and Alice (Mrs. Wolle). In 1878 he removed to Lititz, having retired from active farm labor. Mr. Reist is a director of the First National Bank of Lancaster and one of its founders. He is a director and treasurer of the Lancaster and Ephrata Turnpike Company, president of the Lancaster County Hail Insurance Company, and president of the Lititz Plow and Implement Works.

He is president and director of the Lititz and Rothville Turnpike Company, and a member of the Lancaster County and State Horticultural Societies. He was in 1876 elected trustee of the Oregon Union meeting-house. In 1880 he was a representative delegate to the great Northwestern Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition at Lawrence, Kansas, going with what was known as the "Col. John W. Forney Free Excursion," and was with the party which later made a tour to Leadville, Denver, and other points in the West.

He is a Republican in his political principles, and has among other offices filled acceptably that of school director of his township. His integrity and discretion have made his services valuable and much desired in the settlement of estates, and in fulfilling the responsible duties of guardian. He was educated a Mennonite, but now worships with the Moravians.

### GEORGE B. SHOBER.

Andrew Shober, the progenitor of the family, was born in Neu Hoffmansdorf, Moravia, Germany, in 1710, and came to Bethlehem, Pa., in 1742, where he died in 1792, aged eighty-two years. His son Andrew was born in Bethlehem in 1749, and married Miss Thomas, of Lititz. His death occurred near the latter place in 1805. His son John was born in Mannheim in 1770. He resided in the township of Warwick, where he followed farming occupations, and erected, in 1808, the dwelling upon the homestead farm, later occupied by his son. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Bender, and had three sons,—Ephraim, George B., and one who died in youth. The death of Mr. Shober occurred in 1847, in his seventy-seventh year. His son, George B., was born Sept. 7, 1795, on the homestead at Kissel Hill, now New Haven, in Warwick township. He received when a lad the ordinary advantages of education, and early acquired a knowledge of farm labor. Having decided also to learn a trade, he chose that of a stone-cutter, but, preferring an agricultural life, gave little attention to other pursuits. He married Mary, daughter of Peter Buch, of the same township, and had one son, Augustus W., who resides in Lititz. Mrs. Shober's death occurred

May 13, 1872, in her sixty-seventh year. Mr. Shober, after his marriage, engaged in mercantile pursuits at New Haven, which were continued until 1855, when he abandoned active business and led a life of retirement. In politics he was originally a Whig, but later became a Republican, though the excitements of political life were not in harmony with his quiet tastes. He was identified with the German Lutheran Church of New Haven, of which he was a member. Mr. Shober's death occurred Dec. 9, 1877, in his eighty-third year.

#### ISAAC G. PFAUTZ.

The good ship "William" sailed from Amsterdam, Holland, before the year 1709, and brought among her passengers one John Michael Pfautz, who landed in Philadelphia. He settled, lived, and died at Germantown, now within the limits of Philadelphia. His posterity at present peoples nearly every portion of the United States. In a direct line of descent was John, the grandfather of Isaac G., who married Elizabeth Heller. He was born Jan. 4, 1772, and after living a life of much usefulness and influence, died Dec. 23, 1857. Their children were Joel, Anna, Mary, Lydia, John, Leah, Ephraim, Joseph, and Daniel.

Joseph was born Aug. 22, 1814, on the homestead, where his death occurred Jan. 1, 1880, in his sixty-sixth year. He married Martha, daughter of Daniel Greybill, and had children,—Hiram, Isaac, Elizabeth, Mary. His son Isaac was born Feb. 24, 1841. His youth was spent upon the farm of his parents, after which he removed to Lititz and engaged in the purchase and sale of horses. This occupation still engages his attention, and has been very successfully conducted by him. He married Maria L., daughter of John Minnich. Their ten children are Ellen Mary, Amanda, Wellington, Lizzie, Mazie, Isaac M., Joseph Barton, Emma, John, and Charles. Mr. Pfautz, at a later period, removed to a farm adjacent to the village of Lititz, where he now resides, and combines the labors of an agriculturist with the business of a general speculator. Though not actively engaged in public enterprises, he is a director of the Lititz and Rothville Turnpike Company. He was formerly an ardent working Democrat, and served as a member of the township committee. Though still of the same political creed, he devotes less time than formerly to the annual party contests, his private business leaving little opportunity for such demands.

#### THE TSHUDY FAMILY.

The Tshudy family are of Swiss descent, the first representative in America having been Henry, who settled in Lancaster County, and was among the early founders of the town of Lititz in that county.

Among his sons was Christian, who married and had among his children a son, Matthias, who resided in Lititz. He married Miss Catherine Blickensderfer, of the same place, and had four children who survived,—Salome (Mrs. Huebner), Mary (Mrs. Leibert), Jacob B., and Pauline.

Jacob B., the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Tshudy, was born Nov. 30, 1805, in Lititz. This place continued to be his residence, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was also interested in the lumber business and proprietor of the Lititz Malt-House. He was largely identified with the commercial prosperity of the place of his residence, and one of its most influential citizens. He served two terms as county auditor, and was for several years a member of the board of prison inspectors of Lancaster County. He represented his county in the State board of revenue commissioners, was for a long series of years a director of the Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster; served as treasurer of the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company, and treasurer of the Lancaster and Lititz Turnpike Company. His death occurred Nov. 8, 1866.

He married Miss Carolino Harbach, of Frederick County, Md., and had children,—Sally C., who became Mrs. Dr. O. T. Huebner, of Lancaster, and whose death occurred in 1856; Richard R., also deceased; Haydn H.; Mary A. (Mrs. E. P. Blickensderfer), of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Tshudy was in his political predilections a Whig, and naturally gravitated to the ranks of the Republican party on its organization.

His son, Richard R. Tshudy, was educated at Lititz Academy and Nazareth Hall, and was by occupation a civil engineer. He was a zealous Democrat, and for many years chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Lancaster County. He was twice elected school director of the Lititz School District, which is strongly Republican, and also elected justice of the peace, receiving a majority of fifty-three over his Republican opponent, while the balance of the Republican ticket was elected by two hundred and seventy-seven majority. In 1874 he was the Democratic candidate for senator from the northern district of Lancaster County, and though not successful, ran far ahead of his ticket. He died in June, 1878, aged forty-three years, leaving one son, Robert Haydn.

Haydn H. was born June 12, 1840, in Lititz, where the years of his youth were spent. The Lititz Academy afforded him early educational opportunities, after which his studies were completed at Nazareth Hall, in Northampton County, Pa. Having decided upon an active business life, he entered the store of Hager Brothers in Lancaster, and devoted a period of four years to familiarizing himself with its routine, after which he returned to Lititz and entered the office of his father, who was then treasurer of the Reading and Columbia Railroad. He also for a time filled the office of ticket-agent for this railroad. On the



Isaac G. Hunt

retirement of his father, Mr. Tshudy succeeded to his mercantile interest, and has since been actively engaged in business operations.

He was married in 1868 to Miss Emma J., daughter of Dr. Levi Hull, an early practitioner in Lititz. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Tshudy are Mary H., Harry R., E. Carrie, Laura I., Haydn H., and two who died in infancy. Mr. Tshudy, both in his business and political relations, has been and is a representative citizen of the county. He affiliates with the Republican party, and was honored as its representative in the State Legislature during the sessions of 1873-74. He served on the Committees on Rail-

roads, Vice and Immorality, Corporations, and Accounts.

He is greatly interested in the cause of education, and has represented the school board of his borough since his first election in 1864. He also holds the office of notary public. He is a director of the Lancaster and Lititz Turnpike Company, and also of the Manheim Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

The religious creed of the family is that of the church of the Moravians, Mr. Tshudy being a trustee of the church at Lititz, and an active worker in the Sunday-school, which has for years engaged his attention.



# A D D E N D A.

**Marietta and Susquehanna Trading Company.**  
—In 1812, Henry Cassel opened a private banking-house, which was an office of discount and deposit only. The notes he gave were made payable at "my banking-house." In the summer of 1813 a company was organized under the title which heads this article, and John Graeff, of Lancaster, was chosen treasurer of the company. On Sept. 10, 1813, they opened books, and asked the public to subscribe for stock.

This company was the successor of Mr. Cassel's bank. It was an office of discount and deposit only, which did not fully meet the wants of the business community, and hence we find them applying to the Legislature for a charter authorizing the bank to issue bank-notes for general circulation, which was granted on the 19th day of May, 1814.

The following is the report of the Marietta Bank :

Stock paid in.....	\$251,450.00
Notes in circulation.....	228,270.00
Due to other banks.....	15,182.67
Deposits.....	10,514.05
Unpaid on first dividend.....	640.40
Declared second dividend.....	5,899.60
Taxes due Commonwealth.....	353.98
Taxes due United States.....	88.60
By bills discounted.....	490,238.00
Foreign notes.....	17,363.00
Specie.....	7,832.00

The above institution held no real estate, and its personal property amounted to but \$700. Shortly previous to the suspension of specie payments this bank paid out \$30,000.

Some idea may be had from this statement, which embraces but seven months of the year 1814, of the business done in Marietta. Edward Hand, of Lancaster, was the first clerk. Jacob Rohrer, Esq., succeeded Mr. Graeff as cashier in 1816, and held that position two years, when he was succeeded by William Childs, Esq., cashier, and Maj. John Huss, clerk. The condition of the bank gradually grew worse, until it refused to redeem its own notes, which indicated that dissolution was near at hand. It came, however, sooner than the public expected.

In 1821, alleged burglars entered the bank at night, forced open the vault, and abstracted therefrom the books and notes which furnished evidence of indebtedness to the bank. Many years afterwards some of the books were found buried some distance away from the town.

Although the affair had the appearance of complicity with the officers of the bank, it is supposed that none of them had anything to do with it, and that it was the work of a few persons who owed the bank, and took that summary way of canceling a debt.

A number of brokers and others had been buying

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the notes of the bank under the impression that the directors and stockholders were individually liable for their redemption, and when the bank failed they sought redress through the Legislature.

A committee was appointed to investigate the affairs of the bank, and they sent the sergeant-at-arms to Marietta to arrest the bank directors and take them to Harrisburg before the committee. They first attempted to arrest Jacob Grosh, Esq., who stood upon his legal rights and refused to obey the summons. He was in no way responsible for the bank's failure, and he declined to be made a cat's-paw for the benefit of the unfortunate speculators in Marietta Bank notes. Mr. Grosh's determination saved the directors of the bank from much annoyance and persecution.

Marietta was without a bank for thirty-five years. The present Marietta Bank commenced business in the banking-house of the old Susquehanna Trading Company, which is located on Second Street, near Elbow Lane.

[By some inadvertence the manuscript of this bank was mislaid, and is now inserted out of its regular order.]

## E R R A T A.

- Page 13, 11th line from top, for "partles" read "parts."
- Page 18, 23d line from bottom, for "Col. James Hamilton, of Leacock," read "Daniel Elliot, of Donegal."
- Page 19, 12th line from top, for "son" read "brother."
- Page 23, 3d line from top, for "Codoms" read "Codorus."
- Page 28, 3d line from bottom, for "Jacob" read "Joseph."
- Page 306, 18th line from top, for "Recesa" read "Reeves."
- Page 310, 24th line from top, for "Teech" read "Leech."
- Page 322, 13th line from bottom, for "Peifer" read "Pelper."
- Page 361, 17th line from bottom, right-hand column, for "Slaymaker Hotel" read "High & Martin's Crockery Store."
- Page 551, 8th and 10th lines from bottom, for "Annester" read "Anwerter."
- Page 552, justices of the peace, for "David E. Brunner" read "Davis E. Bruner."
- Page 552, 3d line from top, for "Tampeter" read "Lampeter."
- Page 553, 25th line from top, for "Melsor" read "Heiser."
- Page 557, 23d line from top, for "Hiffer" read "Hiller." On same page, bottom line, for "Steetln" read "Sterlein."
- Page 560, 17th line from top, for "Miss" read "Mrs."
- Page 562, 21st line from top, for "Emma Jeffrey" read "Enmor Jeffries."
- Page 563, 15th line from top, for "Roads" read "Rhowds." Same page, 23d line from bottom, for "Zeigler" read "Ziegler."
- Page 565, 2d line from bottom, for "Mary" read "May."
- Page 571, 2d line from top, for "James" read "Joseph."
- Page 573, 9th line from top, for "Grier" read "Given." Same page, 10th line from top, for "Ziller" read "Zeamer."
- Page 624, 10th line from top, for "1773" read "1733."
- Page 825, 22d line from top, for "Cabene" read "Cabine."
- Page 827, 21st line from bottom, for "Ruener" read "Runner."
- Page 828, 6th and 7th lines from bottom, for "Anment" read "Anment." Same page, 8th line from bottom, for "Lumilheart" read "Swine heart." Same page, 28th line from bottom, for "Helen" read "Helm."

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